
THE MEANING OF METAPHOR IN THE JAPANESE VERSION OF THE SONG LYRICS OF KARTONYONO MEDHOT JANJI (KARTONYONO DE YAKUSOKU O YABUTTA) IN CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini berjudul ‘‘Makna Metafora Lirik Lagu Kartonyono Medhot Janji (Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta) Versi Bahasa Jepang dalam Analisis Wacana Kritis’’. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Metode deskriptif mengacu pada fakta yang ada atau fenomena yang secara empiris masih digunakan oleh penuturnya, sehingga dapat dipaparkan apa adanya.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui makna metafora pada lagu versi Jepang yang berjudul Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta oleh Ryu Hikaru. Dalam penelitian ini menggunakan analisis wacana kritis model Nourman Fairclough. Dalam hal ini, penulis menganalisis lirik lagu dalam bentuk tiga dimensi teks, yaitu: analisis teks, praktik teks dan praktek sosiokultural. Dalam analisis teks, penelitian ini berfokus membahas tentang representasi, relasi, identitas, praktik teks (produksi, dan konsumsi) dan praktik sosiokultural (situasional, institusional, dan sosial).

Abstract: This research is entitled 'The Meaning of Metaphor in the Japanese Version of the Song Lyrics of Kartonyono Medhot Janji (Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta) in Critical Discourse Analysis'. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method. The descriptive method refers to existing facts or phenomena that are still empirically used by the speaker, so that they can be explained as they are.

This research aims to find out the meaning of the metaphor in the Japanese version of the song entitled Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta by Ryu Hikaru. In this research, Nourman Fairclough's model of critical discourse analysis is used. In this case, the author analyzes song lyrics in the form of three text dimensions, namely: text analysis, text practice and sociocultural practice. In text

analysis, this research focuses on discussing representation, relationships, identity, text practices (production and consumption) and sociocultural practices (situational, institutional and social).

INTRODUCTION

Music is an art form that not only presents harmony and melody but also conveys messages and meanings embedded within its lyrics. Song lyrics often utilize various forms of figurative language, including metaphors, to express the songwriter's emotions and personal experiences. The song "Kartonyono Medhot Janji," translated into Japanese as "Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta," exemplifies a musical work rich in metaphorical language. This research aims to analyze the metaphors within the lyrics of this song using a critical discourse analysis approach, exploring how the Japanese translation interprets and communicates the original message while examining the influence of cultural context on the listener's understanding of these metaphors.

The use of metaphors in song lyrics serves as a powerful tool to convey profound emotions and meanings. The Javanese song "Kartonyono Medhot Janji," popular among Indonesian listeners, has attracted attention not only for its melodic appeal but also for its metaphor-laden lyrics, which now offer a new dimension through translation into Japanese. This translation presents a unique opportunity to examine how metaphorical meanings shift or remain intact across linguistic and cultural boundaries, providing insight into the intricacies of cross-cultural communication.

Previous research on critical discourse analysis of song lyrics includes Fitri Astuti (2017), who analyzed the lyrics of Tohoshinki's "Wasurenaide" and "Kiss the Baby Sky," focusing on social cognition and context. Meanwhile, Padmadewi et al. (2020) explored anthropomorphic metaphors in Utada Hikaru's "First Love," connecting taste with romantic themes. More recently, Santoso et al. (2024) with the title: *The Metaphorical Meaning of Konayuki's Song Lyrics in Critical Discourse Analysis*, examined metaphorical meanings in the song "Konayuki." While these studies focus on various social contexts and anthropomorphic metaphors, this research introduces a new perspective by analyzing different lyrics and genres using a distinct theoretical approach.

Using Norman Fairclough's (1989) critical discourse analysis framework, this study seeks to reveal the layered meanings in "Kartonyono Medhot Janji," assess how the metaphors in the Japanese translation convey the original emotions and themes of the song, and examine the impact of cultural differences on the interpretation of the lyrics. This research contributes not only to cross-cultural

understanding in song translation but also underscores the significance of a critical approach in musical discourse analysis.

