

AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITIONS USED BY SURABAYAN TEENAGER NETIZENS IN TWITTER

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Abstrak

Artikel ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis praanggapan yang digunakan oleh warganet remaja Surabaya di Twitter karena saat ini banyak orang menceritakan keseharian mereka di Twitter. Data dalam artikel ini dikumpulkan dengan cara mentranskripsikan cuitan dengan konteks non-formal warganet di Twitter. Untuk menganalisis data, artikel ini menggunakan klasifikasi praanggapan yang disusun oleh Yule (2006). Artikel ini menemukan bahwa semua tipe praanggapan; yaitu eksistensial, faktif, non-faktif, leksikal, structural, dan kontrafaktual – digunakan oleh warganet remaja Surabaya pada cuitan mereka di Twitter. Di antara keenam tipe, praanggapan non-faktif adalah yang paling mendominasi penggunaan oleh warganet remaja Surabaya.

Kata Kunci: pragmatic, praanggapan, twitter, remaja, warganet

Abstract

This article analyzes presuppositions used by Surabayan teenager netizens in Twitter. It aims to do so because nowadays many people tell their daily ups and downs in Twitter. The data were obtained through text transcription of netizens' tweets in the non-formal context in Twitter. The article uses Yule's (2006) classification on presuppositions in analyzing the data. The results show that all types of presuppositions; namely existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counterfactual – are used by Surabayan teenager netizens in their tweets at Twitter. Among the 6 types, non-factive presuppositions were used most dominantly by the Surabayan teenager netizens.

Keywords: pragmatics, presuppositions, Twitter, teenager, netizen

INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is the study of how context contributes to meaning. The field of article evaluates how human language is utilized in social interactions, as well as the relationship between the interpreter and the interpreted. Pragmatics encompasses phenomena including implicature, speech acts, relevance and conversation, as well as nonverbal communication. Theories of pragmatics go hand-in-hand with theories of semantics, which studies aspects of meaning, and syntax which examines sentence structures, principles, and relationships. The rules of language use, namely the selection of language forms and the determination of their meaning in relation to the speaker's intent in accordance with the context and circumstances. Those aspects of language use that are crucial to an understanding of language as a system, and especially to an understanding of meaning, are the acknowledged concern of linguistic pragmatics (Levinson, n.d.). Article surveys in Linguistics In large domains of theoretical and empirical linguistics, scholarly communication needs are directly comparable to those in analytical and natural

sciences. Conspicuously lacking in the inventory publications for linguists, compared to those in the sciences, are concise, single-authored, non-textbook reviews of rapidly evolving areas of inquiry. Article Surveys in Linguistics is intended to fill this gap. It consists of well-indexed volumes that survey topics of significant theoretical interest on which there has been a proliferation of article in the last two decades. The goal is to provide an efficient overview and entry into the primary literature for linguists-both advanced students and writers-who wish to move into, or stay literate in, the areas covered (Ariel, 2010).

In pragmatics, we also learn what is called presupposition, A presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Presupposition can be found in utterance or sentence. For example, in the utterance "If I have a car, I will come to your house," there is presupposition "I don't have a car" (Yule, 2010). The presupposition is triggered by the word "if" indicating that the speaker just had imaginative though that he or she has a car. This presupposition also called counter factual presupposition.

Moreover, presupposition can be found in social media. Social media nowadays has many features. People do not only use it to text or call someone, but they also use it to share photo, video, moment. One of the biggest social media in the world is twitter. Just like the other social media, people can share everything with their friend in twitter. The post or some article that people or the user make in their wall is called tweet (Ariel, 2010). Based on the data released by the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Kemenkominfo), the number of Internet users in Indonesia has currently reached 63 million, 95 percent of which use the Internet to access social networking. Indonesia is ranked as the world's 5th largest Twitter users. (Putri et al., 2020)

If many people understand sentences on social media that are very broad without concern, it can lead to misunderstandings, especially if readers do not understand pragmatic concepts and presuppositions. This is why the presupposition is important to learn because the meaning of a sentence can be very different from what is said and many implied meanings even in a simple sentence, this is interesting for writer to analyze. The purpose of the article is to analyze prepositions used in Twitter by Surabayan teenager netizens.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Presuppositions

According to Yule (2010) on (Makasiahe, 2020), pragmatics is the study of meaning in contextual. In communication, as a human being needs to talk one to another. Understanding what the speaker's utterance is the important because sometimes, not all the utterance can be understood or it must be implied meaning and cannot be predicted so the people must know about the context first. Pragmatics describes as a study of meaning in context. In the same way, Trudgill (2000) stated that pragmatics is about meaning in context. Secondly, it's about the purpose of the speaker or listener. Therefore, Pragmatics does not concern the grammar or actual meaning of words, but the sense intended by the speakers and perceived by the listener. Pragmatics can be defined as the analysis for their interpreters, such as the communication aims, the communication principle (Makasiahe, 2020)

In pragmatics, we know what is called presupposition. Hudson (2000) stated that a presupposition in a sentence that assumed certain information presumed (presupposed) to be valid. Whether the utterance is put in the form of a statement, denial or query, and may be associated with a particular lexical element or grammatical function in the utterance, it will generally remain a reasonable assumption. Or it Refers to those pragmatic inferences or assumptions which seem to be built into linguistic expressions and can be isolated by linguistic text (Levinson, 1983). According to Yule (2006), types of presuppositions are:

1. Existential Presupposition

Existential presupposition is a presupposition that not only have existence in sentences that show ownership, but more broadly the existence or statement of the statement. Existential presuppositions show how the existence of something can be conveyed through presuppositions.

