

## Presupposition of the Narrator's Utterances in *Silet* Infotainment

WindaAstuti& Deli Nirmala

English Department, Faculty of Humanity, Diponegoro University, Semarang 50275

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### ABSTRAK

Praanggapan atau presuposisi merupakan asumsi tersirat yang menyertai ujaran-ujaran tertentu. Meskipun tidak terucap secara langsung, asumsi tersebut tetap tersampaikan. Praanggapan atau presuposisi dapat diteliti dalam kegiatan penyampaian informasi melalui program yang ditayangkan oleh televisi. Salah satu program televisi yang bertujuan menyampaikan informasi adalah *infotainment*. Dalam Skripsi ini, penulis mencoba menguraikan praanggapan atau presuposisi yang terdapat dalam ujaran *narrator infotainment Silet*.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis pemicu praanggapan yang muncul dalam ujaran *narrator infotainment Silet*. Penulis juga akan mencoba menguraikan fungsi-fungsi dari praanggapan yang terdapat dalam ujaran *narrator infotainment Silet*.

Dalam mengumpulkan data, penulis menggunakan metode observasi *non-participant* dan dilanjutkan dengan teknik catat. Data kemudian dipilih dengan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Penulis menggunakan metode *de* dan *pragmatic*, metode refleksi *introspektif*, dan teknik hapus untuk menganalisis data. Data yang dianalisis oleh penulis merupakan ujaran-ujaran yang mengandung praanggapan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 55 ujaran dari 108 ujaran *narrator* yang mengandung praanggapan. Penulis menemukan bahwa satu ujaran mempunyai kemungkinan untuk memiliki lebih dari satu pemicu praanggapan yang mewakili jenis praanggapan yang berbeda. Penulis lalu mengkategorikan praanggapan tersebut berdasar jumlah pemicu praanggapan yang ditemukan. Kategori tersebut adalah pemicu tunggal, pemicu ganda, dan pemicu jamak. Berkaitan dengan praanggapan tersebut, terdapat tiga fungsi praanggapan dalam ujaran *narrator*. Fungsi tersebut adalah mendukung posisi *narrator*, menuntun asumsi penonton, dan menumbuhkan kepercayaan penonton.

**Kata Kunci:** praanggapan, pragmatik, ujaran, narrator, infotainment, Silet

## 1. Background of the Study

Information is one of the most important things for our society. In every time of our daily life, we are trying to acquire information as much as possible. In these days, many programs are aired in television as the intermediaries for gaining information, one of which is infotainment. Unfortunately, sometimes what is delivered in infotainment is still only being an issue, or commonly called gossip. The truth of information from the gossip in infotainment is still questionable, whether it is valid or not. Since the gossip is spread widely and known by the society, infotainment through the role of the narrator in presenting the program tries to construct certain assumption to the viewer. However, it is impossible to utter some utterances for constructing certain assumption without presupposition.

Presupposition as the part of pragmatic studies becomes one of the key to influence the viewer's mind through the implicit assumption contained in the utterances. By denoting utterances with some words indicated as the trigger of presupposition, it may enable the narrator construct any certain assumption over the viewer's mind. The similarity of the assumption has an important role for the narrator in leading the viewer to believe or agree with the gossip which she presents.

## 2. Purposes of the Study

There will be two purposes of the research as follows.

1. To identify the kinds of presupposition trigger which appear in the utterances spoken by the narrator in *Silet* infotainment.
2. To find out the function of presupposition in the narrator's utterances of *Silet* infotainment.

## 3. Underlying Theory

### 3.1. Presupposition

Simply, we can define presupposition as implicit assumption that accompanies certain utterances which then can be used to convey any certain information indirectly (Fromkin, 2003:

216-221). Cummings (1999: 42) added by saying that presupposition is unspoken assumption or inference involved in certain utterances and expression. Levinson (1983: 205) mentions two basic concepts to define presupposition. There are appropriateness and mutual or shared knowledge. Here, shared knowledge becomes important in order to interpret and explain the assumption against utterances spoken by the speaker.

Stalnaker (1974: 48-50) said that presupposition is background of beliefs or assumptions owned by the speaker. The speaker will not inform the intended meaning obviously since he thinks that his listener has already known the 'case' which he delivers. Stalnaker also connects presupposition with common ground. Common ground consists of belief or assumption about what is accepted. To accept the belief or the assumption means to treat it as true for some reason.

### 3.2. Presupposition Trigger

Yule (1996: 27) said that presupposition is connected with the use of words, phrases, and structures. Then, it is considered as indicators potential of presupposition which is classified into six types of presupposition.

#### 3.2.1. Existential Presupposition

Existential presupposition is identical to show how the existence of something can be conveyed through presupposition. It is showed by possessive form or noun phrases. Existential presupposition, especially in possession form, can be used to show the 'case' of information (Brinton, 2000: 107).

#### 3.2.2. Factive Presupposition

Factive presupposition has a relation with some words, or in this case 'verbs', which are used to represent a fact. The presupposed information will be considered as factual and confirms its trustworthiness.

#### 3.2.3. Lexical Presupposition

Lexical presupposition uses the particular words to presuppose another concept of unstated information. Along with its asserted meaning, it will be interpreted that the unstated information is understood

#### 3.2.4. Structural Presupposition

The information after the structure will be interpreted to be known as the case. The structure has a characteristic as question form. In wh-question, the 'case' is already known to be true presupposing missing information in the 'case' has already known. In yes-no question and alternative question the 'case' hasn't been known to be true. The 'case' here has two possibilities based on the answer yes or no (Levinson, 1983: 184-186).

