

Navigating Inner Resilience: A Relevance-Theoretic Analysis Of Meaning Construction

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ABSTRACT

In an era of rapid global changes, music serves as a vital medium for navigating complex human emotions and resilience. This study investigates the process of meaning construction in Akeboshi's song "Wind" using Sperber and Wilson's (1995) Relevance Theory. Employing a qualitative-interpretative method, the research examines how logical form (literal), explicature development, and implicature determination interact to form a cohesive message. The analysis reveals that the song's communicative success relies on a progressive-consistent inference process that transcends basic semantic decoding. The findings highlight how innovative pragmatic interpretation allows listeners to bridge cognitive gaps in lyrical metaphors, fostering emotional sustainability and inclusive understanding of cross-cultural messages. This study concludes that the ostensive-inferential communication in "Wind" reflect a strategic cognitive navigation of personal and global uncertainty.

Keywords: *Cognitive Pragmatics, Resilience, Emotional Sustainability, Relevance Theory, Meaning Construction*

INTRODUCTION

In the face of contemporary global challenges, music has transcended its role as mere entertainment to become a strategic medium for navigating emotional resilience and cross-cultural understanding. With regard to this issue, in linguistics studies language has many roles, not only as a tool of communication that just conveys literal meaning, but it can also make the speaker and listener construct a meaning through context and inference process (Pratiwi, 2024). As a form of innovative linguistic expression, song lyrics provide a complex layer of meaning that requires sophisticated cognitive processing to decode.

Nowadays, people often see a song lyric as a form of linguistic expression that represent experience, idea, or an emotion from the singer itself. People who listen to a song have their own inferences from what they are listening to, sometimes it can be right with the meaning of what the singer really wants to convey through the song or sometimes it can be different with the actual meaning of the song. Therefore, songs can be recognized as a medium or a tool for people to do communication activity. From this phenomenon, certainly there is a common tendency that song lyrics have an implied meaning. The human ability to interpret implied meaning shows how language and context allows some person to understand the message within an ambiguous situation or explicitly. In this case, pragmatic study is important because it can explain how a person can maintain communication understanding in the middle of some interpretation possibilities and ambiguous meaning.

To conduct this research, the researchers used one of the most popular songs that played as a theme from an anime series, "Naruto". Akeboshi's "Wind", famously known as an ending theme for the global phenomenon 'Naruto', serves as a prime example of how lyrical ambiguity can foster a shared, inclusive experience among a diverse international

audience. Accordingly, this study seeks to analyze the distribution process of the logical form, explicature, and implicature from Akeboshi's song "Wind".

There are several studies that examine about meaning construction from various text either use pragmatic or semantic approaches. For example, Prasojo and Bustam (2024), *Conversation Implicature in Spongebob Squarepants: Your Shoe's United Animation*. This research shows that an implied meaning was constructed through conversational context and inference process between the speaker and conversation partner. The results from this research confirm that implicature have an important role to understand a message that was not conveyed explicitly.

In the previous research in the area of linguistic studies toward song lyrics, Hidayah and Bustam (2023), *Analysis of Denotation and Connotation Meanings in The Song Lyric "La La Lost You" By Nicole Zefanya (NIKI)*. This research aims to analyze lexical meaning to identify the difference between logical form and a meaning that is emotional or connotative. While, Hidayat, Munjani, and Wahab (2024), through their study titled *The Implicature and Presupposition Analysis of "Fever" Song Lyrics by Adam Lambert*, with pragmatic approach explained how an implied meaning and background assumption affected interpretation of the listener toward the message of the song.

Despite those research which already studies about meaning whether within conversation text or song lyrics, most of those studies emphasize certain meanings, such as implicature, or denotative and connotative meaning. In general, none of the studies yet discuss about distribution of logical form, explicature, and implicature at the same time in a thorough analysis. Moreover, with Relevance Theory by Sperber & Wilson (1995) approaches to explain the process of meaning construction in a song lyrics have not been widely found in the previous research.

Based on previous studies that have discussed meaning within conversation text and song lyrics, a study specifically focusing on analyze distribution of logical form, explicature, and implicature at the same time are remains limited. Whereas, those three aspects are important elements to interpret how a meaning can be constructed through the inference process. This limitation shows the urgency to study the three stages of meaning interpretation. Furthermore, this research not only provides different object studies, but also attempts to complement the limitations of previous research by examining the three stages meaning simultaneously on one analytical framework. Therefore, this research aims to answer on what are the logical form, explicature, and implicature that lie in the song "Wind" by Akeboshi and what are the pattern and role of those three stages in construction of meaning in the song. Thus, Relevance Theory by Sperber & Wilson (1995) is used to examine how those three stages of meaning interact in shaping the overall meaning of the song.

