

YOU'LL NEVER WALK ALONE SONG:

READER RESPONSE ANALYSIS

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirement for Gaining The
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FINALPROJECT STATEMENTS

I testify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am fully responsible for all the contents in this thesis. The researcher's opinion or finding or others included in the thesis are cited or quoted in accordance with the ethical standards.

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YOU'LL NEVER WALK ALONE SONG: READER RESPONSE

ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Every individual is unique. From the way they look to how they think, behave, speak, response and act. They all do it differently. This means that every personality represents an individual, which is inherent in the individual's personality itself. So that some individuals may not have the exact same personality. The main topic of this research is about how *You'll Never Walk Alone Song* affects the supporters in relation to fanaticism. This research applies the theory of Wolfgang Iser that is reader response, the theory aims to know the interaction between text, reader, and responses in reading process by using phenomenology approach and phenomenology paradigm. This research is qualitative research. Definitely, this research applies an interview system and takes respondents to analyze the responses which produced by the song. The researcher chooses three respondents from various life backgrounds, especially; education level, gender and experience background. It is supposed to produce a various response from each RESPONDENT 1. The theory covers the interplay among the readers, the issue, and the responses which are substantially according to the readers' background. However, respondents have their own perspectives and opinions obviously and it does not mean that their responses can represent other people with same major. To conclude, every respondent as the reader of the text or song has a different perspective on the impact of the song. Substantively, the perspectives are influenced by the readers' background that comes from different level education, gender and experience. The influential aspect can be seen from some fanaticism terms which function as the supporting argument for the perspectives.

Keywords: *Fanaticism, Reader Response, Paradigm, Respondent, Qualitative, Level Education, Gender, Experience Background*

YOU'LL NEVER WALK ALONE SONG: READER RESPONSE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRAK

Pendukung Liverpool memiliki lagu kebangsaan, dengan menyanyikannya adalah sebagai simbol kecintaan, dukungan, eksistensi dan kefanatikan terhadap klub sepak bola tercinta mereka yaitu Liverpool Fc. Lagu kebangsaan tersebut berjudul *You'll Never Walk Alone*. Topik utama dari penelitian ini adalah tentang bagaimana lagu *You'll Never Walk Alone* mempengaruhi para supporter dalam hubungan dengan fanatisme. Penelitian ini menganalisa bagaimana lagu *You'll Never Walk Alone* memberikan dampak kepada suporter dan menghubungkan masalah ini dengan isu fanatisme. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori wolfgang iser yaitu reader response, teori ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui interaksi antara teks, pembaca, dan tanggapan dalam proses membaca dengan menggunakan pendekatan fenomenologi dan paradigma fenomenologi. Selanjutnya, penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Tentunya penelitian ini menggunakan sistem interview dengan menggunakan responden untuk menganalisa respon-respon yang ditimbulkan oleh lagu tersebut. Para responden diambil dari berbagai macam latar belakang, yaitu: level pendidikan, gender dan latar belakang pengalaman. Teori ini mencakup interaksi antara pembaca, masalah, dan tanggapan yang secara substansial sesuai dengan latar belakang pembaca. hal ini bertujuan agar respon yang didapat akan berbeda-beda, karena jelas latar belakang akan mempengaruhi jawaban setiap responden. responden mempunyai perspektif dan pendapat mereka sendiri. Akan tetapi, bukan berarti tanggapan mereka bisa mewakili orang lain dengan jurusan atau bidang yang sama. Kesimpulannya, responden sebagai pembaca teks atau lagu memiliki perspektif yang berbeda tentang dampak dari lagu tersebut. Secara substantif, perspektif dipengaruhi oleh latar belakang pembaca yang berasal dari tingkat pendidikan, jenis kelamin dan pengalaman yang berbeda. Aspek yang berpengaruh dapat dilihat dari beberapa istilah fanatisme yang berfungsi sebagai argumen pendukung perspektif.

Kata Kunci: *Fanatisme, Respon Pembaca, Paradigma, Responden, Kualitatif, Level Pendidikan, Gender, Latar Pengalaman*

MOTTO

“ENJOY EVERY MOMENT”



STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
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DEDICATION

This Graduation Paper I dedicate to:

My all teachers and lectures

My beloved little brother

My beloved parent

To the member of “PAGUYUBAN PAPRINGAN SEJAHTERA”