2. Factive Presupposition

This presupposition arises from the information to be conveyed expressed in words that indicate a fact or news that he believes. Words that can state facts in speech are verbs that can give definite meaning in the speech.

3. Non-factive Presupposition

A sentence or utterance can result in a nonfactive presupposition which covers the use of dictions including dreamed, imagined, or pretend (Yule, 2000). Besides, nonfactive presuppositions can be assumed through a speech whose truth is still doubtful from what is conveyed.

4. Lexical Presupposition

This presupposition is a presupposition that is obtained through speech which is interpreted through affirmation in speech. The difference with factual presuppositions of speech which are lexical presuppositions is expressed by means of performances so that confirmation of these presuppositions can be obtained after the statement of the speech.

5. Structural Presupposition

This presupposition is a presupposition that is expressed through speech whose structure is clear and directly accessible without seeing the words used. In English, the use of structure is seen in

“wh-questions” which can be immediately identified. Meanwhile, in Indonesian, interrogative sentences can also be marked through the use of question words in speech. Question words like what, who, where, why and how show the presuppositions that arise from the speech.

6. Counterfactual Presupposition (presuppositions with contradictory or counter-factual facts)

This presupposition results in an understanding that is the opposite of the statement or is contradictory. Conditions that produce presuppositions like this usually contain an 'if-clause' or presupposition. The results obtained are contradictory to the previous statement.

Previous Study

Regarding presuppositions, of course, many have articleed this article. One of them is done by putri et al, 2020 whose article's title is Presupposition Analysis in Twitter Reply Columns in Alleged Cyberbullying Case. She used qualitative descriptive approach to describe the types of presuppositions and the dominant presuppositions in the Twitter Reply Columns in Alleged Cyberbullying Case. The result concluded that the type of presupposition that appears the most is the lexical one as the realization of cyberbullying, while the least emerging is the counterfactual presupposition. The significance of her article revealed that the type of presupposition that dominates is the lexical presupposition. The emergence of these lexical presuppositions is linguistic evidence leading to cyberbullying (Putri et al., 2020).

This current article was conducted on the Twitter platform where many people tell about their daily life and there could be a lot of presuppositions found here. Then, it discovered the types of presuppositions that are mostly used by teenager netizens in Surabaya area.

METHOD

In this article, the writers used descriptive qualitative method that focused on the presuppositions that were used in Twitter by Surabayan teenager netizens. Qualitative article is a article method that reports descriptive information of a certain kind of composed or verbal from the

individuals as the members of the research (Bogdan & Taylor, 2012: 11). This article is descriptive qualitative research which describes how presuppositions are used in Twitter by Surabayan teenager netizens. By using this method, the findings and data analysis are explained in the form of descriptive explanation. It means that qualitative research is not using any calculation.

Arikunto (2006: 175) on (Karmilasari, 2012) states that there are some techniques to collect the data in the qualitative article, namely test, questionnaire, interview, observation, and documentation. In this article, the writers collected the data through observation. The writers searched for 10 Surabayan teenager netizens in Twitter and stalk their accounts to find the presuppositions they used in their tweets.

The writers used presuppositions classification proposed by Yule (2006) to analyze the data in this article. They applied pragmatics identity approach to analyze the data (Sudaryanto, 2015). The pragmatics identity approach is a way for assessing information in context. It was used because, when analyzing presupposition in Twitter, contextual meaning was required, whether it was referring to the forms of presupposition or their application. When analyzing the data, the researcher took certain steps. First, found out the context related to the utterance in the surabayan's teenager twitter account. The context described how and why the utterance occurred. Based on the theory, the context was matched with the utterance to determine the meaning, then the sentence is grouped and sorted by type of presupposition. Finally, using Yule's theory, the utterances containing presupposition were analyzed in order to answer the study question.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the writers presented the results of the data analyzed. The data were committed to replying the article questions of presupposition analysis in Twitter by the Surabayan teenager netizens. The findings of this article were taken from the analysis of tweets from 10 Surabayans teenagers. To show the result of the writer clearly, those findings are grouped and sorted by type of presupposition: This article is focuses on the speeches/utterances by Surabayan Teenager Netizens on twitter that

contained presupposition. After the data were analyzed, the findings are obtained as presented below.

1. Existential Presupposition

An example of the use of existential presuppositions is in a tweet by @Mi*****: “badmood bcs someone eat my cake at refrigerator”.