Understanding meaning construction comprehensively through those three stages: logical form, explicature, and implicature is an important approach in examining linguistic text. This approach allows researchers to consider context enrichment and inference that is performed by the listener or the reader in understanding some messages. Therefore, an analysis that involves those three stages may demonstrate a more comprehensive understanding about how a meaning is constructed within a text. This approach can also be considered as innovative in the form of pragmatic analysis, because it would help to explain the meaning interpretation process more comprehensively and reduce the potential of misunderstanding in communication, especially in a communication context on a global scale that involves various backgrounds of languages and cultures.

This study chose a song which is known as an ending theme from Naruto anime titled "Wind" by Akeboshi and has huge international popularity. The song contains many expressions that was not convey the message in explicit, thereby appearing several interpretations among fans. Other than that, this song has a message about self-resilience when some people are fighting their own battles that are relevant with mental challenges which are often faced by people in this global era. By that consideration, this song in line with the purposes of this study, specifically examines the process of meaning construction through the inference process. Given this background, this study focuses on analyzing the process of meaning construction in Akeboshi's song "Wind" through identification and distribution of logical form, explicature, and implicature based on Relevance Theory by Sperber and Wilson (1995).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pragmatics and Meaning Construction

Pragmatic is a subfield study of linguistic areas that examine how meaning can be interpreted to surpass semantic content that is explicitly encoded within some utterance. Levinson (1983) define pragmatic as a study about the relation between language and context that underlies explanation about language understanding. While as, semantic aim toward conventional meaning that is attached to form of language, pragmatic emphasizes the role of context and the inference process on understanding the speaker intentions (Sperber & Wilson, 1995). In the most recent perspective, the process of interpretation can be understood as parts of cognitive mechanism that allow a person to navigate some meaning possibilities based on contextual assumption. This process is also known as cognitive navigation, a cognitive ability to examine and choose the most relevant interpretation in a communication situation. Research within the field of cognitive pragmatic demonstrated that the understanding of non-literal meaning is hung on to the activation of cognitive processes, such as inference, context integration, and reasoning toward intention of the speaker (Rasgado-Toledo et al., 2021).

The meaning construction in this study does not refer neither to creation process nor the construction of meaning by the writer, instead, the meaning construction refers to a theoretical attempt to explain on how a meaning can be interpreted either by listener or reader. In this context, this approach becomes relevant to analyze song lyrics. Sperber and Wilson (1985) stated that utterance fundamentally does not always determine meaning completely, therefore, the listener should use contextual assumption to obtain the intended understanding. Additionally, the process of meaning construction can be considered as a cognitive process that offers an innovative approach, in which the listener would navigate the uncertainty information that appears from limited linguistic form and any possibility of available interpretation until achieving the understanding that can be considered as the most relevant in some certain context.

Relevance Theory

Relevance Theory which developed by Sperber and Wilson (1995), consider communication as a cognitive process that is ostensive-inferential. With this perspective, the speaker does not always convey the meaning completely through words which used as the utterance. Meanwhile, the listener needs to find linguistic signals that are available also with contextual assumptions to obtain the intended interpretation. Sperber and Wilson (1995) explain that communication is ostensive-inferential, that is to say, the speaker produces a stimulus that means to attract the listener, and then the listener interprets that stimulus by recognizing the intention of the speaker.

One of the important things in Relevance Theory is that an utterance fundamentally does not always determine the meaning completely. The shape of language often only provides the initial framework that needs to be completed through context (Sperber & Wilson, 1995). In other words, the interpreted meaning is not only the result from the meaning of words itself, but also from the background information which the listener has. This process makes the interpretation based on inference.

This approach is based on two main principles. First, Cognitive Principle of Relevance, which states that human cognitive system naturally tend to look for the relevant information (Sperber & Wilson, 1995). Second, Communicative Principle of Relevance, which states that every utterance carries the assumption that the utterance is relevant enough to be processed by the listener (Sperber & Wilson). In other words, when someone receive an utterance, the listener expects that the utterance has a reasonable meaning to be understood in particular way.

