

Presuppositions in Joji's Selected Song Lyrics

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ABSTRACT

The study analyzes types of presupposition in Joji's song lyrics. The study's objective is to find the types of presuppositions in Joji's song lyrics in Joji's song lyrics. The study uses the descriptive qualitative method with an interactive model data analysis by Miles et al (2014). The data were taken from the verified song lyrics platform, *Genius.com*®. There are 16 data sources from different albums taken and the total of data found are 65 presuppositions. The analysis showed that only five types of presuppositions were found in the selected song lyrics, which are existential presuppositions (34%), structural presuppositions (25%), factive presuppositions (21%), Counterfactual presuppositions (12%), and lexical presuppositions (8%). The most dominant type of presupposition found in JOJI's selected song lyrics is existential presupposition with 22 occurrences and the least type of presupposition used in the selected song lyrics is the lexical presupposition with 5 occurrences. The singer more tends to explain about the presence of other entities in the found presumptions from his songs.

Keywords: *Presupposition, JOJI, Selected Song Lyrics*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Communication is evolving through the years of existing and yet it becomes more effective with several types. These are divided into verbal communication and non-verbal communication. Verbal communication is a type of communication that is carried out orally or by speaking such as conversations, speeches, lectures, etc. Verbal communication uses utterances as media of message or information from speaker to listener. On the other side, non-verbal communication is a kind of communication that conveys messages/information through words or in other words, written. For instance, newspapers, articles, and literary works (which consist of poetry, prose, play, and song).

A song is a kind of verbal communication that has a unique way of addressing the listener with rhyme and melody. It conveys a message from the artist to the listeners through language. According to Hornby (1995:1133), a song is a piece of music with words that are sung. In conclusion, the song is created by lyrics and music. It is to produce a proportionate feeling or emotion about a particular matter.

Sometimes in a process of communication, a speaker would like to create an assumption about an information or message that the listeners already understand, commonly it does not explicitly spit out. This also applies to the songs, generally artist in the music industry never explain the assumption in their selected song lyrics. To understand the utterances that the artist sang in the song, the listener needs to carefully evaluate the words meaning and figure out the artist's circumstances by making assumptions. This kind of matter is studied in Pragmatics.

Pragmatics

Pragmatics according to Yule (1996:3), is a study of linguistics that concerns the utterances meaning between the speaker and listener or the writer to the reader. Communication is the process of what the speaker or writer tries to point out and interpret it said by the listener or reader. Understanding the utterances is not understanding it literally. There are a lot of factors that affect the meaning of what the speaker wants to say, such as the context of the utterance and the background of the speaker. If these factors are ignored, then it would lead to a misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener. There are 4 viewpoints in Pragmatics based on Yule's explanation (1996:3):

1. Pragmatics is the study of the speaker's meaning

In this point of explanation, Pragmatics is a kind of study that concerns what the speaker means and how the listener understands what is being referred by the speaker. It's not just analyzing the words or phrases that are being used but analyzing the whole utterance to get the right meaning.

2. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning

This view of study focuses on the interpretation of what people mean in a specific context and how that context affects how it is said. The main focus of this study is to unveil the background and context that makes the utterances meaningful from the speaker.

3. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said

This is a study view of Pragmatics about the exploration of speculation that is created by the listener to get what the speaker intended. This study describes the unsaid in communication as necessary to be interpreted because it is considered part of communication itself.

4. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance

This point of Pragmatics study of understanding the point of view that determines what is said and unsaid, they are bound to the notion of distance. This Pragmatics view, explains how closely the speaker can narrow what needs to be said and how tight or distant the listener is.

Presupposition

The understanding of presupposition or assumption in Pragmatics has evolved with a huge number of words, phrases, and formations. These linguistic components are determined as the clue or sign of potential presuppositions that can be realized within the context of the speaker. Yule (1996:27-30) proposed the six types of presuppositions to specify presuppositions contained in utterances:

Existential Presupposition

This kind of presupposition is assuming the existence of something in possession formations (for example, 'your bike' (>>) 'you have a bike'), not just to assume something in possession but also assume any general definite noun phrase such as The Queen of England, The bird, etc. The speaker is the actor of presupposition in the presence of the entities that are shown.