The creation and interpretation of any text, including song lyrics, is influenced by the ideology of its creator, as well as the background, context, and interpretation brought by the reader or listener. In the analysis of song lyrics, various agents, such as the songwriter, singer, and producer, contribute to the production of meaning, while listeners, fans, and critics play a role in its reception. This study examines song lyrics through three dimensions of text: text analysis, discursive practice, and sociocultural practice. Through these dimensions, the

research will explore aspects of representation, relationships, identity, production and consumption practices, and the situational, institutional, and social contexts that shape how the lyrics are understood across cultures.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the author uses a qualitative descriptive research method, namely research conducted to describe and explain a phenomenon that is occurring currently using scientific procedures to answer actual problems. This method describes a phenomenon where something that is happening at the moment as it is used by scientific procedures to answer actual problems (Sutedi, 2011: 58).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following are the results of the analysis of the lyrics of the song Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta based on Norman Fairclough's discourse analysis model which is related to text analysis, text practice and sociocultural.

The Meaning of Metaphor in the Lyrics of the Song Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta

The lyrics of the Japanese version of the song Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta by Ryu HIKARU, are the original translation of the lyrics of the Javanese song entitled Kartonyono Medhot Janji by Denny Caknan. The lyrics of this song consist of 8 verses. The following is the meaning of the metaphor contained in the Japanese version of the lyrics.

The lyrics of the Japanese version of the song Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta by Ryu HIKARU still describe the main themes of disappointment, loss and betrayal in love. The following is the meaning of the metaphor in the lyrics:

1. Kimi no kokoro ga hoshii:
 - Kokoro means heart or feeling.
 - Hoshii means to want or desire.
 - This metaphor describes a deep desire to completely possess someone's heart or feelings.

2. "Kono itami wo kono mama ni shite, kitaeru":
 - Itami means pain.
 - Kono mama ni shite means leaving it like this.
 - Kitaeru means to bear or endure.
 - This metaphor describes the decision to endure pain without trying to change the situation.

3. "Kimi no kawari mitsuketara odorokanai sa":
 - Kawari means substitute.
 - Mitsuketara means if found.
 - Odorokanai means not surprised.
 - This metaphor suggests that finding a replacement will not be a surprise because one is used to losing.

4. "Shiawase datta ga makeup ya ni natta":
 - Shiawase means happy.
 - Dandan ya ni natta means slowly becoming sick.
 - This metaphor describes the gradual change from happiness to suffering.

5. "Ore wo kowashita":
 - Kowashita means to destroy.
 - This metaphor shows feelings of being destroyed or damaged due to someone's actions.

6. "Kartoyono de yakusoku wo yabutta":
 - Kartoyono here still refers to a place where promises are broken.
 - Yakusoku wo yabutta means broken promise.
 - This metaphor describes a place that witnesses broken promises, leading to deep disappointment.

7. "Iku nara michi wo oshieru yo socchi kara hidari e, massugu dayo":
 - Michi wo oshieru means showing the way.
 - Hidari e, massugu means turn left, then go straight.
 - This metaphor can be interpreted as an indication to leave, which shows resignation in letting someone go.

8. "Bakku miraa nanka minai de yo motto kizutsuku kara":
 - Bakku miraa means rear view mirror.
 - Minai de means don't look.

- Kizutsuku means injured.
- This metaphor describes the desire not to look back because it will bring further pain.

Through these metaphors, the lyrics of the Japanese version of the song retain the original themes of feelings of disappointment and betrayal, while adding rich nuance and emotional depth, making it relevant for listeners experiencing similar situations.

Text Analysis and Representation

Analysis and representation of the text in the lyrics of the song Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta requires an in-depth approach to understand the meaning, emotions and message to be conveyed. Here is the analysis:

Text Analysis

1. Main Theme

Betrayal of Love: The lyrics tell about the feeling of being betrayed after a promise that has been made is broken. **Loss and Disappointment:** Describes feelings of deep hurt and loss.

2. Lyric Structure

Opening: Describes the indifference of the loved one and the desire to possess their heart. **Development:** Explanation of the pain felt and attempts to find a replacement. **Climax:** The culmination of pain and recognition that happiness has turned into suffering. **Closing:** Shows how to let go and move forward, even with hurt feelings.

