

**AN ANALYSIS OF PRAGMATIC  
IMPLICATURES AND MESSAGES IN  
'GENERATIONS' FROM EXILE TRIBE'S  
ENGLISH VERSION SONGS**

**A Thesis**

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the  
Bachelor Degree**

**By**

**Name : Rafilda Hanifa  
NPM : 1911040447**

**Study Program : English Education  
Advisor : Prof. Dr. H. Idham Kholid, M. Ag  
Co- Advisor : M. Nawawi, M. Pd.**



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING  
FACULTY  
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
LAMPUNG  
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## ABSTRACT

Implicature is a message that does not stated explicitly in an utterance. The phenomenon of implicature is became common and confusing people. It occurs in daily conversation, novel, news, film script, announcement, advertisement, and even a song. There is just a few research that conducted to analyze implicature in song. The subject of this research is 'Generations' from Exile Tribe English Version Songs. This research is aimed to analyze the type, meaning, and message of the three songs of 'Generations' from Exile Tribe that sang in English version.

The researcher chose the song with motivational lyrics which can motivate people. In this research, the songs are *少年 (red Shonen, means boys)*, *Hard Knock Days*, and *Always with You*. This research conducted with content analysis as the research design. Content analysis is the one of qualitative method branch that done by analyze a written object such as news report, novel, or song lyric. The data collecting techniques that the researcher used are recording, documentation, and interview. The instrument of this research is the researcher herself and questions. There are four steps in conducting this research, they are data collecting, data condensation, data analysis, and drawing conclusion.

The result of this research is in the song titled *少年 (red Shonen, means boy)*, the researcher found 24 data of implicatures in 18 lyrics. The 24 data consist of three data of conventional implicatures (12.5%), seven data of scalar implicature (29.2%), seven data of generalized conversational implicature (29.2%), and seven data of particularized conversational implicature (29.2%). While in the song titled *Hard Knock Days*, which had 47 data of implicatures in 35 lyrics. The 47 data consists of four types of implicature, which are 10 data of conversational implicatures (21.3%), 12 data of scalar implicatures (25.5%), 12 data of generalized conversational implicature (25.5%), and 13 data of particularized conversational implicature (27.7%). Lastly, in the song titled *Always with You*, the researcher found 21 data of implicature in 14 lyrics of this song, which are five data of conventional implicature (23.8%), seven data of scalar implicature (33.3%), four data of generalized conversational

implicature (19%), and five data of particularized conversational implicature (23.8%). It can be concluded that conversational implicature is the most frequent type that occur in the songs.

Keywords: Generations from Exile Tribe, implicatures, message



## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis, entitle *An Analysis Pragmatic Implicature and Messages in 'Generations' from Exile Tribe English Version Songs* is entirely my own work and based on my own research. This paper does not contain any materials which have been published by other researcher and other people's idea, except the information from the references.

Bandar Lampung, 29 May 2023  
The Researcher



Rafilda Hanifa  
NPM. 1911040447



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**ADMISSION LETTER**

The following thesis entitled:  
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**MOTTO**

*“Little pebbles will never break a diamond”*

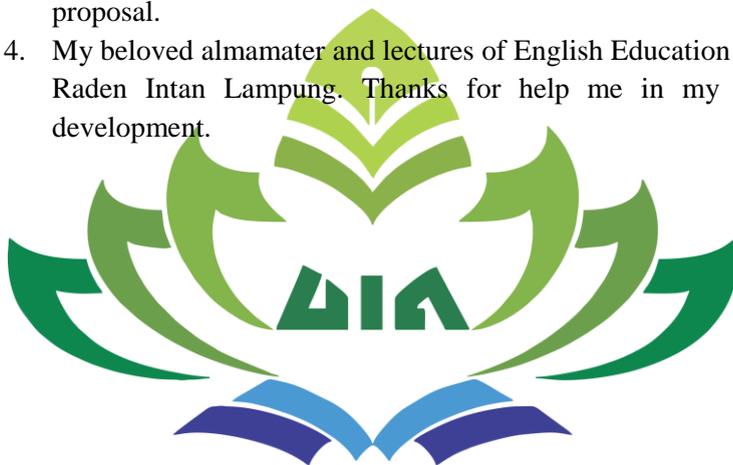
(Rafilda Hanifa - 21 January 2023)



## DEDICATION

Praise and gratitude to The Almighty God, Allah SWT for the blessing so I can finish this thesis. From the bottom of my heart, this thesis is dedicated to:

1. My late father, Agus Amiludin, S.T. who always make me remember by dream will be come true.
2. My mother and my role model, Irianti, S. Pd. who always make me realized that I am strong like a diamond and nothing can break me.
3. My beloved brother, Ahmad Zuhdi, S. Kom. who always become my support system since I am doing my thesis proposal.
4. My beloved almamater and lectures of English Education UIN Raden Intan Lampung. Thanks for help me in my self-development.



## CURRICULUM VITAE

The researcher's name is Rafilda Hanifa. She is the youngest child in the family. She was born on Kotabumi, January 21<sup>st</sup> 2002. Her father, Agus Amiludin is passed away in 2013, and her mother, Irianti, is a teacher in an elementary school. She has only one brother which named Ahmad Zuhdi.

The researcher began her study at ad-Da'wah Pre-Elementary School in 2006, and then she continued her study in Kalibening Raya Elementary School in 2007. After finish her elementary school, she continued to Junior High School 1 Kotabumi and graduated in 2016, and then she continued to Senior High School 1 Kotabumi and graduated in 2019. Since she was a kid, she wants to attend English Education Department. So, she took English Education major in UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

Miss Rafilda Hanifa is a passionate person. She loves English with her heart. She became Secretary of English Club of Senior High School 1 Kotabumi in 2016/2017, and then she became the President of English Club of Senior High School 1 Kotabumi in 2017/2018. When she was in Senior High School, she also became member, director, and script-writer of Teater Hijau of Senior High School 1 Kotabumi, that makes her become so expressive. In English Education major, she joined Art Class which is in Traditional and Modern Dance Club.

She is enthusiastic in English. She became the first winner of Storytelling competition country-level in 2015, and first winner of English Olympics in an event named Bina Jaya in Action in 2016. Those achievements made her become well-planned and more passionate person. While she took English Education major, she joined 2 internship programs as Education Tutor in 2021 by Mentoring.id and EduPriority.id. She also became English Private Teacher in 2022-2023. She likes to learn any foreign languages, such as English, Japanese, and Spanish.

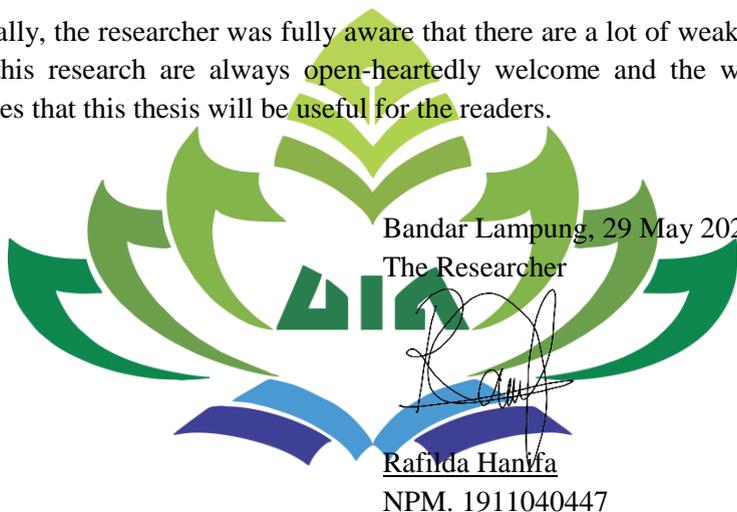
## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

*Alhamdulillah* rabbil 'alamin. All praises to Allah *subhana hu wata 'alla* for the love and blessings that made me able to conduct a research and write a thesis with title *An Analysis of Pragmatic Implicatures and Messages in 'Generations' from Exile Tribe English Version Songs*. Prayers and peace are given to our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, and his companions who has struggled to guide his *ummah* to the right path. This thesis is written as one of the requirements of bachelor's degree of English Education Study Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung. The researcher would like to thank to the following people for their ideas, guidance, time, support, encouragement, and assistance for the accomplishment of this thesis:

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15. All of the people who support and pray for the completion of this research that cannot be mentioned one by one.

Finally, the researcher was fully aware that there are a lot of weakness in this research are always open-heartedly welcome and the writer hopes that this thesis will be useful for the readers.



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# CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

## A. Title Confirmation

The first step of writing this research is understanding the title of this thesis. In this part, the researcher explained terms which is contained in this thesis to avoid misunderstanding. The title of this thesis is **An Analysis of Pragmatic Implicatures and Messages in ‘Generations’ from Exile Tribe's English Version Songs.**

Pragmatic implicature is an intended message in an utterance which does not state clearly by the sender. Implicit meaning cannot be translated semantically. In 1975, Grice stated two types of implicature, they are conventional implicature and conversational implicature.<sup>1</sup> Analysis of pragmatic implicature is an activity which done to find implicate messages in any utterances based on our careful examination.

The term messages in this thesis means ideas that the sender intended to state and it is what the addressee received. In doing communication, the addressee needs to know what are the messages that the sender state in his/her utterances. In this thesis, the researcher tries to find messages which do not explicitly stated.

‘Generations’ from Exile Tribe is a boy group from Japan consists of seven men. They are J-pop singer, most of their songs talk about life. In this thesis, the researcher examined 3 English version of their songs, namely 少年 (*red Shonen, means boys*), Hard Knock Days, and Always with You.

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<sup>1</sup> M. Zaki Pahrul Hadi, “A Pragmatic Analysis of Implicatures Used in the Sport Column of The Jakarta Post Newspaper,” *Humanitatis Journal on Language and Literature* 4, no. 2 (2018): 49–59.

Based on the explanation above, this research aimed to analyze pragmatic implicatures and messages which found in 'Generations' from Exile Tribe's songs.

## B. Background of the Problem

In interpreting meaning, there are two linguistic tools that we can use. The one is called semantic, and the other one is called pragmatic. Semantic is when we take meaning of utterances without considering the meaning. Then if there are meaning and the context of some utterances, it is called pragmatic<sup>2</sup>. Pragmatic is useful when people need meaningful communication. Pragmatic is important, it helps the addressee to process the sender's meaning. Studying pragmatic helps us to communicate with someone without getting confuse. Talking about meaning in context, there are five tools that we can use, they are reference, deixis, presupposition, implicature, and speech act.

In pragmatic, there are two types of inference. First one is explicature which is an explicit meaning, while implicature is what is intended to say but not stated directly (implicit meaning). In this research, the researcher used implicature as the subject. Grice states implicature as what is actually implied in an utterance, but it is not stated clearly. Implicature can be used for some reasons, such as expressing sarcasm, humor, or delivering different meaning from what is stated.<sup>3</sup> Pragmatic implicature refers to an implicature that deals with context, because pragmatic is also deal with context. Pragmatic implicature means conversational

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<sup>2</sup> Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2006).