Factive Presupposition

This type of presupposition is an assumption that uses cognition verbs such as, know, realize, regret, glad, odd, aware, etc. These verbs have factive presuppositions in them which means indicating something true because they are drawing a fact that already happened before.

For example:

1. *I knew you were a good person* (>>) *You are a good person*
2. *I realized something was wrong* (>>) *Something went wrong*
3. *We regret to inform you this* (>>) *They told you*
4. *It is so odd that he left early* (>>) *He left early*
5. *I'm glad nobody is hurt* (>>) *Everybody is fine*

Lexical Presupposition

This type of presupposition's meaning is mentioned in general but described with another presupposition (non-asserted) that can be understood. The words, try, manage, start, stop, and again represent their presupposition.

For instance:

1. *He will try again to give his best* (>>) *He hasn't given his best yet*
2. *Russia started the war with Ukraine* (>>) *Russia was not at war with Ukraine before*
3. *I stopped smoking* (>>) *I used to smoke*

Structural Presupposition

In this presupposition, the speaker or writer may use some structure to convey the information as presupposed and it is accepted as true by the listener or reader. For instance, using the wh-formation in English is normally described with the presupposition that the information after the wh-question (where, when, etc) is known to be the case.

For example:

1. *Where did he go?* (>>) *He is gone*
2. *How can I help you?* (>>) *I can assist you*

3. *When was it again? (>> He/she forgot the date)*

Non-factive Presupposition

This is the reverse form of Factive presupposition which does not indicate a true meaning from its presupposition. The verbs like dream, imagine, and pretend. These are used with the type of presupposition that is not true.

For example:

1. *I dreamed that she was mine (>>She is not mine)*
2. *She imagined her car was a Ferrari (>> Her car is not a Ferrari)*
3. *He is pretending to be a handsome man (>> He is not handsome)*

Counter-Factual Presupposition

This type of presupposition has complicated meaning which is not only just not true but also is the opposite meaning of what is true also known as 'contrary to facts. It is giving supposition to its true meaning itself. It generally can be recognized by the word "if"- clause and is not true at the time of utterance.

For instances:

1. *If I were you, I would never leave my friends behind (>> You are not me)*
2. *If she understands it, why is she still doing it!? (>> She didn't understand it)*

Context

Utterances foundation is based on the context of conversation or communication. Mey (2001: 41) said that context is an understanding of the purpose things are for, it's what gives the utterances true Pragmatics meaning so they can be included as Pragmatics acts. In any case, context is the foundation of an utterance to have purpose or meaning when it is communicated. Also, the context in an utterance can be dealing with another Pragmatics issue that is related.

According to Samsudin & and Sukarismanti (2020), Context analysis is the situation of the speaker's utterances and it contains everything that externally surrounds it. Context is determining what is intended to say and to where the meaning refers to and that's why utterances and context in Pragmatics are unseparated. Yule (1996: 3), To understand the speaker's intention, one needs a consider how the speakers arrange what they say by highlighting whom they are communicating with, where, when, and under what circumstances. The context in Pragmatics can consist of time, place, mood, influence, environment, ideas, etc.

To interpret the presupposition, it demands the context behind it. Stalnaker (1974:54-55) said that presuppositions define the linguistic context that shares the general knowledge or common background to exchange information. Erlinda (2019:16) supports the theory that context is surrounding situations that facilitate interlocutors to describe or elaborate utterances in a conversation. The assumption that is pre-made by the speaker creates a chain of understanding for the listener. To examine that presupposition, it must be interpreted by the context that contains it which is the common ground that is taken from the speaker because Walczak (2014:481) said that the common ground plays a significant role in the process of interpreting utterances which are including presupposition in it.

In summary, inseparable from context, presupposition unveils a rich tapestry of meaning woven into the communication fabric. The exploration of assumptions and background information within the Pragmatics landscape underscores the intricate dance between speakers and listeners, where context emerges as the orchestrator of genuine and meaningful communicative acts.