3. Language Style and Metaphor

Heart and Pain Metaphors: Using terms that express deep emotional feelings. **Figurative Language Style:** Emphasizes emotions with expressive and imaginative language, such as "kizutsuku" (hurt) and "kowashita" (destroy).

4. Emotions Conveyed

Sadness and Pain: Felt through the description of feelings and experiences expressed in the lyrics. **Dashed Hope:** There is a sense of hope lost due to betrayal.

Text Representation

Text representation involves how the lyrics are presented to facilitate understanding and analysis:

1. Solution Based on Parts

- Verse 1: Hidosugiru yo, sukoshi mo kamatte kurenai / kimi no kokoro ga hosii / kimi ga hoshii / hido sugiru yo. Describes feelings of being ignored and a deep desire to possess someone.

- Verse 2: Kono itami wo / kono mama ni shite, kitaeru / kimi no kawari mitsuketara / odorokanai sa / datte zutto soba ni itai. Describes attempts to endure pain and find a replacement.

- Chorus: Shiawase datta ga / dandan ya ni natta / kimi no ganbou kanarete / ore wo kowashita. Peak emotions, depicting the change from happiness to suffering and destruction.

- Bridge: Mukashi yoku itta ne / wasurena you ni / soledemo kimi ga itta. Recalling the past and broken promises.

- Final Chorus: Kartoyono de yakusoku wo yabutta / kimi no kitai ni kotaete / jibun wo nakushita / nanimokamo ageta no ni / uragitte shimatta. States that she broke her promise in Kartonyono and lost herself.

- Outro: Iku nara michi wo oshieru yo / socchi kara hidari e, massugu dayo / bakku miraa nanka minai de yo motto / kizutsuku kara. Shows you how to move forward without looking back.

2. Emotion Visualization

Using colors or symbols to represent emotions in lyrics. For example, red represents pain, blue represents sadness, and gray represents loss of hope.

3. Language and Vocabulary Analysis

Identify recurring keywords and phrases to emphasize main themes. For example, the words kizutsuku (hurt) and kowashita (destroy) relate to emotional pain. The lyrics of the song Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta by Ryuu Hikaru use various metaphors and language styles to describe deep feelings of betrayal and loss. Text analysis and representation helps in understanding emotions and messages conveyed through structure, language style, and emotional visualization. This makes the lyrics of the song more meaningful and can be felt by listeners.

Relationship

In the lyrics of the song Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta by Ryuu Hikaru, there are several relationships that are expressed through various emotional and narrative aspects. The following is a description of the relationship in the lyrics:

1. Emotional Connection

The lyrics in this song describe a complex emotional relationship between two individuals, namely the narrator (singer) and someone he loves. This relationship is characterized by:

- Indifference: hidosugiru yo, sukoshi mo kamtte kurenai" shows that the narrator feels that he is not cared for or appreciated by the people he loves.
- Deep Desire: kimi no kokoro ga hosii, kimi ga hoshii describes the narrator's strong desire to have that person's heart and love.

2. Relationship Betrayal

Betrayal is a central theme in this song, shown through:

- Broken Promise: Kartoyono de yakusoku wo yabutta refers to a broken promise in Kartonyono, indicating that there is betrayal on the part of the loved one.
- Deep Disillusionment: "nanimokamo ageta no ni, uragitte shimatta" shows that the narrator has given everything, but is still betrayed.

3. Relationship Loss and Pain

These lyrics also describe the relationship between loss and pain felt by the narrator:

- Enduring Pain: kono itami wo kono mama ni shite, kitaeru shows that the narrator tries to endure the pain without trying to change the situation.
- Loss of Self: jibun wo nakushita indicates that the narrator feels like he has lost himself in an effort to fulfill the expectations of his loved ones.

4. Past Relationships and Memories

These lyrics also show the connection between the past and memories that influence the narrator's feelings in the present:

- Memories of Forgotten Promises: mukashi yoku itta ne, wasurena you ni shows that there are memories of promises that used to be often expressed, but now feel ignored.
- Change from Happiness to Suffering: shiawase datta ga, dandan ya ni natta describes the change from happiness in the past to suffering in the present.

