

**THE INTERPRETATION OF THE IMPLICIT MEANING IN THE
BILLIONAIRE SONG LYRICS**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirement
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.)
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ABSTRACT

Amalia Thooybah Wahid, 1902050125. The Interpretation of The Implicit Meaning in The Billionaire Song Lyrics. Thesis. English Education Department Faculty Of Teacher Training And Education Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan2024.

This research deals with studying the interpretation of implicit meaning in the billionaire song lyrics. The data of this research is in the form of written text or transcription of song lyrics. By using qualitative descriptive research methods. From the results of this study, it was found that there are three implicit meanings including implicit referential meaning, implicit organizational meaning, and implicit situational meaning. There are 49 song lyrics analysed through the application of Larson's theory, data reduction, data presentation, and significant conclusion drawing. The results of this study show that implicit referential meaning totals 17 song lyrics, implicit organizational meaning totals 15 song lyrics and implicit situational meaning totals 17 song lyrics. The reason implicit meaning is used in Billionaire song lyrics is to recognize that there are many ambiguous words contained in the Billionaire song lyrics. The interpretation of Billionaire song lyrics is that Bruno Mars and Travie McCoy want to have a lot of money and become a Billionaire and the money is not used for their interests but also want to use the money to help people who are in trouble.

Keywords: *Implicit Meaning, Billionaire Song Lyrics*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Throughout the evolution of language and culture, humans have discovered various methods to suggest meaning through symbolism, metaphor and stylisation. This phenomenon is strongly correlated with the intricacy of human communication. Initially, human communication was more straightforward and concentrated on fundamental needs. However, gradually, humans created more intricate and complex modes of communication to express concepts, principles and encounters. According to The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English (2004), communication is the activity or process of expressing ideas and feelings or of giving people information. It's crucial to comprehend that conveying messages in human communication is not restricted to verbal language solely, but also encompasses the complexity of implicit meaning.

Implicit meaning can aid comprehension of the author's or speaker's intentions, purposes, and attitudes that may not be expressly stated. It can also enhance the depth, richness, and aesthetic appeal of a literary or artistic work. According to Rizkitaningrum and Wulandari (2022) "to convey the message to other people outside of its context, the speakers should know the explicit structure for arranging the text." In practice, interpreting implied meanings is crucial for effective understanding of intent, reducing misunderstandings and improving interpretation of the conveyed message.

The study conducted by Adinda and Iskandar (2021) titled "Implicit Meaning in Franz Kafka's novel 'Metamorphosis'" explores the impact of implicit meaning on daily life. The results demonstrate the significant influence of implicit meaning, which is present in many literary works, such as songs, novels, poems, and more. Despite this, several factors complicate implicit meaning. However, various factors influence the phenomenon of implicit meaning, including the perceived object, verbal and nonverbal communication, and interpretation skills. Three categories of implicit meaning are present in the novel: implicit referential meaning, implicit organizational meaning, and implicit situational meaning.

Implicit meaning has been extensively studied in various forms such as novels, advertisements, movies, and political conversations. However, when it comes to songs, implicit meaning takes on a unique role as a means of expressing emotions, communication, and entertainment, as well as serving as a remedy for boredom during periods of saturation. According to Lestari, Act (2021), "People do not only use music as entertainment but also as a way to communicate or express their emotions and feelings. As entertainment, music and songs can be very effective to get rid of boredom and change the listeners' mood in any situation." The implicit meaning of a song is still understudied by individuals.

In song lyrics, songwriters often employ words with implicit meaning. The comprehension of song lyrics can be troublesome due to their enrichment with innuendo, suggestion, and implied meaning. To gain insight into the meaning of a song, it is commonly beneficial to refer to listeners' interpretations. Lyrical interpretation assists in comprehending songs and their lyrics while increasing the

efficiency of managing, retrieving, and searching for content in the expanding music archive. A song's implicit meaning enhances its interest as a message conveyed by the songwriter. According to Zulaichah (2008), "Lyrics of song can be described as composer's expression or something from a musician who tries to express their feelings, their critics or even their messages to other listeners by meaning of language." Implicit meanings in songs may refer to emotions or messages that are not overtly expressed but are instead concealed through the song's lyrics.

Therefore, an issue is that a significant number of individuals, particularly those studying English education, possess limited knowledge of implicit meaning. The majority of individuals listen to songs merely for recreational purposes, without comprehending the lyrics' intended meaning. According to Zulaichah (2008), "People will be bored with songs if they do not understand the purpose (messages) of the lyrics. By understanding the purposes of the lyrics, people may enjoy that music." Interpreting songs allows individuals to comprehend and better comprehend the concepts conveyed within the lyrics. This method assists individuals in comprehending the messages portrayed in the lyrics of a song.

Lyricaly, this song has a connection with money with political elements in the verse. Those elements include helping those in need, holding events like Oprah and being on the cover of Forbes magazine after McCoy became a billionaire. Therefore, many song critics also criticized this song because there are elements that offend the government, etc. Therefore, in the lyrics of the song, there are many hidden meanings contained in it. The lyrics of the song may not fully acknowledge

the privileged position held by some people who have the opportunity to pursue such dreams. This can make the song feel insensitive to the economic inequalities that exist in society.

To address the identified issues, this study aims to explore the interpretation of implicit meaning in the lyrics of songs about billionaires. Our research analyses implicit meaning to preserve the text's integrity and convey the intended meaning. According to Larson (1998), "implicit meaning is divided into three kinds: implicit referential meaning, implicit organisational meaning, implicit situational meaning." The lyrics of "Billionaire" by Bruno Mars and Travie McCoy can be interpreted for their implicit meanings, which fall into three categories. Each lyric will be analyzed to offer students studying English education a clear understanding of this research's implicit meaning.

B. Identification of Problem

The following formulation of the problem identification is based on the study's background:

1. The listeners only listen to the song and do not know the meaning of the song
2. The meaning of song lyrics is often difficult to understand

C. The Formulation of the Problem

The following formulation of the problem is based on the study's background:

1. What kinds of implicit meaning are represented by "Billionaire" song lyrics?
2. Why was the implicit meaning used the way it was?

3. What is the interpretation of the Billionaire song lyrics?

D. Objective of the Study

Concerning the study's issues, the following are its goals:

1. To describe the kinds of implicit meaning which are produced in the “Billionaire” song lyrics.
2. To explain the reason for the ways implicit meaning is used in the Billionaire song lyrics
3. To explain the interpretation of the lyrics of the song Billionaire.

E. Scope and Limitation

The scope and boundaries are created by researchers to concentrate more on the specified research problem. Research on translation has been the emphasis of this study, with interpretation and its various implicit meanings serving as its limitations concerning the song "Billionaire" lyrics.

F. The Significance of the Study

This research has produced two advantages. The first was approached theoretically, whereas the second was approached practically:

1. Theoretical

- a. From a theoretical point of view, this research has become a reference for certain studies for future researchers who wish to examine interpretations and implicit meaning.

- b. This research is also useful as a comparison for students majoring in English literature or education who want to research interpretation and implicit meaning.

2. Practical

- a. The results of this study are expected to be useful for the community in interpreting the meaning of English so that it does not cause misunderstanding.
- b. The results of this study are expected to inspire further researchers who wish to examine the function of interpretation and implicit meaning.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Framework

This chapter presents investigative hypotheses to provide some concepts that are more clearly applied in this research related to implicit meaning. This idea will enable a more thorough examination of the selected variables as it helps the researcher to limit the scope of the problem. To prevent misunderstandings regarding the terms used.

1. Interpretation

In general, the notion of interpretation is a process of providing thoughts, perceptions, theories, and opinions on a particular thing that stem from profound ideas and are shaped by the creator's background. Interpretation is also interpreted by interpreting the meaning of a foreign language into the language you want to target so that misunderstandings in the meaning of the foreign language do not occur.

According to Ricoeur (2003), "Interpretation is the process of understanding and retaining text or reality to express the meaning contained therein." Ricoeur emphasizes the importance of context, narrative and interpretation as a bridge between text and human understanding. He views interpretation as an attempt to relate our understanding and interpretation to the world around us. Ricoeur also said that interpretation is not only limited to written texts but also involves all forms of human expression, including actions and symbols in culture. According to him,

interpretation is a creative act that involves a deep thought process and reflection. He emphasizes the importance of engaging oneself in dialogue with the text or reality being interpreted, to develop a deeper understanding of the meaning contained therein.

According to Shuttleworth (1997:83), “interpreting is a term used to refer to the oral translation of a spoken message or text.” Interpretation is the process of translating orally or through text messages spoken by someone. Interpretation is mostly related to the history of ancient artefacts which have to know the meaning of these objects, but interpretation is not only related to that, interpretation is also related to linguistic elements. The meaning of interpretation must also be owned in this literary element to facilitate our understanding of the meaning in the foreign language.

For example, the word FUCK in Indonesian means the word is very rude, but in everyday language, Americans have become their normal language. Thus the need to interpret meaning or words from a foreign language into the language that wants to address so as not to trigger the emergence of meaning. Written text translators are known as interpreters.

Jorge J.E. Gracia (1995) correctness is the meaning of interpretation when viewed in terms of etymology and terminology. Regarding the Correctness of etymological interpretation, he said the following: The term interpretation “is the English translation of the Latin interpretation, from *interpres*, which etymologically meant “to spread abroad”. According to him, interpretation evolved to refer to a mediator, expounder, interpreter, and/or broker acting as an agent between two

parties. The Latin term interpretation acquired a minimum of three distinct meanings. Giving an interpretation was the same as providing the meaning of whatever was being interpreted because it might also signify "meaning" at times.

Interpretation was also used to refer to "translation," as in the case of translating a text into another language. Lastly, the word was also employed to denote "explanation," which indicated that an interpretation was supposed to reveal what was obscure and concealed, to clarify what was out of the ordinary, and to give a description of something or other. Interpretation is not only used in spoken language but the interpretation is also used in text or written language and is included in the scope of interpretation.

J.E. Gracia states that three interpretation terms can be used about the text.

The 3 ways are:

- a) Interpretation is the same as understanding the meaning of a text
- b) The term interpretation can be used as a pointer to the action or procedure when someone develops their understanding of the text
- c) Additionally, the word "interpretation" is employed. as a reference for the study of texts.

Therefore an interpretation can be part of a presentation or representation of data that has been altered to follow a predetermined set of symbols. That data may be expressed verbally, in writing, graphically, mathematically, or in a variety of other languages. Interpretation involves understanding and explaining the

meaning or intent behind something, whereas meaning refers to the significance or meaning conveyed by the thing itself. In essence, interpretation is a process of extracting meaning from something which is often influenced by personal perspective and context.

When an interpreter, intentionally or unintentionally, places an item into a larger context of experience and knowledge, complex interpretations might result. Meaning and interpretation refers to the understanding and interpretation of a message or information. Meaning has to do with what is conveyed literally, while interpretation involves developing a deeper understanding based on context, knowledge, and experience. Interpretation may vary between individuals due to different experiences and views.

2. Meaning

Determining the meaning of a speech or words is a challenging task since diverse language users possess varying viewpoints and abilities. According to Pateda (2001), he suggests that the "meaning" of words and terms are confusing. "Meaning" is constantly included in the spoken word or sentence. The author is aware that a word's context completely conveys its meaning. In this case, the word's contextual relationships define its meaning. As a result, a distinction was drawn between participation and ways of involvement. Any component of a sentence that has a meaning and interacts with other components' meanings may be distinguished in this way.

Meaning may be inferred that are notions or ideas that, by being practically embodied in one or more languages, could be transmitted from the speaker's mind to the hearer's mind. According to Aristotle (1983) in Roland (2004) meaning is a relationship between two sorts of things: signs and the kinds of things they mean (intend, express or signify). One term in the relationship of meaning necessarily causes something else to come to the mind. In other words "a sign is defined as an entity that indicates another entity to some agent for some purpose". As he states, a sign is "something that shows itself to the senses and something other than itself to the mind."

It may be deduced that meaning consists of concepts or ideas that might be transferred from the speaker's to the hearer's mind by being practically embodied in one or more languages. Parera (2004). On the other hand, Cowie (2009) said that there are two parts to meaning,

1. Multiple meaning, It may be inferred that meaning is made up of concepts or ideas that are practically represented in one or more languages and may be transmitted from the speaker's mind to the hearer's.
2. Meaningful relation, The link between lexical items and their meanings has been our focus thus far.

