

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Humans always communicate with other people in all aspects of life, such as playing with each other, fighting, doing business with other people, building relationships, and many other activities. They can talk to anyone using language, which is certainly a means of communication in life. Everyone has a foundation, which is language. Language has a very important role because people can speak, listen, read, and even write.

Language is an instrument to deliver messages from a speaker to a hearer. It is an important factor of communication that is used to communicate, convey information, interact with each other, and develop knowledge (Spenader, 2002). It is used by people in their daily lives to communicate and share information. By using language, people produce utterances related to related acts. In communication, there are two parties: the speaker and the hearer. The processes of communication are speaking and listening. Simply put, communication is the process of delivering messages from the speaker to the hearer. All the participants must understand the idea to be successful in communication. So, language is part of the communication process and plays a big role so that people can speak and convey the information they want.

In addition to the speaker, listeners must also take action, they must know the meaning of the words spoken by the speaker because it is difficult to get the implied meaning of an utterance that is confusing to know, listeners must understand the meaning of the utterance, especially the context that the speaker wants to talk about.

The study of language is called linguistics. The study of meaning in linguistics as communicated by a speaker and a hearer is concerned with pragmatics. Pragmatics is concerned with meaning as communicated by a speaker

and interpreted by a listener (Brown & George, 1988). Due to the speaker's assumption, which can sometimes be implicit and confusing, the listener cannot identify the information. Such a phenomenon is shown in the utterance, "Mary's scarf is red." This utterance can make the listener assume that "Mary has a scarf." As a matter of existence, there is something assumed to exist in the sentence that asserts information.

Pragmatics is the study of how context determines meaning such as the understanding of sentences in some cases (or the way of interpretation of linguistic of the meaning in context). Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader) (Yule, 1996: 3). A crucial basis for making pragmatic inferences is the contrast between what might have been uttered and what actually was uttered (Griffiths, 2006: 7). Having lack of pragmatic knowledge can cause the people to have missed in their communication and so on, it also may result in the unsynchronized of the interpersonal society relationship between the communication related to the speakers and listeners. In order to avoid misinterpretation of meaning, a listener must focus on the actual word's meaning and what the speakers mean in the same context. This will help deal with presuppositions.

Presupposition is a thing that is presupposed, while presupposes means to assume something true before it is proved. Presupposition can occur in verbal and written language, in daily conversation or in movie conversation. Movie series is one of the types of movie that attract much audience. The uses of presupposition by the characters in that series must be appropriate so the audience will understand them.

The presupposition refers to the logical meaning of a sentence, the meaning of the sentence is logically related to the statement or content of the statement. This means that words are important for building information. A presupposition is a thing that is presupposed, it means assuming that something is true without evidence. Yule (1996:25) remarked that a presupposition is a situation assumed by the speaker before making a statement. In this case, a speaker has an

assumption when speaking about something, and the assumption is known by the hearers.

Presupposition can occur driven by several factors. According to Lubis (2011:61), presupposition comes from debates in philosophical science, in particular about the nature of references to things, objects, or conditions, and by reference words, phrases, or sentences and phrases. Structural presupposition is the assumption associated with the use of certain words and phrases. For example, the WH-question in English is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the WH-from (e.g., when and where) is already known to be the case. For example, “when did she travel to the USA?” We can presuppose that she traveled.

Presupposition is very important in communication, even in daily conversation. Having a same presupposition will improve communication, while when the presupposition is different, it will hamper the communication. For example, while we respond to a speaker, “at the time, my car drove at high speed”, if the hearer does not know that the speaker have a car, a the hearer will responds, “you have a car?” presupposition of the speaker is fault and communication will be hampered.

The use of presupposition is not only in daily life but also in a formal occasion like an interview with certain people. In this case is Anies Baswedan interviewed by ABC News Australia. Related to the phenomena above, there are many possible research problems that can be studied, such as the types, uses and function of presupposition. Yule (2010) stated a definition of presupposition that is what a speaker assumes is true or known by a listener can be describe as presupposition. To check for the presupposition underlying sentences involves negating a sentence with a particular presupposition and checking if the presuppositions remain true.

Presuppositions can be found in an interview. Because an interview involves a speaker and listener to get information. Anies Baswedan is the former governor of Jakarta and the former minister of education. He is predicted to be a presidential candidate in Indonesia. As a presidential candidate, Anies Baswedan

or as he is familiarly known as Anies, often gave speeches and attended several television programs. The content of his speeches can convey some information or knowledge. The speech delivered by Anies when interviewed by ABC News Australia became the object of this research. So, this research focuses on analyzing pragmatic presuppositions based on Anies's video interview with ABC News Australia.