In this article, the writers conducted a Pragmatics study that focuses on the Presupposition of the selected song lyrics from Joji's selected song lyrics The reason the writers would like to study the presupposition of selected song lyrics because the writers are interested in the presupposition study unveiling the hidden message in utterances. Also, the writers' interest in music is huge and the utterances from the singer in the selected song lyrics give some message that possibly not every audience would notice, this is why the writers will bring presupposition as the study research to help more audience of selected song lyrics to understand the message that conveyed in the lyrics and also to contribute more originality in the study of Pragmatics about presupposition.

To assist the research, the writers will be using Yule's theory to figure out the types of presupposition in the research data. There are 6 types of presupposition stated by Yule they are Existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition.

2. METHOD

Research Design

Research must have a research design because it's how to know what kind of procedure that will be conducted in the research. Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014), a research design will pre-describe the process of analysis, from the beginning to the conclusion. In this thesis proposal, the writer will be using descriptive qualitative research.

Creswell (2009) Qualitative research is a research design that is meant to discover and understand the meaning, whether it's individual or group, considered a social or human problem. The process of qualitative research is very suitable for the study of presupposition because this research design emerges questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis, and the analysis data. Also, qualitative research focuses on the inductive style which analyses the true meaning of the data and the importance of describing the complex situation.

According to Sandelowski (2000), descriptive qualitative research is used to carry the study as close to their data and to the outside layer of words and events. This type of qualitative research is a method with a straight description of the data field that is researched. In finding the types of presupposition in the selected songs from Joji's album, the writer finds this research design is very supportive to this case to reach its goal which is to identify and examine the type of presupposition

Data and Source of Data

According to Creswell (2009), qualitative research depends on text and image data, also contains different procedures in the analysis, and draws on diverse strategies of inquiry. Given also states that (2008: 185), Data is a gallery of facts and information that is needed for the research. Data presence is very needed in the research and without data, research has no purpose just a bunch of theories with nothing to prove. In this thesis proposal, the data of this research will be utterances that contain presuppositions from selected songs.

The source of data for the research is Joji's songs from his selected albums which were provided by the video streaming provider and content creator media YouTube on the internet. The total of source of data are 8 songs which randomly selected, they are:

1. *Sanctuary* from *Nectar* album
2. *RUN* from *Nectar album*
3. *Like You Do* from *Nectar album*
4. *Mr. Hollywood* from *the Nectar album*
5. *Ew* from *the Nectar album*
6. *Upgrade* from *Nectar album*
7. *Glimpse of Us* from *Smithereens*
8. *Before The Day Is Over* from *Smithereens album*

Data Collection

Creswell (2009), data collection plays an important role in the research process, it includes setting the boundaries for the study and the extraction of information through the source of data. Miles et al (2014), data are not easily found and used, they are served raw and require a procedure of processing. Yin (2016), there are 4 methods of collecting data in qualitative research: interviewing, observing, collecting and examining, and feeling. Based on the theories above, the writer used the collecting and examining method by Yin (2016) as the procedure to collect the data from the source of data:

1. Searched the selected song lyrics from the verified song lyrics platform. The website that the writer used is Genius.com.
2. Extracted the data from the source of data which is the utterances that contained presupposition from the song lyric are put in the data display.
3. After the analysis of the first problem finished, began to proceed with extracting the data for the second problem of the study which is to interpret the contextual meaning in presupposition found in the selected song lyrics.

Data Analysis

According to Creswell (2009), qualitative research is involved with the process of analyzing the data, it serves as a procedure that helps the reader to see one step leads to another to complete the research problem by formulating the data analysis procedure. Data analysis is a process of making sense out of the data. Miles et al (2014), data analysis helps the researchers to see clearly what is going

on in the study. Miles et al (2014) also added their data analysis model claimed to play a successful role in analyzing the hermeneutic study, which is called interactive data analysis.

After the writer finished the collection of data, the writer began to analyze the data. Data analysis means collecting open-ended data which means there is a head start of investigating data and the end of the investigation. This is the only way to make the data acceptable in research. Data analysis in this study is separated into two sections, the first section is data analysis of the types of presupposition in Joji's selected song lyrics, and the second section is data analysis of the types of presupposition's contextual meaning in Joji's selected song lyrics.