Hurford (1983:3) interprets meaning as the speaker's target and as a consequence, he breaks meaning into two parts by destroying the information down into distinct terms or sentences:

1. Speaker meaning, is the meaning of the desired speaker (or to be conveyed by the speakers).
2. Sentence meaning/word meaning is the meaning contained in the sentence (or word).

It is clear from the explanation above that meaning is a concept that the interpreter communicates to the audience for them to easily understand the implicit meaning of a symbol, spoken word, or written word. The audience must understand the justification's importance right away. Implicit meaning refers to messages that can be understood through deeper interpretation or interpretation, based on context or implications that are not expressed explicitly.

Implicit meaning, on the other hand, includes the meaning that is not directly expressed but can be understood through context, use of language, or inference. This may require deeper understanding or interpretation from the recipient of the message. Implicit meaning often involves deeper understanding and can vary between different individuals. According to Larson, (1998), implicit meaning divides into three kinds: Implicit referential meaning, implicit organisational meaning, and implicit situational meaning.

3. Implicit Meaning

Implicit meaning refers to the underlying or suggested message, idea, or understanding that is not explicitly stated in a text, conversation, or situation. It often requires readers or listeners to infer and interpret information beyond what is directly expressed. It requires readers or listeners to read between the lines and

grasp the implied significance or intention behind the words or actions. This concept is frequently encountered in literature, art, communication, and everyday interactions.

Implicit meaning can also refer to meanings that are implicit or not clearly expressed in a context. This involves a deeper understanding and interpretation of the given context, often involving broader knowledge or perceptions. For example, in art or literature, implied messages or themes often invite readers or viewers to ponder deeper about deeper meanings. A translator needs to be skilled at handling both explicit and implicit meaning in translation. Probably one of the trickiest parts of the translating process is this. Readers of the target language will perceive the target texts as non-idiomatic or artificial if the translator is unable to handle this.

According to Larson (1998) states that implicit meaning is the meaning which is not shown but is a part of a conversation or purpose to be conveyed by the speakers. Talk respondents may have to work to determine which interpretation—among others—of the imagery or interpretation is correct to get the meaning of this hidden meaning. Respondents must be aware of certain details that serve as background, scenarios, and points of reference. Responders will benefit immensely from knowing the background to an accurate interpretation.

As previously said, the translator needs to be conscious of the information being transmitted, both explicitly and implicitly. The quantity of information that is sent when someone writes or speaks depends on how much the addressee and the speaker (writer) already know about each other. When we discuss anything, we omit certain details because the recipient is already aware of them and may take

offence if they were disclosed. It might suggest that they were ignorant or foolish. Therefore, in every communication, some information is sent implicitly through written texts or spoken conversations. Larson (1998), revealed the existence of an implicit meaning. In addition, he distinguished between three types of implicit meaning: situational, implicit organizational, and implicit referential.

3.1 **Kinds of Implicit Meaning**

The significance of Larson's types of implicit meaning in this research is that they provide some broad frameworks for comprehending the implicit nature of meaning. According to Larson, (1998), implicit meaning divides into three kinds: Implicit referential meaning, implicit organisational meaning, and implicit situational meaning.

1. Implicit Referential Meaning

According to Paltridge (2006), implicit referential meaning is “the situation where the identity of an item can be retrieved from either within or outside the text”. In other words, the fundamental meaning is still present even though the reference to particular things, happenings, attributes, and relationships may be suggested. With that said, Baker (2011) states that “the term reference is traditionally used in semantics for the relationships, which holds between a word and what it points to in the real world”. For example, in Sezairi's song "It's You" in sentence It's You he does not mention who you are, but listeners understand the intention of the singer to express the sentence you, which means his lover, so Grammar forms that are required exist in all languages, although the requirements vary from one language to another.

Then, Halliday and Hasan (2014) classify the referents into three types, namely:

1. Personal referents, is a referents that are contained in the category of persona.

Pronouns persona (I, you, he, she, etc.), possessive determiners (my, your, etc.), and possessive pronouns (mine, yours, etc.) are all included in the referent persona category. The human person is the same system that all three of these items represent.

The statement that follows serves as an illustration and: Riana called her mother, in the conversation **Riana** said "**I** will be home late around 10 pm" In the conversation the word **I** means Riana at the beginning of the conversation.

According to Halliday and Hasan, the term persona is a bit vague because it is included in the referent persona not only human but also non-person reference, which is a reference to the object. Take a look at the following statements as examples of persona references: I want to go for a walk with **him**. **They took me to a place in the village.**

It is evident from the above sample phrase that the term "**him**" is found after the first sentence and alludes to the next one. Namely, **They took me to a place in the village.**

2. Demonstrative referents are referents that are contained in the designation of the location or place.

After that, they (Halliday and Hasan) further subdivide into referents of nominal demonstrative (this, these, that, those, and the) and referents of

demonstrative adverbial (state), covering here, there, now, and then. Whereas the nominal demonstrative referent describes the location where things, people, or objects take part in the process, demonstrative adverbial referents describe the setting for a process in space or time.

The sentence that follows provides two examples of demonstrative references in sentences:

Iqbal feeds stray cats

1. He's very kind

2. It looks hungry

In answer sentence (a), the word **he** refers to the whole event is he feeds **the street cat**. In the second answer (b), the word **it** refers to an object is a **street cat**.

3. Comparative referents are not the same as direct referents when anything is used to describe something's similarities or qualities.

Referents are similarities. An item should state "something like" rather than "similar". Thus, one form of the referent is a comparison of two objects that are 18 similar to one other. Comparative referents are referred to as referents. Further to the discussion on comparative referents, Halliday and Hasan (1976: 76-80), comparative referents divide into two, namely:

- a. general comparative, Referents are used to convey how similar two items are to one another. Two items can have similarities, differences, or both.
- b. specific comparative, is the ratio of things while accounting for variations in quantity or quality.

In the context of comparison, adjectives (same, equal, identical) or adverbs (identically, differently) are specially used to represent both general and comparative referents.

The usage of comparative referents in sentences and what they might be compared to are demonstrated in the three sample sentences that follow. a. Erin got the same birthday present as last year b. not only can computers be needed to work in this department. c. Find out how many oranges are in the basket. In the first sentence (a), the referent of comparison and the referent of the same gift as last year. Then in the second sentence (b) compares other abilities with the referent friendliness, while (c) compares oranges with the referent of the number of oranges in the basket.

Halliday and Hasan (2014) argue that the referents in a text can be eksoforik, which refers to things that are out of context, or endoforik which is that the referents in the context itself. Anaphoric, which relates to the previously specified referents, and categories, which refers to the context that follows, are the two halves of anendophoric. Depending on the particular language, there may be one or more implicit and one or more explicit referential meanings.

2. Implicit Organizational Meaning

Organizational implicit meaning emerges in grammatical contexts, such as those between fundamental words and prefixes, as well as between words and other words or phrases. Larson (1998) states that one feature to signal organizational meaning is by leaving some information implicit. One aspect of communicating organizational meaning in several languages is to omit certain information. To signal outdated information, to enhance cohesiveness, and in certain situations, to highlight a topic or emphasis, a portion of the semantic structure's information is left implicit in the grammar.

Pay close attention to the following sentences if you want the definitions above to make more sense. For example, in the sentences of the text in Giveon's song entitled Heartbreak Anniversary, there is a fragment of the sentence "Cause I remember every time" so the point of discussion is to remember, for that information about what he remembers is left implicit, so if the object is told about what he remembers. The meaning has changed to an explicit meaning that is Cause I remember every time our Heartbreak anniversary.

The implicit organizational meanings can be translated into three formations of sentences, namely: Ellipsis sentences, Passive sentences and the use of the Substitution word in the sentence Larson (1998). While an aspect of the sentence is omitted in an ellipsis, ellipsis sentence structures nonetheless adhere to the relevant principles of sentence patterns. Because the subject is not the main idea while using the passive form, the offenders of the phrase are frequently implied. The purpose of using a replacement term in a phrase is often to eliminate duplication

or superfluous language. This third factor contributed to the implicit organizational meaning's emergence. Even if the sentence's form is incomplete, it nonetheless conveys the idea of being continuously brought.

3. Implicit Situational Meaning

According to Larson (1998), implicit situational meaning is the meaning which arises because of the relationship between speech and the situation at the time of the utterance is spoken. Situational implicit meaning is the meaning that is influenced by the circumstance, including the individuals involved, the environment, the time frame, the history, etc. According to Larson (1998), meaning can be affected by such things as the relationship between the speakers and responders, cultural background, the enactment of the communication process, the timing of the speech, age and gender, the social situation of speakers and responders, the presumption that appears in the communication situation and movement cues that occur during the communication process.

For example, in Taylor Swift's song "The Man" there is a fragment of the lyrics that says "I'd be a bitch, not a baller". If in Indonesia these are harsh words and also taboo words to say which means bitch. However, in America, words that are no longer taboo have become normal words for them. Then the word becomes normal depending on the situation where you live. The time and location of speech, the presence of specific relationships between the speakers and the address, gestures made during speech, and the cultural backgrounds of the speaker and the addressee are some of the factors that can affect the emergence of implicit situational meaning.

According to Larson (1998), meaning can be affected by such things as the relationship between the speakers and responders, cultural background, the enactment of the communication process, the timing of the speech, age and gender, the social situation of speakers and responders, the presumption that appears in the communication situation and movement cues that occur during the communication process. As was already noted, elements have a significant impact on meaning since factors outside of language also have a significant impact on implicit situational meaning.

4. Song Lyrics

Song lyrics are a poet's creation that serves as a vehicle for his intended message. But this song's lyrics aren't all that unlike poetry. According to Hornby (2000:802), stated that the lyrics is expressing a person's feeling and thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyric poem is the words of a song The words that make up a song's lyrics frequently consist of verses and choruses. Both explicit and implicit meanings can be found in lyrics. Shape, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression are underlined in the interpretation of lyrics that are abstract or almost unintelligible. A lyric is a composition written by someone with the artistic ability to combine meaningful words with beautiful prose. A great song would emerge if the music and words were combined. A person who writes lyrics is called a lyricist or lyricist.

According to Dallin (1994), "Lyrics are written as a form of interaction between the writer and the listeners. Most of the time, they carry a message

(whatever that might be) to motivate the listeners, at least, to think about it. Such a purpose and form of interaction are embedded in the cultural context of these people, according to their musical preferences, time, etc.” According to their musical preferences, time, etc., such a pursuit and style of connection are incorporated into the cultural framework of these people. Each song conveys a message. The song's efficacy and attraction to the listener depend on its words. Depending on how the lyrics are written, the message in the song can be conveyed (Bertoli-Dutra and Bissaco, 2006:1053).

Songs' lyrics capture the mood of the time. The song therefore assists communicators in reaching a large audience through the media. The format of a message could vary, both verbally and in print. The messages found in song lyrics are conveyed via the use of written words and phrases. It may be used to convey a variety of messages by eliciting certain creative feelings and pictures from listeners. As a result, the language in song lyrics is distinctive from the language used in daily life. It is verbose and ambiguous. The song's lyrics are not merely the author's creation; they also have a specific message to get across. The music will appear more delightful if there is a message conveyed in the song's words. Song lyrics and music may be used to communicate.

When a poet aspires for his work to be an experience, he increases the hunger of each listener's soul. Poets, writers, and other creators typically don't use a lot of words and do so sparingly so that the listener's or reader's understanding may be more readily investigated or scrutinized. Every soul that hears the correct word choice may be embodied by it, and song lyrics with a depth of meaning may

be an example of poetic communication at its finest. Success at work also depends on the listener's correct and thorough analysis of the message. Literary language is no longer widely employed in song lyrics, however, given current trends; instead, we now encounter terminology in song lyrics that is already ubiquitous. Furthermore, the tone of the language employed in English song lyrics is usually impolite.

5. Billionaire Song

From his 2010 first studio album *Lazarus*, American recording artist Travis McCoy's song *Billionaire* features American singer-songwriter Bruno Mars. It was fueled by *Ramen* originally made available for digital download on March 9, 2010, in several different nations as the album's lead single. The reggae and pop-rap tune *Billionaire* is. Critics gave the song mixed reviews, criticizing its lyrical and drawing comparisons between its approach and that of A Sublime, Jason Mraz, and Jack Johnson. The hook of the song is centred on money, with political connotations in the verses. These traits will include helping those in need, presenting a show like Oprah, and making an appearance on the cover of *Forbes* when McCoy becomes a billionaire.

The Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) certified it four times platinum, while Music Canada (MC) and the Australian Recording Industry Association (ARIA) certified it twice. While visiting London, Bruno Mars had the idea for the *Billionaire* lyrics. to put time into a record. Mars' record company gave him and Ari Levine \$350 apiece to cover their expenses for eleven days

were these the largest errors we've ever made, Mars said after determining that the quantity of money was insufficient. What are we going to do here because we believed we were broke in California? We had no money, so while I was strolling the streets, I had the idea, "I want to be a billionaire, so freakin' terrible." Mars continued, saying, "It would take the stress out of worrying about, you know, not having enough money to buy breakfast, so I'll just get by." This was inspired by his financial situation.

The Billionaire-Ep, featuring Superbad (11:34) and the song "Bad All By Myself" as additional tracks, was released on July 23, 2010 by Fueled by Ramen. Billionaire became available for download in the UK three days later. The CD single edition including Billionaire and the additional track Bad All By Myself was released in Australia, Germany, and Switzerland on September 3, 2010. Billionaire, the song's acoustic version, and the music video were included in the Fueled By Ramen deluxe single edition, which was available for digital download. The song was also made available in a radio edit that is 3:06 long instead of 3:30 and changes the word "fucking" to "fracking."

The chorus of the song, "I want to be a millionaire so fucking bad," is materialistic, yet it is countered with hilarious and political phrases. With such money, McCoy and Mars would live a life of glamour, luxury "shoulder-rubbing," and influence, according to the lyrics. McCoy gives a detailed description of his bucket list for when he becomes a millionaire. He imagines himself succeeding in assisting after Hurricane Katrina, hosting an Oprah Winfrey-like show, seeing The

Queen, and taking in mistreated kids. Mars, however, says he would want to see his name "in bright lights" and appear on the Forbs cover.

Sharyar Rizvi of the Dallas Observer has compared the lyrics of Billionaire to those of Barenaked Ladies' "If I Had \$1000000" (1992) and Nas' "If I Ruled the World(Imagine That)" (1999). According to McCoy, Brewster's Millions (1903) by George Barr McCutcheon receives an update in the form of a billionaire, who grants wishes and distributes money. MTV News' Rodrigo Perez.

According to Jon Caramanica of the New York Times, In one of the lines, McCoy makes a "quick shot" at his ex-girlfriend Katy Perry, giving the song a "moody underbelly" that goes well with its string hook. Reviewer Mike Diver of the BBC called Billionaire's reggae aesthetics hopelessly out of date. The words of the song even received harsh criticism from Sharyar Rizvi of the Dallas Observer, who claimed that they "sound a little like previous songs that had a boatload of money want to see McCoy do some charity activity as he promoted in the song. Billionaire was one of the Most Performed song winners at the 2011 ASCAP Pop Music Awards. The 2012 Teen Choice Awards nominated it for Choice Music: Summer Song.

B. Previous Related Study

Several papers were used as references for this thesis's study, which is divided into the following categories:

Implicit meaning in Surat Yusuf of the Glorious Qur'an: A Pragmatic Perspective (Sallal and Hussein 2021). This research outlines its objectives to

define the scope of implicit meaning and offer light on the types and mechanisms used to communicate it. It was finding the purpose buried in the hidden meaning. The study comes to the conclusion that implicit meaning is not a static concept; it can be shaped and reshaped by language interaction, and as a result, its function varies depending on the context. Additionally, implicit meaning seems to be used to minimize discomfort, emphasize new information, avoid repetition and redundancy, demand politeness, suspense, and incentive, use irony and figuratively, and provide more information for safety or intimacy's sake.

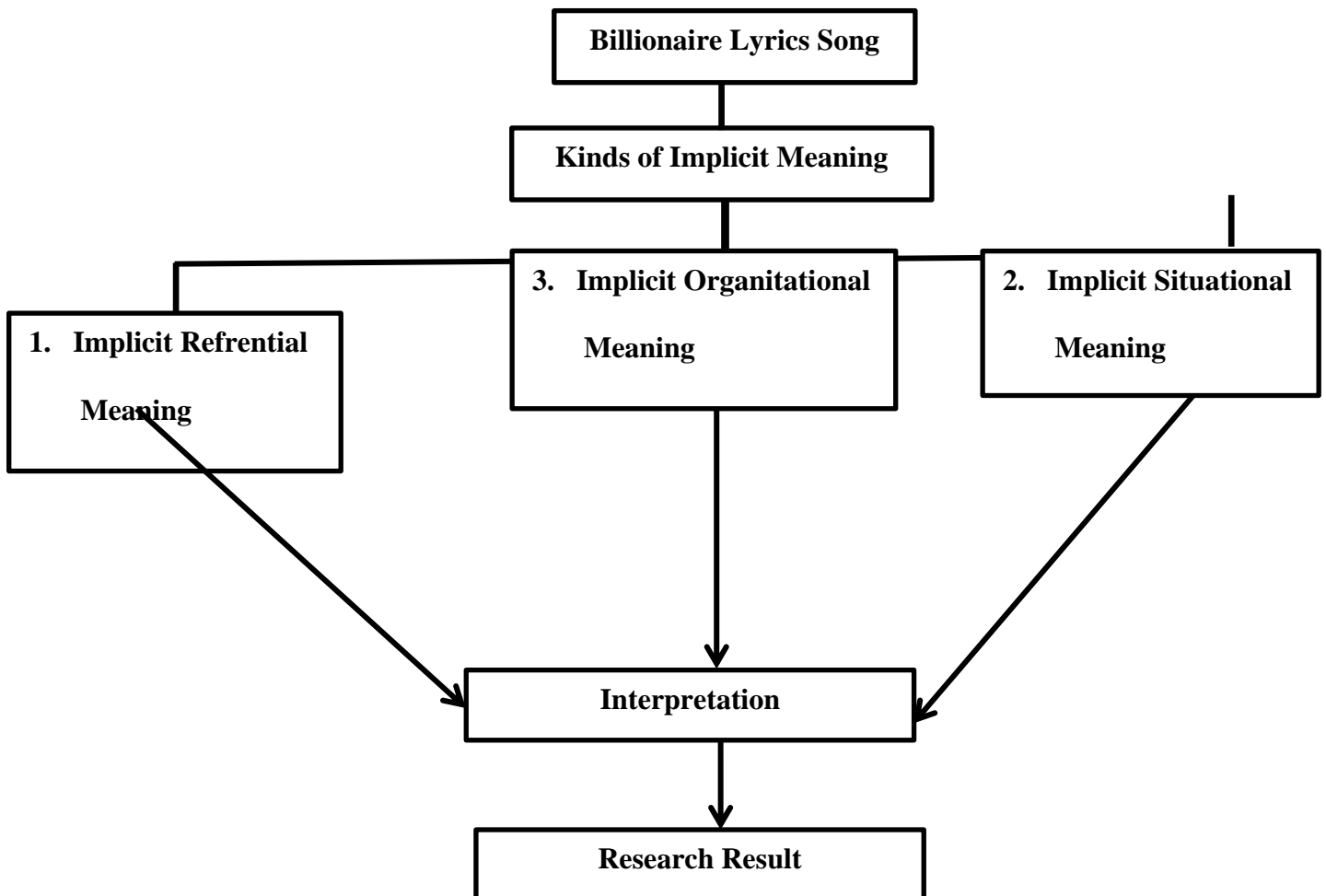
As can be surveyed from the description of the prior study, there are some resemblances between the present research and the earlier research, where the former also talks about interpretation and the former also describes the implicit meaning. However, this study is also novel since it combines the earlier research, where the former also talks about interpretation and the former also describes the implicit meaning.

C. Conceptual Framework

Finding the meaning of a symbol, object, word, or written statement takes interpretation. Then, something is clarified so that a person may understand the meaning of the symbol, thing, spoken word, or written message quickly. The next kinds of implicit meaning is implicit meaning that differs from the statement's actual meaning, much like an idiom that hides a specific meaning beneath the meaning of its meaning.

This research examines the interpretation and meaning of the lyrics of the song “Billionaire” to better comprehend the hidden meaning. The suggested implicit meaning in the lyrics of the song Billionaire must then be found after searching for information for three different forms of meaning in the lyrics of this Billionaire song based on this implicit meaning. (1) implicit referential meaning; (2) implicit organisational meaning; and (3) implicit situational meaning. Then explain what is implied by the lyrics of the song Billionaire.

Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Qualitative research methodology was employed in this study. Which uses a conceptual content analysis approach. According to Wilson (2011),” Conceptual analysis is largely what was described as the content which is coded for certain words, concepts, or themes, and the analysis makes inferences based on the patterns that emerge.” Because conceptual content analysis explains the procedures used to find the implicit meaning in the Billionaire song lyrics, classify the meaning of each lyric in the song and interpret the lyrics, it is the most appropriate approach for this research.

Therefore, in applying this conceptual content analysis study, the meaning contained in the song is analyzed conceptually by identifying and categorizing data from the types of implicit meaning contained in the billionaire lyrics song. Then the song lyrics are interpreted clearly.

B. Source of Data

Subjects from whom data maybe gathered are known as sources of data in research. Data sources include things like people, locations, movements, and more. The topic of this study uses original data. The data was taken from the lyrics of the track "Billionaire," which was included on the Lazarus album and sung by Bruno Mars and Travie McCoy (2010) which has a duration of 3.31

minutes. Each lyric is then classified into types of implicit meaning and then interpreted.

C. Techniques of Data Collection

Primary Data is the data collection approach used in this investigation. Primary data refers to the first-hand information that the researcher has gathered. The information is gathered by listening to Bruno Mars' song Billionaire, selecting the words that have implicit meaning, and then categorizing the information obtained in the song.

D. Techniques For Data Analysis

Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014), "Data analysis is an eclectic process that occurs simultaneously with data collection, data interpretation and report writing." In line with Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman, and Johnny Saldana, this study employs data gathering in qualitative research and a data analysis research methodology. The analytical procedure was divided into three phases: conclusion drawing/verification, data displays, and data reduction.

Data Reduction

This technique is used because in the interpretation the researcher collected data from the billionaire song by going through the stages of listening to and reading the lyrics of the billionaire song and then selecting sentences or lyrics that contain narrow meanings to facilitate the process of displaying data.

a. Data Display

The use of this data is a further step from previous data techniques. the data that has been collected and selected through the first stage, namely the reduction stage, is displayed in the form of a table, the sentences or lyrics of the song Billionaire have been displayed, selected and classified into each type of implicit meaning, then the meanings that have been classified respectively interpreted.

a. Conclusions/Variations

Concluding or verifying is the process of expressing the significance of study results in brief, intelligible terms. It is done by repeatedly assessing the results' correctness, particularly their relevance and coherence with the problem's description, title, and aim. This last stage, after the researcher collects and classifies data through billionaire songs, this stage is the stage of finding results from the data by determining which meaning is more dominant.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS, FINDINGS, AND DISCUSSION

A. Data Analysis

The findings for this study came from lyrics in the song Billionaire by Bruno Mars. The following text was written to explain all kinds of implicit meanings. The data was then analysed using Larson's theory.

1. Kinds of Implicit Meaning Found from Lyrics in the Song Billionaire

Once collected and identified, the data is classified using Larson's theory. By dividing the kinds of implicit meaning, it is so: implicit referential meaning, implicit organisational meaning, and implicit situational meaning. The study consisted of 10 verses and 45 song lyrics.

Table 4.1 kinds of implicit meaning

No	Kinds of implicit meaning	F
1	Implicit referential meaning	17
2	Implicit organisational meaning	15
3	Implicit situational meaning	17
	Total	49

Table 4.1 reveals that the lyrics of Billionaire songs contain 49 implicit meaning. It is established through implicit meaning outcomes that implicit

referential meaning is 17 lyrics of the song, implicit organisational meaning is 15 lyrics of the song, and implicit situational meaning is 17 lyrics of the song. More explanation about kinds of implicit meaning in the Billionaire lyrics song.

1.1 Implicit referential meaning

A meaning that explicitly alludes to a specific object, occasion, attribution, or connection that one may envision or experience is known as implicit referential meaning. The implicit referential meaning is divided into several types: personal referents, Demonstrative referents, and Comparative referents.

