

**AN IMPLICATURE ON ARDHITO'S PRAMONO ALBUM  
"CRAZIEST THING HAPPENED IN MY BACKYARD"**

**THESIS**

By:  
**Gilang Rizky Jiro Pamungkas**  
NIM 19320207



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG**

**2024**



**AN IMPLICATURE ON ARDHITO’S PRAMONO ALBUM  
“CRAZIEST THING HAPPENED IN MY BACKYARD”**

**THESIS**

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

By:

**Gilang Rizky Jiro Pamungkas**

NIM 19320207

**Advisor:**

**H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D.**

NIP 196705292000031001



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM  
MALANG  
2024**

## STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state this thesis entitled “**An Implicature on Ardhito’s Pramono album Craziest Thing Happen In My Backyard**” is my original work. I do not include any materials written or published previously by another person apart from those sources cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who responsible for that.

Malang, June 06 2024

The researcher,



Gilang Rizky Jiro Pamungkas

NIM 19320207

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Gilang Rizky Jiro's Pamungkas thesis entitled "**An Impicature on Ardhito's Pramono album Craziest Thing Happen In My Backyard**" has been approved for thesis examination at the faculty of humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of requirements for the degree of *sarjana sastra* (S.S)

Malang, June 06 2024

Approved  
by Advisor,



H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D.  
NIP 196705292000031001

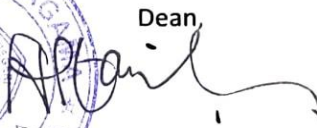

Head of the Department of English Literature,



Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.  
NIP 198112052011011007

Acknowledged by

Dean,



Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag.  
NIP 197411012003121003

## LEGITIMATION SHEET


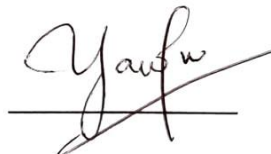
This is certify that Gilang Rizky Jiro's Pamungkas thesis entitled "**An Implicature on Ardhito's Pramono Album Craziest Thing Happen in My Backyard**" has been approved by the Board of examiners as one of the requirementsat the faculty of humanities, Universtitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S).

Malang, June 06 2024

The Board of Examiners

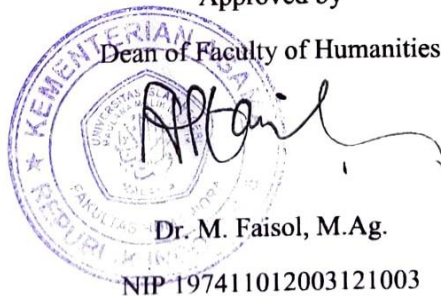
Signatures

1. Dr. Hj. Meinarni Susilowati, M. Ed  
NIP 196705031999032001
2. H. Djoko Susanto, M. Ed., Ph.D.  
NIP 196705292000031001
3. Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd  
NIP 197705032014112002

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Approved by

Dean of Faculty of Humanities

  
Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag.  
NIP 197411012003121003

## **MOTTO**

*Ketika kamu tidak dapat mengakhiri rasa malasmu, then you should end ur life*

**-GILANG RIZKY “JIRO” PAMUNGKAS**

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is proudly dedicated to the following:

My beloved family; my father, my mother, and my little brother.

My beloved friends; Theo, Fili, Muamar Khadafi, Dimas Mahesi, Bahrul and Diko  
who always encouraging and accompanying in any condition.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah in the name of Allah subhanahu wa ta'ala, the most gracious and merciful sovereign of the universe. Endless thanks to God for the excellent health and well-being that allowed me to finish my thesis, which was required for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) and was entitled **“An Implicature on Ardhito’s Pramono Album Craziest Thing Happen in My Backyard”** in addition may peace and salutation be upon the greatest prophet Muhammad Sallallahu ‘alaihi wasallam, whose way of living has always been a source of guidance for me.

This thesis was made possible by the very constructive comments, responses, and criticisms from several individuals who have a wealth of experience and motivation, without whom I could not have completed this thesis. On this occasion, I would like to express my deepest gratitude and appreciation to the following individuals for their help, guidance, and insight.

I am grateful to my supervisor, H Djoko Susanto. M. Ed., Ph .D. for his unending support and guidance. His expertise in the field of pragmatic and his insightful suggestions have shaped this thesis significantly. I appreciate his patience and guidance throughout the research process.

I sincerely thank all the lecturers in the English Department. Their dedication to teaching and providing valuable subject knowledge has broadened my understanding

and deepened my academic experience. I would also like to thank my fellow students in the department for their support and motivation.

My friends, thanks to my friends who always support me, including dafi, theo, and dimas who always provide knowledge, and unwavering support has strengthened me during my academic journey.

Malang, 2024

Gilang Rizky Jiro

NIM 19320207

## ABSTRACT

Rizky, Gilang. J. P (2024) “**An Implicature on Ardhito’s Pramono Album Craziest Thing Happen in My Backyard**” *Undergraduate Thesis*. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D.

Keywords: Implicature, Conventional, Conversational, Function, Song

Music is a secondary need today, even though listeners sometimes don't understand the meaning of each lyric conveyed by the author. This research discusses the meaning of the songs contained in Ardhito Pramono's album. This research investigates “Implicature on Ardhito Pramono's Album Craziest Thing Happen in My Backyard”. The aim of this research is to analyze the literal meaning of Ardhito Pramono's song through the function and type of implicature. This research uses descriptive qualitative to describe linguistic data related to the types and types of implicatures found in Ardhito Pramono's album “Craziest Thing Happen in My Backyard”. The data source of this research is the album of Indonesian jazz singer Ardhito Pramono. The researcher used the theory of Paul Grice (1975) to analyze the research data, from 8 sentences of conventional implicature, 10 sentences of conversational implicature, 2 sentences of general implicature, 2 sentences of special implicature, and 1 sentence of scalar implicature. Furthermore, the functions of the implicatures in Ardhito's music album are: 5 assertive functions, 5 directive functions, and 6 expressive functions. Among conventional and conversational implicatures, conversational implicatures are more dominant. Likewise, with the function of implicature found in this album, both are equally dominant. In the author's interpretation, implicature can produce and infer utterances in Ardhito Pramono's song lyrics on the album “craziest thing happens in my backyard”.

## ABSTRAK

Rizky, Gilang. J. P (2024) **“An Implicature on Ardhito’s Pramono Album Craziest Thing Happen in My Backyard”** Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Pembimbing H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D.

Kata kunci: implikatur, konvensional, percakapan, fungsi, musik..

Musik menjadi kebutuhan sekunder saat ini, meskipun pendengar terkadang tidak mengerti makna dari setiap lirik yang disampaikan penulis. Penelitian ini membahas tentang makna lagu yang terkandung pada album Ardhito Pramono. Penelitian ini menyelidiki “Implicature Pada Album Ardhito Pramono Craziest Thing Happen in My Backyard”. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisa makna asli dari lagu Ardhito Pramono melalui fungsi dan tipe implikatur. Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif untuk mendeskripsikan data linguistik terkait jenis dan tipe implikatur yang terdapat pada album Ardhito Pramono “Craziest Thing Happen in My Backyard”. Sumber data dari penelitian ini adalah album dari penyanyi jazz Indonesia, Ardhito Pramono. Peneliti menggunakan teori dari Paul Grice (1975) untuk menganalisa data penelitian, dari 8 kalimat implikatur konvensional, 10 kalimat implikatur percakapan, 2 kalimat implikatur umum, 2 kalimat implikatur khusus, dan 1 kalimat implikatur skalar. Selanjutnya, fungsi dari implikatur pada album musik Ardhito adalah: 5 fungsi aserif, 5 fungsi direktif, dan 6 fungsi ekspresif. Di antara implikatur konvensional dan percakapan, implikatur percakapan lebih dominan. Begitu juga dengan fungsi implikatur yang ditemukan dalam album ini, keduanya sama-sama dominan. Dalam interpretasi penulis, implikatur dapat memproduksi dan menyimpulkan ujaran dalam lirik lagu Ardhito Pramono pada album “craziest thing happen in my backyard”.

## ث البحث مستخلص

رزقي، جيلانج. (2024) "تعليق على ألبوم برامونو لأردهيتو 'جنون يحدث في فنائي الخلفي' الأطروحة. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك بن إبراهيم مالانج الإسلامية المشرف على الرسالة ح. دجوكو سوسانتو، ماجستير في الأدب، دكتوراه.

كاتاكونسي: التضميني، الاصطلاحي، الاصطلاحي، المحادثة، الوظيفة، الأغنية

تعد الموسيقى حاجة ثانوية في الوقت الحاضر، على الرغم من أن المستمعين لا يفهمون أحياناً معنى كل أغنية غنائية ينقلها المؤلف. يناقش هذا البحث معنى الأغاني الواردة في ألبوم أردهيتو برامونو. يبحث هذا البحث في "الإيحاءات الواردة في ألبوم أردهيتو برامونو أكثر الأشياء جنوناً تحدث في فنائي الخلفي". الغرض من هذا البحث هو تحليل المعنى الأصلي لأغنية أردهيتو برامونو من خلال وظيفة ' ونوع التضمينات. ويستخدم هذا البحث الوصف الكيفي الوصفي لوصف البيانات اللغوية المتعلقة بأنواع وأنواع التضمين الموجودة في ألبوم "أكثر الأشياء جنوناً تحدث في فنائي الخلفي" لأردهيتو برامونو. مصدر بيانات هذا البحث هو ألبوم مغني الجاز الإندونيسي أردهيتو من برامونو. ويستخدم الباحث نظرية بول جريس (1975) لتحليل بيانات البحث، من 8 جمل من التضمين التقليدي، وعشر جمل التضمين التخاطبي، وجملتين من التضمين العام، وجملتين من التضمين الخاص، وجملة واحدة من التضمين القياسي. علاوة على ذلك، التضمين فإن وظائف التضمينات في ألبوم أردهيتو الموسيقي هي 5 وظائف توكيدية، و5 وظائف توجيهية، و6 وظائف تعبيرية. بين التقليدي والتضمين التخاطبي، فإن التضمين التخاطبي هو الأكثر هيمنة. وبالمثل، بالنسبة لوظائف التضمين الموجودة في هذا الألبوم، أردهيتو برامونو فإن كلاهما مهيم على حد سواء. في تفسير المؤلف، يمكن أن ينتج التضمين التضميني ويختتم الكلام في كلمات أغنية "في الألبوم "أكثر الأشياء جنوناً تحدث في فنائي الخلفي".