<sup>3</sup> Fauzia Fauzia and Isnaini Jalu Rakhmat Prakoso, "A Study of Implicature in Daredevil Web Series Movie," *English Language Teaching Educational Journal* 1, no. 2 (2018): 106–14, <https://doi.org/10.12928/eltej.v1i2.54>.

implicature, while conventional implicature can be interpreted semantically.<sup>4</sup>

English Education students should learn about implicature. As stated previously, implicature is messages that actually said but not stated with same languages in the utterances. It is important to learn English, and implicature is the part of English. Consequently, English education learner will be helped to understand implied messages in utterances of TOEFL test. Understanding the concept and how to interpret the contextual meaning of any utterances can be helping them to identify the meaning of any implicature.

Recently, the using of implicature become general. It is found in speech, announcements, films, or even songs. For example, Susan Marbun, Dumaris E. Silalahi, and Herman observed about Covid-19 public service announcement. While, there is research which is conducted by Nur Hidayah in 2021 that investigated about implicature in selected songs. The result of the research demonstrated that implicature can be found in song lyrics. For example:

Song lyrics: But I wish I was there with you.

Meaning: The singer wants to close to her loved ones.<sup>5</sup>

Thus, in this research the researcher would like to find implicatures which is found in song lyrics because there is just a few research which investigated implicature from song lyrics. The researcher believed that there are implicatures in 'Generations' from Exile Tribe's English version song lyrics, because implicature carries the implied meaning of the lyrics of the song.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Jacques Moeschler, "Conversational and Conventional Implicatures," *Cognitive Pragmatics*, 2012, 405–33, <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110214215.405>.

<sup>5</sup> Nur Hidayah, "Implicatures Found in Various Selected English Song Lyrics and the Listener ' S Responses of the Songs" (2021).

<sup>6</sup> Zakiyah Novi Asri, "An Implicature Analysis of Motivating Words Used on Demi Lovato and One Direction's Songs" (2016).

For instance:

Song title: 少年 (*red Shonen, means Boys*)

Song lyrics:

After all I've been through, I'm still here to stay.

Types of Implicature: Particularized conversational implicature.

Meaning: The singer chooses to stay after all of obstacle she/he experienced.

Implicature can also found in song lyrics. As the people know, song is used to express feelings and ideas. Song also used to motivate, persuade, and can change someone perspective. According to Rieka Sugiarti in her thesis titled *The Implicature of Conditional Sentence Used in the Gravity Album by Westlife* page three, songs have illocutionary meaning which related to pragmatics. It means that song can be clearer if we use contextual meaning to interpret each lyric.<sup>7</sup> The globalization era is also bringing positive effect in other sector, for instance in education and technology, trade and investment, culture and social atmosphere, and also entertainment.<sup>8</sup> In this globalization era, song reaches people all over the world. Take Japanese as the example. Japanese manga, J-pop, cinema, food, and stuff like Hello Kitty are the example of Japanese influence in globalization.<sup>9</sup> When we were a child, we used to watch Doraemon in TV channel. The soundtrack has been translated into Bahasa, so Indonesian can accept the meaning of the song. We can say another example is *One Piece*. Everybody knows *One Piece* even if they do not watch it, they are supposed to hear the title. Indonesian teenagers know Japanese song from anime that aired in

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<sup>7</sup> Rieka Sugiarti, "The Implicature of Conditional Sentences Used in The Gravity Album by Westlife" (2014).

<sup>8</sup> Dilruba Sharmin, "The Growing Influence of Japanese Pop Culture on the Young Consumers of Bangladesh," *English Language Literature & Culture*, no. June (2021).

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

Indonesia's channel. Japanese also spread to education field, it is recorded that 2.879 institutions have add Japanese as extracurricular and interest subject. It increases fans of Japanese songs. In this research, the researcher did not just choose ordinary songs, however she chose the songs which have unique lyrics that can motivate her. The chosen songs are English lyric songs that sung by 'Generations' from Exile Tribe. Basically, 'Generations' from Exile Tribe is a Japanese boyband, consists of seven men who have excellent voice and dancing skill. As Japanese boyband, they usually sing in Japanese, but they also have sung their songs in English version. Their talent has spread worldwide. Many teenagers become their fans. They also have fans in Indonesia, which is called as Dreamers Indonesia. Their song titled Hard Knock Days became soundtrack of One Piece in 2015. People know that One Piece is the one of the most popular anime in the world, even the comic has been sold 400 million copies in Japan and 90 million copies in 57 countries.<sup>10</sup> It gets Guinness World Record as the best-selling comic in 2015, even the film animation One Piece: Red's ticket is sold 15 million.<sup>11</sup> Thus, it makes their song has reached teenagers all over the world. Beside the singer's appearance, 'Generations' from Exile Tribe is succeeded in captivating their fans because of their voice, and their song lyrics which talks about love, dream, and happiness. Their song has influenced other people to be vibrant and believe in themselves.

As stated previously, the researcher chose English version songs from 'Generations' from Exile Tribe. The

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<sup>10</sup> M. Risqi Akbar, "HUT One Piece Ke-24, Ini Deretan Rekor Yang Berhasil Dipecahkan," 2021, <https://seleb.tempo.co/read/1486577/hut-one-piece-ke-24-ini-deretan-rekor-yang-berhasil-dipecahkan>. (Accessed at January 21, 2023 12:18)

<sup>11</sup> Rachel Swatman, "Japanese Manga One Piece Sets Record for Most Printed Comic Series by One Author Ever," 2015, <https://www.guinnessworldrecords.com/news/2015/6/japanese-manga-one-piece-is-most-printed-comic-series-by-one-author-ever-385868>. (Accessed at February 21, 2023 08.01)

researcher used three songs, which are *少年 (red Shonen, means boys)*, *Hard Knock Days*, and *Always with You*. The researcher used those songs because those songs are the popular ones and have meaningful and implied meanings. This research aimed to give information to the reader about types of implicatures which found in the chosen songs, their meanings, and the messages which listeners can take from the songs. Consequently, the readers know the concept of implicature and implement it in understanding English material. After know how to interpret implicature, the reader is expected to understand English material easily, especially for college students.

### C. Focus and Sub-focus of the Research

The focus of this research was analyzing the pragmatic implicatures which found in 'Generations' from Exile Tribe's songs (*少年 (red Shonen, means boys)*, *Hard Knock Days*, and *Always with You*).

Then, sub-focuses of this research are:

1. To analyze types of pragmatic implicatures of these songs and their meaning.
2. To analyze the meaning of pragmatic implicatures of these songs.
3. To analyze the messages of these songs.

### D. Problem Formulation

The following are the problem formulations of this research:

1. What are types of pragmatic implicature which is found in 'Generations' from Exile Tribe English Version song?
2. What are the meanings of pragmatic implicatures which is found in 'Generations' from Exile Tribe's English version song?

3. What are the messages of 'Generations' from Exile Tribe's English version song?

### **E. Objectives of the Research**

From the formulation of the problem above, the objectives of this research are:

1. To find out what are the types of pragmatic implicature which is found in 'Generations' from Exile Tribe English version songs.
2. To find out what are the meaning of pragmatic implicatures which is found in 'Generations' from Exile Tribe's English version songs.
3. To find out what are the messages of 'Generations' from Exile Tribe's English version songs.

### **F. Significance of the Research**

The researcher expects this study is expected contribution theoretically and practically, as follows:

1. Theoretically:  
The researcher expected that the result of this study would give contribution in developing knowledge about the concept of implicature and its implementation. Therefore, English learner in university level would be easy to understand about English material that make them confuse after understanding the concept of implicature and its implementation.
2. Practically:
  - a. For English language learners  
This research was expected to help college students to infer the meaning of implicatures that found in any utterances. Understanding the concept of implicature and how to interpret the meaning was expected to help English language learners to understand the implicit meaning of any utterances, it would help them to

answer listening test in TOEFL. Thus, the researcher expected this research may help English language learner to understand English material and make English teaching and learning process may become effective.

b. For teacher educators

This research is expected to enhance language awareness for the teacher educators. Understanding implicatures can help the lecturers to communicate more effectively with the students in learning process. Applying implicatures theory in listening comprehension teaching can enhance students' ability to understand implied meanings in spoken English.

c. For other researchers

The research is expected to be an additional reference for other researcher that interest to conduct research about implicature. Lastly, this research is expected to give more information about implicature phenomena through Generations from Exile Tribe's English version songs.

d. For readers

The researcher expected that this research may influence people to think carefully before responding any utterances, because if they receive any utterances, and they realize that it is an implicature, they would think about the meaning behind the utterances and they will think about the contextual meaning. They also can understand contextual meaning or true meaning of any song. Subsequently, it would help them to minimize miscommunication and misconception.

## G. Relevant Previous Research

In conducting this research, the researcher used nine previous research as relevant references. Some previous researches have been discussing implicature phenomena in songs, WhatsApp stories, public service announcement, informal conversation, film, and advertisement. The researcher used nine previous research as the relevant research to help the researcher to conduct this research.

The first research is from Nur Hidayah that titled *Implicature Found in Various Selected English Song Lyrics and the Listener's Responses of the Songs*. The songs that used in this research are *Courage* by Celine Dion, *Lovely* by Billie Eilish ft. Khalid, *Helium* by Sia, *Falling* by Harry Styles, *Back in the Water and Where the Heart is* by HAEVN, *Silence* by Khalid, *Homesick* by Dua Lipa, *Fools* by Troye Sivan, and *Birds* by Imagine Dragons. Main instrument of this research is researcher herself. The techniques in collecting data of this research are search the selected song lyrics on Google and search the listener's responses of each song on YouTube, then the researcher copied the data to Microsoft Word, and then did data analysis. The research design of this research is descriptive qualitative. The data analysis of this research begins with divided and tabulated each selected song lyrics, then the researcher divided and copied listener's responses into sentences, and the last one is categorizing the data. The result of this research generalized that there are 51 lyrics that contain implicatures from those songs, the implicatures that most frequent occur is conversational implicature.<sup>12</sup>

The next relevant research titled *Implicature in Song Lyrics Banned or Restricted by the Broadcasting Commission (KPI) by Rizki Hidayatullah Nur Hikmat*. The research design used in this research is descriptive qualitative, and the data analysis technique used is qualitative analysis. The objects of

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<sup>12</sup> Hidayah, "Implicatures Found in Various Selected English Song Lyrics and the Listener ' S Responses of the Songs."

this research are *Belah Duren* by Julia Perez, *Apa Aja Boleh* by Della Puspita, *Hamil Dulu* by Tuty Wibowo, *Pengen Dibolongin* by Aan Anisa, and *Goyang Kamasutra* by Julia Perez. The result of this research generalized that there are several lyrics that have any implicate meaning of those songs. Those lyrics makes those songs became restricted by KPI.<sup>13</sup>

The fourth relevant research is from 2016 by Zakiyah Novi Asri. This research analyzed about implicature in motivating words on Demi Lovato and One Direction's songs. This research conducted by using descriptive qualitative as the research design. There are seven songs that used in this research, they are *Skyscraper*, *Warrior*, *Let it Go*, and *This is Me* by Demi Lovato, *What Makes You Beautiful*, *Little Thing*, and *Drag Me Down* by One Direction. The instrument of this research is researcher herself. There are three steps in collecting the data, the first is listen to the songs, then read the lyrics, and underline the data. The researcher uses reviewing and categorizing as the technique of analyzing the data. The result of the research is there are 24 motivating words that contain implicature of those songs.<sup>14</sup>

The next research is research by Rieka Sugiarti in 2014 titled *The Implicature of Conditional Sentences Used in the Gravity Album by Westlife*. The steps of collecting data of this research are analyzing the forms of conditional sentences uses Wishon's theory, categorizing and explaining the meaning of implicature uses the theory from Levinson, and drawing conclusion. Results of this research are there are 24 lyrics that contain implicatures, those lyrics describe about love story and happiness or sadness of facing life.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Rizki Hidayatullah Nur Hikmat, "Implikature dalam Lirik Lagu yang Dicekal oleh Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia (KPI)" *KBI: Kongres Bahasa Indonesia*, n.d.