In Relevance Theory, relevance is determined by two factors, that is cognitive effects and processing effort. Some information is determined as relevant if it provides cognitive effects, such as, strengthening, changing, or adds to assumptions that already exist with a reasonable processing effort (Sperber & Wilson, 1995). This concept has an important role to examine how an utterance can be understood in several stages, depends on the needs to elaborate the context to obtain relevant interpretation.

1) Ostensive-Inferential Communication

Sperber and Wilson (1995) stated that communication is ostensive-inferential. Which means, the speaker not only tells information, but also shows an intent to be understood. Then the listener interprets the utterance through the inference process with utilizing linguistic signals and the assumption in their particular way. Therefore, understanding

involves not only decoding languages, but on the reasoning that is performed to know what the speaker's communicative intention.

2) Cognitive Environment

In Relevance Theory, context can be seen as part of the cognitive environment, that is, a set of assumptions that are available for some individuals when doing communication (Sperber & Wilson, 1995). Context is a mental construction that is selected and used by the listener to get relevant interpretation. Additionally, interpretation of some utterance depends on contextual assumptions that activate in the inference process. Wilson (2016) explained that in the interpretation process, the listener actively chooses the most relevant contextual information related to the concept of cognitive efficiency, that is a tendency of cognitive system of human to process information that gives the greatest cognitive impact with relatively minimal processing (Mazzone, 2021).

In a poetic expression such as "Wind" lyrics, the cognitive environment of the listener is dynamic because the listener has to navigate several meaning possibilities that appear from ambiguity or implied expression within the lyrics. Therefore, the proper selection of contextual assumptions by the listener can be understood as a form of cognitive efficiency in achieving the most relevant interpretation.

Explicature and Implicature in Relevance Theory

In Relevance Theory, understanding an utterance does not stop at semantically decoded meaning in linguistic form. Sperber and Wilson (1995) explain that essentially linguistic meaning only provides a logical form, that is semantic representation which yet forms a complete proposition. Wilson (2016) highlights that this logical form is not enough to determine what is actually communicated, because it still needs to be developed through contextual inference. Within this framework, what it is called as logical form can be understood as a result of decoded towards linguistic form before further contextual enrichment is carried out.

Within this interpretative process, Sperber and Wilson (1995) explain that the communicated meaning consists of two main components, that is explicature and implicature. Both are derived through the inference process, but at different levels of interpretations. Explicature refers to propositions that are explicitly communicated by an utterance after the linguistic form got enriched through the inference process. Thus, explicature is a result of interaction between linguistic decoding and inference.

Furthermore, implicature refers to additional assumptions that did not stated explicitly, but concluded by the listener based on the relation between explicature and available context (Sperber & Wilson, 1995). Wilson (2016) emphasizes the distinction between explicit and implicit is exhaustive, every communicated proposition is one of the categories. The difference is based on the level of its relevance with the linguistic form. Explicature developed from decoded logical form, while implicature obtained from further inference.

It is important to highlight that those components did not represented by order or linear. In Relevance Theory, the listener develops hypotheses about explicature, implicature, and contextual assumption at the same time through a process known as mutual parallel adjustment. With this process, every interpretation possibilities are adjusted simultaneously to achieve relevant understanding (Wilson, 2016).

The difference between logical form, explicature, and implicature gave analytical framework to identify how utterances can be understood in different levels. Within a text like a song lyric, some of them may only extend to literal or explicature level, on the other hand, some appear implicature through elaborate in a particular way.

Research Positioning

Despite the study about implied meaning in a song lyric has been conducted in several previous studies, in general, the approach used focused on identifying the meaning categories, such as implicature, presupposition, or denotative, connotative. Those approach has not yet positioned meaning development within one inference framework as formulated in Relevance Theory.

This study is conducted by mapping systemically between logical form, explicature, and implicature in every row of the lyrics. By using Relevance Theory, this study not only identifies implied meaning, but also explores how the meaning developed from linguistic form through contextual elaboration. This approach makes possible an analysis of distribution meaning within text thoroughly, and also provides an overview of parts of lyrics that require different level inference.

METHODOLOGY

This research employs a qualitative-interpretative approach, focusing on the depth of meaning-making processes rather than statistical generalization (Creswell & Poth, 2018). This method is particularly relevant for pragmatic inquiry, as it allows for an innovative exploration of cognitive-inferential mechanisms that are inherently non-numerical and context-dependent.