## TABLE OF CONTENT

THESIS.....	i
STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP .....	ii
APPROVAL SHEET.....	iii
LEGITIMATION SHEET.....	iv
MOTTO .....	v
DEDICATION .....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	vii
ABSTRACT .....	ix
ABSTRAK .....	x
ث البحث مستخلص .....	xi
TABLE OF CONTENT .....	xii
CHAPTER I .....	1
1. Background of The Study .....	1
2. Reseach Question .....	9
3. Significance of the Study .....	9
4. Scope and Limitation .....	10
5. Definition of Keyterm .....	10
CHAPTER II .....	12
A. Implicature .....	12
1. Implicature conventional.....	14
2. Implicature conversational .....	15
B. Function of Implicature .....	17
1. Assertive/Representative Function.....	17
2. Directive Function.....	18
3. Expressive Function.....	18
C. Neo-Gricean .....	19
CHAPTER III .....	21
A. Research Design.....	21

B. Data and Data source.....	21
C. Data collection.....	22
D. Data analysis .....	22
CHAPTER IV .....	24
A. Findings .....	24
1. The Types of implicature on Ardhito pramono’s song.....	24
2. The function of implicature found in Ardhito Pramono’s song.....	48
B. Discussion .....	57
CHAPTER V .....	61
A. Conculsion.....	61
B. Suggestion .....	61
REFERANCES.....	63
APPENDIX.....	66





## CHAPTER I

This chapter discusses background of the study, problem of the study, scope and limitation of the study, significance of the study, and definition of key terms.

### 1. Background of The Study

Nowadays, pragmatic implicature can be found in social phenomena in the digital era. Grice (1975) explained that implicatures is an explicit meaning in which what is implied or understood by the speaker is different from what he says. He adds if pragmatic implicature is the science that analyzes meaning as a basis for studying language. At this moment, an album from Ardhito pramono title "Craziest Thing Happen in My Backyard" was release 2020 conduct an implicature aspect. In this albums Ardhito try to express his feeling of love and bigotry to someone his love by use explicit meaning. Therefore, the existence of pragmatic implicature has the potential to get the implicit meaning of a song or someone's utterance, in addition to understanding that the utterance is satire, sarcasm, or others.

The multiple interpretations of this album by some people can be researched using pragmatic implicature (Grice, 1975), so as to get the real meaning. In this study, pragmatics is the science that analyzes meaning as a basis for studying language. (Levinson: 1983: 21). In his book, Leech (1983: 8)

adds that pragmatics is the study of the meaning of speech in relation to certain situations. In general, pragmatics is one of the fields of study that focuses on the meaning of speech. There are several sub-branches in pragmatic, one of which is Pragmatic Implicature.. The concept of Implicature was first proposed by Paul Grice in 1975 ("Logic and Conversation". Grice 1975).where Grice argues that implicature is an explicit meaning in which what is implied or understood by the speaker is different from what he says..

Pragmatic describes the use of language, one of which is in communication, not just symbols, words or sentences, but it would be more appropriate if it is called the product or result of symbols, words or sentences in the form of speech act behavior (Searle, 1969). One of the branches of Pragmatic science is implicature, Implicature explains the intention of a speaker in contrast to the sentence expressed by the speaker (Grice, 1975). The most usable theory today is conventional and conversational Implicature, developed by Paul Grice (1975). This theory discusses to non explicit meanings that people infer based on the assumption of relevance and contextual utterance. There are four types of implicature; conventional implicature, conversational implicature, generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. Each types has characteristics such as cancellable, calculable, detachable, conventionally, and determinate (Grice, 1975).

In this study, pragmatic implicature helps analyze the explicit meaning expressed by the singer which is different from the actual meaning in the lyrics. In this study, Implicature pragmatics was chosen to help in analyzing the explicit meaning of the use of utterances by the singer "Ardhito Pramono" in each of his lyrics in his albums. Thus, through the pragmatic implicature approach, this research can help further understand the phenomenon of interpreting explicit meaning based on the situation and context, using the theory of conversational implicature, we can understand the meaning implied in the speaker's speech.

Several previous studies have examined pragmatic implicature on social media. Zaki Pahrul (2018) analyzed implicature uses in the sport column of the Jakarta Post. Zhuang Qiu et al (2023) explored pragmatic implicature processing in ChatGPT. All studies found that every utterance produced by humans can produce implicature sentences. Humans not only distinguish implicatures from truth-conditional meanings of utterances, but also compute communicative context-dependent implicatures, by examining several contexts. However the object was different, but the theoretical a great help to how find out enrich the literal meaning by implicature.

Previous study have analyzed types of Pragmatic Implicature in some movies. Fitrah et al. (2022) the results of this study indicates the process of

identifying conversational implicature, the type of implicature, and the function. While the type and the function find in the dialogue of the main character in the Green Book Movie. Sari puspita, and Anne Julitza (2019) this research aims to identify and analyze types of implicature and levels of intended meaning that appear in the dialog of 500 Days of Summer movie. the results show that the implicatures contain intended meanings that have been classified according to the levels of intended meaning. The data contain several types of implicatuure that is generalize implicature, scalar implicature, convertional and conversational. Fitria (2022) this study analyzed Conversational Implicature of The Main Characters in Into The Woods Movie.. The results show the main character in the movie uses types of implicature, are conventional and conversational implicature. Those previous studies differ from this current study which focuses on implicature conversational within an utterance in movie However, this study adds a unique perspective by analyzing implicature types and also maxim.

Previous scholar studied Implicature strategies used in movies. Ansori (2021) analysis conversational implicature in the Maleficient 2 movie, showing that conversational implicature is the ost prelevant strategy dapat dilihat dengan digunakannya 15 implicature conversational in the movie Malevicent 2. Another conversational implicature can found in Revaldo (2023) examined a pragmatic analysis of conversational implicature in knives out movie. The results

showed that main character us conversational implicature to tell the implied meaning. The conversational implicature strategies can found in Musdalifah et al (2022) analyzed the main character in Lady Bird film, showing that conversational implicature strategies is the most prevalent theory to be used to understand the context in the movie.

Several previous studies have examined the use of the types of implicature, are conventional and conversational. Sofyan et al (2022) analyzed the meanings and types of conversational implicatures contained in the conversations of teachers and students at the Islamic boarding School, the results of this study is found types of conversational implicature are generalized, scaled, special implicature, and conventional. Annete et al (2022) discuss another types of implicature, is conventional. This study discuss conventional implicature as an interesting phenomena at the interface of pragmatic, by utilizing research in semantics and pragmatics and extending existing explanations for argument diagrams with this type of implicit meaning. The results of this study is conventional implicatures and their difference to other types of inferences.

In addition several previous studies analyzed a similar topic of conversational implicature. Sri Yuliantu et al (2022) analyzed types of conversational implicature on Saturday night live, the results found types of

implicature in the talk show, are conversational generalized and particularized conversational. This research shows that everyone needs a specific context in speech act interaction. Another studies talk about implicature is Marina (2021). Found varieties of implicit meaning in explicitation practices, this study found how the author detects implicit meanings and makes them explicit, and the functions it serves in relation with the overall significance of a text.

Previous scholar studied function of implicature found in movie. Neldi hariato et al (2021) analyzed the implicature of forms and function in the film, showing that the researcher found the form of implicature, that is conventional and conversational. Furthermore, the researcher also found the function of the implicature function contained in the movie. Batubara (2020) analyzed the political language in 2018 elctions, the results of this study is The speech acts in the billboard text used have implied meanings so that the Implicature function here is needed, the advertising text on political imaging places the power of language as a rhetorical tool, propaganda, and meaning to build a self-image that aims to attract voters/public interest.

Previous scholar studied Implicature found in song lyrics. Rafilda (2023) analyzed Pragmatic Implicature and Messages in Generation from Exile Tribe's English version songs, showing that the meaning of the lyrics carries types of implicature. Nur Hidayah (2021) analyzed implicatures found

invarious selected English song. The result of this research is the lyrics contain implicature, that the most frequent occur is conversational implicature. Thus, this current research analyses pragmatic implicature used in Ardhito pramono album. the study does not discuss the taboo lyrics

There is still a need for in-depth exploration of how the application of implicature in the interpretation of the meaning of speech, especially in a song lyric by understanding more about the phenomenon, will have implications for several aspects. First, a better understanding of how to derive explicit meaning in an utterance will be gained. In this context, the research conducted can provide a clearer picture of pragmatic implicature. Especially in finding explicit meanings that are expressed implicitly by speakers by looking at the elements of cancelability, detachability, calculability, and conventionally. From these types of elements can be identified whether they are included and can be interpreted as Implicature or not.

Furthermore, by exploring the implicature, the results of this study can help understand more about implicature patterns and ways to interpret an utterance that is uttered implicitly so that it can be interpreted explicitly. In addition, the benefit of this research is to provide a better understanding of the meaning of a lyricsa, which may contain satire, sarcasm, and or others. So that

music listeners can understand the meaning conveyed from a singer and songwriter.

However, this study analyzes pragmatics implicature in Ardhito Pramono album music. He also has several music with conventional and conversational utterance in his lyrics. The potential finding of this research is that Ardhito Pramono would like to use Pragmatics implicature as covering inability in utterance. Ardhito often uses English language with non-explicit meaning in his lyrics music, some people who interpret it literally cannot find the meaning of the song and just enjoy the tune. Some people also debate the meaning of this song, thus creating pros and cons regarding the meaning of this song.