5. Relationship with Yourself

There is also an introspective connection where the narrator reflects on himself:

- Self-Reflection: kimi no kawari mitsuketara, odorokanai sa, datte zutto soba ni ita shows that the narrator tries to find a replacement but still feels like he wants to always be near the person he loves.

- Directions for Moving Forward: iku nara michi wo oshieru yo, socchi kara hidari e, massugu dayo shows the narrator giving directions for moving forward, but with hurt feelings.

The relationships in the lyrics of the song *Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta* reflect various complex emotional aspects, including betrayal, loss, memories, and self-introspection. Through expressive lyrics, this song describes the narrator's emotional journey in facing disappointment in love and attempts to find a way to move forward even with a wounded heart.

Identity

The identity of the song *Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta* is a combination of its origins as a Javanese dangdut koplo song by Denny Caknan, and its adaptation into Japanese by Ryuu Hikaru. The main theme of this song is love betrayal and disappointment, which is expressed through poetic and emotional lyrics. The adaptation into Japanese shows the power of music to bridge different cultures and convey universal emotions.

The identity of the song *Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta* can be explained through several key elements, such as the origin of the song, artist, genre, theme and cultural context. The following is an explanation of the identity of this song:

1. Origin of the Song

The song *Kartonyono Medot Janji* is originally a Javanese song created and popularized by Denny Caknan, a singer and songwriter from Indonesia. This song was later adapted into a Japanese version by Ryuu Hikaru, with the title *Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta*.

2. Artist

- Denny Caknan: Indonesian singer and songwriter who is famous for the dangdut koplo genre and Javanese songs. The song "*Kartonyono Medot Janji*" is one of the big hits that catapulted his name.

- Ryuu Hikaru: Singer who adapted the song into Japanese, giving it a new twist and introducing the song to a wider audience.

3. Genres

- Original (Javanese): Dangdut koplo, which is a subgenre of dangdut music popular in Indonesia, often combines elements of traditional and modern music.

- Japanese Version: Retains the original essence of the song, but with adjustments in language and some musical aspects to suit the Japanese audience.

4. Theme

The main themes of this song are love betrayal, loss, and disappointment. This song expresses the deep feelings of someone who feels betrayed by the person they love after a promise they made was broken.

5. Lyrics

The song's lyrics in the Japanese version retain the essence of the original message, which is about the pain and disappointment after betrayal. These lyrics are written in a poetic and emotional style, expressing deep feelings.

6. Cultural Context

- Indonesia: Original Javanese songs reflect Javanese culture with the use of regional languages and themes that are relevant to people's daily lives.

- Japan: The adaptation into Japanese by Ryuu Hikaru shows how music can bridge different cultures, while maintaining the emotional essence of the song.

7. Popularity

Kartonyono Medot Janji's song gained great popularity in Indonesia and became one of the songs that was widely sung and covered. The Japanese version also broadens the song's reach, introducing the same themes and emotions to a different audience.

Text Practice

Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta's song text practice can be interpreted as the way the song is understood, sung, and received by various audiences. This practice involves analyzing the lyrics, emotional interpretation, and the way the song is delivered in both the original and adapted versions.

Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta's song text practice involves deep understanding of the lyrics, emotional interpretation, delivery through vocals and music, and reception by different audiences. This song shows how music can convey universal emotions, even in different cultural and linguistic contexts. The adaptation into Japanese by Ryuu Hikaru broadens the reach and gives new meaning to a song that is already popular in Indonesia.

Production

The production of the song Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta involves several important stages which include song creation, musical arrangement, recording, and adapting the lyrics into Japanese. Following are the details of the production process:

1. Original Song Creation

- Original Song: "Kartonyono Medhot Janji" by Denny Caknan

- **Writing Lyrics and Melodies:** Denny Caknan wrote song lyrics that describe feelings of heartbreak and love betrayal. The melody of this song was created in the typical dangdut koplo style, which is energetic but still melancholic.

- **Inspiration:** This song was inspired by personal experiences or observations of the surrounding situation, especially regarding broken promises.