The research that has been done before and led to this research is obviously related to the presupposition which tells about assumption etc, there are many interesting aspects in analyzing the pragmatics field which is now specifically discussing about presupposition because it works on how to analyze the implied meaning in the utterances, the contribution that is made prior to the existing research led to make more diverse in analyzing by using the presupposition theory, there are many utterances, statements, sentences etc that be applied in analyzing the presuppositions used by Anies Baswedan in an interview with ABC News Australia. The easiest way to get the hang of identifying presuppositions is to look at several examples, varying the embeddings and assuring yourself that the presupposition survives (Spencer, 2002:11). Moreover it will be different from other research, the reason why Anies Baswedan is chosen because of his significant role and influence as the former Governor of DKI Jakarta. An analysis of his policies, leadership style, and the social and political impact of his actions can provide valuable insights. The controversy surrounding his policies is also an interesting subject of discussion, while his relationship with local and national political dynamics adds complexity to understanding the impact of his decisions. By choosing Anies Baswedan as a research subject, students have the opportunity to conduct an in-depth analysis of various aspects of his leadership and his contribution to the development of Jakarta and Indonesia in general.

In these interview, the topics covered are varied and interesting. For example, discussing business relations between the two countries became a topic of conversation, of course, there is no escaping the identity politics talk that is often thrown at Anies. It could be an interesting moment to hear his views on how

he manages these identity politics pressures while still focusing on his administrative duties as Jakarta's leader. An analysis of his responses to these sensitive issues would provide a deeper picture of Anies Baswedan's leadership and character. By combining these diverse topics in the interview, we can gain a more comprehensive understanding of Anies Baswedan's thoughts, policies and vision as a leader. It is a linguistic work which is unique and which makes it interesting to be analyzed, it's also important to contribute and add more knowledge to the academics related to how presupposition aspect works in other kind of object with different way of analyzing and it is interesting as it is making something new that has never been existed before, the contribution is made by making research this will create more perspectives and point of view and will be studied by the people who work related to the pragmatics field specially in the presupposition and its types.

The researcher is interested in examining the conversation in terms of conversation structure, conversation topics, speech transfer, and conversational cohesion. In the conversation, it can be said that every utterance produced by the speaker is related to the assumption created by the speaker when he hears the previous utterance.

There are two reasons why this study is worthwhile to research. First, the speaker needs to understand presupposition to help him produce utterances that are easy to understand by the listener. Speakers have to make the utterance that its presupposition is known by the listener to avoid misinterpretation between speaker and listener. Second, when the speaker delivers his message to the listener in an unstated utterance, the listener doesn't understand the meaning of the speaker's utterance from the sentence itself, so it must be added with presuppositions in true context.

To learn more, the researcher analyze six types of presuppositions and conduct interviews with dominant presuppositions. The researcher find out how many words in a conversation can be presuppositions and can divide it into six types of presuppositions so that the audience does not add a presupposition to every utterance spoken by the speakers. In an interview, usually many people

wonder why it is easy for the speakers to say every word to the speaker who is invited to the event.

1.2 Statment of Problem

Based on the background of the research above, the problem of this research is that the speakers have to make the utterance that its presupposition is known by the listener to avoid misinterpretation between speaker and listener. This research conducted to answer the following questions:

- a. What are the presuppositions appear that Anies Baswedan used in an interview with ABC News Australia?
- b. How are those presuppositions used by Anies Baswedan in his interview with ABC News Australia?

1.3 Reseach Purposes

Based on the formulation of the research question above, the researcher is intended to:

- a. To find out presuppositions that appear more and less often in Anies Baswedan's interview with ABC News Australia.
- b. To analyze how presuppositions used by Anies Baswedan in an interview with ABC News Australia.

1.4 Research Significances

The significance of this study is the researcher especially divides it into two significances, they are theoretically and practically. This study is designed to be functional both theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, this research can get enriching the knowledge and theoretical perspective in linguistics study specifically on Presupposition. Also this research can contribute to students who specialize in English Literature, who those that focus on linguistics improve pragmatics studies, especially presuppositions that not many people know about. Hopefully, this research can be useful in the future and the theory will be updated. This research can be learned and implemented theoretical knowledge that already exists and can be used as a reference for future research. The next researcher will find new theories for

presupposition to find more accurate results for examining everyone's assumptions, especially on "interview".