This research aims to analyze the pragmatic implicature in Ardhito Pramono's album on his YouTube and Spotify channel. In his mini album entitled "Craziest Thing happened in my backyard" Ardhito released 5 songs which are continuous with each other. Since Ardhito Pramono released this album, there has been a lot of debate about this song, even though Ardhito kept the meaning of the album a secret, the author tried to analyze the meaning of each meaning and the continuity of each song and video using pragmatic techniques. The purpose of this research is to find out the literal meaning of



every song on the album, using a pragmatic implicature approach by Grich. After that, conclusions can be drawn about the meaning of this album,

## **2. Research Question**

1. What are the types of Implicature on Ardhito's Pramono album "Craziest Things Happen in my backyard" ?
2. What are the functions of implicatures which is found in Ardhito Pramono's songs be delivered?

## **3. Significance of the Study**

This research is focused on providing more knowledge about speech situations which includes: explicit meaning, speech context, purpose of speech, speech act as an action/activity and speech as a product of verbal action. This research focuses on explicit meaning, where the utterance in some of the lyrics cannot be interpreted literally or implicit meaning. This several elements of pragmatic implicature are used to break down or examine the meaning of each lyric and the continuity of each song.

Practically, this study can help those who are interested in linguistics, especially for English Department students to get deeper understanding about the types and functions of Pragmatic and Semiotic. It is also expected to be a helpful reference for others who have massive interest on the study of this field,

moreover conversational implicature can be applied in life to distinguish between satire and praise.

#### **4. Scope and Limitation**

This research will analyze pragmatic implicature analysis, which will focus on researching the explicit meaning or intention of the speaker which includes the context and purpose of the speaker. The data taken from Ardhito Pramono album entitled "Craziest thing happened in my backyard". This study also uses theory from Paul Grice which says Implicature is an utterance that implies something different from what is actually said. Something different is the purpose of the conversation that is not stated explicitly. In other words, implicatures are hidden intentions, desires, or expressions of the heart, the context of a speech and the purpose of an utterance in language. The limitation of this study is a personal opinion so it is deviation.

#### **5. Definition of Keyterm**

1. Pragmatic is the study of the meaning conveyed by speakers and interpreted by listeners.
2. Implicature is a study of what a speaker means differs from what the sentence used by the speaker means.
3. Conventional implicature is implicature that is understood by the general public.

4. Conversational implicature is an utterance that has a different meaning from what is spoken by the speaker.
5. Generalized conversational implicature is where the meaning depends on certain characteristics in an utterance context.
6. Ardhito Pramono is a jazz singer from Jakarta, and has released 6 albums.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter aims to discuss some of related literature reviews used in this research. The purpose of the discussion is to describe the theories used in this research. The second discussion is literary approach, the researcher discuss approach to the study. The final discussion is the theory, it explains the application of theory to solving the research questions.

#### **A. Implicature**

Implicature theory was first introduced by Paul Grice (1975), in his article entitled "Logic and Conversation". As what has been quoted by Brown and Yule (1983) the term implicature can only be used in speech act activities. Where the speaker implies, signaling is different from his speech. The term implicature arises based on the phenomenon that in speech, speakers and speech partners are advised to adhere to the rules of conversational principles, however, speech participants either intentionally or not, may violate these conversational principles.

Implicature explains the intention of a speaker in contrast to the sentence expressed by the speaker (Grice, 1975). The most usable theory today is conventional and conversational Implicature, developed by Paul Grice (1975). This theory discusses to non explicit meanings that people infer based on the assumption of relevance and contextual utterance. There are four types of implicature; conventional implicature,

conversational implicature, generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. Each types has characteristics such as cancellable, calculable, detachable, conventionally, and determinate (Grice, 1975).

Sometimes, the meaning of the utterance produced by the speaker is not expressed in the utterance they say. This makes the listener of the message must know how to get and understand the context of the message. The message is called the implied meaning of an utterance which is also called the implicature proposed by Grice. Implicature is more than what is said by the speaker. It is related to syntactic rules of the utterances. 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 snack?

B: —I ate at least one of the snack.

Second speaker's utterances means that B did not eat all of the snacks. B's utterances contained implicature. As a result, it proved that B did not eat all of the snacks. B's utterances proved that implicate meaning is not attached in the utterances.

Thus, implicature theory can be applied in understanding how the use of implicature pragmatics to find the explicit meaning of a speech act. In implicature analysis, this theory helps to understand every utterance even though the utterance and the meaning of the utterance are different, because implicature occurs when the speaker wants to say something in an implicit way. There are types of implicature:

## 1. Implicature conventional

Conventional Implicature is an implicature that is based on the conventional meaning of the words that appear in an utterance. Conventional implicature does not depend on a specific context, but relates to specific words such as *but*, *however*, *therefore*, *however*, and *even*. This conjunction is used in conventional implicature to explain the implied meaning of certain lexical elements or expressions.

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 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

A speaker who uses the word "but" between coordinate clauses assumes a contrast or concession (Levinson, 1983). Conventional has different criteria for testing

whether or not implicature is mentioned in an utterance. Conventional implicature cannot be calculated, or canceled carried by what it said and determined.

## **2. Implicature conversational**

Conversational Implicature is implications derived on the conversational principles and assumptions, relying on more than linguistic meaning words in an utterance. The characteristic of conversational implicature is well defined. Types of implicature can be identified by the characteristics of each type. Different with conventional implicature that expressed agreed meaning from lexical item, the conversational implicature is not intrinsically associated with any expression. Conversational implicature is inferred from the use of some utterance in context. One types of conversational implicature is generalized conversational implicature. The implicature arises when utterances produced by the speaker give implied meaning based on context.

Conversational implicature is the one that the addressee should guess to interpret the messages. Speaker messages are not appeared clearly in the utterances, so the /listeners have to know the context of the utterances. According to Thomas, implicature 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 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. 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.)

**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 with woman have to be polite and smooth.)

**c.** Scalar implicature contains quantifiers in its utterances. This implicature types 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. Scalar implicature rose by relationship between semantic, pragmatic, and quantifiers. Example:

1. Some of the students use scout uniform.
2. Nothing can change my mind.



Scalar implicature also called informative implicature, because it explains something semantically and using a specific pragmatic element to make it exclusive. This implicature can be known by the using of conjunction, quantifiers, and adverb of scale.

## **B. Function of Implicature**

Based on the result of an utterance, Searle in Senft (2014: 26) divides implicature into 3 functions, namely assertive/representative function, directive function, and expressive function. An explanation of these types of implied functions can be found in this study.

### **1. Assertive/Representative Function**

Assertive or representative functions are functions that cause speakers to be bound to the truth of the propositions they speak. For example, assert, report, state, infer, and describe. Example :

a: I need to talk with sir bobby carlton as headmaster, who is currently also an environmental ambassador.

The above speech has an assertive or representative implicature function. The implicature function in the speaker's speech serves to state or tell the listener the name of someone the speaker will meet at that time. The speaker wants to meet Sir Bobby Carlton as the principal and person in charge of the environment. The speaker also

explains about the position and title, in order to provide information that the person being sought is someone important.

## **2. Directive Function**

The directive function in speech aims to make speech partners moved to do something according to the speaker's expectations. For example, request, ask, order, command, plead, pray, oppose, and challenge. Example:

a: hey, what are you doing smith!?

b: just stay here sally!!

Both of the coversation contain implicature aspect, this conversation categorize directive because "A" asking a question and "B" instructs the listener (A) to do what the speaker (B) expects, which both elements are characteristic of the directive implicature. This conversation also categorized as generalized conversational implicature, because listener need know the context and does not need special knowledge.

## **3. Expressive Function**

Expressive implicature functions so that speakers can express what they feel or certain conditions that occur around them. For example, thanking, apologizing, congratulating, praising, condoling, and regretting. Example:

A: I appreciate your presence in this event, thank you.

The utterance is an expressive speech because the speaker appreciates and thanks the speech partner. The context in the speech is when the speaker welcomes the speech partner in his birthday event. The gratitude is expressed because even though in any condition the speech partner can attend the event of speaker "A".

### **C. Neo-Gricean**

In the early days of Grice's theory many new subs theories and ideas emerged, some of which were intended as alternatives to Grice's theory (i.e. by people who claimed that Grice's theory was partly wrong, and that these alternatives led to better pragmatics), but others were intended as refinements or improvements to Gricean theory. This last group of theories, called "neo-Gricean" theories (i.e., new Gricean theories).

Grice's theory is the Cooperative Principle, which he divides into a set of conversational maxims (which we generally group into four groups of maxims: maxims relating to quality, quantity, manner, and relation). Starting in the 1980s, neo-Gricean pragmatists tried to clean up this system by reducing it to a few key principles. Some of the most influential theories in this regard are those put forward by Laurence Horn and Stephen Levinson, two big names in neo-Gricean pragmatics and indeed in pragmatics in general. Horn (2004) suggests that we discard all Gricean principles and replace them with just two principles, which he calls the Q principle (quantity) and the R principle (relation). Levinson (2000), suggests something very similar, but his principles are instead called Q (quantity) and I (informative).

The same basic idea applies to both systems: the person speaking must strike a balance between two conflicting goals. On the one hand, they want to provide as much information as possible (for conversational purposes), and they will not want to talk too much if they are trying to collaborate. On the other hand, they don't want to provide so much information that it becomes distracting or irrelevant.

Q-implicatures tend to be "negative" in nature, as they usually involve the conclusion that some other proposition (i.e., something the speaker could have said but chose not to say) is not true. In contrast, I-implicatures are not like that; they involve the conclusion that some additional idea is true, not that the additional idea is false.