Research with qualitative-interpretative methods aim to give a systematic overview and thoroughness toward phenomenon (Cresswell, 2014). In this study, the phenomenon examined is meaning construction in song lyrics through three stages of interpretation, that is logical form, explicature, and implicature. In pragmatic terms, the ultimate goal of interpretation is to settle on the intended meaning given both the literal semantics of the utterances and the broader pragmatic context (Goodman & Frank, 2016), therefore, the analysis is conducted by examining how the encoded linguistic form semantically developed into a meaning that is understood by listener or reader.

This study, built upon Relevance Theory by Sperber and Wilson (1995) and further elaborated by Wilson and Sperber (2004) that see communication as an ostensive-inferential process. Accordingly, the descriptive qualitative method allows the researcher to systematically analyze how the meaning developed from logical form to explicature and resulting implicature from the entire song.

Data and Data Source

The data source comprises the full lyrical transcript of “Wind” by Akeboshi. These lyrics are treated as ostensive stimuli within a global communicative context. To ensure inclusive analysis, the study employs purposive sampling for the detailed discussion, selecting segments that represent the highest complexity of inferential patterns. The song lyrics are viewed as a form of utterance that can be examined pragmatically, because in Relevance Theory, every utterance is seen as a communication stimulus that can be processed through inference by the listener or reader (Sperber & Wilson, 1995). Each line of the lyrics is used as the unit of analysis to identify how the meaning developed from language form that is spoken to a meaning that can be understood. The entire lyrics would be analyzed systematically to mapping the meaning construction on every segment, considering in pragmatic terms that the interpretation of utterances involves inferences process rather than relying only on the literal meaning words (Bohn & Frank, 2025).

Analytical Framework

This study employs the Relevance Theory framework by Sperber and Wilson (1995). In this theory, communication is understood as an ostensive-inferential process, that is the process in which the speaker provides a linguistic stimulus and the listener interprets the meaning through inference. Therefore, the analysis in this research focuses on how a meaning developed from a language form that spoken toward an understood meaning.

The analytical framework follows the Relevance-Theoretic Procedure, involving three integrated stages:

- 1) Logical Form Decoding (Literal): Logical form is a meaning that can be obtained directly from the result of decoding language semantically. At this stage, the analysis focuses on the basic meaning of the word and sentence before linked to the context.
- 2) Saturating Truth Conditional Context (Explicature): The meaning that is already enriched through context and the inference process which forms a complete proposition.
- 3) Deriving Contextual Implications (Implicature): An additional meaning that was not stated explicitly, but is inferred by the listener based on the relation between the utterance and the available context (Sperber & Wilson, 1995). In this study, implicature is also classified based on strength level of inferences, in terms of how big the processing effort and cognitive effect that results in the interpretation process.

Through these three stages, the research would map on how each line of lyrics moving from logical form toward a more implicit meaning, thus can be seen the pattern of meaning construction from the entire song. A unique feature of this study is the classification of implicatures based on inferential strength (strong vs weak), which serves as a metric for the listener’s cognitive processing effort.

Data Analysis Procedure

The analysis process is conducted step by step. First, the whole lyrics would be segmented line by line to make it easier to identify the meaning for each utterance unit. Then each line would be analyzed through three stages, that is identify logical form, explicature development, and implicature determine based on principle of relevance (Sperber & Wilson, 1995)

The results of the analysis then are mapped in the table to classify each line into categories: (1) only logical form, (2) develops into explicature, (3) contain implicature. For every line that contains implicature, the levels are distinguished by the strength of the inference, classified into strong, moderate, or weak. This classify based on how further logical form need to developed through context, and the balance between processing effort and cognitive effect as it is explained in Relevance Theory (Wilson & Sperber, 2004)

Despite the whole lyrics systematically analyzed, the further discussion is limited to several lines that represent the dominant inferential pattern. This procedure is conducted to show the mechanism of meaning construction clearly without repeating the pattern of analysis that is similar in each line.

DISCUSSION

The initial findings show how each line of the lyrics developed through three stages of meaning construction, which is logical form, explicature, and implicature. The results of the analysis indicate that the interpretation process did not stop on literal meaning, but it is consistently developing toward deeper inferential meaning. Besides, the findings found there are various implicature levels, which are strong level, moderate level, and weak level that are determined based on the requirements of context enrichment and cognitive effort in processing the meaning. These findings are systematically presented in Table 1. Findings, which present the distribution and classification of meaning construction on every lyric that has been analyzed.