The kinds of implicit meanings found in billionaire song lyrics are personal referents, demonstrative referents, and comparative referents. Each of these types will be explained as follows:

a) Personal referent

Personal referents are referents that are contained in the category of personal. A non-personal reference, or a reference to the object, is included in the referent persona in addition to a human. For example, Examine the following in the sample sentence “personal referent”: I want to go for a walk with **him**. **They took me to a place in the village.**

It is evident from the above sample phrase that the term "**him**" is found after the first sentence and alludes to the next one. Namely, **They took me to a place in the village.**

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
Buy all of the things I never had	The word I itself indicates that I am a person who is not rich and does not have much money. So he wished that when he became a billionaire he wanted to be able to buy anything he had never bought.

In the L 02, there is implicit referential meaning in the form of referent persona, namely in the sentence "**I never had**". In this data the word "**I**" refers to the referent persona. In this data, there is an implicit subject in the form of the reference "I" to say himself using presupposition. The interpretation of the sentence "**Buy all of the things I never had**" is the word I itself indicates that I am a person who is not rich and does not have much money. She wished that when he became a billionaire he wanted to be able to buy anything he had never bought.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
Smiling next to Oprah and the Queen	Shows the point that Oprah and the Queen are their figures who are VVIP guests where they are the most respected people in the world because Oprah herself is an American celebrity and businessman and a billionaire in the world. The Queen is a leader of the country who is the most respected person in the world.

In data L 04 there is implicit meaning in the form of Implicit referential meaning (personal referent) found in the song lyrics "**Smiling next to Oprah and the Queen**". In this data, the words "**Oprah and the Queen**" refer to personal

referents. In this sentence, it shows that the data shows an implicit object in which the use of persona pronominal is used to explain object references, whether it is a person or not. in interpreting the sentence "**Smiling next to Oprah and the Queen**". Shows the point that **Oprah and the Queen** are their figures who are VVIP guests where they are the most respected people in the world because **Oprah** herself is an American celebrity and businessman and a billionaire in the world. The **Queen** is a leader of the country who is the most respected person in the world.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
I'd probably pull an Angelina and Brad Pitt	He is a singer we call Bruno Mars, and he wants to invite " Angelina, Jolie and Brad Pitt " to talk about adopting children. This can be seen in the next song's lyrics.

In the L 12 refers to the lyrics of the song "**I'd probably pull an Angelina and Brad Pitt**" shows implicit meaning. The implicit meaning in the lyrics of the song is the implicit referential meaning which is included in the category of personal referent in the words "**Angelina and Brad Pitt**". The lyrics of "**Angelina and Brad Pitt**" show the meaning of the person who means here is a very famous husband and wife and also a Billionaire who besides having biological children also adopted many children. Well, in this interpretation, the lyrics of this song are that he is a singer we call Bruno Mars, and he wants to invite "**Angelina, Jolie and Brad Pitt**" to talk about adopting children. This can be seen in the next song's lyrics.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
You can call me Travie Claus minus the ho-ho	Travie Claus referring to Santa Claus which is in their belief Santa Claus is considered as a god who can grant everyone's wishes. Well, Travie Claus himself means he wants people to think of himself like Santa Claus who can grant everyone's wishes.

In L 17 of the song lyrics "**You can call me Travie Claus minus the ho-ho**" has implicit meaning in the form of implicit referential meaning which is Included in the part of the personal referent. What is included in the personal referent is in the sentence "**me Travie Claus**" In this sentence the word "**me**" itself refers to itself which is "**Travie**" and the word "**Claus**" indicates that the person is "Santa Claus". So, the interpretation of the song lyrics "**You can call me Travie Claus minus the ho-ho**" is that **Travie Claus** referring to **Santa Claus** which is in their belief **Santa Claus** is considered as a god who can grant everyone's wishes. Well, **Travie Claus** himself means he wants people to think of himself like **Santa Claus** who can grant everyone's wishes.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
Yeah, can't forget about me stupid	The word me refers to that he is not famous and one day when he can become a Billionaire people will not be able to forget his Name.

In the L 20 the song lyrics "**Yeah, can't forget about me stupid**". In the lyrics of this song, there is implicit meaning in the form of implicit referential meaning in the personal referent section. Personal referent itself is shown in the word "**me**". This word "**me**" shows that the first person singular pronoun of himself Travie is the object. The interpretation of the song lyrics "**Yeah, can't forget about me stupid**" is that the word **me** refers to that he is not famous and one day when he can become a Billionaire people will not be able to forget his Name.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
Everywhere I go I'ma have my own theme music	The word MY refers to himself, as a person who has his own distinctive music theme so that wherever he holds a music concert, people must recognize him from the music theme he has.

In the L 21 the song lyrics "**Everywhere I go I'm a have my theme music**". In the lyrics of this song, there is implicit meaning in the form of implicit referential meaning in the personal referent part. The personal referent part itself is found in the sentence "**my**". The word "**my**" itself is a possessive adjective that shows ownership and is followed by a noun, where the noun is "**own**". So in the interpretation of the lyrics of the song "**Everywhere I go I'm a have my theme**

music" is that The word **MY** refers to himself, as a person who has his own distinctive music theme so that wherever he holds a music concert, people must recognize him from the music theme he has.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
A different city every night, oh, I, I swear	The word I refers to him being a person who has nothing right now, one day he swears that if he becomes a Billionaire in every different city and every night his name will be everywhere.

In the L 2 the song lyrics "**A different city every night, oh, I, I swear**" there is an implicit meaning in the form of implicit referential meaning in the form of personal referent. It can be seen in the part of the word "**I swear**" which shows that he swears which is a personal referent in the word "**I swear**" which shows the word person in the form of "**I**" being the object of the song lyrics. Therefore, the interpretation of the song lyrics "**A different city every night, oh, I, I swear**" is The word **I** refers to him being a person who has nothing right now, one day he swears that if he becomes a Billionaire in every different city and every night his name will be everywhere.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
I'll be playing basketball with the President	The President itself refers to a leader of the country who is the most respected person in his own country.

In the L 27 the song lyrics, "**I'll be playing basketball with the President**".

The lyrics of this song have an element of implicit meaning in the form of implicit

referential meaning in the personal referent section. The personal referent can be seen in the word the **President**. The word the **President** is an object that shows that the person is a respected leader of the country. Therefore, the interpretation of the song lyrics "**I'll be playing basketball with the President**" is word The **President** itself refers to a leader of the country who is the most respected person in his own country.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
And yeah, I'll be in a whole new tax bracket	And when Travie becomes a Billionaire he wants to be a group of people who are obedient to paying state taxes.

In L 32 on the lyrics of the song "**And yes, I'll be in a whole new tax bracket**" there is an implicit meaning in the form of implicit referential meaning which is included in the personal reference section. Personal referent lies in the word **I**. The word **I** " denotes the first person singular as the subject. It means that the subject here is that I am a person who dreams that this will be a person who belongs to the group of people who regularly pay taxes. Considering paying taxes is very expensive, especially in developed countries. Therefore the interpretation of the lyrics of **the song "And yes, I'll be in a whole new tax bracket"** is that when Travie becomes a Billionaire he wants to be a class of people who obey to pay state taxes. Many rich people also rarely pay taxes for the country, so they want to regularly pay taxes even though they are already Billionairesperson because they

also want to prosper their country with their routine of paying state taxes and also include people who regularly pay taxes for their country.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
We in recession but let me take a crack at it	The word me refers to him being a person who dreams of becoming a Billionaire. He dreams of one day when he becomes a Billionaire he wants to change the economy of his country so that it can be even better. At that time the country was experiencing a prolonged decline in economic activity.

In the L 33the song lyrics "**We are in a recession but let me take a crack at it**" there is implicit meaning in the form of implicit referential meaning included in the personal referent category. Personal referent in the lyrics of this song is found in the word "**me**" which refers to the firstperson singular pronoun that shows itself as an object. The song lyrics are also related to the meaning of the previous song lyrics. The interpretation of the song lyrics "**We're in recession but let me take a crack at it**" is the word **me** refers to him being a person who dreams of becoming a Billionaire. He dreams of one day when he becomes a Billionaire he wants to change the economy of his country so that it can be even better. At that time the country was experiencing a prolonged decline in economic activity. Therefore, he also wanted to discuss the problem of economic recession that is currently affecting several countries including his own country. The word me also means that he also wants to discuss the issue in a big forum when he becomes a billionaire because he

will definitely be heard because he is also a powerful person who has a lot of money so what he says will definitely be conveyed.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
So everybody that I love can have a couple bucks	The word I refers to him being a person who wants to become a Billionaire. Therefore, he wants when he becomes a Billionaire, he does not want to see the people he cares about miserable because of poverty, so he wants to give his money to them, his family so that his family can live well with that money.

In the L 35 the song lyrics "**So everybody that I love can have a couple bucks**" in the lyrics of this song there is implicit meaning in the form of implicit referential meaning which is included in the personal referent category. The existence of a personal referent is found in the word "**I**" which means it shows that he is the subject in this piece of song lyrics. The word "**I**" shows the first person singular who is the subject. So in the interpretation of the song lyrics "**So everybody that I love can have a couple bucks**" The word **I** refers to him being a person who wants to become a Billionaire. Therefore, he wants when he becomes a Billionaire, he does not want to see the people he cares about miserable because of poverty, so he wants to give his money to them, his family so that his family can live well with that money.

b) Demonstrative Referent

Demonstrative referents, is a referents that are contained in the designation of the location or place. Next, demonstrative references are divided into two, referents

of nominal demonstrative (this, these, that, those, and the) and referents of demonstrative adverbial (state), covering here, there, now, and then. Whereas the nominal demonstrative referent describes the location where things, people, or objects take part in the process, demonstrative adverbial referents describe the setting for a process in space or time.

An example of the use of demonstrative referents in a sentence is a sentence along the following two responses:

The sentence that follows provides two examples of demonstrative references in sentences:

Iqbal feeds stray cats

1. **He's very kind**
2. **It looks hungry**

In answer sentence (a), the word **he** refers to the whole event is he feeds **the street cat**. In the second answer (b), the word **it** refers to an object is a **street cat**.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
Uh, I Wanna be on the cover of Forbes magazine	When he becomes a billionaire, his name and face will be displayed in Forbes magazine.

In the L03 with the song lyrics, "**Uh, I Wanna be on the cover of Forbes magazine**" there is an implicit meaning in the form of implicit situational meaning.

There is also implicit referential meaning which is included in the category of demonstrative referent in the demonstrative referents nominal part of the word **“the cover”**. This means **“the cover”** shows that the object is already known, which means that the object is a fragment of the next sentence, which means the front cover of Forbes magazine. So the interpretation of "Uh, I Wanna be on the cover of Forbes magazine" is that when he becomes a billionaire, his name and face will be displayed in Forbes magazine.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
And adopt a bunch of babies that ain't never had shit	He wants to adopt a lot of newborn babies who still have never had a problem like "Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt".

In the L 13 with the lyrics of the song **"And adopt a bunch of babies that ain't never had shit"** there is an implicit meaning in the form of implicit referential meaning which is included in the demonstrative referent section. The word **"that"** is included in the category of demonstrative nominal referents because it shows the characteristics of demonstrative nominal referents. In the word **"that"** the meaning of the song's lyrics is to adopt many babies who have never had parents. So the lyrical interpretation of **"And adopt a bunch of babies that ain't never had shit"** is that she wants to adopt many newborns who still haven't had problems like **"Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt"**.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation

Give away a few Mercedes like, "Here, lady, have this"	Means Here here means referring to the time which means Here gives a few Mercedes.
--	--

In the L 14 the lyrics of **the song "Give away a few Mercedes like, "Here, lady, have this"** show the implicit meaning. Implicit meaning is implicit referential meaning which is included in the category of demonstrative referent. The existence of demonstrative referent can be found in the word **Here** where **Here** is included in the category of demonstrative adverbial (state) which refers to the place where a process occurs in a place or time. So, the interpretation of the lyrics of the song **"Give away a few Mercedes like, "Here, lady, have this"** means **Here** here means referring to time which means **Here** gives a few Mercedes.

c) Comparative Referent

Comparative referents are not direct referents that are contained in the usage of characteristics or similarities of something. Referents are similarities. An item should state "something like" rather than "similar". Thus, one form of the referent is a comparison of two objects that are 18 similar to one other. Comparative referents are referred to as referents.

- a) general comparative, Referents are used to convey how similar two items are to one another. Two items can have similarities, differences, or both.
- b) specific comparative, is the ratio of things while accounting for variations in quantity or quality.