2. Music Settings

- **Genre:** Dangdut koplo, which combines elements of traditional Indonesian music with fast rhythms and dance.

- **Instruments:** Use of musical instruments such as drums, keyboards, guitars and bass. Dangdut koplo music usually features dynamic drum playing.

- **Arrangement:** The musical arrangement is designed to support the emotional lyrics, with dynamics that build the intensity of the feelings conveyed in the song.

3. Recording

- **Recording Studio:** The recording process is carried out in a professional studio with equipment that supports good sound quality.

- **Vocals:** Denny Caknan sings the song with strong vocal expression, expressing the deep feelings contained in the lyrics.

- **Instruments:** Instrument recordings are performed by professional musicians, ensuring high musical quality and compliance with the designed arrangements.

4. Production and Adaptation of the Japanese Version

- **Japanese version:** "Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta" by Ryuu Hikaru

- **Lyric Adaptation:** The original Javanese lyrics were adapted into Japanese. This process involves carefully translating the meaning of the lyrics to maintain their emotional essence.

- **Music Arrangement:** Adjustment of music arrangements to suit Japanese music tastes. There may be changes to instruments or rhythm to match Japanese musical styles.

- **Vocal Recording:** Ryuu Hikaru recorded vocals in Japanese, with an emphasis on clear pronunciation and strong emotional expression.

- **Production:** Mixing and mastering processes were carried out to ensure optimal sound quality in the Japanese version. This involves adjusting sound levels, sound effects, and balance between vocals and instruments.

5. Distribution and Promotion

- Digital Distribution: This song is distributed via digital music platforms such as Spotify, Apple Music, and YouTube. This allows broad access for listeners worldwide.

- Promotion: Promotion is carried out through social media, live appearances, and interviews with the media. This helps introduce the song to a wider audience, both in Indonesia and in Japan.

The production of the song Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta involves several important stages which include song creation, musical arrangement, recording, and adapting the lyrics into Japanese. This process ensures that the emotional essence of the original song is maintained, while adapting musical aspects for different audiences. Through effective distribution and promotion, this song succeeded in reaching a wider audience and received appreciation from various groups.

Consumption

The consumption of the song "Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta" can be seen from various perspectives, including the way the song is heard, received, and appreciated by audiences in various cultural contexts. Here is a breakdown of how this song was consumed:

1. Consumption in Indonesia

- Original Version: "Kartonyono Medot Janji" by Denny Caknan

- Digital Platforms: This song is distributed via music streaming platforms such as Spotify, Apple Music, Joox, and YouTube. Many listeners access this song online, either via live streaming or by downloading it.

- Social Media: This song has also become popular on social media like Instagram, TikTok, and Facebook, where users often share their videos featuring this song. Many create creative content such as dances and song covers.

- Radio and Television: The song is frequently played on local radio stations and music television shows, expanding the audience reach and introducing the song to listeners who may not be active on digital platforms.

- Live Events and Concerts: Denny Caknan often sings this song at various live events and concerts, both large and small events. These live performances help strengthen the emotional connection between the artist and the listener.

2. Consumption in Japan

- Japanese version: "Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta" by Ryuu Hikaru

- Digital Platforms: Just like in Indonesia, the Japanese version of this song is also available on music streaming platforms such as Spotify, Apple Music, and YouTube, allowing Japanese audiences to access it easily.

- Social Media and Video Platforms: In Japan, platforms such as TikTok and YouTube are often used to share music. Listeners might create cover videos, reactions, or other creative interpretations of these songs.

- Music Events and Concerts: Ryuu Hikaru may sing this song at music events or concerts in Japan, introducing the song to live audiences and building a larger fan base.

3. Global Consumption

- Multilingual Version: Both versions of the song, both in Javanese and Japanese, can attract a global audience interested in music from various cultures. Platforms like YouTube allow this song to be discovered by listeners from various countries.

- Creative Content: Listeners around the world can create a variety of creative content featuring this song, such as dance videos, covers and other artistic interpretations. This helps spread the song even wider.

4. Acceptance and Appreciation

- Music Criticism: This song may receive reviews from music critics who rate it in terms of lyrics, melody, and musical arrangement. This criticism can help raise the song's profile and attract more listeners.