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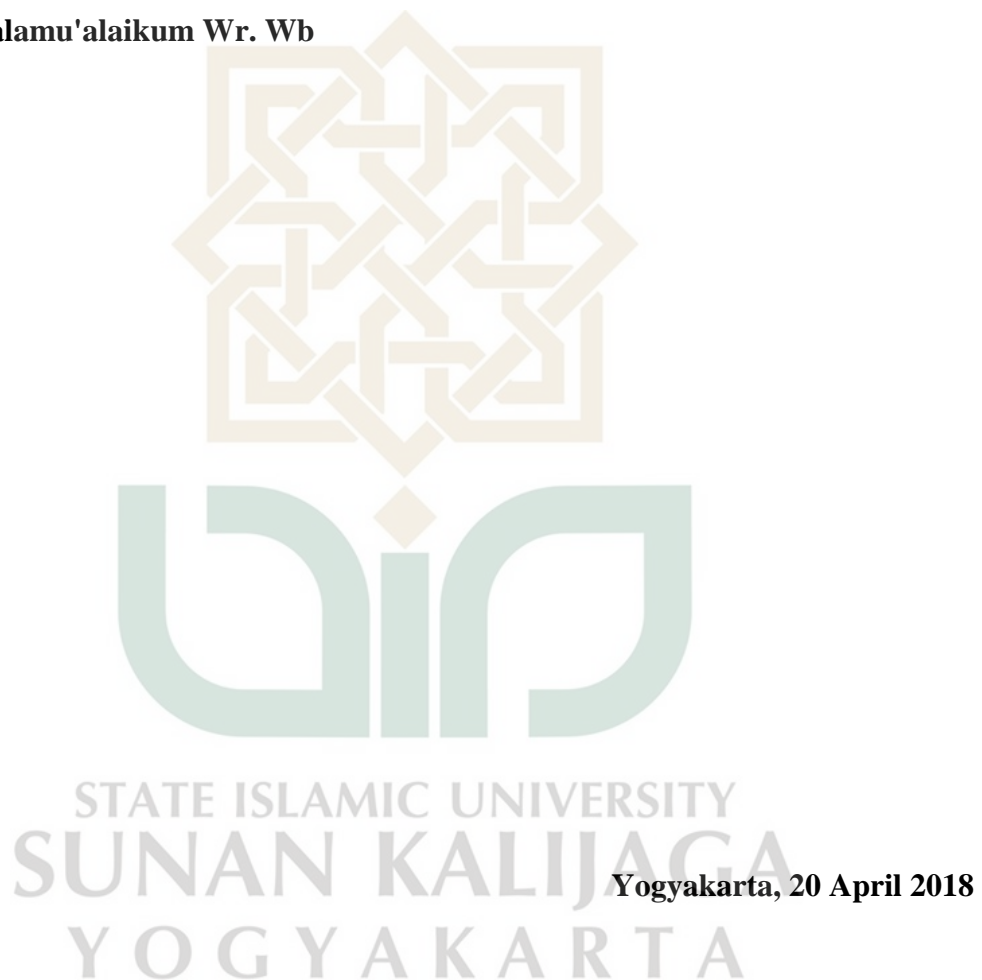
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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

EL: English Literature student

FL: Female Literature student

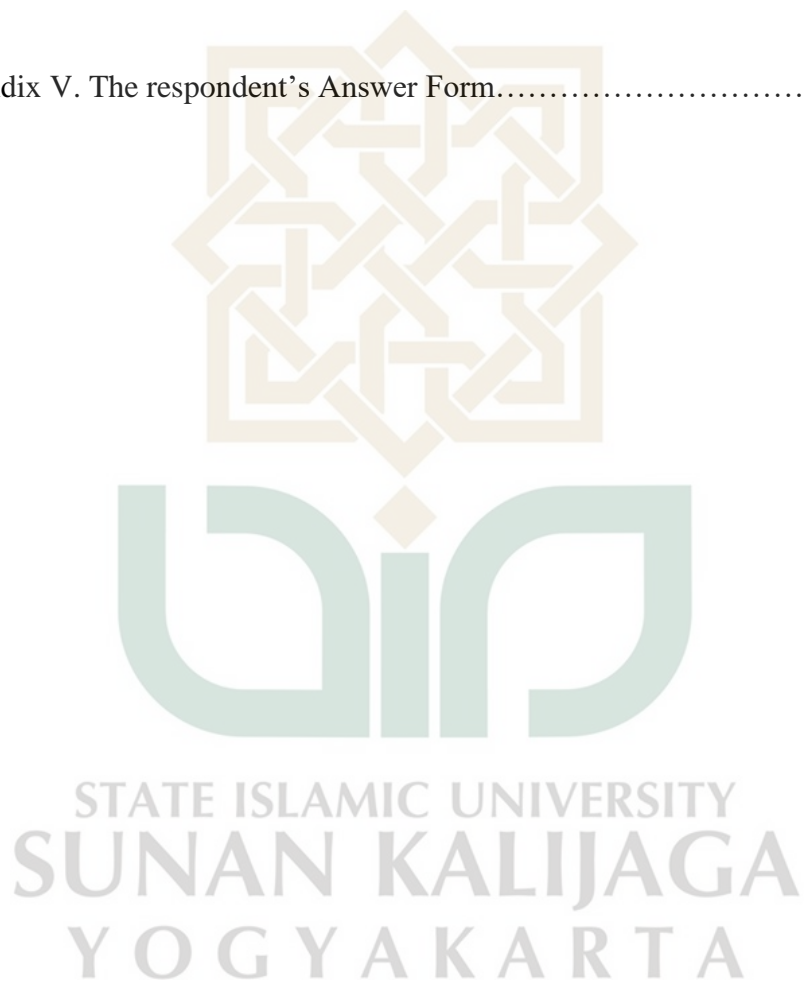
FM: Female Member

MM: Male Member



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Literature is a human made, a result of thought or imagination that is written or spoken, later it transforms into a literary work such as novels, prose, poetry, film and drama. Learning literature is important for human life because studying literature is studying life. According to Pickering, James H & Hoeper, Jeffrey D (1981:307), that the creation of literature is a uniquely human activity, born of man's timeless desire to understand, express, and finally share experiences. Therefore, literary works are close to life, literary work expresses many aspects of life. According to Abrams (2009: 212) human beings as an integral part of a social organization, are regarded as the primary subject matter of the major form of literature. In other words, literature always involves every aspects of life, such as on the social, moral, psychology and religion.

In other words, literature can also influence someone's life with beautiful and powerful words that exist in literary work. The situation which is presented in literary works will bring our imagination to it, surely our thought will be more creative. Finally, we can also understand author's purpose. According to E.M. Forster, what is wonderful about great literature is that it transforms the man who reads it towards the condition of the man who made. (Lombardi, Esther. *Literature Quotes and Sayings*. \. 16 April 2017. Accessed on 13 Nov. 2017).

Poetry is also a part of the literary works, poem is the result of poet's imagination of human life which uses a beautiful and high level language. Sometimes, although the language of poem is difficult to understand but it is the privilege of poetry rather than prose, novels and film. Those make poem become more interesting tough. Poem is like a desert which includes clear water inside. If we dig it deeper we can find more joy, satisfaction, beauty and many more, and at last, we can find what is stored in the poem. According to Matthew Arnold and T.S. Elliot (1966: 10) have repeatedly pointed out, we arrive at a greater understanding of people and of our society by arriving at an understanding of poetry; there is indeed a relationship between "the literature we read and the life we lead".

Song lyrics also can be equated with the poem. It is because song lyrics also using literary devices like in a poem commonly, such as alliteration, assonance, consonance, repetition and rhyme which is usually exists in a poem. The song is also a work of imagination, it is an expression of someone about something which is felt, heard, seen and experienced before. After that, the songwriter writes all the lyrics. In expressing their experiences, songwriters also use literary devices in their work to create attraction and uniqueness of song lyrics. According to Abrams (2009: 179) state that a lyric is any fairly short poem, uttered by a single speaker, who expresses a state of mind or a process of perception, thought and feeling. Furthermore, lyric is a type of poetry in which the "voice" of the poem (not necessarily that of the poet) records a specific feeling or attitude. Certainly, a song accompanied with a tone or music. According to (Quinn, 2006: 248) the lyric was designed for musical accompaniment and also According to Cuddon (2013: 411),

the Greeks defined a lyric as a song to be sung to the accompaniment of a Lyre (*Lyra*) Song itself is a term for a type of lyric poem, not necessarily designed to be set to music. In those sense it serves as a synonym for a lyric poem (Quinn, 2006: 393).

The song lyrics that is analyzed in this research is *You 'll Never Walk Alone* song or also known as *YNWA* song, this song is a song of pride of Liverpool Fc supporters, *You 'll Never Walk Alone* song becomes their anthem. Liverpool supporters sing *You 'll Never Walk Alone* firstly before kick off the match and in injury time. *You 'll Never Walk Alone* was first played on a stage musical called "Carousel" On Broadway United States in 1945. In the musical drama composed by Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II in 1945, *You 'll Never Walk Alone* became Show Tunes like the other songs they created. *You 'll Never Walk Alone* song was also frequently sung when tragedies of death, disaster, sadness. Manchester united fans ever used the song *You 'll Never Walk Alone* at the tragedy of Munich, 1958. Somehow, United fans only sing to honor and appreciate the victims, such as most groups or organizations also use *You 'll Never Walk Alone* to social problems, not making it as a slogan or a hymn or an anthem club. Then, Group Band from Liverpool city named "Gerry and the Pacemaker" rearranged *You 'll Never Walk Alone* song and making it Top Hits in the UK and Europe also beats song "I Want To Hold Your Hand" by The Beatles (Ramadhan. *Sejarah lagu You 'll Never Walk Alone*. <http://www.indosport.com/sepakbola/20160331/sejarah-dibalik-lagu-kebesaran-Liverpool-youll-never-walk-alone/>).

The first time “*You’ll Never Walk Alone*” song became Liverpool anthem was when Gerry Marsden dedicated this song to Bill Shankly. It because of Bill Shankly was a friend of Garry Marsden who was a Group leader *Gerry and the Pacemaker*. He was also amazed how to see Shankly’s succes in Liverpool Fc. Bill Shankly was one of the best managers of Liverpool Fc because when he came in 1959, he has made a strong foundation for Liverpool Fc during the decade of the 70’s up to 90’s. (Left Kop. *You’ll Never Walk Alone: Lyrics and History*, KopLeft. <http://www.kopleft.com/youll-never-walk-alone-lyrics-and-history>).

Finally, *You’ll Never Walk Alone* as an anthem and a symbol for Liverpool fans to show loyalty, fanaticism and support to the club even players in the field, without insulting or blaming them when they lose, but they always sing *You’ll Never Walk Alone* song. In 1965, Liverpool supporters show called "The Kop" was the first time *You’ll Never Walk Alone* echoed at Anfield and this was the first time *You’ll Never Walk Alone* song sung at Anfield Stadium, fans sung together until this moment.

English Premier League is the highest caste football league in England. In this competition, there are 20 teams that will compete for the title. It consists of 11 men who will compete for the starting and there are usually six players who become substitute. In every season, there are always 3 teams which relegated and 3 teams which promoted from the second caste to compete in English Premier League. Based on jurnalisbola.com, “The English league is one of the most popular football leagues in the world. The English League Competition is also the oldest league in

football compared to other leagues, since it started in 1888. Currently the main caste competition in the UK is the Premier League, a new league format that began in 1992. Previously, the top competition in England was Football League First Division or Main Division. English League also has a long history of formation from the beginning of the early era in the 19th century, then entered the era of World War II to the era of a more modern Premier League.”

Nowadays, English Premier League has grown to become the world's most popular league and is the most watched league in the world. With broadcasting rights and great profits, the club's English club also dominated the list of the richest clubs in the world (Zakky Mokhammad. *Sejarah Liga Inggris dari Awal Dibentuk Sampai Era Premier League*. <https://www.jurnalisbola.com/sejarah-liga-inggris/>). From 20 teams, there is Liverpool Fc's name. Liverpool Fc is one of the best English clubs which is located in Liverpool city along with Everton Fc. They were existed in 15 march, 1892. Liverpool Fc becomes one of the strongest and biggest teams in the world, with winning the trophies as follows;

Liverpool F.C. honours		
Honour	No.	Years
Football League First Division	18	1900-01, 1906-06, 1921-22, 1922-23, 1946-47, 1963-64, 1965-66, 1972-73, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90
Football League Second Division	4	1893-94, 1895-96, 1904-05, 1961-62
Lancashire League	1	1892-93
FA Cup	7	1965, 1974, 1996, 1999, 1992, 2001, 2006
League Cup	8	1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1995, 2001, 2003, 2012
FA Community/Charity Shield	15	1964*, 1965*, 1966, 1974, 1976, 1977*, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1986*, 1988, 1989, 1990*, 2001, 2006 (* shared)
Sheriff of London Charity Shield	1	1906
Football League Super Cup	1	1985-86
European Cup/UEFA Champions League	5	1977, 1978, 1981, 1984, 2005
UEFA Cup	3	1973, 1976, 2001
UEFA Super Cup	3	1977, 2001, 2005

Picture 1: the list of Liverpool trophy

Liverpool has more than 600 million supporters worldwide, each country has its own community. In Indonesia, Liverpool Fc fans community is called

Bigreds Indonesia. While in Liverpool city itself, there are names such as *Liverpudlian* and *The Kops*. Liverpool supporters have an anthem song to their club that is *YOU 'll Never Walk Alone*, they always sing it at the beginning before kickoff and in the end at injury time. Unfortunately, Liverpool never wins the league since it changed its name to English Premier League.

Regarding to these backgrounds, this research focuses to analyze how “*You’ll Never Walk Alone*” song lyrics affect Liverpool Fc supporters in relation to fanaticism.

Furthermore about fanaticism, Fanaticism is a very important phenomenon in modern culture, marketing, personal experience even in social society. The reason is because of the culture has an impact towards individuals and groups, which creates a belief and understanding of relationships, support, loyalty, devotion, love, and so forth. According to Chung, Beverland, Farrelly and Friends (2008: 333), “Fanaticism is defined as a devotion to an object, in which ‘devotion’ consists of passion, intimacy, and dedication. ‘Objects’ can refer to a brand, a product, a person (a celebrity), a group or community, a television show, or any other” Fanatics tend to insist on the ideas of those who consider themselves or their group right and ignore all facts or arguments that may be contrary to the mind or belief usually. In the other hand, fanaticism as a universal phenomenon that can manifest itself in almost every sphere of human activity. Although many expressions of fanaticism are negative and destructive, some can be almost neutral or even positive. The characteristics of the fanatic explain some factors that predispose people towards fanatical behavior. It also highlights some differences

between fundamentalism and fanaticism which can sometimes seem quite similar. Describing fanaticism in its multifaceted nature, fanaticism is a much wider phenomenon than sometimes thought. In simply understanding, fanaticism is a belief or behavior which involved an obsessive enthusiasm.

Besides, this research analyzes the fanaticism of football, it is how *You'll Never Walk Alone* song that gives an effect towards the supporters of Liverpool Fc. Based on Seregina, Koivisto, and Mattila (2011: 82-86), "Fanaticism is almost always seen and studied as a communal phenomenon (together), many fans show a very interesting view that they feel that having a community of fans will follow the changes and developments of their objects. Their research in order to know the Elements of the aspect that is present to some extent in all fanaticism".

Furthermore, the researcher analyzes a response between text and reader (supporter). In this research, Supporters become a reader, for getting a response from a literary work, the researcher uses questionnaire to analyze the response of reader because the reader's presence is very important in the reading process. According to Wolfgang Iser (1987:30), "Literary texts can only generate a response when it is read by the reader. Therefore, it is impossible to get a reader description without analyzing the process of the reading the text. In the other hand, reader will give many responses on the text in the reading process.

Certainly, every reader creates responses variously from the text. The result of response comes from their life's background such as their education level, experience, culture, age, gender, social and knowledge. Following the statements

above, the researcher chooses the reader as respondent for this research, the researcher chooses Indonesian supporter to answer the questionnaire. The reason why the researcher chooses Indonesian supporter as the respondent is because of Indonesian supporters is more fanatic than the supporters in Liverpool city itself. Most of Indonesian supporters are never watch the club in the stadium live but they have been become a supporter for many years and Indonesian supporters are watching the game in midnight often because the Indonesia's time zone is 7 hours apart from England's time zone.

Afterwards, the researcher expects that the respondents will answer clearly and functionally for the research. Due to their life's background that is very close to *You'll Never Walk Alone* song, so that the researcher think that the educational level, age, social, gender and experience will affect the answers or responses of reader (respondent). But, from all their background's level, the researcher only chooses educational level, gender and experience background. The researcher chooses four respondents. From their differences above, the researcher gets the differences of their thought, the researcher believes that it will develops some different answers from the questions. In this research, the researcher chooses all respondents from different academic background. First, the first respondent comes from English Literature student because the material of this research is the English version from *You'll Never Walk Alone* Song lyric. Definitely, he understands more than other respondent about English literature major. Therefore, the respondent represents the existence of the language. The next respondent comes also from English literature student, but one thing that makes her different from the first

respondent is she is a female. It is because gender issues very interesting in football, in fact football is a men sport. Gender's perspective will makes various answers or responses to the questionnaire surely. Third, the next respondent comes from accountancy student. She is a female. She is a member of *Bigreds* Indonesia. At last, The last respondent comes from a member of *Bigreds* Indonesia. Surely, experience background will foster a wide and different responses from other respondents. It is because, *Bigreds* Indonesia is the biggest Liverpool Fc fanpage in Indonesia, with his experiences, home-base, members, habits, socials and systems. The researcher certainly wants to find and analyze more deeply the answers. Afterwards, more discussion about the background explained in chapter three. Finally, even though it takes the data from some respondents from different backgrounds, it does not mean that their responses can represent other people with same major because it only takes their own opinions.

Besides, the researcher not only focuses to the reader responses on the text, but also analyzes the lyrics of *You'll Never Walk Alone* song intrinsically and extrinsically that can give an effect toward supporter in relation to fanaticism. Therefore, that is makes "*You'll Never Walk Alone*" song is so important to be analyzed further.

1.2 Research Question

According to the background of study, this research is intended to find the answer of the following question: “How can “*You ’ll Never Walk Alone*’ song affect Liverpool Fc supporters in relation to fanaticism?”

1.3 Objectives of study

This research aims to analyse *You ’ll Never Walk Alone* song lyrics intrinsically in order to know how it can be give a various effect toward Liverpool supporters. In addition, this research also uses a questionnaire in order to emphasize the analysis of research.

1.4 Significance of study

This research is expected to be useful in the following areas:

This research proves Reader Response theory can be used to reveal the effect of the lyrics of *You ’ll Never Walk Alone* song toward supporters, as this research applies Expressive approach which concern on finding the relation between the text and the reader. Specifically, the researcher hopes that this research can be one of the examples of the analysis of song, especially football club anthem. This research also can be useful as a reference for further research on other songs and other football clubs anthem, especially for students, faculty, and researchers. This research can involve them (especially for Liverpool fans) to read and find the meaning of a song rather than just listening to it. Then their affection, loyalty, fanaticism, support always flowing to Liverpool football club continuously.

1.5 Literary Review

The researcher also finds another research about *You'll Never Walk Alone* song by title *You'll Never Walk Alone* song The Use of Brand Equity Frameworks to Explore the Team Identification of the Satellite Supporter' by Anthony K.Kerr, submitted in fulfilment of the requirements of the degree of doctor of philosophy in the School of Leisure, sport and tourism, Faculty of business, University of Technology, Sydney. The researcher concludes the research discussed how sports marketers worldwide have adopted branding principles in order to maximize opportunities presented by increased globalization and advances in communications technology As a result, millions of supporters now follow the world's most famous sports teams and represent significant revenue for these brands. Then it identified existing research into brand equity and the sports environment. It raised the possibility that a relationship exists between brand equity and team identification and that brand equity frameworks could thus shed light on the team identification of satellite supporters. Furthermore sport marketers described the development of a mixed methods case study and why the English Premier League's team (Liverpool F.C.) was a suitable candidate. The research methodology was implemented and a sample of Reds fans, it is professional team sport, like other forms of popular culture has become a marketable commodity subject to the logic of the marketplace. This thesis has addressed this imbalance and reports the results of research on the team identification of satellite supporters.

The second, the researcher find similar theory about reader response by Wolfgang Iser entitled, *"Religious Readers' Perspectives On The Spiritual Instruction Issue In Elizabeth Gilbert's Eat, Pray, Love"* By Farihatul Qamariyah,

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for gaining the bachelor degree in English Literature, State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga. This research explains about the interaction among the text, the readers, and the responses in the reading process. The object of this research is *Eat, Pray, Love* written by Elizabeth Gilbert while the object is the spiritual instruction issue within the story. The main topic of the issue concerns with the main character named Liz who actualizes some spiritual instructions in her life. The researcher of this research applies a reader response theory by her about aesthetic response. It uses a phenomenology of reading which uses a phenomenological approach. In the formulation, the theory covers the interplay among the readers, the issue, and the responses which are substantially according to the readers' background. In terms of the background, the researcher only focuses on religious background which is considered having a tight relation with spirituality. Therefore, the research questions mainly want to find out the religious perspectives on the spiritual instructions in the novel and to analyze the influence of the readers' background on the responses.

Moreover, the researcher find also similar theory about reader response by Wolfgang Iser entitled, "Respondent's Perspectives Of Gregor Samsa's Identity In Kafka's *The Metamorphosis*" By Martias Mandika Putri, submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for gaining the bachelor degree in English Literature, State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga. This research aims to find out where the meaning of the literary works exactly comes from. Many assumptions say that usually the meaning of the works comes from the author intention or it brings by the work itself. In fact the meaning of the works comes from the interpretation of

the reader. In interpreting the works the reader produce different interpretation between one and other. The researcher chooses the novella *The Metamorphosis* by Franz Kafka and takes the issue of human identity within the novella to be analyzed. In this novella the main character, Gregor Samsa seems lose his identity because of the transformation. Gregor's transformation is a picture of the actual prison. How can people change into another creature and have limit movement however they can think freely. The researcher applies Wolfgang Iser's reader response theory because the researcher takes the data from the response of the readers and it uses phenomenology strategy of inquiry. The researcher categorizes the readers based on their different academic background. For getting some data, this research is a kind of field researches using an interview technique. In conclusion, every respondent has their own opinion and perspective about the human identity issue based on their different academic background.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

According to the researcher, theory is a definition or propositions that try to explain the systematic relations of a phenomenon. In the other hand theory also provides, explains and predicts a phenomenon. Finally theory helps our understanding about how a phenomenon can be happened and can be accepted. According to Cresswell (2009:51), a theory appears in a research study as an argument, a discussion, or a rationale, and it helps to explain (or predict) phenomenon that occur in the world.

As theory on this research, the researcher uses reader response by Wolfgang Iser, this theory states that the literary work has two poles, artistic pole and aesthetic pole. Artistic pole is authors side whereas aesthetic is a realization given by the reader toward the text. Actualization that occurs in the interaction between text (attention to technique of authors and the structures of language) and readers (reader's response in the reading process and the functions of language structures to the reader). Reader response theory regards literary works as a communication, because the aesthetic responses are analyzed in dialectical of text, reader and the relation between them (Wolfgang Iser, 1987:27-30). This theory gives attention to the relationship between text and the reader. In this connection, literary text gives an effect to the readers. This theory assumes that literary texts can only generate a response when it is read by the reader. Therefore, it is impossible to get a reader description without analyzing the process of reading the text, which allows reader to read the text in a certain way. Then, the reader has a very important role toward the text. In a literary work, there is a gap between text and reader. Therein, there is

an empty space which is then the reader filled it. Wolfgang Iser allows the reader to do something in the reading of a text or a literary work.

Moreover, this research is a qualitative research which uses phenomenological paradigm. The phenomenological term is often used as a perspective which stressed to the subjective experience of human, and how the human interpret their experience. In the other hand, Phenomenology is also used as a general assumption which refers to subjective experience from various types and subjects. The study of phenomenon was first found by Edmund Hursserl (1859-1938) a German philosopher, "There are several notions of phenomenology according to Hursserl such as: (a) subjective of phenomenological experience, (b) a study of consciousness from the main perspective of a person". It is understood that everyone will see different realities in different situations and different times. This research has phenomenological paradigm. Phenomenological paradigm is completely in opposite to structuralism. Phenomenological paradigm is an individualist whereas structuralism is generalist. It can be said that phenomenology is the opposite of structuralism, if structuralism sees something objectively while phenomenology is subjectively.

Afterwards, theory of reader response also has phenomenological approach. This is a reading process of literary text which will be focused on a phenomenology of reading by using a phenomenological approach in examining the research. The important concept of phenomenology of reading is wandering viewpoint. According to Iser (978: 118), "The wandering viewpoint is a means of describing the way in which the reader is present in the text. This presence is at a

point where memory and expectation converge, and the resultant dialectic movement brings about a continual modification of memory and an increasing complexity of expectation".

This concept illustrates that the reader's presence of a text plays an important role in creating a new perspective. It is made from the reader's memory and the reader's expectation. Therefore, the process can continue to produce some resultant modification from the reader's perspective.

Iser invented the theory for analyzing several literary works, especially fictional prose. The existence of literary texts after its creation can only be seen when read by the reader. This is why the reader has an important role in a text. Individual readers can produce the meaning of the text in response (Abrams, 2005: 299). According to Iser (1978:107), "the literary text is the work of a deliberate author, partially controlling the reader's response." It identifies that the reader should be part of the text's presence by being affiliated with the participant's process in the reading experience.

To control this wandering viewpoint, there is a limitation for the readers to affiliate to the process. The reader's position in the text is at the point of intersection between retention and pretension (Iser, 1978: 111). In addition, reader's retention means the memory, the idea, and the thought of readers, while reader's pretension is the reader's right and willingness to exist in the reading process. The reader's travelling through the book is a continuous process of adjustments. They have in their mind some expectations, based on their memory of characters and events, but these expectations and imaginations are continually modified, and these

memories are also transformed when they go through the whole text. What they get when they read is not something fixed and completely meaningful at every point, but only a series of continuously changing views.