The usage of comparative referents in sentences and what they might be compared to are demonstrated in the three sample sentences that follow. a. Erin got

the same birthday present as last year b. not only can computers be needed to work in this department. c. Find out how many oranges are in the basket. In the first sentence (a), the referent of comparison and the referent of the same gift as last year. Then in the second sentence (b) compares other abilities with the referent friendliness, while (c) compares oranges with the referent of the number of oranges in the basket.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
The world better prepare for when I'm a billionaire	Shows his wishful thinking will one day when he becomes a billionaire the world will know who he is and he is told to wait and be prepared.

In the L08 shows the song lyrics of "The world better prepare for when I'm a billionaire". In the lyrics of this song, there is implicit meaning in the form of implicit referential meaning which refers to the comparative referent part where the word "better" shows that there is a comparison where comparative referent explains the comparison. So the interpretation of the song lyrics "The world better prepare for when I'm a billionaire" shows his wishful thinking will one day when he becomes a billionaire the world will know who he is and he is told to wait and be prepared.

Song lyrics	Interpretation
Yeah, I would have a show like Oprah	When she was famous like Oprah she wanted to make her TV show and invite many famous guest stars as well.

In the L 09t the song lyrics "**Yeah, I would have a show like Oprah**" shows the implicit meaning in the form of implicit referential meaning which refers to comparative referent on the word "**like**". Comparative itself refers to the word comparison which in the word like he compares himself to Oprah who is a famous presenter from America. In her interpretation of the song lyrics "**Yeah, I would have a show like Oprah**" interpreted that when she was famous like Oprah she wanted to make her TV show and invite many famous guest stars as well.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
And damn sure do a lot more than FEMA did	When he became a Billionaire he also wanted to provide more assistance to victims who were hit by more disasters than FEMA did.

In the L 19 of the song lyrics "**And damn sure do a lot more than FEMA did**" In the lyrics of this song there is implicit meaning in the form of implicit referential meaning in the comparative referent section. It can be seen in the word "**more than**" showing the comparison between himself and FEMA. FEMA itself is a security department agency in the United States that deals with disasters that occur in the United States. the interpretation is that when he became a billionaire he also wanted to provide more assistance to victims who were hit by more disasters than FEMA did.

2. Implicit Organisational Meaning

Implicit organisational meaning is implicit meaning resulting from grammatical operations. These grammatical operations take place word by word or phrase by phrase as well as between affixes and root words. What is meant by organizational meaning is when a sentence is constructed from individual words and phrases and then comes together to make a cohesive sentence. However, there are instances where organizational meaning is left implicit so that the system can identify the presence of implicit organizational meaning.

For example, in the sentences of the text in Giveon's song entitled Heartbreak Anniversary, there is a fragment of the sentence "Cause I remember every time" so the point of discussion is to remember, for that information about what he remembers is left implicit, so if the object is told about what he remembers. The meaning has changed to an explicit meaning that is Cause I remember every time our Heartbreak anniversary.

Three sentence constructions may be derived from the implicit organizational meanings, namely: Ellipsis sentences, Passive sentences and the use of the Substitution word in the sentence.

a. Ellipsis Sentence

An ellipsis sentence is one in which a word or phrase is omitted when its meaning is clear from the preceding text. Ellipsis is comprehensible, and one acquires that comprehension in an unspoken manner. This justification makes it clear that ellipsis is not just utilized to prevent repetition but also doesn't make the

text harder to read. Stated otherwise, the text's integrity is maintained. Three varieties of ellipsis exist:

- Nominal ellipsis is the ellipsis that occurs in nouns. A nominal ellipsis occurs when a noun is omitted. For example, four more oysters followed them, and then four more. It functions as an ellipsis: (four more oysters).
- Verbal ellipsis = requires finding a verb or part of a verb phrase to complete the verb phrase. For instance, have you been swimming? -I have, indeed. It functions as an ellipsis (have been swimming).
- Clause ellipsis = ellipsis that requires finding the missing clause. For instance, what would the Duke do? - In the park, plant a row of poplars. It functions as an ellipsis (the Duke).

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
A different city every night, oh, I, I swear	He swears in every different city and night that keeps changing.

In the L07 on the lyrics of the song "**A different city every night, oh, I, I swear**" where there is an implicit meaning is included in the implicit organisational meaning in the form of an ellipsis sentence which is included in the verbal ellipsis part which is close to the word "**I swear**" ellipsis which is meant here is an addition to the word from the previous sentence "**A different city every night**". Obviously, the climate here still looks ambiguous, so we can see from the lyrics of the song after "**The world better prepare for when I'm a billionaire**". "**I swear**" is said to be a verbal ellipsis because "**I swear**" is a verb meaning "**I swear the world better prepare for when I'm a billionaire**". From this, we can interpret the line from the lyrics of the song "**A different city every night, oh, I, I swear**" as that he swears in each different city and manam that keeps changing.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
Aha, get it? I'd probably visit where Katrina hit	Bruno and Travie want to visit to see the condition of the victims affected by Hurricane Katrina in 2005 at that time.

In the L 18 of the song lyrics "**Aha, get it? I'd probably visit where Katrina hit**" there are 2 implicit meanings, namely implicit organisational meaning in the word **get it** and implicit situational meaning in the sentence "**visit where Katrina hit**". The first in the word "**get it**" shows implicit organisational meaning in the form of ellipsis sentences which are included in the verbal ellipsis which means **understand** but the word is not used and changed to "**get it**" even so it can

still be understood the meaning. This means it can be seen from the lyrics of the previous song which means **You can call me Travie Claus minus get it"**.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
Oh, every time I close my eyes (what you see what you see bruh?)	Bruno Mars said that every time he closed his eyes then continued with a question from Travie, the meaning of his words was what you see when you close your eyes, Bruno.

In the L 22 on the song lyrics "**Oh, every time I close my eyes (what you see, what you see bruh?)**". In the lyrics of this song, there is an implicit meaning in the form of implicit organisational meaning which is included in the ellipsis sentence. The ellipsis sentence included in the song is in the verbal ellipsis where the verbal ellipsis requires finding the verb. So the lyrics of the song included in the Ellipsis Sentence are in the section "**(what you see, what you see bruh?)**" This is an ellipsis because what is missing is the whole clause which means "what you see when you close your eyes" Unlike the previous meaning in the interpretation of the lyrics **of the song "Oh, every time I close my eyes (what you see, what do you see bruh?)**" Bruno Mars said that every time he closes his eyes and then is followed by a question from Travie he means what you see when you close your eyes, Bruno.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
I see my name in shining lights (uh-huh, uh-huh, yeah, what else?)	Brunosaying I see my name shining in every light. Then Travie asks what else you see in your dreams.

In the L 23 on the lyrics of the song "**I see my name in shining lights (uh-huh, uh-huh, yes, what else?)**" There is an implicit meaning in the form of implicit organisational meaning in the ellipsis of the sentence. The ellipsis sentence included in the ellipsis clause section here can be seen in the word "**what else?**" which shows the description of the atmosphere that occurs which means showing what else you see. In this word, there is no need to describe the word from the look, but already know the meaning of **what else?** The lyrics of this song are that. Hence the interpretation of the lyrics of the song "**I see my name in shining lights (uh-huh, uh-huh, yes, what else?)**" Bruno said I saw my name shining in every lamp. Then Travie asked what else did you see in your dream?

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
The world better prepare (for what?)	Is for what the world better prepares Travie means. And the answer is in the next lyrics of the song.

In the L 25 on the lyrics of the song "**The world better prepare (for what?)**" There is an implicit meaning in the form of implicit organisational meaning in the ellipsis of the sentence and included in the ellipsis clause which shows the adverb contained in the word "**For what**". It is in the words **For what** here that Travie asks Bruno. The word **For what** belongs to the ellipsis clause which is used as an ellipsis = (**for what world better prepare**). So the interpretation of the lyrics of the song "**The world better prepare (for what?)**" is what the current world is more prepared for than Travie's intent. And the answer is in the lyrics of the next song.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
Dunking on his delegates	When Travié plays basketball with The President he takes the basketball pass and then puts it into the basketball basket.

In the L 28 on the lyrics of the song "**Dunking on his delegates**". From the lyrics of the song, there are 2 implicit meanings which are implicit organisational meaning in the ellipsis sentence and implicit situational meaning in the Gesture section. The existence of ellipsis sentences that are included in the nominal ellipsis can be seen in the word **Dunking on**. **Dunking on** here means dipping, but when connecting to the lyrics of the song, the word **Dunking on** no longer means dipping but changes to inserting the ball. The word ball here is not raised but not used. This can also be seen in the lyrics of the previous song. Then the full verb phrase can be "put the ball in the basket of the opera" The second in the word **delegates** is an implicit situational meaning gesture. **Delegates** mean that there are body gestures made when playing basketball, namely passing the ball. So, the interpretation of the lyrics of the song "**Dunking on his delegates**" is that when Trive plays basketball with the president he takes the basketball pass and then he puts it in the basket.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
Toss a couple milli' in the air just for the heck of it	When Travié becomes a Billionaire he wants to spend his money for free just for fun.

In the L 30 the lyrics of the song "**Toss a couple milli' in the air just for the heck of it**" there is an implicit meaning in form of implicit organizational

meaning in the form of an ellipsis sentence which is included in the nominal ellipsis which indicates the presence of a noun that is omitted. The existence of an ellipsis sentence in nominal ellipsis can be seen from the word **Toss a couple milli'** in this word the word **Toss a couple milli'** can be interpreted as throwing several million. So the word **milli'** is meant money. So if interpreted more fully it can be "**Toss a couple milli' (money) in the air just for the heck of it'**". So the interpretation of the lyrics of **the song "Toss a couple milli' in the air just for the heck of it"** is that when Travie became a Billionaire he wanted to spend his money for free just for his pleasure.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
But keep the fives, twenties, tens and bens completely separate	Travie wants to spend his money for free but he has to keep some of it for his needs.

In theL 31 on the lyrics of the song "**But keep the five, twenties, tens and bens completely separate'**" there is an implicit meaning which is a category of implicit organisational meaning which is included in the ellipsis sentence which is included in the nominal type of ellipsis. The ellipsis part of the sentence itself can be seen in the sentence **the five, twenties, tens** which is included in the noun phrase which is the nominal amount of money. Then the full phrase is "keep the five, twenty, ten, and hundreds of millions of other money". In his interpretation, Travie wants to improve his money for nothing, but he must keep some of his money for his needs.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
I wanna be a billionaire so fucking bad (so bad)	He wanted to be a Billionaire and then Travie also said he wanted to be a billionaire

In the L 41 on the lyrics of the song "**I want to be a billionaire so fucking bad (so bad)**". There is an implicit meaning in the form of implicit organisational meaning which is included in the ellipsis sentence category which is included in the clause ellipsis category. The existence of ellipsis sentences can be seen in the word **so bad** which means not very bad but he is very want and shows that there is an ellipsis clause that indicates the existence of a description of the situation then there is an omission of the word but still can be understood by interpreting the lyrics of the song. which means it can be **I want to be a billionaire so bad**. Therefore, the interpretation of the lyrics of this song is Bruno saying he wants to be a billionaire and then continued by Travie also saying very, very much wants to be a billionaire.

b) Substitution word

A substitution word is a term that is used in place of a lengthy word or sentence. To shorten sentences and improve sentence structure, substitution words are also employed. Three categories of substitution words exist:

1. Nominal Substitution that uses the words one, ones, and same
2. Verbal substitution that uses the word do (does, did, don't, doesn't, has done, and have done).
3. Clausal substitution that uses the words so and not.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
I wanna be a billionaire so fucking bad	That they want to be very rich people, who can freely squander their money.

In the L 01 there is an implicit meaning in the form of implicit organisational meaning which refers to the substitution word, namely in the sentence "**so fucking bad**". In this data has a pronoun namely "**so**" where the word "**so**" here is included in the category of Clausal substitution. The clause replaced using the phrase "**so**" is a positive sentence. Even so, the meaning is still implicit, but we can still understand the meaning. Therefore, the use of the word "**so**" here can be interpreted as him, I want to be a Billionaire. In the phrase "**I want to be a billionaire so fucking bad**" the interpretation is that they want to be very rich people, who can freely squander their money.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
And last but not least grant someone their last wish	When he becomes a rich Man, he wants to grant everyone's wishes. Which he could realize.