<sup>14</sup> Asri, "An Implicature Analysis of Motivating Words Used on Demi Lovato and One Direction's Songs."

<sup>15</sup> Sugiarti, "The Implicature of Conditional Sentences Used in The Gravity Album by Westlife."

The fifth research that relevant for this research is research by Rosyid Eko Pranoto that investigated implicature of Forgive Me album by Maher Zain. The research design is descriptive qualitative. The technique in analyzing the data of this research is by classifying the data based on theory of conversational implicature. The instrument of this research is researcher himself. Then the result of this research is particularized conversational implicature is the most frequent types that occur in the lyrics than generalized conversational implicature.<sup>16</sup>

The next previous research that the researcher uses as relevant research titled An Analysis of Implicatures Found in WhatsApp Stories by Afiifah Al-Rosyidah. This research uses WhatsApp stories which appeared in the writer's WhatsApp application as the research subject. The research instrument is the researcher and the research design is content analysis. The data analysis process begins with data collection which uses document analysis, data reduction, data display, and making conclusion. The result is generalized conversational implicatures (five data), particularized conversational implicatures (seven data), scalar implicatures (two data), and conventional implicature (one datum).<sup>17</sup>

The next relevant research uses in this research is research conducted by Susan Marbun, Dumaris E. Silalahi, and Herman. The research titled Telling People to Change Their Behaviour through Implications: An Implicature Analysis on Covid-19 Public Service Announcement in Indonesia. This research uses descriptive qualitative as the research design and the subject is 11 Covid-19 public service announcements published form March 2020 to January 2021. The data collection technique is document analysis with content analysis as data analysis. This research produced

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<sup>16</sup> Rosyid Eko Pranoto, "Implicature Analysis in Maher Zain's SongLyrics on 'Forgive Me' Album" (2013).

<sup>17</sup> Afiifah Al Rosyidah, "An Analysis of Implicatures Found in WhatsApp Stories," *Prosodi: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa Dan Sastra* 14, no. 1 (2020): 65–70.

result which is PSAs employed conversational implicature more frequently than conventional implicatures (18%) to deliver their messages, with generalized conversational implicature being more prevalent (64%) than particularized conversational implicature (18%).<sup>18</sup>

The next one is research with title A Study of Implicature in Daredevil Web Series Movie conducted by Isnaini Jalu Rakhmat Prakoso and Fauzia. This research uses 3 episodes of Daredevil web series movie season 1 as the subject of the research with mixed method (qualitative and quantitative) to gain the result. The researcher became the instrument of the research and note taking technique as the data collection technique. Then, the data analysis used are pragmatic referential method and count frequencies, and generated result, it is 25 implicatures in Daredevil web series movie season 1 episode 1 until 3 that occur because of its violation of the maxim.<sup>19</sup>

The last one is the research conducted by M. Zaki Pahrul Hadi with title A Pragmatic Analysis of Implicatures Uses in the Sport Column of the Jakarta Post Newspaper. This research uses descriptive qualitative as research design and sport column of the Jakarta Post newspaper published on June 2013 as the research subject. The researcher use observation in collecting data with extralingual in data analysis technique and himself as the research instrument. This research generates a result which is three types of implicatures is most frequently used in the Jakarta Post headlines published on

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<sup>18</sup> Susan Marbun, Dumaris E. Silalahi, and Herman Herman, "Telling People to Change Their Behaviour Through Implications: An Implicature Analysis on Covid-19 Public Service Announcements in Indonesia," *Elsya : Journal of English Language Studies: Journal of English Language Studies* 3, no. 3 (2021): 215–24, <https://doi.org/10.31849/elsya.v3i3.6336>.

<sup>19</sup> Fauzia and Prakoso, "A Study of Implicature in Daredevil Web Series Movie."

June 2013, they are conventional, conversational, and particularized conversational implicature.<sup>20</sup>

From the relevant previous research above, the researcher decided to use songs as subject of this research and messages as the sub-focus of this research, because there are just a few research which observed implicature of song, and those previous researches did not observe the message of the songs.

## H. Research Method

Research methodology displays the procedure to solve the research problem. Research itself is an activity to observe, examine, analyze, a method to an object which has a purpose to answer the research question or proof the hypothesis. Research method is important to carried out the research objectively and scientifically.

### 1. Research design

This research used mixed method with content analysis as the qualitative research design and descriptive quantitative as the way to analyze the findings. Content analysis is a research design which included in qualitative method, that can be applied for identifying specified characteristics of visual material.<sup>21</sup> The researcher used content analysis because the researcher analyzes types of implicatures and discover messages which found in 'Generations' from Exile Tribe's English version songs. Content analysis is the suitable research design to use in this research. The researcher used descriptive quantitative as the way to analyze the findings because the result of this research

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<sup>20</sup> Hadi, "A Pragmatic Analysis of Implicatures Used in the Sport Column of The Jakarta Post Newspaper."

<sup>21</sup> Donald Ary et al., *Introduction to Research in Education*, 9th ed. (Wadsworth: CENGAGE Learning, 2012).

will be presented numerically after processed with statistical method.<sup>22</sup>

## 2. Research subject

The researcher used three songs from three albums of English version songs from 'Generations' from Exile Tribe as the subject of this research. There were three songs from three different album which selected by the researcher, they were Shonen Chronicle with the song titled 少年 (*red Shonen, means boys*), Speedster with the song titled Hard Knock Days, and the last album is Generations Ex with the song titled Always with You. The researcher used those songs as object because those songs was the popular ones and they have lyrics which could motivate listeners.

## 3. Data and data sources

### a. Primary data source

Primary data is the main data which observed in this research, it means the subject of this research. The subject of this research are lyrics from three English version songs from 'Generations' from Exile Tribe, titled 少年 (*red Shonen, means boys*), Hard Knock Days, and Always with You. The researcher chose those songs because the song is related to teenager. They also have English version, which was easier to understand than the Japanese one. Those songs are the popular ones in English versions of 'Generations' from Exile Tribe.

### b. Secondary data source

Secondary data is additional source that can support the researcher in conducting this research and writing

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<sup>22</sup> Rahma Syafitri, . Arasuli, and Barnabas Sembiring, "The Students' Ability in Using Conjunctions (a Descriptive Quantitative Study of the Sixth Semester Students of English Study Program Bengkulu University)," *Journal of English Education and Teaching* 1, no. 1 (2017): 58–64, <https://doi.org/10.33369/jeeet.1.1.58-64>.

this thesis. The secondary data sources in this research were books, articles, and thesis.

There are some books that the researcher used, the first one titled *Studies in the Way of Words* by H. P. Grice published by Harvard University in fourth printing, 1995.<sup>23</sup> The second was book section from *Syntax and Semantics 3: Speech Arts* in page 41-58 written by H. P. Grice titled *Logic and Conversation* which published in 1975.<sup>24</sup> The next one titled *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics* written by Patrick Griffiths in 2006.<sup>25</sup> The next written by Annette Becker and Markus Bieswanger titled *Introduction to English Linguistics*, published in 2006.<sup>26</sup> The third one is book by Paul R. Kroeger titled *Analyzing meaning: An introduction to semantics and pragmatics* that published in 2018 as the fifth edition of *Textbook in Language Sciences*. Next book was a book by Jenny Thomas in 2013 that titled *Meaning in Interaction: An Introduction to Pragmatics*.<sup>27</sup> The next one was book by Stephen C. Levinson titled *Pragmatics* that published in 1983.<sup>28</sup> The last book was a book by Alan Cruse that

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<sup>23</sup> Helbert Paul Grice, *Studies in the Way of Words*, Fourth Pri (United States: Harvard University Press, 1995).

<sup>24</sup> Helbert Paul Grice, "Logic and Conversation," in *Syntax and Semantics 3: Speech Arts* (University College London, 1975), 41–58.

<sup>25</sup> Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*.

<sup>26</sup> Markus Bieswanger and Annette Becker, *Introduction to English Linguistics, Introduction to English Linguistics* (Baden-Württemberg: Tübingen University, 2006), <https://doi.org/10.36198/9783838556635>.

<sup>27</sup> Jenny Thomas, *Meaning in Interaction: An Introduction to Pragmatics*, *Routledge*, 2013.

<sup>28</sup> Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics*, nineteenth (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2008).

published in 2000 titled *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*.<sup>29</sup>

Articles that researcher used are:

- 1) A Pragmatic Analysis of Implicatures Used in the Sport Column of the Jakarta Post Newspaper by M. Zaki Pahrul Hadi which is published in July 2018 in *Humanitatis Journal on Language and Literature* Vol. 4 Issue 2. This research shown that there are two types of implicature which often used in Jakarta post, which are conventional and conversational.<sup>30</sup>
- 2) A Pragmatics Implicature Function of Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump Presidential Debate by Ulfani Rizki Nasir, Raflis, and Fetri Reni which was published in *Jurnal Ilmiah Languge and Parole* Vol. 1, Issue 1. The result of this research was expressive function of implicature what most frequent used.<sup>31</sup>
- 3) A Study of Implicature in Daredevil Web Series Movie by Isnaini Jalu Rakhmat Prakoso and Fauzia which was published in 2018 in *English Language Teaching Educational Journal* Vol. 1 Issue 2. The result generalized that 25 implicature in the film occur because of the violation of the maxim.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> Alan Cruse, *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000), <https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2006.0183>.

<sup>30</sup> Hadi, "A Pragmatic Analysis of Implicatures Used in the Sport Column of The Jakarta Post Newspaper."

<sup>31</sup> Ulfani Rizki Nasir, Raflis Raflis, and Fetri Reni, "A Pragmatics Implicature Function of Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump Presidential Debate," *Jurnal Ilmiah Languge and Parole* 1, no. 1 (2019): 167–73.