Another interesting difference between Q and I implicatures is their susceptibility to metalinguistic negation. Metalinguistic negation is a way of using negation not to negate a proposition, but rather to negate an utterance itself.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter will discuss the methods used by researcher in this research. This research method comprises the research design, research instrument, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

In this study, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method. A qualitative research used because it analyzes the data which contain of implicature types on Ardhito's album. The data are in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentence. Meanwhile descriptive method is used to describe the meaning of metaphor in Ardhito Pramono album. This study is a study which human being and the situation around them aren involved, the writer becomes the main instrument of this study and he is the only person who collected and analyzed the data to answer the research problems

#### **B. Data and Data source**

The data source in this study is taken from Ardhito Album's: "Craziest thing happened in my backyard" The album were watched on Youtube, or streaming on spotify and from the comment on Youtube. Meanwhile, the data are in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences contained in the lyrics that are produced by Ardhito Pramono that contain pragmatic element. Meanwhile, the video is as the

second data source. From that transcript, the writer analyzed each element of implicature types (conventional and conversational) and maxim

### **C. Data collection**

The process of collecting data for this study involves the following steps. First, the writer opened youtube and Spotify. After getting the data, the writer read the Lyrics and the comment on Youtube to get the comprehending content deeper in analyzing the use the types and function of pragmatics. Secondly, the writer write down and read again. Third, the writer looked for the meaning of the lyrics in order to ease the process of catching the content of the video and analyzing the lyrics based on the research problems. After that, the writer classified the data based on the types of implicature proposed by Grich (1975), those are; the Implicature conventional and conversational implicature. Then the writer classified the functions of implicature proposed by Grich (1975), those are; The implicature representation (or logical form), the context of an utterance and the purpose of an utterance, General pragmatics maxim relates the sense (or grammatical meaning). Finally, the data were analyzed descriptively based on the research problems; types and functions of pragmatic implicature.

### **D. Data analysis**

To answer the formulation of the research problem, several steps were carried out. After getting the datta, The researcher selects and analyzes using Grice's implicature theory. The researcher then categorizes the data into convertional and

conversational implicature based on several types of maxim and the object of the utterance. Several types of implicature are, conversational implicature (generalized and particularized implicature), and conventional implicature. The last step, the researcher conclude the results of the study.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Findings

This chapter presents the data analysis the discussion in chapter IV is analyzing about the types and the function of implicature is using by Ardhito Pramono in his album musics. The researcher has chosen the album by Ardhito Pramono because the lyrics fill the criteria of reserach. The researcher used Paul Grice's theory (1975) to analyze the types of implicature. The data from this study were collected from the Ardhito Pramono album, the album was released in 2020 which consist 5 songs. In each song there are elements of implicature such as conventional implicature and convertional implicature, also the function of implicature can be applied to find the meaning of implicature utterances. In some lyric there is an implicit meaning conveyed by ardhito, so it was very interesting to discuss.

The data result from data analysis will be discussed as follows;

#### 1. The Types of implicature on Ardhito pramono's song

The data from this study were collected from the Ardhito Pramono songs. The data for this study were collected and selected from the Implicature in The Craziest thing happen in my backyard Album by the famous singer, Ardhito Pramono. the songs from the album are entitled 925, trash talking, here we go again, plaza avenue, happy. This data is presented based on the types of pragmatic implicature:



conventional implicature, conversational implicature. The data result from types of implicature will be discussed as follows:

**a. Trash talking' (title )**

In this track Ardhito tries to convey implicitly that infidelity cases in the workplace are common, as reported from Live Career, a SHRM 2022 study shows that there is a potential for illicit relationships in the workplace. The study found that 77 percent of respondents admitted to having had a romance in the workplace. In this song Ardhito implicitly conveys that his coworker is a loudmouth, which is assertively explained at the beginning of the song. This also triggered the affair between Ardhito's coworker's wife and himself. Infidelity itself has happened a lot in Indonesia in the working world, and the perpetrators/victims have the characteristics of being a loudmouth. In Ardhito's song, there are several types of implicature found in Ardhito song are conventional implicature, conversational implicature, particularized implicature, scalar implicature.

**Datum 1**

*So, get yourself a cold beer (lyrics)*

In this Datum. Ardhito Pramono is a jazz musician who comes from Jakarta and is quite popular in the Indonesian music scene. In this context "a cold beer" refers to the audience enjoying his concert. Ardhito describes himself as performing a concert and the audience is asked to enjoy it. In the above case there is an element of conventional implicature, because all listeners or audiences understand Ardhito's

utterances/lyrics that when someone is relaxing (westerners) it is relevant to enjoy it by drinking beer. In this lyrics Ardhito convey the utterance with metaphorical, This can be seen when Ardhito uses the phrase a cold beer to imply what Ardhito means.

## **Datum 2**

*That's because she said, "Baby, give me one more time" (lyrics)*

The utterance "baby, give me one more time" carries a straightforward surface meaning but also contains implicature that add depth to its interpretation. The conventional implicature here lies in the social norms and expectations surrounding romantic relationships. The phrase "again" conventionally implies that there has been a previous instance of the desired activity (perhaps spending time together or engaging in a particular experience) and the person Ardhito is referring to wants to repeat or extend that experience with Ardhito. It also implies a shared understanding between the speaker and the recipient of the importance of the requested action in the context of their relationship.

## **Datum 3**

*"They don't even give a single damn about your fantasies" (lyrics)*

The lyric "They don't even give a single damn about your fantasies" used by Ardhito contains implicatures that suggest a lack of concern or disregard for someone's desires or dreams. In the lyrics Ardhito inserted some elements of Implicature conversational which is need specific content or object to know the literal meaning.

First, in sentence “they” has direct meaning Ardhito do not care at all about the fantasies of the person being addressed. Second, The use of "don't even give a single damn" implies a complete lack of concern or interest. This suggests that not only do they not care about the fantasies, but they also don't value them in any way. In this lyric Ardhito shows a lack of interest and empathy for the object Ardhito is referring to.

In a conversational context, this lyric can be interpreted as an expression of Ardhito's object's feelings of being ignored or disrespected by others, who are indifferent or dismissive of one's deepest aspirations or desires. It conveys a sense of disappointment or bitterness towards those who fail to recognize or support individual dreams and fantasies.

#### **Datum 4**

*I'm drying your bedsheets, although it smells like shit (lyrics)*

In this datum, the lyrics above categorize as implicature conversational because the reader/listener must know the object or context first. The surface meaning of the lyric is quite straightforward. It describes someone drying bedsheets despite them having a foul odor. That's why listeners have to understand the context Ardhito is referring to. In this lyric, Ardhito indirectly explains that he is cleaning/arranging the bedsheets belonging to someone who is meant in this song (Ardhito's coworker) where the bedsheets have been slept on by Ardhito and his coworker's wife, that's why Ardhito uses the phrase “smells like Shit”. This can be proven in a conversational context, this

lyric might imply a sense of intimacy or familiarity between the speaker and the person whose bedsheets they are drying.

The casual tone and the use of colloquial language like "smells like shit" could indicate a level of comfort and openness in their relationship.. In a conversational context, someone might use this lyric to convey a range of emotions or messages, from genuine care and consideration to underlying frustration or humor. The implicature adds depth to the meaning, allowing for various interpretations depending on the context and the relationship between the speakers. Pada penyampain liriknya, Ardhito menggunakan metaphora. Hal ini dapat dilihat dalam penggunaan kalimat *smells like shit* yang menimplikasikan a level of comfort and openness in their relationship..

#### **Datum 5**

*So, if you need me, I won't be there until the end 'Cause you're not my only friend*  
(lyrics)

In this datum, The literal meaning of the lyrics means that Ardhito can't stay by his friend's side forever because he's not the only friend. The implicature here could be that the speaker Ardhito could not stay at his coworker's wife's house until morning due to several factors, including the return of her husband (Ardhito's coworker) even though the woman wanted Ardhito. In the continuation of the lyric Ardhito quotes that "not my only friend" This line suggests that the speaker has other friendships or

relationships besides the one addressed here, or Ardhito as speaker has a special relationship more than a friend to the object in question (his coworker's wife).

Putting it together, the implicature of these lines could be interpreted as the speaker communicating a sense of limited availability and a reminder that they have other relationships and commitments besides the one being addressed. It might imply a level of detachment or a lack of exclusive dedication to the relationship or friendship.

### **Datum 6**

*Just talking about your fake degree (lyrics)*

In this datum to know the meaning of “fake degree” in lyrics “just talking about your fake degree” the listener should draw some knowledge about how fraudulent the world of work is. Cheating in the world of work is kind of a bad tradition conventions in this country that we can buy a position, or a degree. Fake degree here also implies that Ardhito's interlocutor got a fake achievement. In these lyrics, a degree/diploma is a crucial requirement to apply for a job, but some people including someone referred to in Ardhito here have cheated in applying for a job. This lyrics may not be explicitly socialized and stated but it can be understood when entering the world of work and socializing with many people.

### **Datum 7**

*Cause you'll never know how many times I slept in your bed ( lyrics)*

The concept of scalar is when the speaker uses the weaker term of a set of scalars, it implies negation or exclusion of the stronger term. In these lyrics upon hearing these lyrics, the listener would agree that the speaker wants to convey:

1. Ardhito often slept with his friend's wife

This assumption is not explained by Ardhito in the lyrics, but it is the assumption derived by the listener based on what Ardhito said. Logically, how many here means often and possibly rarely. In this lyrics Ardhito implicitly tells the listener if he often slept with his friend's wife.

2. Ardhito rarely slept with his friend's wife

To get the same assumption between the speaker (Ardhito) and the listener, Paul Grice offers an inferential communication mechanism. Grice (1989) Grice proposed that all speakers should be independent of racial, ethnic, religious and cultural backgrounds, which were later known as Grice's maxim. According to Grice, speakers should speak sincerely, be relevant and provide sufficient information. In this lyric Ardhito has detached from his cultural background because it is not a culture in Indonesia, Ardhito also doesn't make a contribution more informative than is required.

#### **b. 925 (title )**

From the title the listener knows if it is, is a form of social depiction. This song describes someone who works from morning to evening, but the salary he receives does not match his hard work, so the workers only hope for government subsidies. Ardhito

also expands the meaning that 925 is not only an office worker, but also a professional worker who has regular and proportional working hours, because in the song Ardhito tries to relate to the work of today's workers who no longer only work in offices but with workers who have regular shift hours. In addition, this song conveys the romance side, where Ardhito tries to work hard from morning to evening until he forgets to contact his lover, which causes his lover to have an affair. In this album Ardhito intends to convey the meaning of each song implicitly based on cultural background. there are several types of implicature found in Ardhito song are conventional implicature conversational implicature, neo-gricean.

### **Datum 1**

*I work from nine to five (lyrics)*

In this datum, the lyrics "I work from nine to five" implies that the speaker has a regular job with standard working hours. It suggests a sense of stability and routine in the speaker's life. In many cultures, "nine to five" is a common phrase associated with traditional full-time employment. Therefore, the implicature might suggest conformity to societal norms regarding work and employment. This lyrics categorize as conventional implicature Because the meaning is already known to the audience without having to understand a particular meaning, which is a characteristic of conventional implicature. In addition, the lyrics also imply social norms, work life balance, and hard work ethic.

## **Datum 2**

### *I dreamt of getting pay on time ( lyrics )*

In this lyrics contain an implicature conventional this can be seen from the lyric fragment above "pay on time", which is related to the previous lyric "925". The lyric is categorized as implicature because it carries a straightforward meaning on the surface, the speaker has a dream or aspiration of receiving their payment punctually. This lyric delivered implicit aspect that is Frustration or Disappointment yang disampaikan oleh Ardhito, because the use of the word "dreamt" rather than "hoped" or "expected" suggests that the speaker's desire for timely payment might be unfulfilled or unrealistic. This could imply a sense of frustration or disappointment regarding their current financial situation or the reliability of their employer or clients. In the lyric Ardhito also conveys the implicit meaning that Ardhito dreams of financial instability and employment conditions that Ardhito feels. Overall, the lyric "I dreamt of getting paid on time" carries implicatures related to frustration, financial stability, employment conditions, ambition, and relatability, highlighting the complex emotions and experiences associated with timely payment in modern society.

## **Datum 3**

### *Oh, you're crazy moon (lyrics)*

In the context of the song has a literal meaning this could imply that the moon is behaving in an erratic or unusual manner, likely referring to its changing phases or



its mesmerizing appearance. By conversational implicature, it is necessary to understand the context intended by ardhito here, that this can imply that the moon behaves erratically or unusually, possibly referring to its phase changes or its mesmerizing appearance where the moon in question refers to the nature or actions of the person/object ardhito is referring to. In this utterance Ardhito use methporical, because Ardhito uses the crazy moon metaphor which implicitly compares two unrelated things but has a meaning of its own.

#### **Datum 4**

##### **925 (title )**

*So tell me, Sheena, is it fun to stay While your man's working every time?*

*Is it the fundamental thing to say? 'Cause everyone must have their own way to shine*  
(lyrics)

In this datum, the context of the lyrics of this song is a man who focuses on working to get success if interpreted literally. In scope implicature conversational has the context that the woman Ardhito is referring to here (Sheena) is having fun with him while her man is busy pursuing his career. These lyrics can be interpreted explicitly by breaking down the lyrics first. The phrase "Sheena is fun to stay, while ur man working..." in this lyric means that Sheena (the woman Ardhito wished for in the previous song) feels happy when she is with Ardhito. Ardhito tried to convey about Sheena's situation, perhaps in a relationship where the partner frequently works. The s

speaker may question whether Sheena feels happy or content remaining in this scenario, and suggests possible implications about the dynamics of their relationship.

Next phrase is “it is the fundamental things to say..” In this section, Ardhito reflects on the meaning of individuality and personal satisfaction. The phrase "everyone has their own way to shine" implies that everyone has a unique path and method to find happiness and satisfaction in life. The question of whether this is a "basic thing to be said" implies a broader philosophical inquiry into the nature of happiness and personal satisfaction.

Overall, these lyrics convey conversations with implied meanings about relationships, individuality, and personal fulfillment, encouraging listeners to consider deeper questions about happiness and autonomy.

### **Datum 5**

#### *Wouldn't it be fun (lyrics)*

In this datum, relevance depends on previous conversations or context. The speaker may suggest a potential activity or express a desire to have fun. remember these principles, the expression “wouldn't it be nice” seems cooperative and in line with the Gricean maxim. However, the specific implicature taken from the utterance depends on the context in which it is used. This could mean a desire to enjoy some fun together, a suggestion for an activity, or a rhetorical question that invites agreement or further discussion. This lyrics also categorize principle R, because there is no reason to make

a stronger statement (say more) if additional information can be contributed through implicature.

**c. Here we go again/fanboi (title )**

In this song Ardhito wants to convey about humans who try to get everything, but humans forget that above the sky there is still a sky, that's why humans are not satisfied. In this song Ardhito implicitly wants to convey that Ardhito has a desire to have everything and completely that continues to haunt and will not stop, Ardhito wants to have a woman who fits his type that's why he is always looking for and cheating to find a woman who fits his desires. In this song Ardhito implicitly conveys the habit of modern humans who are always dissatisfied with the results they achieve, especially if they are far from the creator. This song contains a cultural background because of Ardhito's depiction of the current social condition that is conveyed implicitly. There are several types of implicature found in Ardhito song are conventional implicature, conversational implicature, particularized implicature, neo-gricean.

**Datum 1**

*Your love is sweet as honey in the spring (lyrics)*

In this lyrics everyone knows if honey are sweet, but it does not the literal meaning delivered by Ardhito, that's why called implicature. The use of "spring" adds an additional layer of meaning. Spring is typically associated with renewal, freshness, and the blooming of flowers. It's a time of new beginnings and rejuvenation. By

mentioning spring, the lyric implies that the love being described is not only sweet but also vibrant and full of life. Ardhito also Comparing love to honey in the spring aligns it with the natural world, suggesting that it's something pure, organic, and harmonious. This comparison enhances the idea of the sweetness and freshness of the love being described.

## **Datum 2**

*Your eyes are blue, So good to be true ( lyrics)*

In this datum the readers will define that Ardhito is acknowledging the physical characteristic of the addressee having blue eyes. The phrase "So good to be true" could imply admiration for the beauty or uniqueness of blue eyes., but this is not the explicit meaning conveyed by Ardhito. "Your eyes are blue" can imply that the speaker is deeply moved or mesmerized by the intensity or clarity of the other person's gaze. "So good to be true" can then express sentiments of excitement and a sense of wanting to love the other person this can be understood through reading the next lyric which is "i just can't stop thinking about you".

"Your eyes are blue" might not just refer to the literal color but could symbolize purity, clarity, or honesty. "So good to be true" could imply that the speaker finds the addressee's beauty almost unbelievable or too perfect to be real. Even this has been conveyed by Ardhito in the previous lyrics, namely your chicks your lips your hips are little tempting, which implicitly leads to the next lyrics that the woman Ardhito is

referring to really wants to be loved or owned by him. These implicatures may vary based on context, tone, and the relationship between the speaker and the addressee.

In the metaphor *eyes so blue, so good to be true* Ardhito tries to compare two things that are not correlated, Ardhito implicitly states that one thing eyes so blue is something that has another meaning.

### **Datum 3**

*Romantic places you will always be the clue (lyrics)*

In this lyrics Ardhito wants to convey about commitment, and nostalgic in the lyrics. First, the lyric could imply a commitment to the addressee, suggesting that no matter where life takes them, the speaker will always associate romance with the addressee. "You will always be the clue" may signify that the addressee is the constant factor that leads the speaker to romantic moments or that the addressee will always be the one the speaker turns to for love and affection. Second, the nostalgic aspect. "Romantic places" might refer to past experiences or memories shared by the speaker and the addressee. "You will always be the clue" could imply that even in the future, when reminiscing about those romantic moments, the addressee will always be the key to unlocking those cherished memories.

These interpretations can vary based on the context of the lyrics and the relationship between the speaker and the addressee. listeners in general already know the meaning of the implication intended by Ardhito, understanding of conventional

implications that presuppose the listener or reader has general experience or knowledge.

#### **Datum 4**

*So here we go again I kissed that girl again, But suddenly it must come to an end.*  
(lyrics)

In this datum the lyrics has a literal meaning, that is Ardhito describing a recurring situation where they have kissed a particular girl again, but this time there is an implication that something has changed or there is an obstacle that requires the interaction to stop. The intended meaning of Ardhito's lyrics can be explained using conversational implicature, which is the reader must read each lyric and understand the intended context. phrase "So here we go again" suggests a sense of familiarity or habit, indicating that this isn't the first time the speaker has kissed this girl. The phrase "But suddenly it must come to an end" implies a sudden interruption or cessation of the behavior described. This could imply external circumstances, personal choice, or a change in the relationship dynamic, but this lyric refers more to the death of the partner, which is why the phrase "must come to an end" is used.

In a conversation this lyrics, discussing these implicatures might lead to reflections on personal experiences with recurring patterns, the complexities of relationships, or the inevitability of change. These lyrics have an explicit meaning that Ardhito started his habit again, namely as a man who easily hooks up with women

and then the woman dies, which is why Ardhito uses the phrase "comes to end" besides that it can also be proven that the woman died in the lyrics of this song which reads "falling in love with the girl I can't see".

### **Datum 5**

*Your chicks your lips your hips are little tempting, If she really finds out I'll be dead man walking ( lyrics )*

In this lyrics has a literal meaning that Ardhito compliments the woman he likes, saying that she is physically attractive. However, the implicit meaning conveyed by Ardhito is not that, the lyric of this song continues with the previous lyrics that the author has quoted. In this lyric Ardhito intends to praise someone he likes but not in the context of romance, Ardhito here uses the phrase "tempting" with the intention of wanting to have his physique. The choice of words such as "tempting" implies that the speaker is struggling with the temptation or allure presented by these attributes. It conveys a sense of desire or attraction that may be difficult to resist.

The next lyric explains that Ardhito also has a bad feeling about the woman, if only the woman is being admired by Ardhito. The lyrics "dead man walking" here imply impending doom or severe consequences. This implies that the speaker feels very threatened if their secret is discovered, suggesting that it could have significant negative impacts on them. The bad thing here that Ardhito is referring to is death, because at the end of the lyrics Ardhito explains that he is someone who lives in fantasy

and loves someone who he can't even see anymore. In conclusion, the lyrics of this song mean that Ardhito is admiring someone and when the woman understands that Ardhito admires her, something bad will happen to the woman (death).

The utterance, *Your chicks your lips your hips are little tempting, If she really finds out I'll be dead man walking* is an illustration that Ardhito uses metaphors in his songs. It is intended to convey implicit meaning by stating that one thing means another. In this utterance Ardhito states two unrelated things, namely about the physicality of the woman he likes but he also has a bad feeling.

#### **Datum 6**

*Your love is sweet as honey in the spring (lyrics)*

In this datum, to interpreting the expression “honey in the spring” the listener should know some knowledge about the relation of honey and seasons. It can be assumed that the best time to harvest honey to get good results is in spring or flower season, because at that time bees produce honey by collecting nectar from flowers. Not all seasons bees can collect and produce honey because they adjust to the nectar produced by flowers, namely in spring. The lyrics implicitly convey that the love given by Ardhito's interlocutor here is like honey at the beginning of the harvest season, which is still sweet and fresh.

#### **Datum 7**

*Though we're a far apart you are still my best bud (lyrics)*



In this lyrics, Ardhito could be seen as adhering to this maxim by conveying a succinct message: "though we're far apart you are still my best bud." The speaker doesn't over-elaborate on the reasons for their friendship or the circumstances of their distance. The phrase "even though we're far apart" sets the context for the next statement, emphasizing the importance of the physical distance between Ardhito and the person referred to in the lyrics in understanding the sentiment expressed. This datum categoryze as R principle.

**d. Plaza Avenue (title )**

In this song, listeners need a special context to understand this song, because Plaza Avenue is not the name of a place, but is a representation of Ardhito's memory with someone from his past, the woman he met in the previous song. Lyrically, this song implies that wherever Ardhito goes, it only reminds him of his past. In this song Ardhito again tries to relate to the current condition of young people who experience heartbreak, which is wherever they go to every corner of the city, they only remember their memories with their partner which is implicitly described with plaza avenue. There are several types of implicature found in Ardhito song are implicature conversational, generalized implicature, neo-gricean.

**Datum 1**

*Taught me all the love and gay, At the Plaza Avenue*

*Share all the memories of you and me, But still I will remember you ( lyrics )*

In this datum Ardhito wants to convey what he feels through implicit sentences, where the listener has to understand the context and guess the meaning. Listeners can interpret these lyrics by using conversational implicature by breaking down each lyric. First the phrase "tought me all love" suggests that the speaker learned about love from someone, perhaps the person addressed in the lyrics. This can mean that the person plays an important role in teaching the speaker about love, either through direct lessons or through their actions and relationships.

The word "gay" here can be interpreted in several ways. It can mean "happy" or "joyous," which contributes to an overall positive sentiment. Alternatively, it may refer to a sense of joviality or carefree attitude, which may be influenced by the person being addressed. Gay here is not interpreted as a sexual disorder but Ardhito cleverly tries to fool his audience.

Next phrase is "share all the memories..but I still remember.." interpreted that Ardhito was enjoying the moment even though he understood that one day he would lose someone (but I still remember you). This is the closing line of the lyric and carries a sense of finality or resignation. Regardless of whatever may happen between the speaker and the person they are speaking to, the speaker emphasizes that they will remember it. This shows that even if circumstances change or relationships develop, the memories and the person will remain important to the speaker.

Overall, the lyrics convey a sense of fondness, nostalgia, and perhaps a hint of longing or bittersweetness. The use of implied meaning adds depth to the expression,

allowing listeners to interpret the emotions and relationships in the song in their own way.

## **Datum 2**

*I'd choose to be with you, we will be family (lyrics)*

This datum to imply invalidity of the present, the lyrics “we will be family” means that the addressee is not currently a family. In this context, it does not happen now but it does have a big impact to happen in the future. “will be family” does not necessarily mean that Ardhito and the woman mentioned in the lyrics will become a family, without “will be family” it can be assumed that the woman mentioned by Ardhito in the lyrics is his wife (become a family). Therefore, the lyrics violate the validity of the statement at that time.

## **Datum 3**

*but still I will remember you (lyrics)*

In these lyrics, the speaker clearly states his intention to remember someone. The use of the words “but still” may imply some kind of obstacle or difficulty that could potentially interfere with that intention, but the speaker rules out this possible conclusion by affirming his determination to remember the person. This lyric meets the requirements of maxim quality in neo-gricean, it can also be categorized as principle Q in this lyric.

In short, the lyric “but still I will remember you” can be analyzed through a Neo-Gricean lens as a statement that emphasizes the speaker's commitment to remembering someone despite potential obstacles or challenges. The use of implicature through the phrase “but still” adds depth to the statement, implying a contrast or potential difficulty that the speaker wishes to overcome.

**e. Happy (title )**

Happy is the next and closing song from the album *craziest thing happened in my backyard*, in this song Ardhito wants to convey his regret for never being satisfied with what he gets whether it's romance or his career. In this song Ardhito tries to convey that there is something in his past that cannot be represented and only leads to regret, which is literally regret about love. In this song although the title is happy, but what Ardhito says is very different from the lyrics, this is the meaning of implicature as well. The lyrics in this song contain regrets about his past, this song also strongly describes the situation of the romance warriors even though they look happy, but they feel sorry, sad, or disappointed inside. There are several types of implicature found in Ardhito song are implicature conventional, conversational implicature, generalized implicature, neo-gricean.

**Datum 1**

*Been waited for fairy, but it doesn't fit to my story, no, but I (lyrics)*

In this datum, the lyrics seems to convey a sense of longing or anticipation for something ideal or magical "fairy", but the realization that it doesn't align with the speaker's reality or personal narrative that's why it categorized as implicature. In this lyrics, Ardhito acknowledges that the concept of a fairy or something magical doesn't align with their own narrative or life experiences. There's an implication that Ardhito's reality is not as fantastical or idealized as they may have hoped. This could imply a sense of disappointment or resignation. The use word "but" also creates a contrast between Ardhito's reality and imagination, thus emphasizing the meaning between what Ardhito desired ("fairy") and what actually fits into Ardhito life story. There is no need for understanding of a specific object, so that when the listener reads the lyrics of the song from Ardhito, he understands what is conveyed by Ardhito pramono, so the lyrics above are classified as Conventional Implicature.

In this datum Ardhito use metaphor in his lyrics, the metaphor highlights a journey from naive hope to a more grounded understanding of their situation. The speaker's story is unique and personal, and they recognize that it requires a different kind of resolution, one that is perhaps more realistic and attainable.

## **Datum 2**

*I'll be your main man, But I don't know about you ( lyrics)*

This lyric suggests a sense of commitment and uncertainty simultaneously, which can be analyzed using implicature. First, we must understand the context that

Ardhito intended in this song, because to understand conversational implicature we must understand the context first, namely in this song Ardhito has got the woman he wants. This lyrics has meaning if Ardhito take on a significant role in someone's life, possibly as a partner or supporter. It conveys a sense of reliability and dedication. The main man here means Ardhito replaces someone in the past of his interlocutor or the object in question. In the next lyric Ardhito intends to hang his feelings on his interlocutor, eventhough Ardhito has stated that he will be the main man but Ardhito's feelings are still unclear.

### **Datum 3**

*Every time you close your eyes, I can't promise that I'll be around ( lyrics )*

In this datum explains the implicit meaning of Ardhito's song lyrics, when listeners or readers do not understand the whole song or context then they will interpret that this lyric means "when someone Ardhito is sleeping, he does not promise that Ardhito will be beside him", but with conversational implicature this lyric has another meaning.

The phrase "everytime you close your eyes" indicates a recurring situation or pattern. This repetition implies that the speaker's absence is not a one-off event but rather a consistent aspect of their relationship or interaction. This suggests emotional distance or detachment between the speaker and listener. The phrase "I can't promise that I will be available" implies uncertainty about the speaker's future availability or

presence. This can indicate a lack of commitment or reliability, indicating that the speaker may not always be available when needed or expected.

The lyrics of this song can also be interpreted that Ardhito was unable to attend the funeral of the person in question, this is because conversational implicature can lead to multiple interpretations and can be canceled depending on the object and context. Considering that this song is also the closing track on Ardhito's album, it could be that this album tells about Ardhito's sense of relief and happiness because he is no longer living in his fantasy because the woman he likes has died.

#### **Datum 4**

*Been waited for fairy, but it doesn't fit to my story, no but I (lyrics)*

This datum to imply invalidity of the present, in expression “been waited for fairy” means that the addressee is not currently a fairy. At least it's not happening now but it will affect Ardhito in the future. In other words, Ardhito is waiting for a miracle to happen in his life which is not happening in his life, but Ardhito still hopes for the miracle. Therefore, the lyrics violate the validity of the statement. This utterance contains metaphor, Ardhito is trying to state something else, the metaphor highlights a journey from naive hope to a more grounded understanding of their situation. The speaker's story is unique and personal, and they recognize that it requires a different kind of resolution, one that is perhaps more realistic and attainable.

#### **Datum 5**

*And I dont want she comeback to me, I'm moving on (lyrics)*

The lyrics is relevant to the Ardhito's emotional state and their intention to move on from the past relationship. It communicates a clear stance on their current feelings and future actions. Ardhito try to expressing his genuine desire not to have someone return to he. There's an expectation that the speaker's statement is sincere and accurately represents their feelings. This lyrics also categoryze as Q principle because Ardhito does not make a stronger statement (say more), then this will cause rejection.