In the L 15 of the song lyrics "**And last but not least grant somebody their last wish**" there is an implicit meaning in the form of implicit organisational meaning in the substitution word section, the existence of a substitution word can be marked by the word **note** in the last sentence **but not least** the word **note** is included in the part of the clausal substitution. In the lyrics of the song, it should mean last but not last. Now on the whole this is interpreted as the last because this is also included

in the idiom. And on the overall interpretation of this song, is that when he becomes a rich man, he wants to grant all the wishes of everyone. Which if he can make it happen.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
It's been a couple months that I've been single so	He hasn't had a girlfriend for a long time.

In the L 16 the lyrics of the song "**It's been a couple months that I've been single so**" there is an implicit meaning implicit organisational meaning in the substitution word. Clausal Substitution in the word "**so**" is used as a substitute word to use all clauses, while the replaced clause can be seen in the previous sentence "**It's been a couple months**". Clauses replaced by the substitution word "**so**" are usually positive clauses. So if we look at the meaning, it means that I am a person who has dreamed of being single for a very long time. Although this is an implicit meaning, it can still be understood what it means. So the interpretation of the lyrics of **the song "It's been a couple months that I've been single so"** is that he hasn't had a girlfriend for a long time.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
And damn sure do a lot more than FEMA did	When he became a Billionaire he also wanted to provide more assistance to victims who were hit by more disasters than FEMA did.

In L 19 of the song lyrics "**And damn sure do a lot more than FEMA did**" included in the implicit meaning in the form of implicit organisational meaning in the form of the verbal substitution can be seen in the word "**did**" contained in the lyrics of the song "**did**" here is used for the action or favor he has given. Here omits the word repetition which means "I can provide more help to people affected by natural disasters than what **FEMA** gives them" The interpretation is that when he became a Billionaire he also wanted to provide more help to the stricken victims than **FEMA** did.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
So everybody that I love can have a couple bucks	He wishes that when he becomes a Billionaire he does not want to see his loved ones miserable because of poverty so he wants to give his money to his family so that his family can live well with that money.

In the L 35 the song lyrics "**So everybody that I love can have a couple bucks**" in the lyrics of this song there is implicit meaning in the form of implicit referential meaning. There is also an implicit organizational meaning contained in it in the form of a substitution word, which is included in the clausal substitution category which can be seen in the word "**So**" in the song lyrics. The word "**So**" replaces this whole clause which is shown to everyone he loves. So in the interpretation of the song lyrics "So everybody that I love can have a couple bucks" is that he wishes that when he becomes a Billionaire he does not want to see his loved ones miserable because of poverty so he wants to give his money to them his family so that his family can live well with that money.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
And not a single tummy around me	Travie does not want the people around him family, friends, etc. He knows he does not want them to starve.

In the L 36 on the lyrics of the song "**And not a single tummy around me**" there is an implicit meaning in the form of implicit organisational meaning which is included in the category of substitution words in the clausal substitution section. The existence of a substitution word can be seen in the word "**not**". The word, "**not**" itself is a word that replaces something that means "he does not want anyone from

his family who cannot eat and he is very sorry for it". So in his interpretation, it can be seen from the lyrics of the song afterwards that Travie does not want the people around him family, friends, etc. that he knows, he does not want them to starve.

3. Implicit Situational Meaning

Implicit situational meaning is an implicit meaning that arises due to the relationship between the speaker and the situation that occurs. For example, in Taylor Swift's song "The Man" there is a fragment of the lyrics that says "I'd be a bitch, not a baller". If in Indonesia these are harsh words and also taboo words to say which means bitch. However, in America, words that are no longer taboo have become normal words for them. Then the word becomes normal depending on the situation where you live.

a) Culture

Implicit situational meaning because of cultural factors occurs because of cultural factors that become the background because of cultural similarities that occur.

For example, "I love Jodie Foster in The Silence of The Lambs". One pretty well-known American film is The Silence of the Lambs, in which Jodie Foster plays the lead female character. The statements above are meaningless and even incomprehensible to individuals who are unfamiliar with Jodie Foster or The Silence of the Lambs. However, the statement above has been quite apparent to certain Indonesians who are familiar with American cinema, as they are aware that

Jodie Foster is a well-known female artist and that *The Silence of the Lambs* is one of her films.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
Uh, I Wanna be on the cover of Forbes magazine	When he becomes a billionaire, his name and face will be displayed in Forbes magazine.

In the L03 with the song lyrics, "**Uh, I Wanna be on the cover of Forbes magazine**" there is an implicit meaning in the form of implicit situational meaning, which refers to situational culture. In the words "**The Cover of Forbes Magazine**" in this sentence, it implies that the situation where the billionaires will be on the cover of Forbes magazine. This magazine is intended to discuss the wealth of billionaires. So, the interpretation of "**Uh, I Wanna be on the cover of Forbes magazine**" is that when he becomes a billionaire, his name and face will be displayed in Forbes magazine.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
I see my name in shining lights	When he has become a billionaire then there is not a single person who does not recognize him so their name will often be covered in any media.

In the L06, there is implicit meaning in the lyrics of the song "**I see my name in shining lights**". There is implicit situational meaning in culture. Because there is a culture in America not only in America but throughout the world when someone

has become a billionaire then all the lights will be on them. Not only their presence but their names will also be covered by any media. In the interpretation of the phrase "**I see my name in shining lights,**" the interpretation is that when he has become a billionaire there is not a single person who does not recognize him so their name will often be covered in any media.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
Then I'll compliment him on his political etiquette	Travie when he can get along with a president when he can invite a country leader to play basketball he will then praise how good the country and the political system made by the president

In the 29th data in the song lyrics "**Then I'll compliment him on his political etiquette**". In the lyrics of this song, there is implicit meaning in the form of implicit situational meaning in the culture section. The existence of culture can be seen from the word "**compliment**" because when you are close to a country leader who is so respected by his people talking to him is an honour and must praise how he handles a country well. So in the interpretation Travie when he can get along with a president when he can invite a country leader to play basketball he will then praise how good the country and the political system made by the president

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
Would know what hungry was , eating good, sleeping soundly	Travie wants his family to enjoy his large amount of money so that his family and close people do not feel and do not know what hunger is and he wants to give them good food, a soft mattress, and a place to rest comfortably and sleep

	soundly and comfortably. And no more thinking about the difficulties of tomorrow.
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In L 37 the song lyrics "**Would know what hungry was, eating good, sleeping soundly**" in the lyrics of this song there is implicit meaning in the form of implicit situational meaning which is included in the culture category. The existence of culture can be seen in the words "**hungry was**". Hungry here is not only interpreted as hunger but is interpreted as a condition where a poor person does not have enough money even for him to eat. So if you look at the previous song lyrics, the interpretation of the lyrics of this song is that Travie wants his family to enjoy his large amount of money so that his family and close people do not feel and do not know what hunger is and he wants to give them good food, a soft mattress, and a place to rest comfortably and sleep soundly and comfortably. And no more thinking about the difficulties of tomorrow.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
I know we all have a similar dream	Everyone, not only Travie and Bruno, but everyone must want to be a person who has a lot of money and who can live according to what he wants without having to think about his money running out.

In L 3 the song lyrics "**I know we all have a similar dream**" in this piece of song lyrics there is implicit meaning in the form of implicit situational meaning which is included in the culture category. The existence of culture can be seen in

the word “**similar dream**”. This means that everyone must have the same dream of becoming a very rich man. Therefore, the interpretation of the song lyrics "**I know we all have a similar dream**" is that everyone, not only Travie and Bruno, but everyone must want to be a person who has a lot of money who can live according to what he wants without having to think about his money running out.

b) Gesture

When speech is present, gestures can have implicit situational significance. Sometimes, using gestures helps make a phrase or sentence easier to understand. made by the speaker while speaking. James said, "Get in," pointing to his automobile as an example. I'll take you home by car. As can be observed from the sample sentence above, the speaker makes a gesture in the first line that is directed at his car. It is evident from this action that the next sentence's use of the term "get in" refers to "get in my car."

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
Give Travie a wish list	When Christmas Eve arrives he wants to give Travie whatever Travie wants so he asks Travie for a list of wishes that Travie wants.

The L 11 the song lyrics "**Give Travie a wish list**" shows implicit meaning. The implicit meaning in the song lyrics is implicit situational meaning in the form of gesture. What marks the implicit situational gesture is that it can be seen in the word "**Give**" which likens giving something to what is called body movement. So the interpretation of the song lyrics "**Give Travie a wish list**" is that when Christmas Eve arrives he wants to give Travie whatever Travie wants so he asks

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
Dunking on his delegates	When Trave plays basketball with the President he takes the basketball pass and then puts it into the basketball basket.

Trave for the L 28th song lyrics "**Dunking on his delegates**". From the song lyrics, there are 2 implicit meanings which are implicit organizational meaning in the ellipsis sentence section and implicit situational meaning in the Gesture section can also be seen in the lyrics of the previous song. The second word "**delegates**" is an implicit situational meaning gesture. "**Delegates**" means that there is a body gesture that is done when playing basketball, namely passing the ball, which means that there is a body gesture movement that is done when playing basketball, namely he passes the ball and then puts the ball into the basket. So the interpretation of the song lyrics "**Dunking on his delegates**" is when Trive plays basketball with the president he takes the basketball pass and then he puts it into the basketball basket. a list of wishes that Trave wants.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
I'll probably take whatever's left and just split it up	When Travie is rich he wants to share all the money that he saves until there is nothing left and then he wants to distribute the money

In the L 34 on the lyrics of the song "**I'll probably take whatever's left and just split it up**" in the lyrics of this song there is an implicit meaning in the form of implicit situational meaning which is included in the gesture category. The existence of a gesture is contained in the word **take whatever's**, this word is an action which moves the body to take something, now the purpose of **take whatever's** is to take the rest of the money for him to save for his family, it can be seen from the lyrics of the next song. So the interpretation of the lyrics of this song is that when Travie is rich he wants to share all the money that he saves until there is nothing left and then he wants to distribute the money voluntarily for no reason.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
Go in your pocket pull out your wallet	To put your hand in this pocket and then take your wallet. The goal is to share your money.

In the L 39 the song lyrics "**Go in your pocket pull out your wallet**" in this piece of song lyrics there is an implicit meaning in the form of implicit situational meaning which is included in the gesture category. The existence of gesture is located in the "**Go**" and "**pull**" parts. These two words both refer to gestures where **Go** in this lyric fragment means to enter and pull which means to **pull**. So the

interpretation of the lyrics of this song is to put your hand in this pocket and then take your wallet. The goal is to share your money.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
And put it in the air and sing	Raise your hands and sing. Travie invites listeners to sing his and Bruno's songs.

In the L 40 the song lyrics "**And put it in the air and sing**" in the lyrics of this song there is implicit meaning in the form of implicit situational meaning which is included in the gesture category. The existence of gesture can be seen in the word "**put it in the air**" where there is body movement in the form of raising hands. So the interpretation of the lyrics of this song is to raise your hands and sing. Travie invites listeners to sing his and Bruno's songs.

c) Time and Place Communication

Implicit situational meaning develops over time and in the context of the communication because occasionally there are sentences that are only understood if they are associated with the sense of time or the time when they were said.

For example, the word "right" may signify many things depending on the context in which it's said. When indicating direction, "right" can mean turn to the right, while the same word can mean right when saying something true.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
Oh, every time I close my eyes	When he closes his eyes, when he falls asleep or fantasizes, he imagines himself becoming a billionaire. This can be more obvious when looking at the lyrics of the next song.

In the L05, there is an implicit meaning in the form of implicit situational meaning which is part of the place and time in the lyrics of the song "**Oh, every time I close my eyes**". This is because the fragment of the song's lyrics refers to the word **every time**, in the interpretation of the sentence "**every time I close my eyes**" is not simply closing his eyes, but his interpretation is that every time he is closing his eyes when asleep or is fantasizing he imagines himself being a billionaire. This can be clearer when looking at the lyrics of the next song.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
I would be the host of Everyday Christmas	The word I refers to the singer who when he is already famous and already has his show, will host the event, especially on a special Christmas Eve.

The L 10 song lyric fragment "**I would be the host of Everyday Christmas**" shows the implicit meaning in the form of implicit situational meaning which refers to the implicit situational meaning section (time and place). The existence of time and place can be seen in the "**Everyday Christmas**" section. This section refers to the marking of time which is when every Christmas day. Time and place are also very influential in implicit meaning that must be considered. In the interpretation, the word I refers to the singer who when he is already famous and already has his show, will host the event, especially on a special Christmas Eve.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
Aha, get it? I'd probably visit where Katrina hit	Bruno and Travie want to visit to see the condition of the victims affected by Hurricane Katrina in 2005 at that time.