- Fanbase: This song can build a strong fan base, who will support the artist by attending concerts, purchasing merchandise, and participating in fan community activities.

- Collaborations and Covers: Other artists may be interested in creating covers or collaborating on new versions of this song, bringing the song to new audiences and expanding its reach.

Consuming the song Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta involves various ways in which the audience hears, receives, and appreciates the song. Both the original Javanese version by Denny Caknan and the Japanese version by Ryuu Hikaru have wide distribution platforms, including digital streaming, social media, radio, television and live performances. This song has managed to attract the attention of audiences in various countries, showing the power of music to bridge different cultures and languages. Through various forms of consumption and appreciation, the song continues to gain popularity and build an emotional connection with its listeners.

Sociocultural Practices

The sociocultural practice of the song *Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta* involves how the song is received, used and interpreted in the social and cultural context of Indonesia and Japan. Following are some of the main aspects of the sociocultural practice of this song:

1. Representation of Javanese Culture

- Original Version: "*Kartonyono Medot Janji*" by Denny Caknan

- Javanese: This song uses Javanese, which strengthens Javanese cultural identity in popular music. The use of regional languages in popular songs helps preserve and promote Javanese language and culture.

- Local Themes: Stories about betrayed love and broken promises are common themes in daily life and Javanese culture. This song reflects values and experiences that are relevant to many Javanese people.

- Dangdut Koplo Music: The dangdut koplo genre, which is a blend of traditional and modern music, is an important part of musical culture in Indonesia. This style of music is liked by various levels of society, from young people to adults.

2. Adaptation and Interculturality

- Japanese version: "*Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta*" by Ryuu Hikaru

- Language Adaptation: Adapting songs into Japanese allows a wider audience reach and shows how music can bridge different cultures. This version introduces elements of Javanese culture into a Japanese cultural context.

- Respect and Collaboration: This adaptation reflects respect for the original work and creates opportunities for cross-cultural collaboration. It also highlights the globalization of music and how local genres and themes can be accepted internationally.

3. Social and Community Practices

- Karaoke and Live Performances: Both in Indonesia and Japan, this song may often be sung at karaoke events and live performances. This creates a collective experience and strengthens social bonds among listeners.

- Social Media: This song is widely shared and discussed on social media platforms like Instagram, TikTok, and Facebook. Users create content related to the song, such as dance videos, covers, and reactions, which strengthens the online community.

- Events and Festivals: This song may also be played at various cultural events and festivals, both in Indonesia and abroad. This helps promote Javanese culture and introduces the song to a wider audience.

4. Expression of Identity and Emotions

- Emotional Expression: This song allows listeners to express their feelings about love, betrayal, and loss. It provides a way for people to connect with their personal experiences and find comfort in music.

- Cultural Identity: This song plays a role in forming and strengthening the listener's cultural identity. For Javanese, this may strengthen a sense of pride in their culture. For Japanese listeners, it offers insight into a different culture and broadens their understanding.

5. Economic Impact and Music Industry

- Popularity and Sales: The popularity of the song can increase album sales, streams, and downloads, providing economic benefits to the artist and the music industry as a whole.

- International Collaborations: The successful adaptation of this song could encourage more international collaborations between musicians from different countries, expanding opportunities for artists to reach a global audience.

The sociocultural practices of the song *Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta* include representations of Javanese culture, intercultural adaptation, social and community practices, expressions of identity and emotions, as well as the impact of the economy and the music industry. This song shows how music can function as a tool to strengthen cultural identity, bridge cultural differences, and create collective experiences that enrich the social and emotional lives of listeners. Ryuu Hikaru's adaptation of this song into Japanese shows the power of music's globalization and how local cultural elements can be accepted and appreciated by international audiences.

Situational

The situationality of the song *Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta* can be understood as the way this song is related to the specific context in which it is played, sung, and appreciated. This situational includes certain moments and settings where the song is relevant and creates an emotional experience for the listener. Here are some situational aspects of this song:

1. Social and Community Events

- Parties and Celebrations: This song is often played at events such as weddings, birthdays and other celebrations, especially in Java. *Dangdut Koplo*

music with an energetic rhythm makes this song suitable for a celebratory atmosphere.