## **2. The function of implicature found in Ardhito Pramono's song.**

The data from this study were collected from the Ardhito Pramono songs. The data for this study were collected and selected from the function of Implicature in The Craziest thing happen in my backyard Album by the famous singer, Ardhito Pramono. the songs from the album are entitled; 925, trash talking, here we go again, plaza avenue, happy. The function of implicature found in this album are:

### **a. Assertive/Representative Function**

Assertive or representative function are functions that cause to be bound to the truth of the propositions they speak. For assert, report, state, infer, and describe purpose.

#### **Datum 1**

**Trash talkin (title )**



Here's the man from the city, he call themself 'trash talkin' (lyrics)

This lyrics has an assertive or representative implicature function. The assertive function in the lyrics serves to introduce the listener to a man (Ardhito's coworker) who is the main topic of the song. Ardhito also explains about the man's nickname as a braggart which can be seen in the next lyrics, in order to provide information that the person is the object of this song.

## **Datum 2**

### **Plaza avenue (title )**

I'd choose to be with you, we will be family ( lyrics )

This lyrics has an assertive or representative implicature function. The representative function in the lyrics serves to describe Ardhito's wish to the listeners. Ardhito wants to be with the woman mentioned in the lyrics, Ardhito also represents that they will become a family which is not necessarily the case. Overall, these lyrics convey a sense of future orientation, inclusivity, and mutual agreement, all of which contribute to the implied meaning of a strong and lasting bond between speaker and interlocutor.

## **Datum 3**

### **Happy (title )**

I'll be your man, but I dont know about you

This datum is an Assertive function because Ardhito concludes that he will be the man of the woman in the lyrics. The context in the lyrics is when Ardhito tries to conclude that he will be the husband/girlfriend of the woman referred to in the lyrics, which he himself doesn't know about what she feels. The implicature here lies in the contrast between the speaker's willingness to commit and the uncertainty surrounding the interlocutor's intentions or feelings. This implies a sense of vulnerability or fear on the part of the speaker, indicating that they may be hesitant to fully invest in the relationship without a guarantee of commitment or mutual understanding. The state is categorized as assertive because Ardhito is trying to sum up his feelings.

#### **Datum 4**

##### **Here we go again (title )**

Your chicks your lips your hips are little tempting (lyrics)

This lyrics is an assertive function because Ardhito menggambarkan bagaimana wanitanya. The context of the speech is when Ardhito explains how the physicality of the woman he likes in his song. The choice of words such as “tempting” implies that the speaker is struggling with the temptation or allure presented by these attributes. It conveys a sense of desire or attraction that may be difficult to resist. So in this lyric it is clearly seen that Ardhito represents the physicality of the woman he likes with an implicit sentence. The lyrics is categorize assertive because Ardhito describes how the woman he likes.

**Datum 5****Here we go again (title )**

I'm just a fan, living my fantasy, falling in love with the girl I can't see (lyrics)

This datum has an assertive or representative function, the representative function in the Ardhito's lyrics serves to state or tell the listener that he is just an admirer who imagines someone he likes to be his. The speaker here feels in love with a woman, which the woman here is implicitly represented as not existing (dead or just Ardhito's imagination).

**b. Dirrective Function**

The dirrective function in speech aims to make partners moved to do something according to the speaker's expectations.

**Datum 1****925 (title )**

Show it to me your salary, when i'm feeling under it englightened me (lyrics)

This lyrics is an dirrective speech because it contains a command sentence that Ardhito does, namely showing the salary of his interlocutor.. The context in the speech is when Ardhito instructs his interlocutor to show the salary he earns which will encourage Ardhito. The lyrics above imply that Ardhito's interlocutor's salary

encourages him when he feels like a failure. Command is directive because Ardhito commands his interlocutor to do something, that is showing a salary.

### **Datum 2**

#### **925 (title )**

So tell me sheena is it fun to stay (lyrics)

This datum contain implicature aspect, this lyrics categorize as directive speech because, Ardhito tells the person in the lyrics to tell him that Sheena (Ardhito's woman) is happy to stay with him. These lyrics are also categorized as generalized conversational implicature, because the listener needs to know the context and does not need special knowledge.

### **Datum 3**

#### **Here we go again (title )**

Stop smiling you know you are so annoying ( lyrics )

This datum categorize as directive speech because, Ardhito make speech partners moved to do something. The context in the lyrics is Ardhito ordering the person in the song to stop smiling because Ardhito feels annoying, the use of the word "annoying" here implicates that Ardhito feels amazed, tempted, or the woman's smile is something Ardhito likes. The request is categorized as directive because there is a form of request from Ardhito to the speaker to do something.

**Datum 4****Here we go again (title )**

Please don't tell that we're gonna be friend (lyric)

This lyrics categorize as directive speech because, Ardhito begs his interlocutor to do something. The context in these lyrics is when Ardhito begs the person in the lyrics to do what Ardhito expects that is not to tell him about a possibility. The use phrase "we're gonna be friend" implies that Ardhito wishes for the person to become a couple and not end up aimlessly. The request is categorized as directive because there is a request from Ardhito to the speaker to do something.

**Datum 5****Plaza avenue (title )**

Please tell me something new, I'll write a song for two (lyrics)

This datum categorize as directive speech because, Ardhito asks the person in the lyrics to do something. The context in these lyrics is Ardhito asking his interlocutor to tell him something new about this world, which will later be made into a song by him for both of them. This lyrics imply a deeper emotional and creative journey a quest for inspiration, a willingness to connect with others through music, and a commitment to transforming raw material into something beautiful and shared.

**c. Expressive Function**

Expressive functions speakers can express what they feel or certain conditions that occur around them.

### **Datum 1**

#### **Trash talkin' (title )**

To all of you out there who's listening to this album, God bless this country (lyrics)

This datum is categorized as expressive speech because Ardhito appreciates and thanks to the listener. The context in the lyrics is when Ardhito appreciates the listeners of his songs with thanks. The use of the words "God bless this country" here is implicate gratitude and thanks to Ardhito's album listeners. The gratitude is expressed because Ardhito realizes that there are many albums created, but for the listeners of his albums he expresses gratitude and thanks.

### **Datum 2**

#### **Trash talkin' (title )**

I'm sorry if your wife showed up late home last night (lyrics)

This lyrics is an expressive speech because Ardhito regretting to the husband of the woman mentioned in the lyrics. The context of the speech is Ardhito apologizing to the husband of the woman mentioned in the lyrics because she came home late. The use of the phrase "showed up late home last night" implicates that the woman mentioned in the lyrics had an affair with Ardhito, and has done something he shouldn't

have done can be seen in the next lyric. The regretting is expressed because even though Ardhito realized it shouldn't have happened, Ardhito tried to apologize to the man.

### **Datum 3**

#### **925 (title )**

I dreamt of getting pay on time (lyrics)

This datum is an expressive speech because Ardhito in this lyric conveys a hope. The context in the speech is when Ardhito in his lyrics expresses a hope that he will get his pay on time, the lyrics above imply that Ardhito always receives his salary late. The hope above is expressed because the use of the word "dreamt" is not when Ardhito sleeps but Ardhito's hope that he gets his salary on time.

### **Datum 4**

#### **925 (title )**

Been waiting for that promotion you said, but it's been years and I'm hanging on subsidies (lyrics)

This lyrics is an expressive speech because Ardhito in this lyric conveys his hope to the listener or his superiors. The context in the lyrics is when Ardhito delivered his hope that he has a higher position in order to get paid more, which Ardhito has been waiting for a year, and for a year he was dependent on the help of others. The phrase hope is expressed because in the lyrics Ardhito implies a sense of hope,

disappointment. Ardhito had waited patiently for a long period of time, but this delay had a detrimental impact on their optimism and morale. They may feel disappointed because of unfulfilled promises and uncertainty about future prospects in their job or career.

### **Datum 5**

#### **Happy (title )**

I couldn't make you can feel you can do anything, I should've make you happy (lyrics)

This lyrics categorize as expressive speech because Ardhito feels sorry because he should make the other person happy. The context in the lyrics is when Ardhito feels sorry because, Ardhito seharusnya membahagiakan seseorang yang dimaksud Ardhito pada lirik tersebut. Ardhito feels that when he's with her (the person he's referring to in the lyrics) he's controlling her, so in the next lyrics Ardhito feels sorry and hopes to make her happy. The lyrics "I couldn't make you feel" implies the meaning that Ardhito is too controlling and doesn't trust his partner. The regret is expressed because there is a sense of regret felt by Ardhito to the object referred to in the lyrics.

### **Datum 6**

#### **Happy (title )**

and I'm sorry if we don't have the time (lyrics)



This datum is an expressive speech because Ardhito saying sorry, which implies regret for the object in question. The context in the lyrics is when Ardhito apologizes to his interlocutor because he cannot give much time to his interlocutor because Ardhito has moved on and there is no more time to repeat the story. The regretting is expressed because Ardhito could not last longer for his interlocutor.

## **B. Discussion**

This chapter explains about the data that research found. This discussion also answers the research problem in the first chapter, about types implicature in Ardhito Pramono's album, and in the second chapter about, the function of implicature. After conducting analysis, researchers found the types of implicature also the function of implicature used in Ardhito Pramono's album. There are several types of implicature in Ardhito pramono's album, including: conventional Implicature, conversational implicature, generalized implicature, scalar implicature, particularized implicature, neo gricean. There are also the function of implicature found in Ardhito Pramono's album, including: assertive/representative function, directive function, and expressive funtion.

"Craziest Thing Happen in My Backyard" is an album by indonesian jazz musician, released in 2020. The album title refers to Ardhito's experience in love and in socializing. In this album, each song is interconnected, firstly "trash talking" in this song Ardhito wants to describe about social issues, namely about someone who likes to talk proudly but doesn't see his surroundings. In this song, Ardhito tries to express

the problem of work in a unique way, by describing Ardhito's coworker as an arrogant, self-centered, and cheating person, which eventually led him to the ugliness of his wife's infidelity. The second, "925", is a form of social depiction. This song describes someone who works from morning to evening, but the salary he receives does not match his hard work, so the workers only hope for government subsidies. In addition, this song conveys the romance side, where Ardhito tries to work hard from morning to evening until he forgets to contact his lover, which causes his lover to have an affair. In this album Ardhito intends to convey the meaning of each song implicitly based on cultural background.

In the next three songs, there is also continuity in terms of the lyrics. The next song "here we go again", in this song Ardhito wants to convey about humans who try to get everything, but humans forget that above the sky there is still a sky, that's why humans are not satisfied. In this song Ardhito implicitly wants to convey that Ardhito has a desire to have everything and completely that continues to haunt and will not stop, Ardhito wants to have a woman who fits his type that's why he is always looking for and cheating to find a woman who fits his desires. The next songs is "Plaza Avenue" is a representation of Ardhito's memory with someone from his past, the woman he met in the previous song. Lyrically, this song implies that wherever Ardhito goes, it only reminds him of his past. The last song is "happy", in this song Ardhito wants to convey his regret for never being satisfied with what he gets whether it's romance or his career.

In this song Ardhito tries to convey that there is something in his past that cannot be represented and only leads to regret, which is literally regret about love.

Craziest Thing Happen in My Backyard, as whole, symbolizes Ardhito's experience in his life in romance, or career. This album is also a form of depiction of the socio-culture that occurs in the world of work. This album fulfills the implicature aspect, because Ardhito does not say what he thinks.

The implicature study give several benefits in daily life. First, it's reveal the meaning of something utterance that is delivered implicitly, with the record that the interlocutor understands the context intended by the speaker. In addition, this research can find the function of implicature in an utterance. In addition, studying implicature offers practical benefits in personal communication because it can unravel the meaning of an utterance that could be considered ambiguous and can adjust the use of meaning in all social situations.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is structured into two parts. The initial section comprises conclusions that provide a summary of the research findings that have been proposed. The subsequent section offers recommendations to provide further insights for future research endeavours focused on analysing the given topic.

#### A. Conclusion

This study examines the types of implicature and the function of implicature in Ardhito pramono's album. This research aims to examine the types and function of implicature found in his song album.

Based on the result of the study, the researcher finds the types of implicature and function in Ardhito pramono's album. The researchers found the types of Implicature and function in ardhito pramono's lyrics. There are several types and function of Implicature used in Ardhito Pramono's album, including: conventional 8, conversational 10, generalized 2, particularized 2, scalar 1, neo-gricean 4, assertive function 5, directive function 5, expressive function 6.

#### B. Suggestion

This chapter provides suggestions for future researchers who are interested in conducting analysis using the topic of Implicature. The object of this research is

Ardhito Pramono's album, which is a human masterpiece that certainly still has flaws. Therefore, the researcher wants to find the implicit meaning and function of Implicature contained in this song, meaning that each lyric conveyed is an informative message based on experience to be conveyed to the listener. This research is only based on personal arguments, which the researcher obtained after reading every detail of the song lyric so that the researcher's argument is biased. Future researchers are advised to explore other values as research objects, such as humanitarian or social values.

## REFERENCES

- Abidona, Revaldo. (2022). A Pragmatic Analysis of Conversational Implicature in Knives Out Movie.
- Ansori, A. (2021). An Analysis Of Conversational Implicature In The Maleficent 2; Mistress Of Evil. State Islamic University Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung.
- Batubara, Muhammad Hasyimsyah. (2020) on Sppech Act Pragmatic Political Languages in 2018 Elections in Aceh
- Davis, W. (2024). Implikatur (EN Zalta & U. Nodelman, Eds.). Ensiklopedia Filsafat Stanford; Lab Penelitian Metafisika, Universitas Stanford.  
<https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/spr2024/entries/implicature/>
- Fitrah Hidayati, Murni Mahmud, (2022). Conversational Implicature in the Green Book Movie.
- Grice, H. P. (1975). Logic and Conversation. Academic Press.  
<https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lis/studypacks/Grice-Logic.pdf>
- Grice, P. (1989). Studies In The Way Of Words. USA: Harvard University Press.
- Hadi, M. Z. P. (2018). A Pragmatic Analysis of Implicature Used in the Sport Column the Jakarta Post Newspaper. *Humanitatis : Journal of Language and Literature*, 4(2), 49–59.  
<https://journal.universitasbumigora.ac.id/index.php/humanitatis/article/view/4>

- Hanifa, Rafilda. (2023). An Analysis of Pragmatic Implicature and Messages in 'Generation' from Exile Tribe's English Version Songs.
- Hautli-Janisz, A., Budzynska, K., & Reed, C. (2022). Conventional Implicatures in Argumentation. *Languages*, 8(1), 14.  
<https://doi.org/10.3390/languages8010014>
- Hidayah, Nur. (2021). Implicatures Found in Various Selected English Song Lyrics and the Listener's Responses of the Songs".
- Horn, Laurence Robert. (2004). "Implicature", in Horn and Ward 2004: 2–28.  
doi:10.1002/9780470756959.ch1
- Leech, Geoffrey N. (1983), *Principles of Pragmatics*, London: Longmans.
- Levinson, Stephen C.(1983) *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Levinson, Stephen C. (2000). *Presumptive Meanings: The Theory of Generalized Conversational Implicature*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Musdalifa, Sili, S., & Setya, A. (2022). An Analysis of Conversational Implicatures of The Main Characters in Lady Bird Film: A Pragmatic Study. *Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Seni dan Budaya*, 6(1), 1–12.
- Neldi Harianto, Nurfitri Susanti, Anggi Triandana, & Sahrizal Vahlepi. (2021). An Analysis of Implicature Forms and Functions in the Film Ajari Aku Islam. *Titian : Jurnal Ilmu Humaniora*, 5(2), 262–270.  
<https://doi.org/10.22437/titian.v5i2.15890>



- Ulfa, Futria. (2022). An Analysis of Conversational Implicature of The Main Characters in Into The Woods Movie.
- Sari, Puspita. (2019), implicature in the Dialogue of 500 Days of Summer Movie by Marc Webb: the Study of Pragmatics.
- Sbisà, M. (2021). Presupposition and implicature: Varieties of implicit meaning in explicitation practices. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 182, 176–188.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pragma.2021.05.027>
- Senft, G. (2014). *Understanding Pragmatics*. New York: Routledge.
- Sofyan, A., Yudistira, R., Muta'allim., Alfani, F. R., & Ghaffar, A. A. (2022). *The Analysis of Conversational Implicature Between Students and Teachers at Al-Azhar Islamic Boarding School*. 8(1), 65–72.  
<https://doi.org/10.55637/jr.8.1.4042.65-72>
- Yulianti, S., Arafah, B., Rofikah, U., Idris, A. M. S., Samsur, N., & Arafah, A. N. B. (2022). Conversational Implicatures on Saturday Night Live Talk Show. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 13(1), 189–197.  
<https://doi.org/10.17507/jltr.1301.22>
- Zhuang Qiu, Xufeng Duan, and Zhenguang G. Cai, (2023), Pragmatic Implicature Processing in ChatGPT.

## APPENDIX

No	Lyrics	Types of Implicature					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	So get yourself a cold beer.	✓					
2.	That's because she said, baby give me one more time.	✓					
3.	I work from nine to five.	✓					
4.	I dreamt of getting pay on time	✓					
5.	Been waited for fairy, but it doesn't fit to my story, no but I	✓					
6.	Your love is sweet as honey in the spring.	✓					

7.	<b>Your eyes are blue, so good to be true.</b>	✓					
8.	<b>Romantic places you will always be the clue</b>	✓					
9.	<b>They don't give a single damn about your fantasies.</b>		✓				
10.	<b>I'm drying your bedsheets, although it smells like shit</b>		✓				
11.	<b>So if you need me i won't be there until the end cause you're not my only friends</b>		✓				
12.	<b>Oh, you're crazy moon</b>		✓				
13.	<b>So tell me sheena is it fun to stay while your man's working every time</b>		✓				

14.	Taught me all the love and gay, at the plaza avenue		✓				
15.	I'll be your main man, but I don't know about you.		✓				
16.	Every time you close your eyes, I can't promise that I'll be around		✓				
17.	So here we go again I kissed that girl again, but suddenly it must come to an end		✓				
18.	Your chicks your hips are little tempting, if she really finds out I'll be dead man walking		✓				
19.	Been waited for fairy, but it doesn't fit to my story			✓			

20.	I'd choose to be with you, we will be family			✓			
21.	Just talking about your fake degree				✓		
22.	Your love is sweet as honey in the spring.				✓		
23.	Cause you'll never know how many times I slept in your bed.					✓	
24.	But still I will remember you						✓
25.	Wouldn't it be fun						✓
26.	Through we're far apart you are still my best bud						✓
27.	And I dont want she comeback to me, I'm moving on						✓

**Note:**

- 1. Implicature Conventional**
- 2. Implicature conversational**
- 3. Generalized Conversational Implicature**
- 4. Particularized Conversational Implicature**
- 5. Scalar Implicature**
- 6. Neo-Gricean**

No	lyrics	Function of		
		1	2	3
1.	Here's the man from the city, he call themself trash talkin	✓		
2.	I'd choose to be with you we will be family	✓		
3.	I'll be your man, but I don't know about you	✓		
4.	Your chicks your hips are little tempting	✓		
5.	I'm just a fan living my fantasy falling in love with the girls I can't see	✓		
6.	Show it to me your salary when i'm feeling under it englightened me		✓	
7.	So tell me sheena is fun to stay		✓	

8.	Stop smiling you know you are so annoying		✓	
9.	Please don't tell that we're gonna be friend		✓	
10.	Please tell me something new I'll write a song for two		✓	
11.	To all of you out there who's listening to this album, god bless this country			V
12.	I'm sorry if your wife showed up late home last night			✓
13.	I dreamt of getting pay on time			✓
14.	Been waiting for that promotion you said			✓
15.	I wouldn't make you can feel you can do anything			✓



	<b>i should've make you happy</b>			
<b>16.</b>	<b>And I'm sorry if we don't have the time</b>			✓

**Note:**

- 1. Assertive function.**
- 2. Dirrective function.**
- 3. Expressive function.**