In the L 18 of the song lyrics "**Aha, get it? I'd probably visit where Katrina hit**" there are 2 implicit meanings, namely implicit organizational meaning in the word get it and implicit situational meaning in the sentence "**visit where Katrina hit**". The first in the word "**get it**" shows implicit organizational meaning in the form of an ellipsis sentence which means understand but the word is not used and changed to "**get it**" but even so it can still be understood. The second sentence "**Visit where Katrina hit**" shows the implicit situational meaning in the form of time and place, which means visiting the victims of Hurricane Katrina which is located in the United States. So, the interpretation of the song lyrics "**Aha, get it? I'd probably visit where Katrina hit**" is that Bruno and Travie want to visit to see the condition of the victims affected by Hurricane Katrina in 2005 at that time.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
For when I'm a billionaire	That the world should be better prepared for when I become a billionaire.

In the L 26 the lyrics of the song "**For when I'm a Billionaire**". There is an implicit meaning in the form of implied situational meaning contained in the time and place communication. The existence of time and place can be seen in the word when which shows when it happened. So, the lyrics of this song are also an answer to the lyrics of the previous song, the interpretation of which is that the world should be better prepared for when I become a billionaire.

d) The Relationship between The Speaker and The Responders

This is known as implicit situational meaning and it arises from the interaction between the speaker and the interlocutor, which has a significant impact on the meaning of the phrase and might result in implicit meaning.

For example, Cassia told her mother that Aunt Raina was coming back to Medan today because her mother already knew that Aunt Raina was Cassia's aunt who lives in Bali. However, when Cassia told her friends she said that Aunt Raina who lives in Bali would be coming to Medan today.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
Give away a few Mercedes like, " Here, lady, have this "	He wanted to give everything to the girls including expensive Mercedes cars.

In the lyrics of song L 14 the lyrics of the song "Give away a few Mercedes like, "Here, lady, have this" shows an implicit meaning. The implied meaning in question is the implicit situational meaning in the speaker and responders relationship section. On the line "Here, lady, have this" he addresses each girl. The interpretation was that he wanted to give everything to the girls including expensive Mercedes cars.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
Buy all of the things I never had (buy everything, haha)	The lyrics of this song are that Bruno said buy all the things that I have never bought before then Travie continued saying buy everything while laughing.

In the L 42 the song lyrics "**Buy all of the things I never had (buy everything, haha)**". In the lyrics of this song, there is an implicit meaning in the form of an implicit situational meaning which is included in the category of the relationship between the speaker and responders. The relationship between the speaker and responders is found in the words "**buy everything**", haha. This word is Travie's response to the previous word sung by Bruno, namely Buy all of the things I never had. So the interpretation of the lyrics of this song is that Bruno said buy all the things that I have never bought before then Travie continued saying buy everything while laughing.

Song Lyrics	Interpretation
Smiling next to Oprah and the Queen (what up, Oprah? Haha)	Bruno said he wanted to be able to Smile next to Oprah and the Queen when he became famous and then replaced Travie with What up, Oprah? Haha. While laughing mockingly at the impossibility.

In the L 43 the lyrics of the song "**Smiling next to Oprah and the Queen (what up, Oprah? Haha)**". In the lyric fragment of this song, there is an implicit meaning in the form of implicit situational meaning the relationship between the speaker and responders. There is a relationship between the speaker and the responders. Found in the words "**What up, Oprah? Haha**". This is Travie's answer to Bruno's previous words namely Smiling next to Oprah and the Queen. This means he imagines he and Bruno could be sitting next to Oprah Winfrey. Who is a famous, popular, and very rich presenter in America? So, the interpretation of the lyrics of this song is that Bruno said he wanted to be able to Smile next to Oprah and the Queen when he became famous and then replaced Travie with What up, Oprah? Haha. While laughing mockingly at the impossibility.

B. Research finding

After observing all the data obtained from the Billionaire song lyrics, the data findings are as follows:

1. The kinds of implicit meaning in the Billionaire song lyrics

Here in the kinds of implicit meaning of Billionaire song lyrics, there are 3 types of implicit meaning in it. The implicit meaning is implicit referential meaning, implicit organisational meaning, and implicit situational meaning. The total of all implicit meaning data taken from Billionaire song lyrics is 49 data. The total data from implicit referential meaning amounted to 17 data obtained, and from implicit organizational meaning amounted to 15 data, while the implicit situational meaning amounted to 17 data.

So based on the numbers above, there are implicit referential meaning and implicit situational meaning that have the same data. This means that the song lyrics have many meanings that refer directly to certain things, events, and relationships that can be imagined by humans. Many implicit meaning arise because of the relationship between the speaker and the situation that occurs.

2. The reason why implicit meaning is used in the Billionaire song lyrics

Implicit meaning refers to messages or meanings that are not directly explained in the text or communication. The implicit meaning is used in song lyrics to make this song beautiful by conveying messages or emotions indirectly to the listener which can create a broader interpretation of the song lyrics. The number of implicit meanings used in the lyrics of this song in order to know that there are many ambiguous words contained in the Billionaire lyric song. To avoid misinterpreting him in The Billionaire, the researcher also uses interpretation so that readers also understand the meaning of the ambiguous song lyrics contained in The Billionaire lyric song.

3. Explanation of the interpretation of the lyrics of the song Billionaire.

From the data, the overall interpretation of the data is that when Travi and Bruno go somewhere and, indeed they are not given pocket money by their production team there they just realize that they desire to become a Billionaire who when he has a lot of money can buy whatever he wants not only buy something but can help anyone who needs help, especially his family. They also think that money can help victims who are hit by any disaster, be it poverty and hunger or natural disasters. And when a Billionaire becomes a Billionaire his life does not escape the light of the camera because it is very famous.

C. Discussion

Based on the research results that have been described from the data above, it is found that there are 3 types of implicit meaning and each type is grouped into several parts. Which grouping can be seen as follows:

From the data above, it can be seen that implicit referential meaning in the personal referent section has a total of 11 lyrics. Some of them are like: Buy all of the things I never had (stanza 1, lyrics 2) refers to herself. Smiling next to Oprah and the Queen (stanza 1, lyrics 4) denotes a person. Yeah, can't forget about me stupid (stanza 5, lyrics 20) indicates the existence of himself as an object.

The second data is implicit referential meaning in the demonstrative referent section, it can be seen that it has a total of 3 lyrics which is one of them is "And adopt a bunch of babies **that** ain't never had shit" (stanza 3, lyrics 13) shows the

word **that** which is characteristic of a demonstrative referent which means she wants to adopt a bunch of babies.

The third data shows that implicit referential meaning is part of the Comparative Referent. In this section, there are a total of 3 lyrics in the song. Some of them are like “Yeah, I would have a show **like** Oprah” (stanza4 lyrics 9) with the word like meaning like Oprah, “and damn sure do a lot **more than** FEMA did” (stanza 5 lyrics 19) shows a comparison which is more than to exceed FEMA.

The fourth data shows that there is implicit organizational meaning which is part of the Ellipsis Sentence category. The ellipsis sentence has a total of 9 lyrics in the song, some of which are like “I see my name in shining lights (uh-huh, uh-huh, yeah, what else?)” (stanza 6 lyrics 23) which is located in the word what else? Which means what else do you see.? “The world better prepare (for what?)” (stanza 6 lyrics 25) which lies in the word for what? Which means Prepare for what.?

The fifth data shows that the implicit organizational meaning is part of the substitution word. The substitution word has a total of 6 lyrics in the song. Some of the lyrics include And damn sure do a lot more than FEMA did (stanza 5 lyrics 19) here is used for the action or help he has given. And **not** a singletummy around me (stanza 9 lyrics 36) the word, **not** itself is a word that replaces something which means that he doesn't want any of his family to be unable to eat and he is very sorry for that.

The sixth data shows the implicit situational meaning which is included in the culture category. In this implicit situational meaning, culture has a total of 5 lyrics

in the song. Some of them are like: Uh, I Wanna be on the cover of Forbes magazine (stanza 1 lyrics 3) shows the culture that if you become a Billionaire, you will be included in Forbes magazine. I See My Name in Shining Lights (stanza 2 lyrics 6) shows that the culture of being famous cannot be separated from the spotlight of journalists' cameras.

The seventh data shows the implicit situational meaning which is included in the gesture category. This implicit situational meaning gesture has a total of 5 lyrics in the data again. Some of them are like Dunking on his delegates (stanza 7 lyrics 28) shows a gesture which means passing the ball. And Go in your pocket pull out your wallet (stanza 9 lyrics 39) which shows a gesture which puts your hand in your pocket and pulls out your wallet.

The eighth data shows the existence of implicit situational meaning which is included in the time and place communication category. In implicit situational meaning time and place communication in this lyric, there are 4 song lyrics. Some of them are like: I would be the host of Everyday Christmas (stanza 3 lyrics 10) which shows that there is a time every Christmas.

The ninth data shows the existence of implicit situational meaning which is included in the category of the relationship between the speaker and the responders with a total of 3 song lyrics in this song. There are examples such as: Give away a few Mercedes like, "Here, lady, have this" (stanza 4 lyrics 14) which shows that he is saying to every girl.

So the results of the overall data from the lyrics of the Billionaire song can be concluded that implicit referential meaning and implicit situational meaning are the most data and are very often used in the lyrics of the Billionaire song. The lyrics of the song have many meanings that refer directly to a certain thing, event, attribution, or relationship that can be felt or imagined by someone that happens, or may happen, or imagined to happen. And also the message contained in the song becomes clear in the show to whom the lyrics of the billionaire song mean.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

After conducting research, the researcher finally reached the final stage, based on data and data analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn from this research:

1. From the results of the study, researchers found 3 types of implicit meaning contained in the lyrics of the song Billionaire by Bruno Mars. The three types of implicit meaning include implicit referential meaning. Implicit organizational meaning and implicit situational meaning. The data results include implicit referential meaning has a total of 17song lyrics. Implicit organizational meaning has a total of 15song lyrics. Implicit situational meaning has 17song lyrics.
2. The reason why implicit meaning is used in the song lyrics is to recognize that there are many ambiguous words contained in the Billionaire song lyrics. To avoid misinterpreting him in The Billionaire, the researcher also uses interpretation so that readers also understand the meaning of the ambiguous song lyrics contained in The Billionaire lyric song.
3. The explanation of the interpretation of the lyrics of the song Billionaire is when Travie and Bruno went somewhere and indeed they were not given pocket money by their production team there they just realized that their

desire and everyone's desire to become a Billionaire which when you have a lot of money can buy whatever you want not only buy something but can help anyone who needs help, especially his family. They also think that money can help victims who are hit by any disaster, be it poverty and hunger or natural disasters. And when he became a Billionaire, his life did not escape the light of the camera because he was very famous. However, this song also gives a message to everyone successful and rich must remain humble to look down, meaning that they should not be arrogant because they are rich and successful and those who are given their wealth must also help their brothers who are in disaster.

B. Suggestions

1. The findings of this study can provide further knowledge for future researchers who are interested in researching implicit meaning, especially in the types of implicit meaning, and also to better understand how to interpret words better.
2. For students of English Language Education and English literature, this research is expected to be a reference material to add information about the types of implicit meaning and how to interpret each sentence or word.
3. For readers who like to listen to songs and are curious about the meaning behind songs heard from other countries, readers are advised to first understand the meaning of the song lyrics. This is useful so that readers can easily understand better the interpretation of song lyrics.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

DATA COLLECTION

Notes

Types = Types of Implicit Referential meaning

IRM = Implicit Referential Meaning

IOM = Implicit Organisational Meaning

ISM = Implicit Situational Meaning

L = lyrics

Code	Song Lyrics	Implicit Meaning			Stanza	Interpretation
		IRM	IOM	ISM		
L 01	I wanna be a billionaire so fucking bad		Substation Word		1	They want to be very rich people, who can freely squander their money.
L 02	Buy all of the things I never had	Personal Referent				When he doesn't have money he can't buy the things he wants easily without having to think about his money running out but when he has a lot of money he wants to buy the item that he has wanted for a long time without fear that his money will run out.
L 03	Uh, I wanna be on the cover of Forbes magazine			Culture		When he becomes a billionaire, his name and face will be displayed in Forbes magazine.
L 04	Smiling next to Oprah and the Queen	Personal Referent				When he becomes a Billionaire whenever you can meet other rich people including "Oprah and the Queen" you can also chat casually and laugh next to them.

