CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction that is suitable for the research. It provides the research background, research questions, research objectives, research significance, and definition of the key term.

1.1. Background Of Research

English language became an international language in the nineteenth century. Many languages are taught, which eventually affects a habit of using language. It enables many people to speak two languages fluently, a condition known as "bilingualism." Bussman (Bussman, 1996, p. 130) says that bilingualism is the ability of a speaker to communicate in one or two languages. Mastery of two languages with native-like fluency and accuracy is as code-switching and code-mixing (Chaer & Agustina, 2010, p. 115).

When speakers use one dominant language to support utterances in another language, this is referred to as "code-mixing" (Chaer & Agustina, 2010, p. 115). Three types of code-mixing are as follows: an insertion, which mixes one word or phrase from borrowing; an alternation, which mixes the sentence from borrowing; and congruent lexicalization, which influences code-mixing.

There are two sides: pro and con. Proponents believe it is intended to help people improve their English skills; opponents believe it is extremely complex and causes many people to misinterpret the utterance.

However, social media users come from all over the world. Many people, particularly young people and those who didn't have a problem with a foreign language on specific social media use code-mixing to make social media a tool for discovering foreign languages. Many social media platforms have grown to include foreigners and users all over the world, which is connected to George Yule's presupposition theory.

This research used Yule's (Yule, 2010, p. 128) presupposition theory, which states that a presupposition is an assumption based on what the speaker says about an event before making a speech. Furthermore, Hudson and Finch (Hudson, 2000, p. 173) define a presupposition as anything considered to be true in the utterance in the speech that illuminates other utterances, thus simplifying that two utterances are interrelated. The conclusion is that a presupposition is an implicit entity based on both assumptions. Existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factual presupposition, counterfactual presupposition, structural presupposition, and lexical presupposition are all types of presupposition.

Karttunen, as cited in Levinson (Levinson, 1983, p. 5), classifies presupposition triggers into three basic types: existential and lexical (change of state verbs, factive and implicative verbs, judging verbs, conventional items, counterfactual verbs, and iterative; use "know" and "be glad" as indicators), and structural (wh-questions, constructions, adverbial and comparative constructions, non-restrictive clauses, and counterfactual conditions). Presupposition triggers will be a differentiating characteristic in social media analysis of utterance meaning and utterance code-mixing.

Social media with a high degree of interactive content participate in interpersonal communication, communication between two people, and mass communication, which is the highest level of communication with the most communication target coverage in that social media. The most popular social media platform is an app that has been downloaded by many people from various countries and allows users to engage with people from other countries. People who speak a foreign language have a distinct attitude, culture, and habits compared to those who do not. Social media is also a platform to share an utterance or assumption, as well as connect with people that have the same interest or pastime. Twitter is a social media network with a large global user base that is strongly tied to that issue.

Twitter is an excellent research object, whether it is a prior study or new research that is inspired by previous research and employs Twitter as an object. Twitter is a popular free social networking application that allows individuals to exchange information in a real-time news feed (Mistry, 2011) by making quick comments about their ideas (Bristol et al., 2010). Tweets have a character restriction of 140 characters and can include links to relevant websites and information. This can eventually lead to a broadening of human consciousness, demanding the enrichment of human knowledge. Those factors have a large impact on a person's interpretation since it is now important to speak with people from other countries to learn information and engage in interaction.

In virtual reality, many individuals may interact with people from other countries on Twitter who speak a different language, have a different mindset, culture, habits, and so on. The emergence of virtual reality is a common occurrence in the presence of new media. Errika (Errika, 2011, p. 70) defines new media as media that provide digitalization, convergence, engagement, and network expansion. The previously stated term defines the characteristics of media that differ from those previously recognized for media. The old media includes television, magazines, radio, and newspapers. As a result, social media, a new media topic, has a high amount of interactive material.

This research is supported by three previous studies. The first research was conducted by Kurniadi (2020), and it was named "The Usage and Types of Presupposition in CNN Twitter Social Media: Pragmatics Approach." That covered pragmatic research on the topic of presuppositions. Adrian stated that the purpose of the study is to learn about the various types of presuppositions employed on the CNN Twitter account. Adrian (2020) analyzed the data using a pragmatic approach, qualitative research, and non-participant methodologies. The types of presupposition in CNN's account, such as factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, non-factive presupposition, counter-factual presupposition, existential presupposition, and structural presupposition, are the result of this research, which became Adrian Kurniadi's research material.

I

Kurniadi (2020) used descriptive and qualitative research with CNN account Twitter as an object from October 1 to December 31, 2019, and collected data through observational methods. Kurniadi (2020) examined the data by first finding the context speech that was related to the presupposition in the Twitter CNN account, then Kurniadi (2020) matched and found the meaning of that utterance, and finally, the presupposition was analyzed and could be answered according to the research question.

The similarities of this research with Kurniadi's (2020) research are using descriptive and qualitative research approaches to evaluate the meaning of an utterance based on presupposition as a topic, using Twitter utterances as research objects and observations when collecting data, and being well served by the informal method of presenting research results.

However, there are some differences in some of these equations. Kurniadi (2020) analyzed all presuppositions, whereas the researcher analyzes the meaning of the utterance using presupposition triggers. The researcher solely uses code-mixing utterances as the object of the research and relies on presuppositions from all Twitter users who use code-mixing, whereas Kurniadi (2020) used the CNN Twitter account as the object of the research.