Table 1. Findings

Name	Lyrics	Logical Form	Explicature	Implicature	Inference Note
Data 1	Cultivate your hunger before you idealize	To grow hunger before idealize something.	"Hunger" is understood as a strong ambition.	Idealism without ambition is just a dream.	Strong implicature - need metaphorical interpretation in the word "hunger" to make the meaning relevance.
Data 2	Motivate your anger to make them all realize	To motivate your anger so they will realize,	"Anger" is understood as source of energy; "them" refer to someone that needed reminded.	Anger can be a power to proof yourself.	Strong implicature - need to shift the emotion in the word "anger" from negative to something motivate
Data 3	Climbing the mountain, never coming down	Someone climbing the mountain and never coming back.	"Mountain" is understood as a purposes and never coming down shows determination.	There is a will to always move forward and will not be the same as before.	Moderate implicature - can be understood as literal, but the metaphorical give strong relevance.
Data 4	Break into the contents, never falling down	Someone entered into contents and never falling down.	"Contents" is understood as deepest part of something; "never falling down" shows the skill to survive.	There is a push to reach the goal or understanding the truth and never give when striving for it.	Strong implicature - logical form not enough to determine the meaning, need significance inference to be relevance

Name	Lyrics	Logical Form	Explicature	Implicature	Inference Note
Data 5	My knee is still shaking like I was twelve	His knee still shaking like when he was twelve	This expression is understood as comparison between recent condition with childhood; "shaking" shows nervous feeling, lack of confident.	The speaker feels that he still has some fear or doubt like when he still a child.	Moderate implicature - the logical form can be determine directly, but there are emotional interpretation that need enrichment context.
Data 6	Sneaking out the classroom by the back door	Someone sneaking out the classroom by the back door.	This act is understood as escape from certain situation.	The speaker portray of children's mischief, that maybe it is part of someone experience.	Weak implicature - the logical form is obvious, the implied meaning only a nuance about childhood
Data 7	A man railed at me twice, though, but I didn't care	A man railed at the speaker twice but he did not care.	"Railed at" is understood as scold harshly; the speaker stated that he didn't care even got scold even twice.	This line portray apathy behavior, probably related to someone childhood whom has stubborn behavior	Moderate implicature - The logical form is clear, but still need contextual enrichment to interpret about the behavior.
Data 8	Waiting is wasting for people like me	Waiting is wasting time for the speaker.	The speaker stated that "waiting" is an act that did not productive or harmful to himself.	This line can be interpreted as not patience behavior or the urge to act fast. The speaker may see himself as person that did not suit with passive or waiting behavior.	Moderate implicature - The logical form is clear, but still need contextual enrichment to interpret about the character.
Data 9	Don't try to live so wise (5x)	Don't try to look wise	"Live so wise" is understood as an attitude that pretending to be wise or acting overly wise.	This line can be interpreted as a persuasive from the speaker to not overly restrict with yourself.	Moderate implicature - the logical form is obvious, but the phrase "live so wise" need a meaning adjustment so it can be relevance with the context.
Data 10	Don't cry 'cause it's alright (5x)	Someone is asked to not cry cause everything is alright	The speaker try to calm someone or maybe himself with saying that the situation is not bad.	This line can be understood as an effort to emotional strengthening.	Weak implicature - the logical form is clear enough and can be directly understood.

Name	Lyrics	Logical Form	Explicature	Implicature	Inference Note
Data 11	Don't dry with fakes or fears (5x)	Someone is asked to not dry with fakes or fears	"Dry" is not meant to be taken literally, but rather as a feels of lost spirit or feeling; "fakes" is understood as a lack of authenticity; "fears" as a feeling that stand in the way.	This line can be interpreted as an encouragement to not let yourself being empty or lose yourself.	Strong implicature - phrase "dry with fake or fears" is not clearly enough in logical form and need meaning enrichment and concept adjustment to be relevance.
Data 12	Cause you will hate yourself in the end (9x)	In the end you will hate yourself.	the speaker stated that if someone to behave in certain way (like in previous line), that will lead into regret or hate toward yourself.	This line can be understood as a warning that the choice did not authenticity or full of fears will lead to consequence in the future.	Moderate implicature - the logical form is clear enough and didn't need some complex metaphorical; the implied meaning appear from the causality effect with previous lines.
Data 13	You say "Dreams, are dreams"	Someone said dream is just a dream	The utterance can be understood as a statement that dream doesn't have a reality didn't have to take it serious.	This line can be interpreted as an underestimate behavior.	Moderate implicature - the logical form is obvious, but the interpretation of the utterance as conveying doubt emerges from the dialog context and the relationship between the speakers.
Data 14	I ain't gonna play the fool anymore	he decide to not play fool anymore	"Play the fool" is understood as behave let one self be taken advantage of; the speaker stated that he won't let that happen again.	This line can be interpreted as a statement of change in attitude.	Moderate implicature - need a bit of meaning enrichment to interpret "play the fool".
Data 15	You say "'Cause I've still got my soul"	Someone said that he still got his soul.	"Got my soul" is not meant to taken literally, but rather as possessing integrity, or a personal identity.	This line can be interpreted as self-defense or validating that despite having trouble, someone still hold on to themselves.	Moderate implicature - the logical form is clear, but the concept of "soul" need a bit meaning adjustment to be relevance with context.
Data 16	Take your time, baby, your blood	Someone told to not rush because the blood need slowing down.	"Your blood need slowing down" is understood as emotional state or too overeager, or angry; the	This line can be interpreted as invitation to not behave impulsive	Moderate implicature - The expression about blood that need slowing down need

Name	Lyrics	Logical Form	Explicature	Implicature	Inference Note
	need slowing down		speaker ask that person to relax.	and control yourself before doing something.	meaning enrichment metaphorical.
Data 17	Breach yourself to reach yourself before you gloom	Someone told to breakthrough yourself before you gloom	"Breach yourself" is understood as break through himself or comfort zone; "reach yourself" as an achieve of self-potential; "before you gloom" as trapped in sadness and despair.	This line interpreted as a call to know and break through your limit before trapped in negative emotion.	Strong implicature - the structure and diction is not clear literally and need conceptual enrichment and metaphorical interpretation.
Data 18	Reflection of fear make shadows of nothing	Reflection of fear resulting shadow of nothing.	"Reflection of fear" is understood as a thinking or fear; "shadows of nothing" as a shadow or portrayal of threat that did not real	This line interpreted as a statement of feeling of fear often create a problem or threat that did not really exist.	Strong implicature - relation between "fear", "reflection" and "shadows of nothing" that metaphorical and need meaning enrichment to be relevance in conceptual.
Data 19	You still are blind if you see a winding road	Someone still are blind if he see a winding road.	"Blind" is not taken literally, but rather as incapable of understand or seeing clearly; "winding road" is understood as a road winding and not straight.	This line can be interpreted as statement that someone is considered not capable to understand circumstances if he see life or journey as something complicated or winding.	Strong implicature - There are use of metaphorical and need meaning enrichment to be relevance with the context.
Data 20	Cause there's always a straight way to the point you see	There is a straight way to the point that someone see.	"Straight way" is understood as a straightforward way; "the point you see" as the purpose that can be seen.	This line can be interpreted as a faith that every goal actually have a clear straightforward way and the concept of complicated is just a perception.	Moderate implicature - the logical form can be understood directly, but "straight way" and "point" need a context enrichment to be completely relevance.

The Pattern and Role of Meaning Construction in The Song

The distribution pattern shows that the entire unit in the song developed to an implicature stage, with no one stopping at logical form. Moderate implicature dominating with a total of 11 findings were identified (55%), followed by strong implicature with a total of 7 findings (35%) that evenly distributed, and with only a few of weak implicature with 2 findings (10%), this shows that the meaning of the song is constructed through the inference process but still within the hearer cognitive reach. The literal playing part to the first point as logical form, then explicature clarify the proposition through context enrichment, while implicature construct a deeper reflective meaning (Sperber & Wilson, 1995). Through the interaction of these three stages, it is shows that the meaning of the song is constructed step by step through a balance between processing effort and cognitive effect (Wilson & Sperber, 2004), as the result, the hearer not only receives the explicit information, but also is involved in the interpretation process.

Difference Levels of Inferences

To show the difference of inferences levels, this representation unit is explained as follows:

- 1) Strong implicature: Data 17 - "Breach yourself to reach yourself before you gloom." → The meaning is not transparent at the logical form level and requires conceptual adjustment with context enrichment to get the relevance.
- 2) Moderate implicature: Data 8 - "Waiting is wasting for people like me." → The logical form is relatively easy to understand, but still need context enrichment to get a more reflective interpretation.
- 3) Weak implicature: Data 10 - "Don' t cry 'cause it' s alright." → The message conveyed directly and didn' t need high inferential. Therefore, this line functions to maintain emotional coherence.