- Karaoke: This song is popular in karaoke places, both in Indonesia and Japan. People sing this song with friends or family, creating an atmosphere of togetherness and entertainment.

2. Private Moments

- Personal Reflection: This song is often listened to by individuals who are experiencing heartbreak or disappointment in a love relationship. Emotional lyrics help listeners to feel and express their feelings.

- Nostalgia: Listeners may listen to this song to reminisce about the past or certain moments in their lives that relate to the theme of the song.

3. Media and Entertainment

- Radio and Television: This song is often played on radio stations and music television programs, especially on shows featuring dangdut music or shows highlighting local culture.

- Digital Platforms: This song is also popular on streaming platforms like Spotify, Apple Music, and YouTube. Listeners can access these songs anytime and anywhere, making them easy to enjoy in a variety of situations.

4. Live Performances and Concerts

- Music Concerts: Denny Caknan and Ryuu Hikaru may sing this song at their concerts, attracting audiences who come to enjoy the music live. Live performances provide a more immersive and emotional experience for the audience.

- Music Events: This song can be performed at large music events or festivals, both in Indonesia and Japan, introducing this song to a wider audience.

5. Social Media and Virality

- TikTok and Instagram videos: This song has gone viral on social media platforms like TikTok and Instagram. Users often create dance videos, covers, or other creative interpretations, which help spread the song to a wider audience.

- Reactions and Comments: Listeners often share their reactions to the song on social media, creating greater discussion and interaction among the fan community.

6. Cultural Context and Adaptation

- Intercultural Adaptation: The adaptation of the song into Japanese shows how it can function in different cultural contexts. In Japan, this song might be heard in completely different situations, such as Japanese karaoke events or Japanese music festivals.

- Cultural Promotion: This song also plays a role in introducing and promoting Javanese culture to international audiences, creating a greater understanding and appreciation of Indonesia's cultural heritage.

The song Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta has various situational contexts where this song is relevant and creates an emotional experience for the listener. Whether in social and community events, personal moments, media and entertainment, live performances and concerts, social media, or in cultural contexts and adaptations, this song shows its versatility and universality. Ryuu Hikaru's Japanese adaptation of the song broadens its reach and shows how music can bridge different cultures and languages, creating cherished moments in a variety of situations.

Institutional

The Institutional concept in the context of the song Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta refers to the way in which the song is connected to certain institutions or entities that influence the production, distribution, reception and promotion of the song. Here are some institutional aspects relevant to this song:

1. Record Label

- Production: The record label is responsible for the production and distribution of this song. They may finance recordings, organize recording sessions, and coordinate the overall music production process.

- Promotion: Record labels have an important role in promoting the song to a wide audience through channels such as radio, television, digital platforms and live events. They may also develop marketing strategies and work with the media to increase the visibility of the song.

2. Digital Distribution

- Streaming Platforms: Digital distribution institutions such as Spotify, Apple Music, and YouTube Music make this song accessible to listeners all over the world. They provide a platform to legally download and stream songs, facilitating global distribution and creating revenue for copyright holders.

- License: A record label or distribution agent may have an exclusive license to distribute this song on these platforms, maintaining copyright and managing royalties earned from listeners.

3. Music Industry

- **Collaborations and Networking:** This song may involve collaborations with other musicians, producers, and songwriters in the music industry. This creates opportunities to expand its network and build mutually beneficial working relationships.

- **Music Events and Festivals:** Music institutions such as major music events or cultural festivals may include this song in their playlists, introducing this song to a larger audience and supporting live performances.

4. Social Media and Influencers

- **User Content:** Social media users often create content related to the song, such as dance videos or covers, which helps promote the song organically on platforms like TikTok, Instagram, and YouTube.

- **Collaboration with Influencers:** A record label or promotional team may collaborate with an influencer or popular social media personality to expand the reach of the song among potential fans.

5. Awards and Recognition

- **Industry Recognition:** This song may be nominated for awards in the music industry, such as awards for best song, best new artist, or best production. These types of awards raise the profile of the song and its artist, drive sales, and provide recognition for their achievements in music.