Practically, this research can be employed in helping readers to analyze Presupposition. It is also hoped that this research can be an empirical source for the next researchers and readers who are concerned about Presupposition. Also, this research will be further developed by those who are interested in linguistic studies, especially in Presupposition.

Someday, this research can be helpful and can be used as an additional reference to improve the next researcher's understanding of the presupposition study. However, this research made only a small contribution to practical research. Therefore, it must be completed by other people who are engaged in similar disciplines and research objects.

1.5 Conceptual Framework

In general, that pragmatics is the study of meaning which relate to the speech situation. To get the good interpretation or get the same meaning between the speaker and listener, both of them need to pay attention to the situation where the utterances occur, pragmatics is considered the understanding of observing certain rules of interaction between people. In everyday language, the meanings of words and phrases are constantly suggested rather than explicitly expressed. Pragmatics also a means of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what it says, so the key to pragmatics is located in the context itself.

Meanwhile, Yule (1996) mentioned that pragmatics is the scientific study about meaning which is communicated by the speakers and will interpret by the listeners. In this case, listener would do the interpretation of the utterances by a speaker. In other word, pragmatics is studying about meaning in context. This research required the speaker to arrange what they wanted to say depends on the situation around them such as where, when and the interlocutor.

Birner (2013) stated that pragmatics might be defined as the study of language in context. It can be said that in pragmatics, the context of the conversation or utterance are needed to know the meaning, because pragmatics

competence is generally implicit. In pragmatics also learn about people's assumptions about other people, which are called presuppositions. This presupposition is used to examine other people's assumptions about the interlocutor when investigating the way the speaker expresses hypotheses, which is often associated with the use of many words, phrases, and structures (Paradieta, 2018). Presupposition was one of the studies in pragmatics which would be the discussed in this research.

Communication is an activity that people do in every day to do interaction with another people. A communication consist of 2 speakers, each of them have their own assumption with what they are talking about, and each of them would express their own assumption through words, phrases, sentences, or the structures. Communication happen when people want to share some information to another people or in a group which more than 2 people. When people were talking each other, the presupposition would appear in to the conversation. Presupposition would appears in people conversation without they realize.

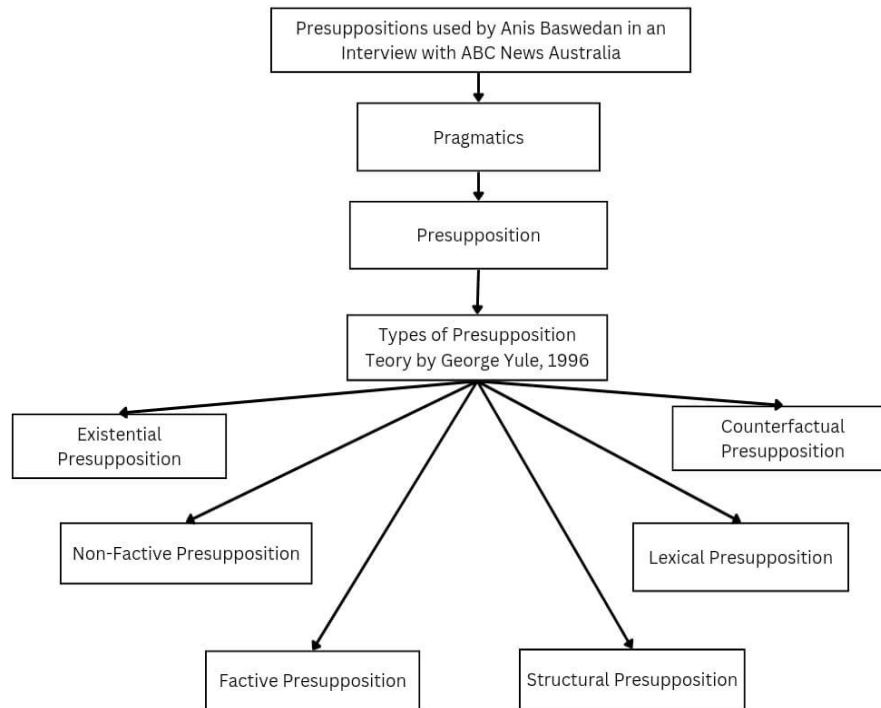
Related to the explanation above, according to Yule (1996), presupposition is something that the speaker assumes as the case prior to utter an utterance. The definition was supported by Palmer (2004), he said that presupposition is one of linguistics element that found in speech. It is refer to the assumption about the world or the background of belief which related to utterances. In short, it could be said that presupposition is one of linguistics element that assuming something in making an utterance where the utterance can be found in speech.

Presupposition appeared in spoken not written sentences. Presupposition meant people would assume the utterances which utter by interlocutor. The assumption not always true, it also could be wrong based on the situation and context. According to Yule (1996), there are 6 types of presupposition, the types are existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counterfactual presupposition. Each of them would be explained on below paragraph.

Presuppositions can occur in talk shows or internal interactions with guest stars, therefore through Anis Baswedan's utterance in an interview with ABC News Australia, the researcher would analyze the video. The problem found by

the researcher is about the presupposition that resulted from Anis Baswedan's utterance and the types of presupposition.

The researcher applied qualitative methods and the presupposition theory suggested by Yule (1996) in a pragmatic framework to respond to the types of presuppositions that will be used in this research.



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1.6 Previous Study

This research is inspired by several studies, the first, study was made by Fadhy and Kurnia (2015), entitled *Presupposition in Post-Jakarta Political Articles: A Pragmatic Approach.*" This research was aimed to investigate the presuppositions in daily online articles in the political column of Jakarta Post and covered two issues: presupposition types and presupposition triggers. Both the types and the presupposition triggers were related to each other for instance, the existential presuppositions triggered by the definite descriptions; they were standing in the highest percentage of all. It means that the writer of The Jakarta Post's political column used the entities of person, something, problems, things in conveying the information about politics to the readers. This study only focused

on the political column as the main data. This study showed that the most common presupposition was the existence presupposition, which appeared 202 times (78.59%), followed by the factive presupposition, which appeared 2 times (0.79%), and the lexical presupposition appeared 36 times. (14%). there are 11 occurrences (4.28%), the occurrence of non-factive default 2 times (0.79%) and, the occurrence of counterfactual presupposition default 4 times (1.56%). Additionally, this research also has shown that there are 694 presuppositions triggers.

The second previous study, the title was “*An Analysis of Pragmatic Presupposition Used In A Talk Show Golden Ways Entitled Maturity*” which was conducted by Sianipar (2018). This research was to analyze the statements between the host and the guest, to find out the types often used in the talk show. The writer has established various pragmatic presuppositions, such as the existential presuppositions, the factive presupposition, the lexical presupposition, the structural presupposition, the non-factual presupposition and, the counterfactual presupposition. Based on this research, the writer said Mario Teguh, as an announcer, shared his knowledge with the public. He then explained and provided relevant information on the subject. In addition, This research was conducted by using a descriptive method because it described and it was suitable to the purpose of the study. This research showed that Mario Teguh used all the presuppositions types.

The last one, of the research thesis by Aditya (2014), the title was “*A Pragmatic Analysis of Presupposition in Genndy Tartakovsky’s Hotel Transylvania*”. His research focused on presuppositions, especially the types of presuppositions and the movie "Hotel Transylvania". The implied meaning of the character statement in the film. The film was analyzed using George Yule's (1996)'s presupposition theory and description-qualitative method. This research showed that all the types of presuppositions according to Yule have been found. The counterfactual presupposition was the most commonly used type among the 11 from 40 data. The second most commonly used types of presupposition were structural presupposition and lexical presupposition. Each type has 8 data out of

40 data. Thus, counterfactual presupposition became the most used presupposition type in film because it is related to the story of Dracula who is trying to protect his daughter from the human world. Dracula always lied to his daughter, and his conversations with his daughter always used counterfactual types. As a researcher, Brian discovered the implicit meaning in the dialogue. The context of the dialogue between the characters in the Transylvania Hotel was gained by four factors. They are; the participants, scenes, topics and, functions of the conversation.

Different from the previous study, the researcher want to examine the presuppositions with the title *“Presuppositions Used by Anies Baswedan in an Interview with ABC News Australia”* Because the researcher found something interesting in the most straightforward utterance can also have implicit meaning. By supposing an utterance correctly, there will be no misunderstanding in a conversation. Besides that, the presupposition analysis is still rarely applied through the interview. The difference with previous research is from the object the data, in previous studies used movie, article and also used the “interview’ as an object but the different sources and the results will be different from previous studies too. All the previous studies used the differents object as data. This research will attract attention through interview and Anies Baswedan as the guest which is the main focus of research and also through presuppositions that always appear in an utterance will be shown through this research. Then later it will be researched with different results.