The second research was conducted by Chalsum (2019), and it was named "A Pragmatic Analysis Of Humor In the Movie Script The Post Grad." That covered pragmatic research using flouted maxims as a topic. Chalsum (2019) stated that the purpose of the research was to evaluate the types of flouted maxim and to explain the flouted maxims in the movie Post Grad. Chalsum (2019) conducted an analysis that used the pragmatic approach developed by Yule and Griece. Chalsum (2019) used the qualitative research methodologies that defined the phrase to communicate the results of the analysis in an informal method. The result of the research is based on Griece's theory related to the maxims of quality, quantity, relevance, and manner.

Chalsum (2019) conducted descriptive qualitative research and used 23 utterances of a flouted maxim as objects. 6 of which featured a maxim of quality, 5 of which featured a maxim of quantity, 6 of which featured a maxim of relevance, 6 of which featured a maxim of manners. Chalsum (2019) initially evaluated all of the utterances in the movie script by reading the maxims of each utterance. Chalsum (2019) classified the types of flouted maxims and also explained all the maxims. Finally, the flouted maxims can be answered according to the research question.

The similarities of this research with Chalsum's (2019) research are using descriptive qualitative research methods to explore the assumptions made using Yule's theory, and are well served by the informal method of effectively presenting study findings.

However, there are some differences in some of these equations. The researcher uses the presupposition triggers to analyze the meaning of the utterance, whereas Chalsum (2019) used the flouting maxim theory. The researcher analyzes presuppositions in code-mixing utterances as the object of the research, whereas Chalsum (2019) analyzed the movie script Post Grad.

The third research was conducted by Mutiarani (2018), which examined pragmatic research using presupposition as a topic. Mutiarani (2018), and it was named "An Analysis of Presupposition In Nawal El-Saadawi's Novel Women at Point Zero." The goal of the research was to evaluate character utterances in the novel "Women at Point Zero," which assumed that women were considered slaves by males and to determine the implied meaning of the character's utterances. Mutiarani (2018) conducted an analysis that used the pragmatic approach developed by Yule and used qualitative research methodologies. Mutiarani (2018) defined the phrase to communicate the results of the analysis in an informal method. The result of the research is based on Yule's theory related to speech acts, to know the function of illucation from presupposition utterance.

Mutiarani (2018) conducted descriptive qualitative research used 35 data presuppositions as objects, 17 of which featured illocution function based on the speech acts theory and documentation method as a data collection technique. Mutiarani initially evaluated all of the utterances in the novel by reading the context of each utterance. Mutiarani classified the types of presupposition, and also interpreted all the utterances that contained presupposition and found the illocutionary function of each utterance. Finally, presuppositions can be answered according to the research question.

The similarities of this research with Mutiarani's (2018) research are evaluating the relevance of the utterance as a topic, using descriptive qualitative research methods to explore the assumption, using Yule's theory, and being well served by the informal method of effectively presenting study findings.

However, there are some differences in some of these equations. The researcher uses the presupposition triggers to analyze the meaning of the utterance, but Mutiarani (2018) used the speech act theory. The researcher analyzes presuppositions in code-mixing utterances as the object of the research, whereas Mutiarani (2018) analyzed only utterances that presupposed "a voiced-up woman considered a slave to a man." The researcher uses observational methods when collecting the data, but Mutiarani (2018) used documentation when collecting the data.

As a result, this research aims to examine various types of presuppositions and presupposition triggers in code-mixing utterances from Twitter users. Thus, the study's title is "*Presupposition in Code- Mixing Utterance by Twitter Users.*"

1.2. Statement of Problem

Based on the background research, this research formulates the question as follows:

1. What types of presupposition are used in code-mixing utterances of Twitter users?

2. How do the presuppositions generate meanings in the code-mixing utterances of Twitter users?

1.3. Research Objective

The objective of the research is based on the research question above, the objectives of this research are to:

1. To analyze the types of presuppositions used in utterance code-mixing by Twitter users.

2. To know the meaning of utterance by Twitter users based on presupposition triggers.

1.4. Research Significance

The result of this research can give contributions to the academic field and practical fields, such as:

1. Theoretically, this research hopefully can enrich the reader's knowledge in the study of presupposition, starting from the type, example, and even understanding context, which is very important for communication. By enriching knowledge, it is hoped that the reader's communication skills will improve, especially on social media that are mostly used and familiar with many people, like Twitter.

2. Practically, this research can be a reference for future research as alternative information for students and academic fields who are interested to continue this research or developing insights to give more understanding about presuppositions. Thus, this research will be a benchmark for English language ability on some platforms. Besides, it will show the effect of digital on human English ability.

1.5. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, the researcher gives some key of terms used for clarifications, as follows:

1. Presupposition

   Presupposition by Yule (2010, p. 128) is something that is an assumption based on what the speaker says as an event before generating an utterance.

2. Code-mixing

   Code-mixing makes two languages condense and it happens when the speakers use one dominant language in supporting utterances with another language (Chaer & Agustina, 2010, p. 115).

3. Utterance.

   An act of uttering something like a sentence, an argument, and a few sentences that are related to both grammar and context. It is behind the action of uttering something, which may involve intentions and other aspects of context.

4. Twitter

   Twitter is a widely used free social networking tool that allows people to share information in a real-time news feed (Mistry, 2011) by posting brief comments about their experiences and thoughts (Bristol et al., 2010). Tweets are limited to 140 characters and can also contain links to relevant websites and information.