<sup>32</sup> Fauzia and Prakoso, "A Study of Implicature in Daredevil Web Series Movie."

- 4) An Analysis of Conversational Implicature Strategy in A Drama “The Bear” by Anton Chekhov and Its Application in ELT by Hendra Suryadi and Muslim which was published in November 2019 in *Journal of Languages and Language Teaching* Vol 7 Issue 2. The result of this research were nine types of conversational implicature and implicature can be used to improve speaking skill of ELT students.<sup>33</sup>
- 5) An Analysis of Implicatures Found in WhatsApp Stories by Afiifah al Rosyidah which was published in April 2020 in *Prosodi* Vol. 14, Issue 1. The result of this research was classified into four types of implicature which are generalized conversational iplicature (5 data), particularized conversational implicature (7 data), scalar implicature (2 data), and conventional implicature (1 datum).<sup>34</sup>
- 6) Conversational and Conversational Implicatures by Jacques Moeschler which was published in January 2012 in *ResearchGate*. This research is aimed to explain the role of implicatures in comprehension and communication, which was concluded that the addressee should know how to accept the meaning of explicature even they cannot get the meaning of implicature in communication.<sup>35</sup>
- 7) Conversational Implicature in Indonesia President Candidates Debate on Metro TV which was published 2019 in *Jurnal Ilmiah Languge and*

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<sup>33</sup> Hendra Suryadi and Muslim Muslim, “An Analysis of Conversational Implicature Strategy in a Drama ‘the Bear’ By Anton Chekhovand Its Application in Elt,” *Journal of Languages and Language Teaching* 7, no. 2 (2019): 82–95, <https://doi.org/10.33394/jollt.v7i2.1956>.

<sup>34</sup> Rosyidah, “An Analysis of Implicatures Found in WhatsApp Stories.”

<sup>35</sup> Moeschler, “Conversational and Conventional Implicatures.”

Parole Vol. 3 Issue 1 by Asridayani and Soekarno that the most frequent used implicature in Indonesia President Candidates Debate on Metro TV is particularized conversational implicature than generalized one.<sup>36</sup>

- 8) Conversational Implicature of Indonesian Students in Daily Conversation by Annisa Martini which was published in January 2018 in AISEE Vol 4 Issue 1. This research concluded that 32 utterances contain generalized conversational implicature and 48 utterances contain particularized conversational implicature. This research also inferred that functions of implicature in communication are influenced by the interpretation of the researcher as the listener.<sup>37</sup>
- 9) Conversational Implicatures (and How to Spot Them) by Michael Blome-Tillmann which was published in February 2013 in Philosophy Compass. This research tests criteria of conversational implicature proposed by Grice. The result of this research generalized minimal criteria of conversational implicature are cancellability, non-detachability, and calculability.<sup>38</sup>
- 10) Entailment and Implicature in the Language of Advertising by Eneng Uswatun Hasanah which was published in June 2014 in BEBASAN Vol. 1

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<sup>36</sup> Asridayani Asridayani and Soekarno Soekarno, "Conversational Implicature In Indonesian President Candidates Debate on Metro Tv," *Jurnal Ilmiah Languge and Parole* 3, no. 1 (2019): 34–41, <https://doi.org/10.36057/jilp.v3i1.1386>.

<sup>37</sup> Annisa Martini, "Conversational Implicature of Indonesian Students in Daily Conversation," *Indonesian EFL Journal* 4, no. 1 (2018): 93–98, <https://doi.org/10.25134/iefllj.v4i1.889>.

<sup>38</sup> Michael Blome-tillmann, "Conversational Implicatures ( and How to Spot Them )," *Philosophy Compass*, no. February 2013 (2018): 1–18, <https://doi.org/10.1111/phc3.12003>.

Issue 1. This research generalized that people tend to believe implicature than entailment because it is persuasive and promising than entailment.<sup>39</sup>

11) Implicature and Explicature by Robyn Carston and Alison Hall which was published in January 2012 in ResearchGate. This research highlighted that explicature belongs to semantic and implicatures belongs pragmatic.<sup>40</sup>

12) Implicature in John Green's *The Fault of Our Stars* by Dheril Sofia Nanda that was published in May 2015 in JEELS Vol. 2 Issue 1. The result shown that there are five patterns of maxim in generalized conversational implicature and four patterns in particularized conversational implicature.<sup>41</sup>

13) Implicature in the Study of Pragmatics by Latif Amrullah that was published in June 2015 in *Lingua Scientia*, Vol. 7, Issue 1. The result of the research was the meaning of implicature can be easy to get if the speaker and the addressee share the knowledge in the conversation.<sup>42</sup>

14) Inference and Implicature by Michael Haugh that was published in November 2012 in ResearchGate. The findings of this research generalized that implicature cannot always be

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<sup>39</sup> Eneng Uswatun Hasanah, "Entailment and Implicature in The Language of Advertising," *BÉBASAN* 1, no. 1 (2014): 50–54.

<sup>40</sup> Robyn Carston and Alison Hall, "Implicature and Explicature," *ResearchGate*, 2015, 1–33.

<sup>41</sup> Dheril Sofia Nanda, "Implicature in John Green's *The Fault of Our Stars*," *Jeels* 2, no. 1 (2015): 44–61.

<sup>42</sup> Latif Amrullah, "Implicature in the Study of Pragmatics" Volume 7, no. 1 (2015): 57–63.

traced analytically if we see the speakers' intention of the communication.<sup>43</sup>

- 15) Telling People to Change Their Behaviour through Implications: An Implicature Analysis on Covid-19 Public Service Announcements in Indonesia by Susan Marbun, Dumaris E. Silalahi, Herman that was published in October 2021 in *ELSYA: Journal of English Language Studies* Vol. 3, Issue 3. In this research, generalized conversational implicature becomes the most frequent used than conventional and particularized ones.<sup>44</sup>
- 16) The Interpretation of Implicature: A Comparative Study between Implicature in Linguistics and Journalism by Mustafa Shazali Mustafa that was published in January 2010 in *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*. This research shown that implicature plays vital role in language by gapping communication and meaning.<sup>45</sup>
- 17) Types of Implicature in Informal Conversations Used by the English Education Study Program Students by Endry Sri Rahayu and Prof. Safnil M. A, Ph. D that was published in June 2016 in *Journal of Applied Linguistics and Literature* Vol. 1 Issue 1. The conclusion of this research was the most frequent implicature in informal conversation is conversational implicature, and

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<sup>43</sup> Michael Haugh, "Inference and Implicature," *ResearchGate*, 2019, 1–16, <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781405198431.wbeal0535>.

<sup>44</sup> Marbun, Silalahi, and Herman, "Telling People to Change Their Behaviour Through Implications: An Implicature Analysis on Covid-19 Public Service Announcements in Indonesia."

<sup>45</sup> Mustafa Shazali Mustafa, "The Interpretation of Implicature: A Comparative Study between Implicature in Linguistics and Journalism," *Journal of Language Teaching and Research* 1, no. 1 (2010): 35–43, <https://doi.org/10.4304/jltr.1.1.35-43>.

every interaction and communication indicate implied meaning.<sup>46</sup>

Thesis that the researcher uses are:

- 1) An Implicature Analysis of Motivating Words Used on Demi Lovato and One Direction's Songs in 2016 by Zakiyah Novi Asri of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities of Sunan Ampel Surabaya State Islamic University. This research found out that implicature plays important role in the song because it carries implied meaning of the lyrics.<sup>47</sup>
- 2) Implicature Analysis in Maher Zain's Song Lyrics on "Forgive Me" Album written by Rosyid Eko Pranoto from English Language and Letters Department of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University in 2013. The result of this research discovered that in understanding implicature is necessary to have background knowledge and the contextual meaning.<sup>48</sup>
- 3) Implicatures Found in Various Selected Song Lyrics and the Listeners' Responses of the Songs written by Nur Hidayah in 2021 from English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. In this research, the researcher concluded that song lyrics have implicate meaning. Conventional and scalar

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<sup>46</sup> Endry Sri Rahayu and Safnil Safnil, "Types of Implicature in Informal Conversations Used By the English Education Study Program Students," *JOALL Journal of Applied Linguistics & Literature* 1, no. 1 (2016): 65–83, <https://doi.org/10.33369/joall.v1i1.3942>.

<sup>47</sup> Asri, "An Implicature Analysis of Motivating Words Used on Demi Lovato and One Direction's Songs."

<sup>48</sup> Pranoto, "Implicature Analysis in Maher Zain's Song Lyrics on 'Forgive Me' Album."

implicature do not always appear in an utterance.<sup>49</sup>

- 4) The Implicature of Conditional Sentences Used in The Gravity Album by Westlife written by Rieka Sugiarti in 2014 from Teacher Training and Education of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The conclusion of this research was there are 24 implicatures from conditional sentences, and it will be easy for the readers to understand implicature than cooperative principles that are violated.<sup>50</sup>

#### 1. Data collection technique

In collecting the data, the researcher used recording, document analysis, interview. The recording helped the researcher to analyze expression of the song, and the document analysis helped the researcher in analyzing the types of implicature and interpret the messages. The recording contained the selected song, the document analysis contained the lyrics of the songs, and the researcher interviewed the song writer to ask about message of those songs.

The procedures of doing this research are:

- 1) The researcher converted the song which in the form of MP4 to MP3. The researcher downloads the MP4 form in YouTube, and then the researcher used Format Factory to convert the songs.
- 2) After got the MP3 form, the researcher looked for the lyrics in the Google.
- 3) Then, the researcher listened to the songs while reading the lyrics.

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<sup>49</sup> Hidayah, "Implicatures Found in Various Selected English Song Lyrics and the Listener ' S Responses of the Songs."

<sup>50</sup> Sugiarti, "The Implicature of Conditional Sentences Used in The Gravity Album by Westlife."

- 4) The researcher selected and tabulated the lyrics that contain pragmatic implicatures.
- 5) The researcher considered the types of pragmatic implicatures from the selected lyrics by using Grice's theory of cooperative principles.
- 6) The researcher counted the percentage of most frequent types that used in the songs using Google Forms.
- 7) The researcher thought carefully about the contextual meaning of each lyric that contain implicature by knowing the context of the selected lyrics.
- 8) The researcher considered the messages of those songs. The messages are based the whole lyrics of the songs.
- 9) The researcher interviewed Mr. Wada Masaya as the song writer by using Instagram Direct Message to confirm about researcher's findings about contextual meaning and messages.
- 10) The researcher asked Dr. Susanto, S.S., M. Hum., M.A., Ph.D., Mr. Ridho Kholid, S.S., M. Pd., Ms. Septa Aryanika, M. Pd. and the singer to help the researcher to validate researchers' findings.
- 11) Drawing conclusion.

## 2. Research instrument

In conducting this research, the researcher used qualitative method and content analysis as research design. In collecting data and conducting this research, the researcher used human instrument to collect the data, which was the researcher herself as the instrument, and questions to interview the song writer.

The following questions are:

- 1) Is this song telling us about someone's life which face so much struggle? If it is not, then what is the true story that the writer tries to tell the listeners through this song?

- 2) Is the purpose of this song to motivate? If it is not, then what is the true purpose of this song?
- 3) Is the message of this song to increase listeners' motivation to live so as the man on the song did? If it is not, then what is the true message of this song?

### 3. Data analysis

This research was content analysis with type hermeneutics, which is to understand textual content. Analyzing data is the important step which should be done in order to get the result of a research. Stainback argues that data analysis is one critical process in qualitative research, it is to understand the relation and draft in the data so the hypothesis can be developed and evaluated.<sup>51</sup> The first step of this research is data collection. In analyzing the data, the researcher used steps of qualitative data analysis by A. M. Huberman.

Then, the steps of analyzing data in this research are:

- 1) Data condensation. The researcher chooses the data by categorizing it to the types of implicature
- 2) Data display. The researcher shows the result of data condensation.
- 3) Data analysis.
- 4) Drawing conclusion.<sup>52</sup>

In data display, after the researcher selected any lyrics which contains an implicature, the researcher inputted the number of implicatures of each song to the table below.

*Table 1.1 Data Display Table*

No.	Title	Number of Implicature
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<sup>51</sup> Sugiyono Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta, 2017).

<sup>52</sup> Mathew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman, and Johnny Saldaña, *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook*, 3rd ed. (Arizona: SAGE Publications Inc., 2014).

1.	少年	18 lyrics that contain implicatures

After displaying the data, the researcher analyzed the data to understand the types of implicatures that included in the songs, their meaning, and the messages from the songs. To analyze the data, the researcher categorized the selected lyrics into Conventional Implicature, Scalar Implicature, Generalized Conversational Implicature, and Particularized Conversational Implicature. The researcher categorized it by adding checklist in the column of the right type.

The lyrics can be said as Conventional Implicature if it contains some particular words, such as but, even, therefore, and yet. Then, the lyrics can be said as Scalar Implicature if it contains quantifiers and some particular words to express scale. Next, the lyrics can be said as Generalized Conversational Implicature if the lyrics can be understood by knowing the context of the utterances without needing any deep knowledge. In contrast, identifying Particularized Conversational Implicature means that the listeners require deep knowledge of the context or the particular context of the utterances.

After that, the researcher considered the contextual meanings of the selected lyrics. The researcher considered the lyrics into types of pragmatic implicatures by using Grice's theory about cooperative principles and the context of the selected lyrics. Then, the researcher wrote down the meaning in the column named 'contextual meaning'

After done the analysis part, the researcher displayed the research finding with the table below:

Table 1.2 Data Analysis Table

No.	Title	Lyrics	Types of Implicatures				Contextual Meaning
			CI	SI	CoI		
					GCI	PCI	
1.	少年	After all I've been through, I'm still here to stay				✓	The singer chose to stay after all of obstacle he got

After knowing the meaning of the implicit messages, the researcher considered about the messages which contained from the songs. The next step is making percentage of what type of implicature that often occurs in those songs. The last step is verifying or drawing conclusion. In the last step, the researcher should make a conclusion about the result. The conclusion contained the answer of the research problem.

#### 4. Trustworthiness of the data

In conducting research, the data should be trustworthy. To gain trustworthiness of the data, the researcher used triangulation and experts' validation. Triangulating is a method which supports and confirms the findings. There are four kinds of triangulation stated by Denzin:

##### a. Data triangulation

This type of triangulation is used to correlate data in three points, people, time, and space. This type observes ongoing interactions directly.<sup>53</sup>

<sup>53</sup> Ibid.

b. Investigator triangulation

It can be used when there are more than one researcher researches the same phenomenon. The qualification of the researcher is not about coders, graduate students/assistants, and data analysts. However, the person with the best skills should be closest to the data.<sup>54</sup>

c. Theoretical triangulation

This type uses more than one theory or hypothesis in exploring a phenomenon. It looks at different perspectives of some theories. It is not synthesizing several theories, but it uses finding from several sources, identify their strengths and weakness, and looks for a convergence of the evidence in order to draw overall conclusions.<sup>55</sup>

d. Methodological triangulation

Methodological triangulation is the use of several methods in investigating a phenomenon. This type is used to decrease the bias from any single method. In other words, the strengths of one method may compensate for the weaknesses of another.<sup>56</sup>

In this research, the researcher used methodological triangulation, theoretical triangulation, and expert validation to decrease trustworthiness of the data. Data collecting techniques of this research were record, document analysis, and interview. The grand theory of this research was theory from Helbert Paul Grice, Stephen Levinson, Gillian Brown and George Yule. To check the data validity, the data should be checked by linguistic

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<sup>54</sup> Patricia Fusch, Gene E Fusch, and Lawrence R. Ness, “Denzin’s Paradigm Shift: Revisiting Triangulation in Qualitative Research,” *Journal of Social Changes* 10, no. 1 (2018): 19–32, <https://doi.org/10.5590/josc.2018.10.1.02>.

<sup>55</sup> UNAIDS, “An Introduction to Triangulation,” n.d., [http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/document/2010/10\\_4-Intro-to-triangulation-MEF.pdf](http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/document/2010/10_4-Intro-to-triangulation-MEF.pdf).

<sup>56</sup> Ibid.

lecturer who is the expert of this field, so the researcher asked Mr. Susanto, S. S., M. Hum., M. A., Ph. D, Mr. M. Ridho Kholid, M. Pd., and Ms. Septa Aryanika, M. Pd. to be expert validator.

## I. Systematic of Discussion

This part is about the coherence of this thesis. This research consisted of five chapters as follows:

1. Chapter I – Introduction

Chapter I contained title confirmation, background of the problem, focus and sub-focus of the research, problem formulation, objective of the research, significance of the research, relevant research, research method, and systematic of the discussion.

2. Chapter II – Literature Review

In chapter II the researcher explained about theory of pragmatics, definition of implicature, concept of implicature, functions of implicature, types of implicature, cooperative principles, and theory about song lyrics.

3. Chapter III – Description of the Research Object

This chapter consisted of two parts, the first one is about general description of the research object. The second one is facts and data display.

4. Chapter IV – Research Analysis

In this chapter, the researcher shown the data analysis and also the research findings. This part is the main character of this research.

5. Chapter V – Conclusion and Recommendation

This is the last chapter. In this chapter, the researcher concluded the research findings into several points. Also, the researcher gives recommendation for the reader after reading this thesis.

## CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. Implicature

#### 1. Definition of Implicature

In pragmatic, there are two types of meaning. They are implicature and explicature. This research is aimed to analyze implicature. Yule states that implicatures concerned with four area of pragmatics, which are speakers' meaning, contextual meaning, how information gets communicated than what literally said, and expression of relative scope.<sup>1</sup> According to Levinson, implicatures deal with language and context, it means that implicature being a bridge between the gap of utterances and what literally meant.<sup>2</sup> While Grice defines implicatures as what speakers implies, means, and suggests with something different from what the speaker literally said.<sup>3</sup> To receive the messages from the speaker, the addressee should guess the message. Jenny Thomas says that addressee should know how to inferring utterances if the addressee wants to know the meaning of implicature.<sup>4</sup> An utterance will be considered as implicature if it disobeys the rules of Logic Conversation by Grice.

Sometimes, speakers' intended messages are not expressed in the utterances they produced. That makes the addressee should know how to get and comprehend the message. The message is called implied meaning of any utterances which also called implicature that proposed by Grice. Implicature is more than what speakers said. It related

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<sup>1</sup> Hadi, "A Pragmatic Analysis of Implicatures Used in the Sport Column of The Jakarta Post Newspaper."

<sup>2</sup> Mustafa, "The Interpretation of Implicature: A Comparative Study between Implicature in Linguistics and Journalism."

<sup>3</sup> Rosyidah, "An Analysis of Implicatures Found in WhatsApp Stories."

<sup>4</sup> Thomas, *Meaning in Interaction: An Introduction to Pragmatics*.

to syntactic rules of the utterances.<sup>5</sup> It can be understood by knowing the context and need any prior knowledge to understand it clearly. Here is an example:

A: "Who ate the cookies?"

B: "I ate at least one of the cookies."<sup>6</sup>

Second speaker's utterances means that B did not eat all of the cookies. B's utterances contained implicature. As a result, it proved that B did not eat all of the cookies. B's utterances proved that implicate meaning is not attached in the utterances. Criteria of implicature will be discussed in the next part.

Basically, implicatures deal with language which not stated clearly. The speaker states the messages, but do not state it clearly. There are 3 types of implicatures, they are conventional implicature, conversational implicature, and scalar implicature.<sup>7</sup> Types of implicature will be explained in the next sub-topic.

## 2. Concept of Implicature

The main concept of implicature is when an utterance disobeys rules of good utterances. The rules of good utterances firstly proposed by Grice with 4 maxims that the speaker should fulfill. If an utterance fulfills the 4 maxims, there won't happen implicature, because it's good conversation. Implicature is different between what is stated and what is meant, but it won't be a problem to interpret the meaning of implicature, because the speaker and the listener

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<sup>5</sup> Levinson, *Pragmatics*.

<sup>6</sup> Blome-tillmann, "Conversational Implicatures ( and How to Spot Them )."

<sup>7</sup> Hadi, "A Pragmatic Analysis of Implicatures Used in the Sport Column of The Jakarta Post Newspaper."

have already understood the context of each conversation, even if it is not expressed explicitly.<sup>8</sup>

The four maxim that is proposed by Grice are maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner. If any utterances disobey just one maxim, the meaning of the utterances will be implied meaning, and it happened the phenomenon of implicature. This concept is a key to know whether an utterance contains implicature or not.

### 3. Criteria of Implicature

Criteria of implicature is some situations that can be parameter to consider whether any utterances can be said as implicature or not. Grice proposes four criteria of implicature (cancellability, non-detachability, calculability, and non-conventionality). Then Saddock proposes six criteria of implicature which also diverse the type of implicature. Those criteria are:

- a. Calculability, which means the implicature has procedure to get the meaning. It means that conversational implicature is calculable, and conventional one is not calculable.
- b. Cancellability, which means it can be cancelled without contradiction. Conventional implicature is not cancellable, while conversational one is cancellable because they do not contribute to the truth condition of the utterances.
- c. Detachability. Conversational implicature is not detachable because it cannot be separated from the context of any utterances, while conventional one is detachable.
- d. Conventionality, which can be inferred with conventional meaning. It means that conventional

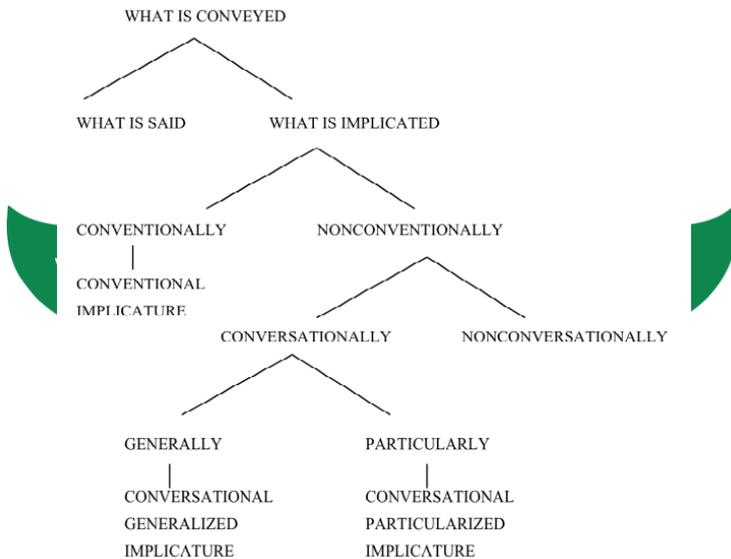
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<sup>8</sup> Amrullah, "Implicature in the Study of Pragmatics."

implicature is conventional, while conversational one is not conventional.