The presuppositions in the utterance stating existence are:

- (a) S/He existed
- (b) S/He had a cake
- (c) Another person existed
- (d) Someone ate His/Her cake

The sentence carries double meaning presuppositions, the phrase “My cake” means that he has a cake, and someone else exist and eats the cake so that it makes her in a bad mood.

2. Factive Presupposition

An instance of the use of factive presuppositions is in a tweet by @an*****: “I never know before that there’s a beautiful view in this busy city”.

In the sentence above the presuppositions are:

- (a) There’s a beautiful view
- (b) There’s a busy city
- (c) S/He don’t know about it before

Another instance is taken from @ay*****’s tweet: “regret bcs I was underestime this contest, can’t do my best”.

In the sentence above the presupposition is

- (a) S/He underestimated the contest
- (b) S/He did not do the best

The statement becomes factual because it has been mentioned in the speech. The use of the words 'know' are words that state something that is required as a fact of an utterance. Even though there are no such words in an utterance, the fatality of an utterance that appears in the presupposition can be seen from the speech participants, the context of the situation and shared knowledge. And the way she said “regret” means she did something that she was not happy with the result. The words “want”, “regret”, “know”, “aware” and “realize” etc can be identified as factive presupposition.

3. Non-factive Presupposition

An example of the use of non-factive presuppositions is in a tweet by @co*****: “I wish i can buy iphone this year”.

From the sentence above, the presuppositions that arise are:

- (a) S/He don't have an iphone
- (b) S/He can't buy an iphone last year

An example of the use of non-factive presuppositions is in a tweet by @yo*****: “I want to go to seoul, I want feel the seoul snow so bad”.

From the utterance above, the presuppositions are:

- (a) S/He not in Seoul
- (b) S/He do not feel the Seoul’s snow

The last example of the use of non-factive presuppositions is in a tweet by @sa*****: “I wish I accepted at UNAIR this year”.

From the speech above, the presuppositions that arise is:

- (a) S/He was not accepted at UNAIR this year
- (b) S/He is not a College student
- (c) S/He want to study at UNAIR

The use of the words 'wish' and 'want' as a presupposition can lead to non-factual presuppositions. In addition, presuppositions that are not factual can be passed through speech whose truth is still in doubt with the facts presented.

4. Lexical Presupposition

An instance of the use of lexical presuppositions is in a tweet by @ca*****: “Finally i start do workout since I have an obesity ☹”.

The presuppositions of the above utterance are:

- a) S/He has obesity
- b) S/He started doing workout
- c) S/He did not do workout before

The sentence contains a lexical presupposition, indicated by a statement doing something after something, contained in the expression “finally I satart do a workout”, this means that she doesn't do workout before until she has an obesity and make her do workout now.

5. Structural Presupposition

An example of the use of structural presuppositions is in a tweet by @ve*: “Why

doesn't corona virus disappear soon? It have been so long, Im bored at home”.

The above statement shows the following presuppositions:

- a) There is corona virus
- b) The corona virus does not disappear soon
- c) I was bored at home

A presupposition that states 'something' as an object that is seen and is asked by the narrator through a sentence that asks 'why'.

6. Counterfactual Presupposition (presuppositions with contradictory or counter-factual facts)

An instance of the use of counterfactual presuppositions is in a tweet by @cl****: “If I was beautiful, he would not leave me”.

From the example above, we can see that the presuppositions that arise are:

- a) She thought she was not beautiful
- b) A man left him

An instance of the use of counterfactual presuppositions is in a tweet by @sh*****: “if the traffic was not busy, I must be flight to bali now”.

From the example above, we can see that the presuppositions that arise are:

- (a) The traffic was busy
- (b) I did not fly to bali

This presupposition arises from the contradiction of the sentence with the use of the word 'if'. Use when making a contradictory presupposition of the speech conveyed.

From the discussion above, the most common presupposition that the writers found in Twitter used by Surabayan teenager netizens is non-factive presupposition, which is 3 sentences. It is followed by factual presupposition with 2 sentences. The others presuppositions with 1 sentence in each remaining types. Non-factive presupposition became the most common presupposition used by Surabayan teenager netizens because this type of presupposition is that sentence or utterance can result in a non-factive presupposition which covers the use of dictions including dream, imagine, or pretend (Yule, 2006). The teenagers tended to have dreams or desires in their youth, supported by the atmosphere of Twitter, which is known as an application or social media where people are free to express their feelings and

complaints, making many teenagers pour their hearts out on Twitter.

CONCLUSION

According to the result and discussion that have been explained previously, it can be concluded that types of presuppositions that appears in Surabayan teenager netizens' tweets are existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counterfactual. The most common presupposition used is non-factive presupposition. This shows that Surabayan teenager netizens are used to tell their daily activity, their feelings, their struggle, and many other expression in Twitter. They use Twitter as the social media where they feel free to express what they feel. Especially they talk a lot about their desire using non-factive presupposition.

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