Data analyses are presented in a table form to make it more organized and active. This research used the interactive model data analysis by Miles et al (2014) to extract the data. The data analysis procedure is formulated such these:

1. Data Collection

Miles et al (2014), data collection means the process of harvesting the data from the source of data. The utterance that contains presupposition needs to be filtered to highlight the data requirement as it is needed to proceed to the analysis.

2. Data Display

Miles et al (2014), a data display is an assembly of well-organized data information that will be used to reach conclusions. In this process, the writer placed all the data collections in the data of display which later will be continued with data condensation. There are two sections of data display the first section is data display for types of presupposition in Joji's selected song lyrics and the second section is data display for types of presupposition's contextual meaning found in Joji's selected song lyrics.

3. Data Condensation

Miles et al (2014), data condensation is a process of thickening the data from the source by selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, transforming, transcribing, and other empirical materials. Miles et al (2014) also added that the data research will be denser by doing data condensation.

This formula carried out the process of data condensation in this research:

1. Selecting

The writer categorized what type of presupposition that contained in the selected utterances from the song lyrics.

2. Focusing

This process narrowed the writer's focus to state the explanation of the type of presupposition found in Joji's selected song lyrics. After the data for the first problem were fulfilled, the writer shifted to the second objective which examined the presupposition's contextual meanings by its context in the data.

3. Simplifying

This is the process of reshaping the data into more simple forms by sort the percentage of total types of presupposition found in the selected song lyrics and the percentage of total types of contextual meaning from presupposition found in the selected song lyrics. This process helped the audiences to understand easily of data results.

4. Transforming

The transforming process is serving the condensed data to the table of summaries. The summaries of both data analyses are represented in two summaries which are table of summary for the types of presupposition and table of summary for the types of contextual meaning.

5. Abstracting

Abstracting means the process of concluding all the data. The writer delivered the answers to the problems of study which are the summary of data analysis for the types of presupposition and the summary of data analysis for the types of contextual meaning in the found presuppositions in Joji's selected song lyrics.

4. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The last process of analysis is to draw the result from the whole analysis process. Miles et al (2014), Conclusion is a process where the researcher explains what things mean. A great conclusion must be easy to understand, honest, and undoubtedly true. In this last step, the researcher presented the conclusion of the analysis based on data display with a clear and objective explanation. Also rechecking the results as it is linear with the objectives of the study.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The writer presented the research findings for the problem of the study which is the variations of presupposition found in the selected song lyrics.

The data are analyzed with Yule's theory (1996: 27-30). Yule proposed six types of presupposition, it consists of existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition.

Based on the analysis, the writer found 65 presuppositions from the field of data and only found 5 types of presuppositions. The existential presupposition has a total of 22 occurrences, factive presuppositions have a total of 14 occurrences, lexical presuppositions have a total of 5 occurrences, structural presuppositions have a total of 16 occurrences and counterfactual presuppositions have a total of 8 occurrences. The percentages of presupposition types used in the selected song lyrics are presented in the table below.

Table 3.1: The Summary of Presupposition Types Analysis in Joji's Selected Song Lyrics

No	Types of Presupposition	Occurrences	Percentages
1.	Existential Presupposition	22	34%
2.	Structural Presupposition	16	25%
3.	Factive Presupposition	14	21%
4.	Counterfactual Presupposition	8	12%
5.	Lexical Presupposition	5	8%
Total		65	100%

Based on Table 3.1, the writer only found five types of presupposition from six of them. The most predominant type of presupposition is existential presupposition with a total of 34%. The singer uses a lot of existential presuppositions in his song which mostly describes him and another person.

The second most-used type of presupposition is structural presupposition with a total of 25%. The singer likes to use some structure to convey his message as presupposed to make it true to the person who listens to it.

The third presupposition that the singer likes to use is the factive presupposition with a total of 21%. The selected song lyrics are mostly based on the singer's experience and it is true and happened.

The fourth type of presupposition used in the selected song lyrics is counterfactual with a total of 12%. The singer also presents some contrary facts in his experience where it sounds not true and means the opposite.

The most-least type of presupposition used by the singer is lexical presupposition with a total of 8%. The singer barely uses lexical presupposition in the selected song lyrics which is used to convey general information with another presupposition that sounds non-asserted.

Discussion

1. Sanctuary

Context: Sanctuary is a song by Joji from the Nectar album. The song is about a girl who is signalling to the singer that she likes him and the singer does like her too because he has been single for a while. Some types of presupposition are found in this song as the following:

Table of Presupposition Analysis 3.2 <i>Sanctuary</i>			
Number of Data	Data	Types of Presupposition	Explanation
1.1	"Fallen star, I'm your one call away"	Existential	the utterance here uses an existential presupposition because it contains a possessive noun. It means the singer is someone the girl can count on, no matter his current condition when she later asks for help.
1.2	" When night falls, I am your escape "	Structural and Existential	In this utterance, there are two presuppositions, structural presupposition, and existential presupposition. The structural presupposition triggered by the structure word "when", indicates nighttime. While "I am your escape" contains a possessive noun that triggers the existential type. The singer in this utterance says that he is a person that she can get away with from her problems and stress.
1.3	" When you lay alone, I ache "	Structural	The utterance contains the structural presupposition by the word "when" which trigger the structural type. It means the singer feels uncomfortable seeing her alone without anybody besides her and she feels the same.
1.4	" If you've been waiting to fall in love , babe you don't have to wait on me"	Counterfactual	The "if" here triggers the counter-factual presupposition which indicates something that is not only just not true but also is the opposite meaning of what it is. The singer makes this assumption that may be true or maybe not because he wants to know/recheck if she is looking for someone to date.
1.5	"Not anyone, you're the one "	Existential	"The one" is considered an existential presupposition because it's a definite noun. It refers to the girl that the singer likes and does not want anybody else besides her.
1.6	" Cause what you want is what I want "	Structural	This utterance has a structural presupposition, triggered by "what" as one of 5w + 1h formation. This type of presumption is understood by the singer and the girl he likes which is they have something in common
1.7	" Cause you never know just how long our lives will be "	Factive	This utterance is categorized as factive presupposition because of the trigger word "know". It indicates something that is fact and accepted. Live is temporary and the singer means do not take too long to decide.

2. Run

Context: RUN is a song by Joji from his Nectar album. The song is addressed to the singer's previous lover, the singer describes that his ex-lover was not loving him like he knows and she wasn't concerned about the singer's feelings for what she did. So, the singer and his ex-lover decided to split up and run away from each other but the singer still feels painfully about the damage by his ex-lover. Presuppositions are analyzed as follows:

Table of Presupposition Analysis 3.3 <i>RUN</i>			
Number of Data	Data	Types of Presupposition	Explanation
2.1	"I fell for your magic; <u>I tasted your skin</u> "	Existential	This utterance contains 2 existential presuppositions because both of them contain 2 possessive nouns. "I fell for your Magic" means the singer's ex-lover's tricks or deceives him. "I tasted your skin" here means the singer had physical contact with his ex-lover's body.
2.2	"I witnessed your madness, <u>you shed light on my sins</u> "	Existential	This utterance contains 2 existential presuppositions because both of them are possessive nouns. The possessive noun "your madness" here refers to the crazy things that she did in the singer's life. While "my sins" means the singer's flaws.
2.3	"And If we share in this sadness, <u>then where have you been?</u> "	Counterfactual and Structural	The utterance contains two types of presuppositions, they are counter-factual presupposition and structural presupposition. The if clause from the utterance triggers the counterfactual which indicates something not true and has an opposite meaning, the singer's ex-lover does not feel what the singer feels. The second presupposition is triggered by the word "where" which conveys information by using some structure and it is accepted as true by the listener or reader. It means the singer's ex-lover was not with him
2.4	"I know you're not in love like you used to be"	Factive	This utterance contains factive presupposition because it is triggered by the word "know". The utterance presupposes something that is true and has happened to the singer which is the singer's ex-lover does not love him like he remembered before.
2.5	"Guess I'm not the one like you used to think"	Existential	The utterance has the existential presupposition because "the one like you used to think" here is a definite noun phrase and it means the singer's old personality that his ex-lover used to like
2.6	"I know that I'm stuck in this misery"	Factive	The utterance carries the factive presupposition. The trigger presupposition "know" indicates a true event or experience. The singer feels

			that he is now in a loop situation of sadness.
2.7	"You bathe in your victory"	Existential	The type of presupposition that is used here is existential because the utterance contains a possessive noun "your victory" here means the singer's ex-lover is celebrating her succession over what happened.
2.8	"And if I took <u>on the planet</u>, <u>will I pay my dues</u>?"	Counterfactual and Existential	The utterance uses counterfactual presupposition and 2 existential presuppositions. The "if-clause" triggers the counterfactual presupposition which the singer describes as a false event and gives a different meaning. The existential presupposition is triggered by the definite noun phrase "the planet" and possessive noun "my dues". The presupposition means the singer does not mean to take over a planet to redeem his mistakes, it is just a figurative saying of what he feels.

3. *Like You Do*

Context: *Like You Do* is a song by JOJI from his album *Nectar*. The song is about a dying love. The singer sees the relationship he had might go unwell and he struggles to preserve the love between him and his lover. The song also describes how much he loves her and does not want to lose her because, for him, nobody ever loves him like she does. Presuppositions are analyzed as follows:

Table of Presupposition Analysis 3.4 <i>Like You Do</i>			
Number of Data	Data	Types of Presupposition	Explanation
3.1	"That our roads might take us down different phases"	Existential	The utterance contains an existential presupposition because it indicates a possessive noun. It means that their love paths could lead them to a different story.
3.2	"When everything's so pure, can it be aimless? Painless?"	Structural	The utterance contains structural presupposition. The trigger word "when" indicates something assumed to be true and accepted by the listener. The singer wonders if everything is suddenly fine; would it be making him worry no more or not at all.
3.3	"If you ever go, all the songs that we like will sound like bittersweet lullabies"	Counterfactual	The utterance contains counterfactual presupposition because of the if clause which triggers an event that is not true and has the opposite meaning. The singer's lover does not leave him yet.
3.4	"Those chills that I knew"	Factive	The utterance carries factive presupposition. The presupposition c trigger "knew" in the utterance, is indicating something true as they are drawing fact from it. It means the happy memories that the singer has known.
3.5	"And everyone else, they don't matter now"	Lexical	The lexical presupposition is detected in this utterance. Because the singer asserts a feeling that nobody but her

			matters to him anymore (ego), he used to care for everybody around him when the singer and his girl were fine.
3.6	"You're the one I can't lose"	Existential	The utterance uses the existential presupposition because "the one I can't lose" here is a definite noun phrase because the singer assumes an entity in his utterance and it refers to the only girl that the singer loves.
3.7	"Is there another us on this whole planet?"	Existential	The utterance contains existential presupposition because "this whole planet" from the utterance is a definite noun phrase. The singer refers to "this whole planet" as the planet he and his lover living in which is the Earth.
3.8	"I don't wanna seem foolish when I'm jumping into this"	Structural	The utterance contains structural presupposition. the presupposition uses the 5W1H formation "when" here presupposes something that is assumed to be true and accepted by the listener. The singer is about to make a decision about his situation and he does not want to make a wrong call.

4. Mr. Hollywood

Context: *Mr. Hollywood* is a song by JOJI from the *Nectar* album. The song is about a needed relationship. The song is about the singer's perspective on a girl that asking him to come back and he also desires the same thing but not romantically. Some presuppositions are analyzed as follows:

Table of Presupposition Analysis 3.5 <i>Mr. Hollywood</i>			
Number of Data	Data	Types of Presupposition	Explanation
4.1	"Mr. Hollywood, won't you come back soon?"	Existential	The utterance contains existential presupposition because "Mr. Hollywood" is a name that is given by someone to the singer (possession) here means the singer himself.
4.2	"Ooh, I just wanna lay right by your side"	Existential	The utterance here uses the existential presupposition. "Your side" from the utterance is a possessive noun and it refers to being next beside her or near her.
4.3	"When we pass out on the floor"	Structural	The utterance contains structural presupposition because it is triggered by the word "when". It recalls the moment of the singer and the girl were drunk and lost consciousness.
4.4	"By the way you move, I know you want me to tell you all the rules, <u>I know I'm searching for</u>"	Factive	The utterance contains 2 factive presuppositions. The presupposition's trigger "know" indicates something true and happened. The first one means the singer knows the girl desires him and the second one is telling that he is finding his terms.
4.5	"Don't blow out the fuse when darkness comes to light"	Structural	The utterance has structural presupposition because it is triggered by the word "when". The presupposition in the

			utterance means a time of desperation or when the problem comes later.
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5. *Ew*

Context: *Ew* is a song by JOJI from the *Nectar* album. This song is about the singer's experience in his previous relationship. In the song, he expresses how the person he loves will also leave him in the end and it makes him realize that he is not good enough for anybody he loves. Presuppositions are examined as follows:

Table of Presupposition Analysis 3.6 <i>Ew</i>			
Number of Data	Data	Types of Presupposition	Explanation
5.1	"When it's lovely I believe in anything"	Structural	The utterance contains structural presupposition which is triggered by the word formation "when" and it means something that is accepted by the listener or reader. Sweet things like love can make the singer not think twice about the consequences of his actions.
5.2	"What does love mean when the end is rolling in?"	Structural	The utterance contains a structural presupposition triggered by the word formation "what". The structural question. is telling something that is assumed to be accepted by the listener or reader. The presuppositions mean love has an end.
5.3	"Who knows? I said who knows?"	Structural & Factive	The utterance has two presuppositions, they are structural and factive. The first presupposition is triggered by the 5W1H question "who" and the second presupposition is triggered by the word "knows". Both presuppositions indicate something true. The presupposition means nobody knows it and no one will.
5.4	"And no one will be here to let you know"	Factive	The utterance has a factive presupposition triggered by the word "know", which indicates something true and happened. It means nobody will tell her ex-lover about something that will be mentioned in the next utterance.

6. *Upgrade*

Context: *Upgrade* is a song by JOJI from his *Nectar* album. The song is about how the singer wants to take his relationship with a girl to the real one. He knows it won't be easy for both of them but he does not care, because he is ready for both ways. Presuppositions are analyzed in the song as follows:

Table of Presupposition Analysis 3.7 <i>Upgrade</i>			
Number of Data	Data	Types of Presupposition	Explanation
6.1	"I just need you one more time to get it right, you know?"	Factive	The utterance contains a factive presupposition because it is triggered by the word "know" which indicates something true and happened. The presupposition means the singer needs her.
6.2	"Won't you upgrade? I know it hurts"	Factive	The presupposition contains factive presupposition. The presupposition trigger

			"know" describes something true and happened, which means it is not easy for them to step into different levels of relationship.
6.3	"You deserve it, I know your worth "	Factive	The utterance contains factive presupposition which is triggered by the word "know" it indicates something true and happened. The presupposition means the singer understands how precious she is to him.
6.4	" If you think you can't make it happen , we'll keep it optional"	Counterfactual	The utterance contains counterfactual presupposition. Because the "if-clause" in the utterance draws the false event and has a different meaning. She does not think that she can't make it happen.
6.5	" But if you'll be mine , we'll keep it optional"	Counterfactual	The utterance contains counterfactual presupposition. The if clause triggers something that is not true but gives a different meaning. The girl is not the singer's lover for now.

7. *Glimpse of Us*

Context: *Glimpse of Us* is a song by JOJI from his *Smithereens* album. The song is about the experience of the singer who failed to move on from his past. Even though he has a new lover now, he can't get rid of the old memories of his ex with his new lover. Presuppositions are found in the song as follows:

Table of Presupposition Analysis 3.8 <i>Glimpse of Us</i>			
Number of Data	Data	Types of Presupposition	Explanation
7.1	" She take the world off my shoulder "	Existential	The utterance contains existential presupposition. "She take the world my shoulder" contains a possessive noun and it means the singer's shoulder.
7.2	" If it was ever hard to move "	Counterfactual	The utterance contains counterfactual presupposition which is triggered by the if clause, it has a different meaning and indicates a wrong event. "It" in the clause is the burden that the singer carries and it's not something that can be physically touched, just metaphorically speaking. It means not every time it is hard to move.
7.3	" When I was living in the blue "	Structural	The utterance triggers the structural presupposition because it is triggered by the word formation "when". It means the singer's hard time
7.4	" Why then if she's so perfect, do I still wish that it was you? "	Structural and Counterfactual	The utterance contains 2 types of presuppositions. The first one is a structural presupposition, it is triggered by the structural question "why" as it is assumedly accepted. It means the singer still sees his ex in her new lover. The second presupposition is counterfactual because the if clause is present in the utterance. It means the singer's new lover is not that perfect.

7.5	"When you are out of sight in <u>my mind</u>"	Structural and Existential	The utterance contains structural presupposition and existential presupposition. The structural presupposition is triggered by the word "when" which means the moment when the singer's ex-lover is no longer in his mind. "My mind" in the utterance is a possessive noun that triggers the existential type it means the singer's mind.
7.6	"Cause sometimes, I look in her eyes"	Existential	The utterance contains existential presupposition. "I look in her eyes" in the utterance contains a possessive noun which tells something in possession and it means the singer's new lover's eyes.
7.7	"And that's where I found a glimpse of us"	Structural	The utterance contains structural presupposition. The singer uses "where" to convey the information and is accepted as true by the listener or reader. The speaker sees nostalgic a place of his memories with his former lover.
7.8	"And I try to fall for her touch"	Lexical	The utterance contains lexical presupposition. The presupposition trigger "try" indicates a piece of asserted information by the singer. He fails to fall for his new lover's touch.
7.9	"I'm only here passing time in her arms"	Existential	The utterance contains existential presupposition because it contains a possessive noun which is telling something in possession. "Her arms" means the singer's new lover's hug.
7.10	"And in his eyes, you'll get a glimpse"	Existential	The utterance contains existential presupposition because it contains a possessive noun which indicates something in possession. "His eyes" means his ex-lover's new boyfriend's eyes.
7.11	"Maybe you'll start slippin' slowly and find me again"	Lexical	The utterance contains the lexical presuppositions. The words "start" and "again" trigger the lexical type. The presuppositions mean the singer's former lover never tries to return to him since they are split up.

8. *Before The Day Is Over*

Context: *Before The Day Is Over* is a song by JOJI from his album *Smithereens*. The song is about the edge of a relationship, the singer feels something change in his relationship and they are heading to breaking up. The singer wants to save the relationship before it's too late. Presuppositions are examined as follows:

Table of Presupposition Analysis 4.1 <i>Before The Day Is Over</i>			
Number of Data	Data	Types of Presupposition	Explanation
8.1	"I don't know what you wanna hear"	Factive	The presupposition contains factive presupposition triggered by the word "know". It explains the singer does not have any clue what to say or what is right to say
8.2	"I know it won't be long"	Factive	The utterance contains factive presupposition triggered by the word "know". Judging by its context, their relationship will no longer hold on.

8.3	"I know you're almost gone"	Factive	The utterance contains factive presupposition triggered by the word "know" which indicates something true and happened. It means the singer's lover is about to leave him.
8.4	"There's nothing left to do when <u>we</u> start to stall"	Structural and Lexical	There are two presuppositions here. The first one is a structural presupposition, triggered by the word "when" it indicates a moment where they hold back their relationship. The second presupposition is the lexical presupposition triggered by the word "start", which means that the singer and his lover never tried to hold back their relationship before.

4. CONCLUSION

After finished with the analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn to answer the problems of the study. The writer found only five types of presupposition in the selected song lyrics with a total of 65 presuppositions, they are existential presupposition with a total of 22 occurrences, structural presupposition with 16 occurrences, factive presupposition with 14, counterfactual presupposition with 8 occurrences, and lexical presupposition with 5 occurrences. It can be concluded that the Existential presupposition is the most used presupposition by the singer and the lexical is the least type used by the singer. Furthermore, the writer found that the singer sometimes likes to put two and three presuppositions in his utterances, there are four utterances that contained two presuppositions and one utterance that contained three presuppositions

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