- e. Saying, which depends on the condition. It means that conventional one is not dependent, and the conversational one is depending on the condition.
- f. Determinacy. Conventional one is determinate because the meaning is in the words. While the conversational one depends on the context and condition.<sup>9</sup>

Based on those criteria, Saddock concluded that a meaning attached to semantic and pragmatic, which explained in the figure below:



*Figure 1 Relation between Meaning, Semantics, and Pragmatics*

Source: Moeschler, Jacques. “Conversational and Conventional Implicatures.” *Cognitive Pragmatics*, 2012, 405–33.

<sup>9</sup> Moeschler, “Conversational and Conventional Implicatures.”

Conventional implicature can be called as semantic meaning because the meaning attached with the utterances. The addressee does not need to know the context of the utterances to interpret the meaning of conventional implicature, while the non-conventional one refers to conversational implicature. It has contradiction with conventional one, because it requires the context.

#### 4. Types of Implicature

There are three types of implicature, as follow:

##### a. Conventional Implicature

Conventional implicature means that this type deals with literal meaning. Conventional meaning is what language actually means. The addressee does not need to guess the sender's intended message. What utterances they produce is what actually they mean. Grice states that words that speaker used will determine the messages.<sup>10</sup> In implies conventional utterances, everyone has known and understand the implication.<sup>11</sup>

There is not much researcher that is researched about conventional implicature, because it does not have much meaning and too basic.<sup>12</sup>

Conventional implicature does not require interpretation based on maxim and context, because it usually uses specific words. It means conventional implicature is easy to interpret. According to Levinson, conventional implicature can be said as the contrast of conversational one that is proposed by Grice. It's meaning is attached in the words. Grice proposed that several words

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<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Amrullah, "Implicature in the Study of Pragmatics."

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

contained in conventional implicature, such as but, even, therefore, and yet. For instance:

She is poor, but she is honest.

The word *but* in the utterances indicates the contrast between poverty and honesty. It becomes extra element that made the utterances becomes conventional implicature. It can be said as conventional because it isn't derived from the context of the utterances.<sup>13</sup>

b. Conversational Implicature

This implicature means that there are two components, which are speaker and listeners. This implicature requires the bound of context.<sup>14</sup> Conversational implicature is the one that the addressee should guess to interpret the messages. Speaker/sender's messages are not appeared clearly in the utterances, so the addressee/listeners have to know the context of the utterances.

According to Thomas, implicatures occurs because the speaker disobeys the rules of good conversation. The rules called cooperative principles that proposed by Grice.<sup>15</sup> Grice also proposes four maxim as rules, they are quality, quantity, relevance, and manner. If there is one or more maxim which not fulfilled by the speaker, there will happen a phenomenon called implicature. In conversational implicature, there are two types, they are:

- a) Generalized conversational implicature, which does not need any special knowledge

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<sup>13</sup> Paul R Kroeger, *Analyzing Meaning: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*, ed. Stefan Müller and Martin Haspelmath, Language S (Berlin: Language Science Press, 2018).

<sup>14</sup> Nanda, "Implicature in John Green's *The Fault of Our Stars*."

<sup>15</sup> Fauzia and Prakoso, "A Study of Implicature in *Daredevil* Web Series Movie."

to guess the meaning, but the listeners need to know the context of the utterances. When there is no special or particular context of the utterances, it's happening generalized conversational implicature.<sup>16</sup>

Example:

- 1) My love will last as long as I do, right to my last heartbeat. (Meaning: She tells her husband that she always squires her husband until her husband died.)<sup>17</sup>
- 2) Hidup Normal Baru, Hidup Lebih Sehat dan Produktif.<sup>18</sup>
- 3) Detail sudah ada di gambar yaa, ada pilihan warna lain. Hemat ongkir ke seluruh Indonesia.<sup>19</sup>

b) Particularized conversational implicature, which contrasts with the generalized one. This type requires the listeners to have special knowledge about the context to get the intended message. So as the name, the listeners should know the particular context of the utterances.

Example:

- 1) You haven't the faintest idea of how to behave in a lady's presence. (Meaning: She tell Smirnoff to talked

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<sup>16</sup> Hadi, "A Pragmatic Analysis of Implicatures Used in the Sport Column of The Jakarta Post Newspaper."

<sup>17</sup> Suryadi and Muslim, "An Analysis of Conversational Implicature Strategy in a Drama 'the Bear' By Anton Chekhovand Its Application in Elt."

<sup>18</sup> Marbun, Silalahi, and Herman, "Telling People to Change Their Behaviour Through Implications: An Implicature Analysis on Covid-19 Public Service Announcements in Indonesia."

<sup>19</sup> Rosyidah, "An Analysis of Implicatures Found in WhatsApp Stories."

with woman have to be polite and smooth.)<sup>20</sup>

- 2) Siapa tw ada pangeran berkuda putih lewat haha.<sup>21</sup>
- 3) #TidakMudik Bukan Tak Ingin Bertemu tapi Demi Masa Depanmu. Kamu kangen sama dia? Jangan mudik dulu yaa. Karena siapa tau dirimu bawa'oleh-oleh' Corona buat dia dan keluarganya. Kangennya disimpan dulu di kulkas biar awet sambil tetap #DirumahAja.<sup>22</sup>

c. Scalar implicature contains quantifiers in its utterances. This implicature also contains particular words to express scale. The quantifiers which usually used are all, most, some, many, nothing, etc. While the adverb of scale that usually used are sometimes, often, always, etc.<sup>23</sup> Scalar implicature rose by relationship between semantic, pragmatic, and quantifiers.<sup>24</sup>

Example:

- 1) Some of the students use scout uniform.
- 2) Nothing can change my mind.
- 3) She often sends letter to her pen pal.

Scalar implicature also called informative implicature, because it explains something semantically and using a specific pragmatic

<sup>20</sup> Suryadi and Muslim, "An Analysis of Conversational Implicature Strategy in a Drama 'the Bear' By Anton Chekhov and Its Application in ELT."

<sup>21</sup> Rosyidah, "An Analysis of Implicatures Found in WhatsApp Stories."

<sup>22</sup> Marbun, Silalahi, and Herman, "Telling People to Change Their Behaviour Through Implications: An Implicature Analysis on Covid-19 Public Service Announcements in Indonesia."

<sup>23</sup> Hidayah, "Implicatures Found in Various Selected English Song Lyrics and the Listener's Responses of the Songs."

<sup>24</sup> Moeschler, "Conversational and Conventional Implicatures."

element to make it exclusive. This implicature can be known by the using of conjunction, quantifiers, and adverb of scale.

## 5. Co-operative Principles

It also called rules of good utterances. These principles is proposed by Grice. There are four things that is called maxim which speaker should fulfill to create good conversation:

- a. Quality, refers to the truth of an utterances. In other word the speaker should tell the facts. Do not say something that has lack of evidence. What speaker said should be true, factual, and has truth evidence.
- b. Quantity, refers to how many information that the speaker should tell. The utterances should be informative but do not too less or too much. To comply this maxim, the speaker should comply the information as much as required.
- c. Relevance, refers to the relevance of the information. It means that the speaker and the listeners should know/understand the topic of conversation. The purpose of this maxim is creating an utterance which has relation or relevant to any topic of the discussion.
- d. Manner, refers to how the speakers state the information. The information must be clear. Avoid ambiguity, and the information should be brief, orderly, and not obscure.<sup>25</sup> This maxim forces speaker to use understandable language so the intention of the utterances will be achieved.

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<sup>25</sup> Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*.

These maxims above called co-operative principles/logic of conversation. The speaker should obey the rules of good conversation to create practical and effective conversation. A good conversation must be stated cooperatively. By participating a conversation, a speaker must agree and obey the four maxims above.<sup>26</sup> If any utterances disobey just one of the maxims, there will be happened the phenomenon of implicature, which requires the addressee to catch the meaning by thinking carefully in what speakers said.

## 6. Non-Observed Implicature

Before a speaker producing utterances, they should observe the four maxims in their mind. Their utterances will not be a good one if it disobeys a maxim. When a speaker fails to obey a maxim, the addressee will think that they would try to deceive. It also expresses that the speaker show the unwillingness to cooperate.<sup>27</sup>

- a. Flouting the maxim, this means the speaker exploits a maxim. It means the speaker cannot get what speaker said, but they discounted the possibility that the speaker tried to deceive or cannot speak more clearly and briefly.
- b. Infringing the maxim, this situation happens when the speaker has no intention to deceive but they cannot obey any maxim unintentionally because they fail to observe any maxim of their utterances. It may happen because excitement or nervousness. It also happens to someone with lack experience to any language.

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<sup>26</sup> Cruse, *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*.

<sup>27</sup> Grice, "Logic and Conversation."

- c. Opting out the maxim, the situation happens because of the unwillingness to be cooperate but the speakers try to be cooperative, they would disobey a maxim or even all the four maxims.
- d. Suspending the maxim, this situation happens when the speaker tries to not opt the maxim, but they choose to opt the maxim because of any circumstance. The circumstance may be affected by culture, and usually happens to writer.
- e. Violating maxim, this may happen if the speaker gives true information, but it is not what the addressee needs. They intentionally give the true information, but they also intentionally do not want to give what the addressee needs.<sup>28</sup>

## **B. Theory of Meaning**

### **1. Aspects of Meaning**

According to Palmer, there are four aspects of meaning. They are sense, feeling, tone, and intention.<sup>29</sup> Those aspect can be considered as functions of meaning which can help the addressee to understand the meaning of any utterances. By considering the four aspects, the addressee can guess what theme of the sender's utterances.

### **2. Types of Meaning**

There are so many types of meaning according to Pateda, they are affective meaning, denotative meaning, descriptive

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<sup>28</sup> Kroeger, *Analyzing Meaning: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*.