L 05	Oh, every time I close my eyes			Time and Place Communication	2	When he closes his eyes, when he falls asleep or fantasizes, he imagines himself becoming a billionaire. This can be more obvious when looking at the lyrics of the next song.
L 06	I see my name in shining lights			Culture		When he has become a billionaire then there is not a single person who does not recognize him so their name will often be covered in any media.
L 07	A different city every night, oh, I, I swear		Ellipsis Sentence			He swears in every different city and night that keeps changing.
L 08	The world better prepare for when I'm a billionaire	Comparative Referent				Shows his wishful thinking will one day when he becomes a billionaire the world will know who he is and he is told to wait and be prepared.
L 09	Yeah, I would have a show like Oprah	Comparative Referent			3	When she was famous like Oprah she wanted to make her TV show and invite many famous guest stars as well.
L 10	I would be the host of EverydayChristmas			Time and Place Communication		The word I refers to the singer who when he is already famous and already has his show, will host the event, especially on a special Christmas Eve.
L 11	Give Travie a wish list			Gesture		When Christmas Eve arrives he wants to give Travie whatever Travie wants so he asks Travie for a list of wishes that Travie wants.
L 12	I'd probably pull an Angelina and Brad Pitt	Personal Referent				He is a singer or we call Bruno Mars, and he wants to invite "Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt" to talk about adopting children. We can see this in the next song series.
L 13	And adopt a bunch of babies that ain't never had shit	Demonstrative Referent				He wants to adopt a lot of newborn babies who still have never had a problem like "Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt".

L 14	Give away a few Mercedes like, " Here, lady, have this "	Demonstrative Referent		The Relationship Between The Speaker And The Responders	4	He wanted to give everything to the girls including expensive Mercedes cars.
L 15	And last but not least grant somebody their last wish		Substation Word			When he becomes a rich man he wants to grant everyone's wishes. Which he could realize.
L 16	It's been a couple months that I've been single so		Substation Word			He hasn't had a girlfriend for a long time.
L 17	You can call me Travie Claus minus the ho-ho	Personal Referent				He wants to be called Travie Claus but doesn't need to use the ho-ho. Which ho-ho is a characteristic of Santa Claus.
L 18	Aha, get it? I'd probably visit where Katrina hit		Ellipsis Sentence	Time and Place Communication	5	Bruno and Travie want to visit to see the condition of the victims affected by Hurricane Katrina in 2005 at that time.
L 19	And damn sure do a lot more than FEMA did	Comparative Referent	Substation Word			When he became a Billionaire he also wanted to provide more assistance to victims who were hit by more disasters than FEMA did.
L 20	Yeah, can't forget about me stupid	Personal Referent				When he is already famous for being a Billionaire, people will always remember his name as a Billionaire.
L 21	Everywhere I go I'ma have my own theme music	Personal Referent				Wherever he goes he must hear his song which is always installed everywhere.
L 22	Oh, every time I close my eyes (what you see, what you see bruh?)		Ellipsis Sentence			Bruno Mars said that every time he closed his eyes then continued with a question from Travie, the meaning of his words he said what you see when you close your eyes, Bruno.

L 23	I see my name in shining lights (uh-huh, uh-huh, yeah, what else?)		Ellipsis Sentence		6	Bruno saying I see my name shining in every light. Then Travie asks what else you see in your dreams.
L 24	A different city every night, oh, I, I swear	Personal Referent				He swears if he becomes a Billionaire in every different city and every night his name will be everywhere.
L 25	The world better prepare (for what?)		Ellipsis Sentence			Is for what the world better prepares Travie means. And the answer is in the next lyrics of the song.
L 26	For when I'm a billionaire			Time and Place Communication		That the world should be better prepared for when I become a billionaire.
L 27	I'll be playing basketball with the President	Personal Referent			7	Travie feels honoured if he becomes a Billionaire later he wants to play basketball with the president so that he can also be respected by many people
L 28	Dunking on his delegates		Ellipsis Sentence	Gesture		When Travie plays basketball with The President he takes the basketball pass and then puts it into the basketball basket
L 29	Then I'll compliment him on his political etiquette			Culture		Travie when he can get along with a president when he can invite a country leader to play Basketball he will then praise how good the country and the political system made by the president
L 30	Toss a couple milli' in the air just for the heck of it		Ellipsis Sentence			When Travie becomes a Billionaire he wants to spend his money for free just for fun.
L 31	But keep the five, twenties, tens and bens completely separate		Ellipsis Sentence			Travie wants to spend his money for free but he has to keep some of it for his needs.
L 32	And yeah, I'll be in a whole new tax bracket	Personal Referent				And when Travie becomes a Billionaire he wants to be a group of people who are obedient to paying state taxes.

L 33	We in recession but let me take a crack at it	Personal Referent			8	When his country experienced a prolonged decline in economic activity when he became a Billionaire he wanted to change the economy of his country so that it could be better again.
L 34	I'll probably take whatever's left and just split it up			Gesture		When Travie was rich he wanted to share all the money he saved until there was nothing left and then he wanted to distribute the money voluntarily for no reason.
L 35	So everybody that I love can have a couple bucks	Personal Referent	Substitution Word			Travie doesn't want to see people he cares about miserable because of poverty so he wants when he becomes a Billionaire he wants to give his money to his family so that his family can live well with that money
L 36	And nota single tummy around me		Substitution Word		9	Travie does not want the people around him family, friends, etc. He knows he does not want them to starve.
L 37	Would know what hungry was , eating good, sleeping soundly			Culture		Travie wants his family to enjoy his large amount of money so that his family and close people do not feel and do not know what hunger is and he wants to give them good food, a soft mattress, a place to rest comfortably and sleep soundly and comfortably. And no more thinking about the difficulties of tomorrow
L 38	I know we all have a similar dream			Culture		Everyone, not only Travie and Bruno, but everyone must want to be a person who has a lot of money and who can live according to what he wants without having to think about his money running out.

L 39	Go in your pocket pull out your wallet			Gesture		To put your hand in this pocket and then take your wallet. The goal is to share your money.
L 40	And put it in the air and sing			Gesture		Raise your hands and sing. Travie invites listeners to sing his and Bruno's songs
L 41	I wanna be a billionaire so fucking bad (so bad)		Ellipsis Sentence		10	He wanted to be a Billionaire and then Travie also said he wanted to be a billionaire
L 42	Buy all of the things I never had (buy everything, haha)			The Relationship between The Speaker and The Responders		The lyrics of this song are that Bruno said buy all the things that I have never bought before then Travie continued saying buy everything while laughing..
L 43	Smiling next to Oprah and the Queen (what up, Oprah? Haha			The Relationship between The Speaker and The Responders		Bruno said he wanted to be able to Smile next to Oprah and the Queen when he became famous and then replaced Travie with What up, Oprah? Ha ha. While laughing mockingly at the impossibility.



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Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

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The Interpretation of The Implicit Meaning in The Billioner Song Lyrics

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu:

1. Rini Ekayati, S.S. MA.

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

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2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan.
3. Masa daluwarsa tanggal : **21 Februari 2024**

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NPM : 1902050125
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : The Interpretation of the Implicit Meaning in the Billionaire Song Lyrics

Sudah layak diseminarkan.

Medan, Agustus 2023

Disetujui oleh
Pembimbing

Rini Ekayati, S.S., M.A.

UMSU

Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
 FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
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 Website: <http://www.fkip.ummsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@ummsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Nama : Amalia Thooybah Wahid
 NPM : 1902050125
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : The Interpretation of the Implicit Meaning In the Billionaire Song Lyrics

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
27-6-2023	Revisi Chapter I - Background of the Study - Identification of problem - Scope and limitation	
	Chapter II : Review your references	
25-7-2023	Chapter II : Method of Research	
	Chapter III : Describe your technique of data analysis	
7-8-2023	Chapter I: - Formulation of the problem - Significant of the study	
15-8-2023	Chapter III : Review your technique of data collection Review your references, write only the used references for your research.	
23/8/2023	Final Check. Approved to be presented in seminar	

Diketahui oleh:
 Ketua Prodi

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Medan, Agustus 2023

Dosen Pembimbing

(Rini Ekayati, S.S., M.A.)



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 Website: <http://www.fkip.umhu.ac.id> | email: fkip@umhu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Jum'at Tanggal 01 Bulan September Tahun 2023 diselenggarakan seminar prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Lengkap : Amalia Thooybah Wahid
 N.P.M : 1902050125
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Proposal : The Interpretation of the Implicit Meaning in the Billionaire Song Lyrics

No	Masukan dan Saran
Judul	
Bab I	Explain in more detail and the background of the study in more detail & concisely <i>elaborate</i>
Bab II	Provide theories that are pertinent to your research focus.
Bab III	Explain each point by answering the following questions: What kind, how, & why?
Lainnya	check the writing system (References)
Kesimpulan	<input type="checkbox"/> Ditetujui <input type="checkbox"/> Ditolak <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ditetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Dosen Pembahas


 (Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Dosen Pembimbing


 (Rini Ekayati, S.S., M.A.)

Panitia Pelaksana

Ketua


 (Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Sekretaris


 (Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum.)



UMSU

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Website: <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> Email: fkip@umsu.ac.id Instagram: @umsumedan Facebook: umsumedan Twitter: umsumedan YouTube: umsumedan

MAJLIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN PIMPINAN PESAI MUHAMMADIYAH
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

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Nomor : 2852/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2023
Lamp : ---

Medan, 11 Jumadil Awal 1445 H
25 November 2023 M

Hal : Izin Riset

Kepada : Yth. Bapak/Ibu Kepala
Perpustakaan UMSU
Di
Tempat.

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Wa ba'du semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan tugas sehari-hari sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk penulisan Skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa kami dalam melakukan penelitian /riset ditempat Bapak/ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Amalia Thoyybah Wahid**
N.P.M : 1902050125
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : **The Interpretation of the Implicit Meaning in the Billionaire Song Lyrics.**

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/ibu kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih, Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin.



Wassalam
Dekan

Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd.
NIDN. 0004066701

**Pertinggal*





MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN PIMPINAN PUSAT MUHAMMADIYAH
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
PERPUSTAKAAN

Pusat Administrasi Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Baari No 1 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 66224567
 Website: <http://perpustakaan-umsu.ac.id> / P3.perpustakaan-umsu.ac.id / www.perpustakaan-umsu.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 231 / KET/II.4-AU/UMSU-P/M/2024

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : AMALIA THOYYBAH WAHID
NPM : 1902050125
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"THE INTERPRETATION OF THE IMPLICIT MEANING IN THE BILLIONAIRE SONG LYRICS"

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 18 Syawal 1445 H
 27 April 2024 M

Kepala Perpustakaan,

Dr. Muhammad Arifin, M.Pd



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama : Amalia Thoyybah Wahid
NPM : 1902050125
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : The Interpretation of the Implicit Meaning in the Billionaire Song Lyrics

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
1/ Feb '24	- Check your background of study, revise as noted in your skripsi - State the description in past tense sentences	
7/ Feb '24	Chapter II - Give your highlight of the theory used in your work, describe and explain clearly	
21/ Feb '24	Chapter III - Refine the procedure of your data analysis and collection clearly and representatively	
6/ March '24	Chapter III - Explain more the data analysis	
14/ March '24	Chapter IV - Give your data collection with the primary data of your work, do the analysis according to the theory	
10/ March '24	- Elaborate your explanation related to the finding that can answer your research question	
21/ March '24	Chapter V - Final revision of your conclusion	
4/ April '24		

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Medan, April 2024

Dosen Pembimbing

(Rini Ekayati, S.S., M.A.)

Curriculum Vitae



Biodata	
Nnama Lengkap	Amalia Thoyybah Wahid
Tempat, Tanggal Lahir	Medan, 25 Agustus 2000
Jenis Kelamin	Perempuan
Umur	23 Tahun
Kewarganegaraan	Indonesia
Agama	Islam
Status	Belum Menikah
No. Hp	081262013139
E-Mail	amaliathoyybah@gmail.com

Background of Education

Year	Education
2006-2010	SDN 060835 Medan
2010-2012	SDN 060831 Medan
2012-2015	MTS Muhammadiyah Kwalamadu Langkat Binjai
2015-2018	MAN 1 Medan
2019-2024	English Education Department Faculty Of Teacher Training And Education Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan