

## **DAY6'S CONGRATULATIONS AND LETTING GO SONG LYRICS ANALYSIS: A PRAGMATICS STUDY**

**Jayanti Megasari, Aulia Ridha Marshanda, Ruth Ika Prasetya**  
*Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

### **Abstract**

This research is a pragmatic study that aims to find and describe the function of implicatures, and types of presuppositions contained in DAY6's Song "Congratulations" and "Letting Go" lyrics. The implicatures study is used to find the implied meanings that are contained in a song while the presuppositions study is used to find the type of presuppositions of the song. Both of these songs were written in Korean, which in this study were translated into Indonesian to find out the meaning contained in the lyrics. This research used a descriptive method with listening and note-taking techniques to collect the data. The step that the writer took was listening to the song while reading the lyrics, checking the translated version of the songs that were written in English to understand the meaning, and doing the analysis periodically. The analysis results were presented using an informal method. The results showed that there were five implicature functions found in the Congratulations song. While, in the Letting Go, there was one. The implicature functions that have been found were sarcasm and parable functions. There were four types of presuppositions found in each song: lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, counterfactual presupposition, and factive presupposition.

**Keywords:** Implicature; lyrics; pragmatics; presupposition; song

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Song is not only used as entertaining for the listeners, but also used as a communication by expressing the feelings through the lyrics. According to Wallek and Warren, a relation between music and lyric is a one of the public communications that has a function of delivering media. Then, Wallek and Warren further explain that the lyric itself creates atmosphere and description of the imagination to the listeners so that many different meanings are created. As mentioned by Sumardjo and Saini, literature is divided into two types, imaginative and non-imaginative. Lyric is an imaginative literature in the form of poetry. Lyrics that are contained into the song have explicit and implicit meanings. Through song lyrics the speaker gives some messages or expresses the feelings to the listeners.

In this research, the lyrics of the song by a Korean band named Day6 titled Congratulations and Letting Go have been analysed. Pragmatics has been used for analysing the lyrics. According to Jacob Mey (2000), pragmatics is a study about using a language in human communication which is determined by social conditions. Some studies of the pragmatics are implicature and presupposition which have been used as the focus of this research.

Implicature has been used in this research for finding the explicit meanings contained in the songs while presupposition has been used in this research for determining what kind of assumptions contained in the songs. Besides that, the explicit meanings and the assumptions that have been found from the songs were described in this research.

This research using the descriptive method for analysing the songs. According to Whitney in Arditha (2020:4) the descriptive method is finding the fact by an accurate interpretation. This method is particularly used for identifying the kind of implicature and presupposition that have been found and also describing the meanings. Listening and note-taking methods have been used for collecting the

\*Corresponding author:  
jayanti\_megasari@upi.edu

data. The result is presented by an informal method.

The data sourced from Day6 songs titled Congratulations and Letting Go. The lyrics are written in the speaker native language, which is Korean, but the English translated version is also used as additional reference for analysing. The research step was listening to the original songs that are written in Korean while reading the English translated version of the songs. Then, understand the meaning of the lyrics by using an additional reference. After understanding the meanings, the periodic analysis is carried out for determining which part has

an implicature inside. To analyse the presuppositions is also used the same step as analysing the implicature. After finishing the determination analysis, the results are described in terms of the meaning of the lyrics and an explanation of their implicatures or presuppositions.

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

From the two theories stated above, it can be concluded, that both utterances, orally and in writing, can be interpreted directly based on what is written or spoken. However, it was an enclosed speech thus, it needs to be analyzed first. Grice stated that implicatures are divided into two, conventional implicature and non-conventional implicature. Conventional implicatures mean an utterance that is conventionally or generally accepted by society. Meanwhile, non-conventional implicatures are utterances that imply something different from what they are. An example of a non-conventional implicature is, "As a Javanese, he will act politely and understandingly." This utterance shows how society thinks about Javanese people. Meanwhile, the example of non-conventional implicature is, "Wow, he is so great that he neglects to do his job." This utterance does not mean to praise, yet it is about sarcasm.

In this section, please provide the rationale for the selection of each element you have written. presupposition is the speaker's assumption before making an utterance. There are six types of presuppositions: existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition (Yule, 1996).

1. An existential presupposition is the assumption of the existence of the referent mentioned by the speaker. For example, "Jokowi is the President of the Republic of Indonesia." From this sentence, it can be seen that there is a person named Jokowi, and he is the president of the state of Indonesia.
2. Factive presuppositions are assumptions that something conveyed is true. These presuppositions can be known from words, such as "know", "realise", "glad" etc. For example, "I did not realise that he was with someone else." The utterance means that he is already with someone else.
3. Lexical presupposition refers to the use of one word. The speaker can act as if the word could mean another thing. In this case, the use of words, such as "stop", "start", "again", and "still" indicates that there are other meanings involved. For example, "Fajrie quit smoking." The statement presupposes that Fajrie had previously smoked.
4. Structural presuppositions refer to assumptions related to the use of a specific structure. Listeners perceive that the information is true and not just an opinion. For example, "What is Adis' brother's name?". The statement above means that Adis has an older brother.
5. A non-factive presupposition is an assumption that refers to something that is not true. For example, "I imagine that you are my girlfriend." The example above presupposes that he is not her boyfriend. Verbs like "dream", "imagine", and "pretend", are used with what follows is not true.
6. A counterfactual presupposition is an assumption that is not only untrue but is the opposite of what is true or opposes the facts. This presupposition can be indicated by expressing the truth in the if-clause. For example, "If Budi comes before 11.00, he will meet Sasa." This statement presupposes that Budi comes after 11.00.

One of the research that discusses the study of implicature in song lyrics is Zakiyah Novi Asri's thesis entitled *An Implicature Analysis of Motivating Words Used on Demi Lovato and One Direction's Songs*. In that research, the author focuses on the study of motivational implicatures used in song lyrics. Another research on presuppositions in song lyrics is research by Lina Rosliana and Riana Anggun Rianti, *Presupposition in Aimer's DAYDREAM Album (Pragmatic Studies)*. The two studies only discuss one pragmatic study, while this study discusses two pragmatic studies at once.

## METHOD

This research employs the method of Qualitative Pragmatic Analysis. Qualitative Pragmatic Analysis represents a comprehensive research approach that intricately explores the linguistic dynamics present in DAY6's song lyrics within the communicative sphere. Utilizing qualitative methodologies, this study is dedicated to unraveling the subtle nuances embedded in language expression, with a primary focus on the following key dimensions:

- Firstly, the analysis prioritizes the comprehension of Pragmatic Meaning, delving into the nuanced meanings that emerge within specific communicative contexts. This includes a nuanced understanding of how the significance of the song lyrics can undergo shifts contingent upon distinct situations or circumstances.
- Secondly, the examination concentrates on the intricacies of Language Use in Communicative Situations, scrutinizing DAY6's utilization of language across diverse communicative contexts in their song lyrics. This involves a detailed exploration of word choices, sentence structures, and the incorporation of stylistic elements that imbue the lyrics with meaning and evoke emotions.
- Thirdly, the study investigates the Communicative Effects inherent in DAY6's song lyrics, exploring how listeners emotionally or cognitively respond to the conveyed messages. This analytical process encompasses a holistic understanding of how the lyrics can elicit specific emotions or effectively convey a distinct message.
- Lastly, the analysis delves into the Communication Objectives ingrained in DAY6's song lyrics, whether associated with expressing emotions, conveying particular messages, or establishing emotional connections with the audience. This involves discerning the intentions behind the specific use of language in the lyrics.

By adopting a qualitative approach, this study transcends the confines of mere statistical or quantitative data, aspiring to grasp the broader context and intricate layers of meaning within DAY6's song lyrics. This profound comprehension provides a more profound insight into how DAY6 communicates meaning and emotions through the intricate tapestry of language in their musical compositions.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research and discussion on implicatures and presuppositions in the DAY6 song entitled *Congratulations* and *Letting Go*, there are six implicatures and six presuppositions. In the song *Congratulations* there are five implicatures and three presuppositions. While in the song *Letting Go* there is one implicature and three presuppositions. This illustrates that the song *Congratulations* as a whole is spoken to convey satire which can be seen from its implicature function. While the song *Letting Go* contains more presuppositions so that the listener (the interlocutor) can draw assumptions behind the lyrics. Both of these songs lift the mood of a broken heart, the difference is that the song *Congratulations* emphasizes feelings of disappointment after ending a relationship caused by an infidelity. While the song *Letting Go* emphasizes the sincerity of the speaker to end the relationship for the happiness of his partner.

**Table 1**

*Implicature in the song Congratulations by DAY6*

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Lyrics	Function	Discussion
<p>넌 참 대단해 Neon cham dae-dan-hae</p> <p>‘You’re unbelievable’</p>	Sarcasm	In the context of the song, the lyric has another meaning in the form of sarcasm to a woman who is the topic of the song. It can be known from previous lyrics that a woman who is already an ex asks to take a break for a while but instead of taking a break she turns to another man.
<p>어때 그 남잔 나보다 더 나? 그 사람이 내 기억 다 지워줬나 봐? Eo-ttae geu nam-jan na-bo-da deo na? Geu sa-ram-i nae gi-eok da ji-weon- na bwa?</p> <p>‘Is that guy so much better than me? Did he make you to forget everything about me?’</p>	Sarcasm	This lyric can be interpreted that a woman who asks to take a break has already had another man. This lyric is also intended to satire an ex for turning to another man.
<p>대체 내가 왜 날 떠난 너한테 행복을 바래야 돼 절대 Dae-che nae-ga wae nal tteo-nan neo-hante haeng-bok-eul ba-rae-ya dwaе jeol-dae</p> <p>‘Why should I wish happiness for you who left me?’</p>	Sarcasm	From this lyric, the speaker satirizes an ex that the speaker does not care about her anymore.

<p>입이 귀까지 걸려있는 거 같애 Ib-i gwi-kka-ji geol-lyeo-in-neun geo gat-ae</p> <p>‘It’s like your mouth is hanging over your ears’</p>	Parable	<p>‘입이 귀까지 걸려있는 거 같애’ if this lyric is being translated based on its own words it means ”It seems like your lips are pulled up to the ears”. It is a parable. It means that an ex looks happy because smiling widely.</p>
<p>만약 또 이별을 겪는담 그럴 때 마다 새로운 사랑을 시작하면 되니까 Man-yak tto i-byeol-eul gyeong-neun- dam geu-reol ttae ma-da sae-ro-un sa- rang-eul si-jak-ha-myeon dwoe-ni- kka</p> <p>‘Because even if you break up with him You’ll just start a new love again’</p>	Sarcasm	<p>It has a sarcasm that if sometimes an ex parts with her partner, she will not feel the pain like what the speaker feels because the plot will be the same as what the speaker experienced which is turning to another man.</p>

**Table 2**  
*Presupposition the song Congratulations by  
DAY6*

Lyrics	Type	Explanation
<p>넌 참 대단해 Neon cham dae-dan-hae</p>		for you who left me?’

<p>‘You’re unbelievable’</p> <p>어때 그 남잔 나보다 더 나? Eo-ttae geu nam-jan na-bo-da deo na?</p> <p>‘Is that guy so much better than me?’</p> <p>만약 또 이별을 겪는담 그럴 때 마다 새로운 사랑을 시작하면 되니까 Man-yak tto i-byeol-eul gyeong-neun- dam geu-reol ttae ma-da sae- ro-un sa-rang-eul si-jak-ha- myeon dwoe-ni-kka</p> <p>‘Why should I wish happiness</p>
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**Table 3**

Lexical presupposition word there is a presumption that	“이제” means “now”, from that	icated.
	Structural presupposition	From this lyric there is a presumption that a woman has another man. It can be known from the word “그 남잔” that means “that man”.
	Lexical presupposition	“또” means “again”, from that word there is a presumption that in the past an ex parted with him because find a new love and the speaker wishes if someday an ex parted again with her partner, it because the same cause as the speaker experienced which finding a new love and deciding to turn..

*Implications of the song Letting Go by DAY6*

Lyrics	Function	Explanation
비 온 뒤 땅이 굳어지듯이 잠시 아픔을 견뎌내면 반드시 난 대신 널 더 웃게 해줄 수 있는 사람을 만날 수 있게 될 거니까 Bi on dwi ttang-i Gu-deo-ji-deu-si Jam-si a-peum-eul gyeon-dyeo- nae-myeon Ut-ge hae-jul su in- neun Sa-ram-eul man-nal su it-ge dwoel geo-ni- kka  'Like the land hardens after the rain Pain is only temporary	Parable	If this lyric is being translated based on its own words it means “like the ground that has been hardened after raining”. But, it is just a parable that has a meaning like after passing the hard times we will be stronger. This is reinforced by the next lyrics which tells that “after passing the pain, you will find someone who can make you happier”

after going through the pain, you will  
meet someone who can make you  
happier'

**Table 4**

*Presumptions of the song Letting Go by DAY*

Lyrics	Type	Explanation / Discussion
<p>내가 없어야만 행복할 너라서 놓아 놓아 놓아 Nae-ga eob-seo-ya-man haeng- bok-hal neo-ra-seo Noh-a noh-a noh-a</p> <p>'It's the only way to make you happy So I let go, let go, let go'</p>	Counterfactual presupposition	From this lyric there is a presumption that in reality the relationship is not in a good condition so that the speaker has a desire to give the partner more happiness by letting the partner go.
<p>붙잡고 있는 건 널 위한 게 아닌 걸 알기에 억지로 너를 밀어내 함께한 시간을 우리 추억을 놓아 놓아 놓아 언젠가 웃을 수 있게 But-jab-go in-neun geon neol wi-han ge a-nin geol al-gi-e eok- ji-ro neo-reul mi- reo-nae Ham-kke-han si-gan-eul u-ri chu- eok-eul Noh-a noh-a noh-a Eon-jen-ga us-eul su it-ge</p> <p>'Holding on to you Will do you no good I know, so I struggle to get you out The times we had together, our dear memories I let go, let go, let go So you can smile someday'</p>	Factive presupposition	This lyric has a factive presupposition. The speaker already realised that keeping the relationship that has no more hope to be happy is a waste but still hard to let the partner go. However, in reality the speaker still decides to end his relationship.

<p>놓아 놓아 내가 너와 봐왔던 행복한 미래는 I know I know 이제 와서 바랄 수는 없어 해피엔딩 Noh-a noh- nae-ga neo-wa Bwa-wat-deon haeng-bok-han mi-rae- neun I know I know I-je wa-seo Ba-ral su-neun eob-so hae-pi en-ding</p> <p>‘Ah let go, let go The bright future wa sought together I know I know We can no longer Wish for a happy ending’</p>	<p>Counterfactual presupposition</p>	<p>This lyric has a counterfactual presupposition. At first, they imagine that their relationship will be happy ending but in fact their relationship must end.</p>
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In the analysis of implicatures and presuppositions in DAY6's songs "Congratulations" and "Letting Go," several intriguing findings come to light. In "Congratulations," the song adopts a satirical tone, utilizing sarcasm to express the speaker's bitterness and disappointment following a breakup caused by infidelity. The use of

sarcasm in lines such as "Neon cham dae-dan-hae" ("You're unbelievable") and "Dae-che nae-ga wae nal tteo-nan neo-hante haeng-bok-eul ba-rae-ya dwae jeol-dae" ("Why should I wish happiness for you who left me?") highlights the speaker's lack of concern for the ex's happiness and conveys a sense of disillusionment. Additionally, the parable in "Ib-i gwi-kka-ji geol-lyeo-in-neun geo gat-ae" ("It's like your mouth is hanging over your ears") adds a layer of metaphorical meaning, suggesting that the ex may be masking their true emotions.

On the other hand, "Letting Go" takes a more contemplative and sincere approach. The song leans towards presuppositions, revealing the speaker's assumptions about the partner's happiness and acknowledging the need to end the relationship for the greater good. The use of a parable in "Bi on dwi ttang-i..." compares hardships to rain, implying that facing difficulties leads to strength and highlighting the transient nature of pain. The counterfactual presupposition in "Nae-ga eob-seo-ya-man haeng-bok-hal neo-ra-seo Noh-a noh-a noh-a" ("It's the only way to make you happy, so I let go, let go, let go") suggests that the speaker believes the partner's happiness is contingent on their absence, adding a layer of complexity to the narrative.

In summary, the two songs diverge in their emotional nuances and thematic emphasis. "Congratulations" employs sarcasm and satire to emphasize disappointment and the speaker's lack of concern for the ex's happiness. In contrast, "Letting Go" embraces a more sincere and contemplative tone, focusing on assumptions about the partner's happiness and the recognition of the necessity to let go for personal and mutual growth. Both songs provide listeners with a rich and layered narrative of love, heartbreak, and the complexities of moving on.

Comparison with previous research, such as Zakiyah Novi Asri's thesis titled "An Implicature Analysis of Motivating Words Used on Demi Lovato and One Direction's Songs," reveals differences in the focus of the analysis. Asri emphasizes the analysis of motivating implicatures in song lyrics, while this study broadens the scope by analyzing two DAY6 songs, "Congratulations" and "Letting Go," exploring more complex emotional nuances.

In comparison to the research by Lina Rosliana and Riana Anggun Rianti on "Presupposition in Aimer's DAYDREAM Album (Pragmatic Studies)," the distinction lies in the context and musical group under investigation. The previous research confines the analysis to one Aimer album, whereas this study takes a broader approach by analyzing two songs by DAY6, highlighting variations in linguistic usage and themes between the songs. Moreover, this study has the advantage of deepening the understanding of both implicatures and presuppositions by incorporating analyses for both elements in two songs simultaneously. This provides a more comprehensive framework for analyzing language use in the context of DAY6 songs. Overall, this comparison indicates that this study contributes by expanding the scope of analysis and deepening the understanding of implicatures and presuppositions in the context of two DAY6 songs, presenting a more profound complexity and emotional layers.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion on implicatures and presuppositions in the DAY6 song entitled Congratulations and Letting Go, there are six implicatures and six presuppositions. In the song Congratulations there are five implicatures and three presuppositions. While in the song Letting Go there is one implicature and three presuppositions. This illustrates that the song Congratulations as a whole is spoken to convey satire which can be seen from its implicature function. While the song Letting Go contains more presuppositions so that the listener (the interlocutor) can draw assumptions behind the lyrics. Both of these songs lift the mood of a broken heart, the difference is that the song Congratulation emphasises feelings of disappointment after ending a relationship caused by an infidelity. While the song Letting Go emphasises the sincerity of the speaker to end the relationship for the happiness of his partner.

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