<sup>29</sup> Djuria Suprpto, "Contextual Meaning Study of Translation of Children's Story 'The Lion King' from English into Indonesian," *Lingua Cultura* 4, no. 1 (2010): 1–11, <https://doi.org/10.21512/lc.v4i1.346>.

meaning, extension meaning, emotive meaning, gereflekted meaning, ideational meaning, intense meaning, grammatical meaning, figurative meaning, cognitive meaning, collocation meaning, connotative meaning, conceptual meaning, construction meaning, lexical meaning, broad meaning, pictorial meaning, proportional meaning, center meaning, referential meaning, narrow meaning, stylistic meaning, and thematic meaning.<sup>30</sup> Based on semantic theory, the meaning called lexical meaning. On the other hand, based on pragmatic, there is contextual meaning.

It is important to know context of any utterances, because it will help us to understand more and think carefully about any utterances. This research focuses on the contextual meaning of the selected lyrics, because it is essential to know the context of any utterances especially in song. If the listeners know the context of a song, the listeners can understand what implicit meaning of the song that the listeners listened.

### 3. Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning is also called as utterances meaning. It can be referred as specific meaning of an utterances. Based on Gazdar, contextual meaning is a pair of sentence and context. Getting contextual meaning means the addressee moves deeper from abstract meaning, which is the addressee understands what speaker actually means by their words on particular occasion.<sup>31</sup> In an interaction, it is important to know the contextual meaning of the utterances.

According to Chaer, contextual meaning is a meaning of word, sentence, and utterances based on the context.<sup>32</sup> It means any languages, expression, word, sentences, and utterances can

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

<sup>31</sup> Thomas, *Meaning in Interaction: An Introduction to Pragmatics*.

<sup>32</sup> Dafriana Mamun, Ni Wayan Suastini, and Ni Nyoman Deni Ariyaningsih, "An Analysis of Contextual Meaning on Michael Bube ' s Song Lyrics," *ELYSIAN JOURNAL* 2, no. 4 (2022): 142–50.

be inferred by knowing the context of communication. The context in here, means situation, place, time when its used.<sup>33</sup> Contextual meaning has relation with song, because song is the one way to express any feelings or ideas. However, song can be inferred in lexical and contextual meaning.

To determine the contextual meaning of an utterances, the speaker can use context clues which done by giving some hints to help the addressee in understanding the context of the utterances. The clues can be time, people name, or particular condition that already known by the addressee and the speaker. The other way is connecting prior knowledge to the additional information that the addressee gets. Connecting prior knowledge can create better sentence comprehension. Understanding contextual meaning is important in order to produce an effective communication. Additionally, understanding contextual meaning can help the addressee make better decision.

### C. Song

Basically, everyone loves to listen to songs. A song can be used express our idea, feeling, love, and sadness. Songs can also calm someone, used as lullaby, or persuade someone. Song can be used many languages. Every country in this world has their own language and their own song using its language. Usually, a song becomes popular because of its lyrics and its tone.

There are many functions of songs. Songs can be used to teach English, songs can be used to change someone's mindset, and can motivate people. A song can be popular to other country even if the listener doesn't know the meaning, they will try to understand the song they like.

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<sup>33</sup> Theresia Budi Sucihati, "An Analysis of Lexical and Contextual Meaning on Sport News in Jawa Pos Newspaper (Linguistics Study)," *BRIGHT: A Journal of English Language Teaching, Linguistics and Literature* 4, no. 1 (2021): 40–47.

To understand the lyrics of the song, the listeners cannot use literal meaning<sup>34</sup>, because lyrics is expression that shown through any tone and rhythm. The listener can accept the meaning of any song if they know the situation and the context where the song is played

There are so many ways to make song popular. For instance, using the song for soundtrack of film, or play it in public places. A song can be popular because of its lyrics or tone. If a song becomes popular, it means that the song has impact. The impact can be positive/negative impact. The positive impact for instance, motivate someone, increase someone's mood, or persuade someone to do something positive.

### 1. 'Generations' from Exile Tribe

'Generations' from Exile Tribe is one of the popular brotherhoods of legendary group from Japan, Exile. This group is combination of dance and sing. Their song is about Love, Dream, and Happiness, so as the name of the agency, LDH. This group consist of 7 men. It has two vocalists, which are Ryota Katayose and Ryuto Kazuhara. It also has 2 rappers, which are Reo Sano and Mandy Sekiguchi. The rest are performer, which are Shirahama Alan, Hayato Komori, and Yuta Nakatsuka.

Their songs are popular because of used in Anime Soundtrack. As everyone know many people like to watch anime, so they also listen to Gene's songs. The fans of Gene called DREAMERS. Their fans are not only from Japan, but also all over the world, like Philippines, Taiwan, Indonesia, and other country.

As stated previously, this group is from Japan. They are used to sing Japanese songs. They also have English

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<sup>34</sup> Mamun, Suastini, and Ariyaningsih, "An Analysis of Contextual Meaning on Michael Bube 's Song Lyrics."

Version of their popular song. The one of their popular songs is Hard Knock Days which used as opening of One Piece in 2015. The song tells us to not give up on bad days, face it for our better days. The other popular song titled 少年 (*red Shonen, means boys*). This song makes us realized that people need to always try better. Their other popular English Version song is titled Always with You, which tells us to not feel lonely. This song teaches us to unite and seize the dream together.



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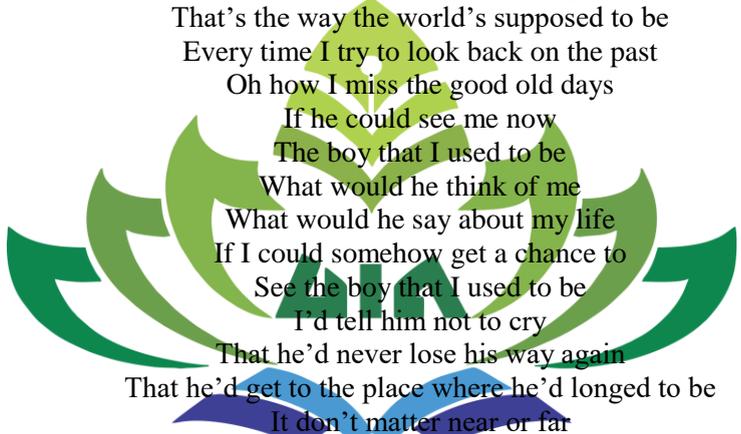


## APPENDICES

### *Appendix 1 Lyrics of 'Generations' from Exile Tribe - 少年*

#### 'Generations' from Exile Tribe - 「少年」(English Version)

After all I've been through  
I'm still here to stay  
Time goes by  
Time goes by  
Don't you know that I've been doing this  
Without even turning back  
I'm making my way, breaking away from the crowd  
And these streets are still the same  
And I feel a little suffocated  
Anywhere I look, anywhere I go  
Everything seems crazy  
I let go of my youth so that I could  
Chase the dreams that I dreamed as a young boy  
Holding onto every chance I got  
Now it's been ten years since back then  
With all my dreams and hopes I had  
I held my head up high and never looked down  
If I could somehow get a chance to  
See the boy that I used to be  
I'd tell him not to cry  
That he'd never lose his way again  
That he'd get to the place where he'd longed to be  
It don't matter near or far  
If you don't give in, you'll make it there  
After all I've been through  
I'm still here to stay  
Time goes by  
And I will never stop  
And it killed me to know that I had  
Nothing to be proud of  
But I didn't stop, no I never stopped what I started  
As the days got much tougher and harder



The nights got much longer and colder  
I would sing a song of tomorrow  
When I had to hide my sorrow  
Just keep the faith when you feel helpless  
Just follow your own path, things aren't so hopeless  
If I could somehow get a chance to  
See the boy that I used to be  
I'd tell him not to cry  
That he'd never lose his way again  
So you meet someone and then you say goodbye  
That's what life's about  
In the midst of it all, you take another step  
Don't forget (don't forget to be there)  
As the new era begins, the world will change no matter what  
That's the way the world's supposed to be  
Every time I try to look back on the past  
Oh how I miss the good old days  
If he could see me now  
The boy that I used to be  
What would he think of me  
What would he say about my life  
If I could somehow get a chance to  
See the boy that I used to be  
I'd tell him not to cry  
That he'd never lose his way again  
That he'd get to the place where he'd longed to be  
It don't matter near or far  
If you don't give in, you'll make it there  
After all I've been through  
I'm still here to stay  
Time goes by  
Time goes by  
After all I've been through  
I'm still here to stay  
Times goes by  
And I will never stop

*Appendix 2 Lyrics of 'Generations' from Exile Tribe - Hard Knock Days*

*'Generations' from Exile Tribe – Hard Knock Days (English Version)*



Let's do it again  
you know what I mean baby  
No one can make  
my dream come true  
Don't you feel it?  
I really don't know what is  
Something is testing me everyday  
Hey let's go let's fly away  
I know I never  
wanna come back here  
Hey let's go let's fly away  
The great unknown  
there are no rules  
Standing up,  
blow it up my dream  
is getting wilder  
I'm not afraid beat me hit me  
I will never turn around oh  
Another day another chance  
you know it's never too late  
If I can do it so can you!  
Only winner  
(We gotta go together baby glory road)  
Fight  
it's my life it's your life  
Fighting for tomorrow go get what you really want  
I want more and you want more  
come on open up the door  
Here we go it's my lift it's your life  
Run like the wind jump higher  
yeah I know you're strong  
Believe you can achieve your goal



Let's keep on going  
Hard knock days  
Let's do it again  
now hold your breath baby  
Here you hiding  
with your tiger eyes  
Set your spirits,  
mind and soul free  
Get ready to rule this world  
Hey let's go just hold my hand  
the longest way round  
is the nearest way home  
Hey let's go dance in the rain  
No one can say  
you're fool you're cool  
Standing up,  
gearing up the future's  
coming soon  
So inspiring  
you're my best friend  
and my rival forever oh  
Don't look down never give up  
the dream will take you forward  
We gonna be the champions  
Go to the top  
(We gotta go together baby glory road)  
Fight  
it's my life it's your life  
Fighting for your rights  
tell the world  
what you really want  
I want more and you want more  
come on open up the gate  
Here we go  
it's my lift it's your life  
Shine like a star dream bigger

yeah I know you're strong  
Trust that you can achieve  
your best  
Let's keep on going  
Hard knock days  
You make my day everyday  
My very 1st dream's  
been changing my life  
No it's not a big deal  
you gotta make it real  
Yo who's ready to stand up?  
If you're not plz shut up!  
Get out of the pub or the club  
scrub up your tired heart  
(Oh I Love it) Hard knock days  
You only have one life  
Don't you e-ever mind  
Just keep it simple  
don't stop baby  
do it try and try  
Fight  
it's my life it's your life  
Fighting for tomorrow go get  
what you really want  
I want more and you want more  
come on open up the door  
Here we go  
it's my life it's your life  
Run like the wind jump higher  
yeah I know you're strong  
Believe you can achieve  
your goal  
Let's keep on going rolling  
Fight  
it's my life it's your life  
Fighting for your rights

tell the world  
what you really want  
I want more and you want more  
come on open up the gate  
Here we go  
it's my life it's your life  
Shine like a star dream bigger  
yeah I know you're strong.  
Trust that you can achieve  
your best  
Let's keep on going  
Hard knock days  
You make my day everyday  
make my day