6. Cultural and Social Acceptance

- **Public Reception:** Musical institutions also include how the song is received by the wider public and popular culture. The public's reaction to this song can influence its popularity and long-term success.

The song *Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta* is involved in various institutional aspects of the music industry, including production by record labels, distribution via digital platforms, collaboration with the music industry, promotion via social media and influencers, as well as recognition from industry awards. Through this infrastructure, this song can reach a wider audience, build a strong fan base, and solidify its position in popular culture in Indonesia and its potential in the international market.

Social

In the song *Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta*, there are several social forms that are reflected, both from the perspective of the lyrics and from the social response to the song. Here are some social aspects that can be seen from this song:

1. Social Relations in Song Lyrics

- **Betrayal and Disappointment:** The song's lyrics depict the theme of betrayal in relationships, where a person feels betrayed by a partner who has previously made promises. This reflects the social dynamics in interpersonal relationships in society.

- **Personal Emotions and Expressions:** This song expresses deep emotions, such as sadness and disappointment that many feel and express in social contexts. This allows listeners to relate their personal experiences to the themes expressed in the song.

2. Social Response and Interaction

- **User Content on Social Media:** This song is often picked up by social media users to create content such as dance videos, song covers, or reactions to the song. This social interaction on social media creates a community around the song, where listeners share their experiences and react to the song's lyrics and tune.

- **Discussion and Public Opinion:** This song may be a topic of discussion among the public, both directly in daily conversations and through online platforms. Listeners can share their opinions about the meaning of the lyrics, interpretation of the song, and personal experiences related to this song.

3. Culture and Cultural Identity

- **Use of Javanese:** The original version of this song uses Javanese, which is rooted in Javanese cultural identity. This strengthens social relationships and cultural identity for listeners who have a Javanese cultural background.

- **Adaptation into Japanese:** The Japanese version of this song also reflects cultural and linguistic adaptation, showing how this song can reach a wider audience by adapting to the cultural and linguistic context.

4. Expression and Reception of Art

- **Creativity and Personal Expression:** This song provides a medium for artists and listeners to express themselves through the art of music. Listeners may create other works of art, such as poetry or paintings, inspired by this song.

- **Public Acceptance and Popularity:** The social response to this song can be reflected in its popularity on various music platforms and social media. This reception reflects how this song influences and interacts with the wider community.

The song *Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta* shows various social forms in the context of its lyrics, social responses on social media, cultural and cultural identity, as well as artistic expression and public acceptance. This creates an opportunity for listeners to interact with the song emotionally and socially, strengthens social bonds among the listening community, and depicts social dynamics in interpersonal relationships.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In the lyrics of the song *Kartonyono de Yakusoku o Yabutta* (translation of "Kartonyono Medhot Janji") in the Japanese version, there are several points that can be noted in relation to the metaphorical meaning, including:

Comparison of Original and Translated Meanings: Metaphors in original Javanese lyrics are often rooted in local culture and experiences. Translations into Japanese must take into account the nuances and connotations of Japanese culture to convey equivalent meaning. For example, the metaphor of a broken promise may have different emotional and social implications in the Japanese context.

Contextual Analysis: Through Norman Fairclough's approach, this analysis must also consider how the song's discourse reflects power, ideology, and social relations in both cultures. For example, how feelings of disappointment or betrayal are expressed and accepted in the context of Javanese society compared to Japanese society.

Emotional Element: This song describes feelings of loss and betrayal. In Javanese, words and metaphors may be very emotional and poetic, whereas in Japanese, word choices may try to capture the same emotions but in a different way. Identifying how these emotions are articulated through metaphor is key to understanding translation.

Metaphor Structure: Analysis of metaphor structure in both languages will reveal how metaphorical elements (such as objects, actions, and qualities) are translated.

These translation practices reveal how musical discourse functions as a bridge between cultures, enabling cross-cultural understanding and appreciation despite contextual differences. This analysis also shows that songs as discourse are not only about words but also about how these words are understood and felt in various social and cultural contexts.

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