In explanation, Iser maps out three domains: first, In his reader response theory, Iser maps out three variable: readers contribution to produce the potential meaning of the text, investigating the aesthetical object in the reading process to the readers, and the last, the readers are required to explore the communicatory structure of literature in examining the readers' condition, in term of background, to the text-reader interaction (as cited in Clarker, 1972:279). The substantial result for this exploration, the readers are not only able to produce the meaning of the text, but also affected by the interplay works in terms of how the text effects on its reader. In details, the first exploration of the readers 'understanding of the main issue, and the readers' opinion on some issues related to the issue. The second exploration is the construction of aesthetic object. It focuses on the exploration of the readers' new perspective to the issue, as the aesthetic responses, which explores the readers' faculties from the virtual background. The last exploration is the interplay aspect among the readers, the text, and the response as the influential movement in the reading process. In line with those explorations, according to Collins, the main focus on the phenomenological approach is centered at the virtual work which is the living phenomenon. It is created from two significant elements: the actual text and the readers' imagination (2009: 1) Iser adds that the readers' imagination plays an important work in the reading process. It also relates to the fact that the readers' faculty can be affected by the reality. To some extent, the virtual dimension between

the text and the readers produce a creative activity in the reading process. Iser conveys "The virtual dimension is not the text itself, nor is the imagination of the reader" (as cited in Clarker, 1972: 279).

Finally, based on the description above, the researcher not only focuses on the analysis of the intrinsic elements. How Liverpool Fc supporters reaction toward the text (*You'll Never Walk Alone* lyrics). The researcher will describe the intrinsic and extrinsic elements which are found in the song lyrics. The text consists of letters, syllables, words, phrases even the tone which are contained in each stanza of the song lyric. After knowing the intrinsic and extrinsic elements, the analysis continues into interpretation of them. The interpretations will be concluded to know how Liverpool Fc supporter interpret "*You'll Never Walk Alone* song lyrics" and how the song gives an effect toward them.

1.7 Method of Research

1.7.1 Type of Research

The type of this research is qualitative research design. Qualitative research design means the researcher explore the social or human problem of individuals or groups (Cresswell, 2009: 1). This research uses ethnography as the strategy of inquiry. Ethnographic is a part of qualitative research. Ethnographic defines as describing, analyzing, and interpreting a culture-sharing group's shared patterns of behavior, beliefs, and language that develop over time (Cresswell, 2012: 462). Ethnography is the study of social interactions, behaviors, and perceptions that occur within groups, teams, organizations and communities. Ethnography is

one of many approaches in Qualitative Research. In Greek terms, “Ethnos” means society, race or a cultural group, and “Graphy” means describing. So that ethnography is a science that explains the way of human life. As a model, of course ethnography has its own characteristics and steps. The step in question is as suggested by Spradley, in *Ethnography method book*, as follows: First, establish informant. Second, interview the informant used a questionnaire. The questionnaire should be related to behavior, action and language. Third, make an ethnographic note. Notes can be a short report, extended reports, journals and analysis or interpretation which should be provided. Fourth, ask the informant used a structured question and the last is doing an ethnographic interview analysis. In this research, word “informant” above as the RESPONDENT 1.

The researcher uses Ethnography because of this research provides a descriptive analysis of data for variables in this analysis, which includes describing the texts based on the intrinsic and extrinsic element (relation between *You ’ll Never Walk Alone* lyrics with Liverpool Fc supporters) of the song lyric and also about a behavior, language and action of community. Then, the researcher makes some questionnaires to understand and analyze How “*You ’ll Never Walk Alone*’ song which affect Liverpool Fc supporters.

1.7.2. Data Sources

The researcher has two kinds of data, main data and supporting data. The main data in this research is taken from *You ’ll Never Walk Alone* song lyrics. The song lyric is a Liverpool Fc anthem which rearranged by Garry and The Pacemaker.

The data consist of stanzas in the song lyric, the lines in each stanza, the phrases in each line, the words in each line, and the syllables in each word. Then, the secondary data will be supported by some questionnaires which uses ethnography approach. The data source comes from the respondents who will answer the questions in the questionnaire. The respondents are Liverpool Fc supporters. The main data in this research are the responses from the respondents about the issue “How “*You’ll Never Walk Alone*’ song affects them.” This research also has the additional data which comes from other books and journals that relate to the topic and this research.

1.7.3. Data Collection Technique

To collect the data, the researcher uses two techniques, the first is documentation technique and the second is taking an interview technique. According to Creswell (1994: 149), “data collection procedures in qualitative research involve four basic types: observations, interviews, questionnaire, and documents’. This research uses a type of documents. To collect the data, the researcher finds the main data of this research is the lyrics of the song. The researcher listens to the song and read the lyrics repeatedly to get the information which relates to the topics. In addition, the researcher reads about the history of the song, song lyric record, the text which consists of lines, the lines which consist of the diction, the diction which consist of words, the words which consist of morphemes.

Next, the second technique is taking an interview, According to Creswell (2009: 139), “there are four kind of interview in the qualitative research: face to face or one on one or person interview, telephone interview, groups interview which means the researcher interviews the participants, and the last is E-mail internet interview’. In this research, the researcher applies person interview and E-mail internet interview.