*Appendix 3 Lyrics of 'Generations' from Exile Tribe - Always with You*

'Generations' from Exile Tribe – Always with You (English Version)

We can make this dream a reality  
Together we can make a brand new day  
If we just believe that we can fly  
Someday (Someday) we can touch the sky  
I'm always with you

I've been looking for someone to be there  
When life is so unfair and hard to breathe  
You always stand by my side and hold my hand  
Your smile is the only light until we see the sun

Starting over like we've just begun  
There are so many ways to do it right  
Turn around and see what we've left behind  
It's never ever too late

We can make a better tomorrow  
We can paint it with any color we want  
If we keep holding on we'll work it out  
Someday (Someday) we can touch the sky  
I'm always with you

I've been searching for something special  
I spent too much time traveling around  
Now I know all I need is someone like you  
Everyday you make me happy with every word you say

Sit down and let me draw your smile  
You look beautiful in colors so bright  
Your brown eyes make my heart beats fast  
I've never felt this way before

We can make this dream a reality  
Together we can make a brand new day

If we just believe that we can fly  
Someday (Someday) we can touch the sky  
I'm always with you

Forget your tears of past  
Do not regret, do not chase  
Raise your head up high  
Cause stars are shining bright  
There is nothing like you and I together

We can make a better tomorrow  
We can paint it with any color we want  
If we keep holding on we'll work it out  
Someday (Someday) we can touch the sky  
I'm always with you

We can make this dream a reality  
Together we can make a brand new day  
If we just believe that we can fly  
Someday (Someday) we can touch the sky  
I'm always with you

I belong to you, you belong to me  
Together there is nothing we can't do  
If we keep holding on we'll work it out  
Someday (Someday) we can touch the sky  
I'm always with you

Appendix 4 Data Display

No	Title	Song Lyrics
1	少年	After all I've been through I'm still here to stay
2	少年	Don't you know that I've been doing this Without even turning back
3	少年	I'm making my way, breaking away from the crowd
4	少年	And these streets are still the same
5	少年	And I feel a little suffocated
6	少年	Everything seems crazy
7	少年	I let go of my youth so that I could Chase the dreams that I dreamed as a young boy
8	少年	Now it's been ten years since back then With all my dreams and hopes I had I held my head up high and never looked down
9	少年	If I could somehow get a chance to See the boy that I used to be I'd tell him not to cry That he'd never lose his way again That he'd get to the place where he'd longed to be
10	少年	It don't matter near or far If you don't give in, you'll make it there
11	少年	And I will never stop
12	少年	And it killed me to know that I had Nothing to be proud of But I didn't stop, no I never stopped what I started
13	少年	As the days got much tougher and harder The nights got much longer and colder I would sing a song of tomorrow
14	少年	Just keep the faith when you feel helpless

		Just follow your own path, things aren't so hopeless
15	少年	So you meet someone and then you say goodbye That's what life's about
16	少年	Every time I try to look back on the past
17	少年	Oh how I miss the good old days
18	少年	If he could see me now The boy that I used to be What would he think of me What would he say about my life
19	Hard Knock Days	Let's do it again you know what I mean baby
20	Hard Knock Days	No one can make my dream come true
21	Hard Knock Days	I really don't know what is Something is testing me everyday
22	Hard Knock Days	Hey let's go let's fly away
23	Hard Knock Days	I know I never wanna come back here
24	Hard Knock Days	Hey let's go let's fly away The great unknown there are no rules
25	Hard Knock Days	Standing up, blow it up my dream is getting wilder
26	Hard Knock Days	I'm not afraid beat me hit me
27	Hard	I will never turn around

	Knock Days	
28	Hard Knock Days	Another day another chance you know it's never too late If I can do it, so can you!
29	Hard Knock Days	Fighting for tomorrow go get what you really want
30	Hard Knock Days	I want more and you want more
31	Hard Knock Days	come on open up the door
32	Hard Knock Days	Run like the wind jump higher
33	Hard Knock Days	yeah I know you're strong Believe you can achieve your goal
34	Hard Knock Days	Let's keep on going Hard knock days
35	Hard Knock Days	Here you hiding with your tiger eyes
36	Hard Knock Days	Set your spirits, mind and soul free Get ready to rule this world
37	Hard Knock Days	Hey let's go just hold my hand
38	Hard Knock Days	the longest way round is the nearest way home

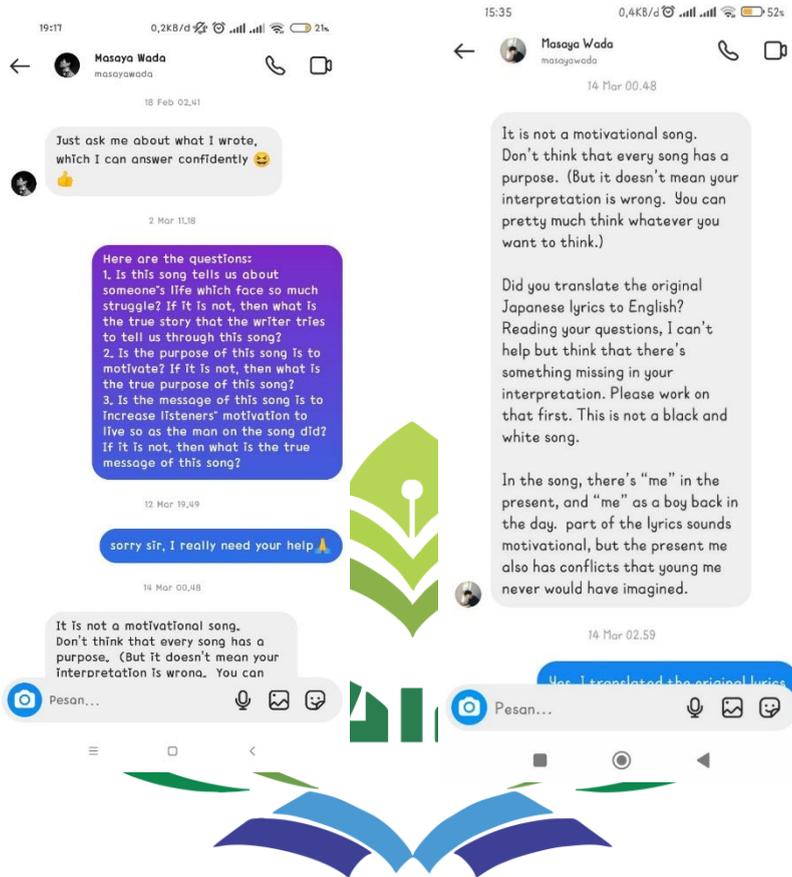
39	Hard Knock Days	No one can say you're fool, you're cool
40	Hard Knock Days	gearing up the future's coming soon
41	Hard Knock Days	you're my best friend and my rival forever
42	Hard Knock Days	Don't look down, never give up
43	Hard Knock Days	the dream will take you forward
44	Hard Knock Days	it's my life it's your life Fighting for your rights
45	Hard Knock Days	Shine like a star, dream bigger
46	Hard Knock Days	Trust that you can achieve your best
47	Hard Knock Days	You make my day everyday
48	Hard Knock Days	My very 1 <sup>st</sup> dream's been changing my life
49	Hard Knock Days	No, it's not a big deal you gotta make it real
50	Hard Knock	Yo who's ready to stand up? If you're not plz shut up!

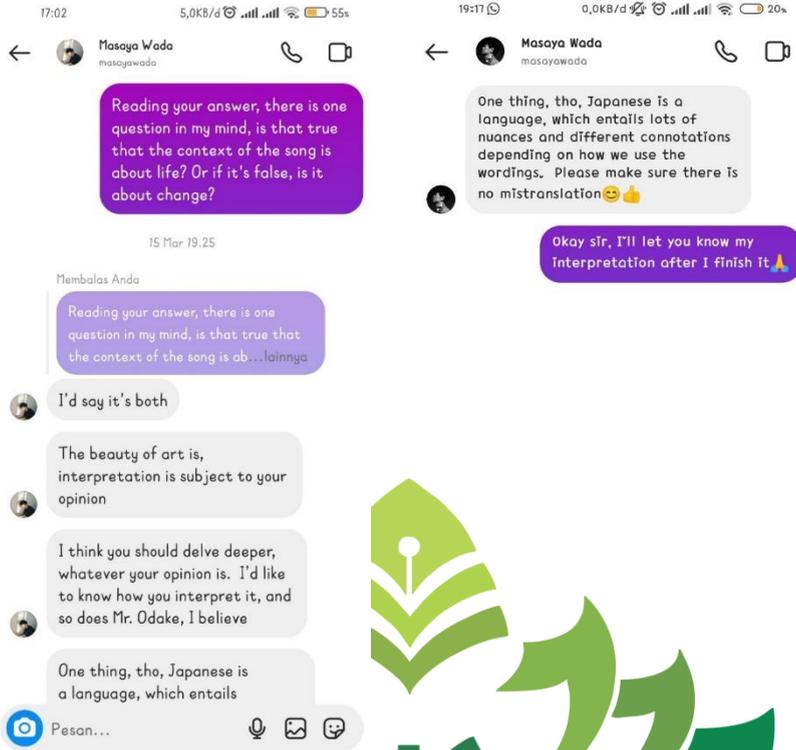
	Days	
51	Hard Knock Days	Get out of the pub or the club scrub up your tired heart
52	Hard Knock Days	You only have one life
53	Hard Knock Days	Don't you e-ever mind Just keep it simple
54	Always with You	If we just believe that we can fly Someday (Someday) we can touch the sky I'm always with you
55	Always with You	I've been looking for someone to be there
56	Always with You	Your smile is the only light until we see the sun
57	Always with You	Starting over like we've just begun There are so many ways to do it right Turn around and see what we've left behind It's never ever too late
58	Always with You	We can paint it with any color we want
59	Always with You	If we keep holding on, we'll work it out
60	Always with You	I've been searching for something special I spent too much time traveling around Now I know all I need is someone like you
61	Always with You	Every day you make me happy with every word you say
62	Always with You	Sit down and let me draw your smile
63	Always with You	You look beautiful in colors so bright
64	Always	We can make this dream a reality

	with You	Together we can make a brand new day
65	Always with You	Forget your tears of past Do not regret, do not chase
66	Always with You	Raise your head up high Cause stars are shining bright
67	Always with You	Together there is nothing we can't do



## Appendix 5 Interview with Mr. Wada Masaya





Appendix 6 Validation Letter from Mr. Susanto, S. S., M. Hum. M. A., Ph. D.



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Jabatan : Dosen  
Bidang : Linguistik

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