This analysis demonstrates that the difference of implicature levels lies in the effort of the process and the requirement of context enrichment to get the relevant meaning.

Pragmatic Innovation in Decoding Resilience

Several lines that contain strong implicature demonstrate how metaphorical uses as a linguistic strategy to convey a more reflective meaning.

- 1) Data 1 - "Cultivate your hunger before you idealize"
The metaphor of "hunger" not meant to be taken literally, but it needs meaning enrichment through inference refers to the urges of ambition. This shows that the use of metaphor language as a pragmatic strategy to convey motivational messages in depth.
- 2) Data 17 - "Breach yourself to reach yourself before you gloom"
The structure and the lexical choice are not literally transparent, as a result it needs conceptual adjustment and context enrichment. The inferential process requires the listener's cognitive involvement to understand the reflective meaning that has been conveyed.

Both example demonstrate the metaphorical uses as a strong implicature can be seen as an innovative form of pragmatic in conveying messages. The listener not only receive the meaning in explicit way, but also builds understanding through an inferential process.

Emotional Sustainability

Besides demonstrating variation of inference levels, some of the lyrics from this song show how the emotional messages constructed psychological stability of the listener. In this context, these lyrics act as artistic expression, but also as a pragmatic stimulus that encourages emotional resilience through meaning interpretation with different levels of complexity.

- 1) Data 10 - "Don't cry 'cause it's alright"
This line has weak implicature because of the directive meaning and is easy to understand. Despite that, the function as an emotional stimulus needs to be easier to understand and defend the emotional coherence.
- 2) Data 11 - "Don't dry with fakes or fears"

This expression contains strong implication because it needs a meaning adjustment in metaphorical. “Dry” not only understood physically, but as loss of spirit or self-authenticity because of fakes and fears.

Both lines show how a song's lyrics can function as a pragmatic stimulus that enhances the emotional resilience by the listener.

The results of these studies indicates that moderate implicature domination reflects the balance between depth of meaning and ease of processing within the song lyrics. From the Relevance Theory perspective, this is showing that the utterance from “Wind” song can give cognitive effect significantly without requiring excessive processing effort. Therefore, the listener could involve in the inference process to construct the meaning. This finding is in line with the perspective that the utterance understanding not only depends on linguistic meaning, but also to the inference process that involves context and assumption which is possessed by the listener (Bohn & Frank, 2025).

Furthermore, these studies show that meaning construction within a song lyric is a process that works dynamically and is not linear. The process involved the interaction between logical form, explicature, and implicature at the same time. Through the systematic mapping toward those three stages, this studies not merely identified type of meaning that appears, but also explains how meaning develop from linguistic form toward in depth interpretation.

In conclusion, the meaning construction in “Wind” represents an innovative pragmatic strategy to bridge the gap between abstract emotional struggles and concrete linguistic forms. This process fosters a sustainable understanding of self-identity, proving that even in popular media, complex inferential navigation is essential for communicating human resilience in the face of global uncertainties.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This study successfully identifies the interplay between logical form (literal), explicature, and implicature in Akeboshi's “Wind”. The analysis reveals a significant linguistic phenomenon: none of the lyrical units stop at the stage of semantic decoding; instead, they all develop into complex implicature stages. The distribution is dominated by moderate implicatures (55%), followed by strong (35%), and weak (10%) inferences. This pattern indicates that while the song demands an active inference process, it remains within the cognitive reach of a global audience.

Furthermore, the three stages of meaning construction demonstrate a progressive interaction where the logical form provides the logical framework, the explicature saturates the proposition, and the implicature derives deep reflective insights. This process exemplifies an innovative cognitive navigation, proving that lyrical communication is an ostensive-inferential act that fosters inclusive understanding of universal themes such as resilience and identity. In the context of global challenges, this study confirms that pragmatic interpretation is essential for sustaining meaningful communication in a diverse, cross-cultural environment.

Based on the result of this study, it is recommended for the further research to widen the object of the research in song or other text to examine the pattern distribution of implicature with similar tendency. Additionally, future research may also explore other aspect within Relevance Theory, such as cognitive environment, or processing effort in greater depth to give a more understanding and comprehensive toward meaning construction within song lyrics or other text.

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