To collect the data, the researcher uses technique of interview. In the qualitative method, there are three kinds of interview section; structured interview, semi-structure interview, unstructured interview (Sugiono, 2009: 233). In this case, this research uses structured interview which means the researcher firstly has well preparation before doing this research. This technique becomes the interaction and communication process among the interviewer, respondent and the issue (Singarimbun as cited in Moelmilabib1997: 87). This research uses interview technique since four respondents of this research choose to have an oral interview and a written interview. In the instrument used, oral interview section uses a correspondence. The researcher takes four respondents to fill the questionnaire, they are definitely all Indonesian supporters. First, the researcher arranges the questionnaire. Second, the researcher chooses the respondents. Third, the researcher gives the questionnaire to the respondents in order to prepare the answers. Fourth, the researcher makes an interview with the respondents or sending the questionnaire through E-mail. The last, the researcher makes the transcription of it.

1.7.4. Data Analysis Technique

The researcher uses qualitative method. In other words, the researcher uses ethnography method as method of analyzing data in this research. Ethnography research included in qualitative research methods. Ethnographic is a method to describe, analyze, and interpret culture-sharing group's shared patterns of behavior, beliefs, and language that develop over time'. (Creswell, 2012:462) The questionnaire uses ethnography approach, it is because the questionnaire consists of analysis of community and individual behavior, language and action in order to dig more deeply the issue

1.8 Paper Organization

This paper is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is the introduction of the paper including the background of study, problem statements, literary review, research question, objectives of study, significances of study, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. The second chapter consists of the elements of *You'll Never Walk Alone* song, intrinsic and extrinsic element. The third chapter is the background of the respondents. The fourth chapter is the analysis and discussion (e.g. the respondent's responses on *You'll Never Walk Alone* song in relation to fanaticism). Finally, the last chapter is conclusion. The last chapter states some conclusions of the analysis and some suggestion.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

The main question is about *You'll Never Walk Alone* song which affects supporters related to fanaticism. In conclusion, every respondents have their own response. Obviously, *You'll Never Walk Alone* song affects the respondents emotionally and physically. All respondents get the impact emotionally. In detail, the song affects them through their feeling such as sad, happy, spirited and passionate. Physically, not all respondents get the impact. However, there is one respondent who gets the impact. She is FM. She gets goosebumps by the time she listens the song.

Based on their background, which are level education, gender and experience. Afterward, there are some parts where the background can affects their answers. Overall, level education background only affects the respondent's answer slightly. For example, it appears in the question which asked about the word term or definition. In addition, the responses of English literature respondents are better grammatically and structurally.

Based on gender, there is a part where the background affects their answers. There is a difference in the responses of male and female respondents especially in the statement that asked about their feelings. Female respondents express more response than male respondents. Based on the experience, every answers from respondents affected by the experience background surely. Because of every human

has their own experience. The difference is only comes from the question which discusses about *Bigreds* community. The respondents who come from member of *Bigreds*, they have a deeper answer and knowledge about the community than other respondent. It is because they are directly involved in the community.

At last, definition of fanaticism in this research has three indicators. Which are passion, intimacy and dedication. Based on the respondents' response, they agree that fanaticism is about supporting the club such as watching the game or buying merchandises. Being fanatic supporter is not about how long you become a supporter, it is not about how often you buy the attribute and it is not about what community you come from. But, the real supporters are they who always watch the game, whatever happens. To sum it up, the responses actually relates to dedication indicator. It is because of the definition of dedication itself. Dedication is when people give a lot of time and energy towards something because they consider that the club is important for them. They will do everything for the club and community.

5.2 Suggestion

Finally, the researcher of this paper has some suggestions to be considered by the next researchers. First, when conducting a field research by applying an interview technique for collecting the data, it is suggested to do the same treatment for the respondents. Generally, there are two kinds of interview technique: oral interview and written interview. Therefore, it is better if using one of them as the type. Related to this research's collection data, it uses both oral and written interview, in consequence, there is a different quantity of readers' answer between

the oral interview and written interview. The oral type tends to have a long answer of each question given compared with the written one, while the written type tends to be short.

Second, the researcher has some suggestion to be considered by the next researchers. The first is when applying reader response theory; the researcher needs to make sure the competence of the respondent that they choose, especially the category of choosing respondent. It is because when the respondents are not suitable with the category, the data will be hard to analyze the issue. Third, the instrument of the interview should cover open questions not closed ones. Therefore, the answers will be more complete and clear.

At last, Considering of the researcher as a Muslim, the researcher concerns the Islamic perspective. Islam religion forbids dissension and loves unity. Although, every human being lives in a community or group. As a human, they should not to make against each other and causes dissension. In fanaticism, we should not to be too fanatic towards something because it can make us forget with the god and other human beings. That is stated in the verse of Ar-Rum 31-32:

مُنِيبِينَ إِلَيْهِ وَاتَّقُوهُ وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَلَا تَكُونُوا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ ۝ ٣١

مِنَ الَّذِينَ فَرَّقُوا دِينَهُمْ وَكَانُوا شِيعًا ۚ كُلُّ حِزْبٍ بِمَا لَدَيْهِمْ فَرِحُونَ ۝ ٣٢

Means:

31. Turning towards Him—and be conscious of Him, and perform the prayer, and do not be of the idolaters.

32. Of those who divided their religion, and became sects; each faction pleased with what they have.



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