#### 3.2.5. Non-factive Presupposition

It is assumed not to be true. Verbs like 'dream', 'image', and 'pretend' indicates the following information is not true. Palmer (1988: 67) adds the word "likely" to refer non-factive presupposition.

#### 3.2.6. Counter Factual Presupposition

The meaning of this presupposition isn't only true, but it is the opposite of what is true or contrary to the fact.

## 4. Research Method

### 4.1. Type of Research

Concerning to the purpose of the research, this research is descriptive research. The writer focuses on analyzing the narrator's utterances which contain presupposition. In line with the data analysis, this research is qualitative research. Here, the writer tries to interpret the narrator's utterance which contains presupposition to find the presupposed meaning and intended information inside. The presupposition is classified based on the triggers found.

### 4.2. Data, Population, Sample and Technique of Sampling

The data used in this research are narrator's utterance from one of the infotainment programs in television named *Silet*. The data are obtained from the episodes of Farhat Abbas and Regina. The episodes are limited only from which are aired in March 2014. The population of this research comes from all of narrator's utterance during presenting the program. The sample of this research is chosen by using purposive sampling.

#### 4.3. Method of Collecting Data

In collecting the data, the writer uses non-participant observation method. In addition, the writer uses note taking method since the data are coming from videos. The videos were downloaded from YouTube in order to collect narrator's utterances during presenting the program.

#### 4.4. Method of Analyzing Data

Concerning this research, the method used in analyzing the data is pragmatic identity since the role of the participant or the viewer is considered very important to determine the presupposition. Besides, the writer also uses deletion technique in analyzing the data. The deletion technique is used to prove whether the word is the trigger of presupposition or not. In addition, the writer uses reflective-introspective method. It helps the writer explaining the data based on the writer's understanding and knowledge of the data.

### 5. Data Analysis

#### 5.1. The Presupposition Trigger in Narrator's Utterances.

This subchapter is divided into three parts since the writer finds that within one utterance, it is possible to have more than one trigger of presupposition. The one presupposition trigger found here refers to one presupposition type.

##### 5.1.1. Single Trigger

In this case, the notion of single trigger means only one trigger which appears within one utterance.

##### 5.1.1.1. Existential Presupposition

In the data, the writer finds some triggers that indicate existential presupposition. They are *terlihat* (seen), *memperlihatkan* (show), *memberi* (give), and *-nya* (possessive form).

(1) *Farhat terlihat meretas perjalanan bersama Regina ke Pulau Harapan*

It can be seen that the narrator intends to show existence 'case' of a trip with Regina to Harapan Island through the word *terlihat* (seen). The narrator emphasizes the information that a trip with Regina to Harapan Island exists

#### 5.1.1.2. Factive Presupposition

In the data, the writer found some triggers that indicate factive presupposition. They are *tampak* (seem), *mengaku* (admit), *indah* (lovely), *saksi* (witness), *mencium* (smell), *siap* (ready), *entah* (do not know), and *menyembunyikan* (hide).

(2) *Regina pun mengaku telah ditalak Ilal sejak tahun 2013 lalu*

It can be seen that the word *mengaku* (admit) indicates the fact of Regina and Ilal's divorce. The narrator emphasizes the information that a divorce between Regina and Ilal since 2013 is a fact

#### 5.1.1.3. Lexical Presupposition

In the data, the writer found some triggers which indicates the lexical presupposition. They are *lagi* (again), *tidak lagi* (no longer), *meninggalkan* (leave), *memasuki* (enter), *mulai* (start), *ambang batas* (end).

(3) *Misteri kedekatan Regina dan Farhat Abbas akan mulai terkuak seiring dengan gugat cerai Regina terhadap Ilal.*

It can be seen that the word *mulai* (start) in narrator's utterance indicates the unstated information which is actually understood about Regina and Farhat Abbas's closeness mystery. The narrator intends to inform the viewer that previously Regina and Farhat's closeness mystery is unsolved.

#### 5.1.1.4. Structural Presupposition

In the data, the writer finds some triggers that indicate structural presupposition. They are *apa* (what), *bagaimana* (how), *siapa*(who), *kapan* (when), *mengapa* (why), *apakah* (do), *akankah* (will), dan *benarkah* (is it true).

- (4) *Akankah Regina menjadipelabuhancintaFarhatsetelahberceraidenganNia?*

It can be seen that the word *akankah* (will) indicates the ‘case’ of Regina who will become Farhat’s port of love after divorcing Nia. The ‘case’ here has two possibilities of truth based on the answer of yes or no. The first is Regina will become Farhat’s port of love after divorcing Nia, while the second is Regina will become Farhat’s port of love after divorcing Nia. Thus, even the truth of the ‘case’ is still unknown, the narrator emphasizes that the ‘case’ is exist and possible to be true.

#### 5.1.1.5. Non- Factive Presupposition

The writer finds two triggers which indicate the non-factive presupposition. They are *seolah*(pretend/figure) and *layaknya* (like

- (5) *Layaknyapasangan yang tengahdimabukasmara, Regina sudahtaksungkan-sungkanuntukmenggandengmesratanganFarhat.*

It can be seen that the word *layaknya* (like) indicates an untrue of Regina and Farhat Abbas. The untrue is connected with their action as a couple who are intoxicated with love. The narrator emphasizes the information that Regina and Farhat as a couple, or in this case an intoxicated love couple, is not true.

#### 5.1.1.6. Counter Factual Presupposition

Based on the data, the writer finds the triggers of counter-factual presupposition are the words *akan*(jika) and *if* (jika).

- (6) *Farhat Abbas sendirimelontarkanpernyataan yang mengejutkantentangkesiapannyaakanmenikahi Regina jikananti Regina sudahresmiberceraidarillal.*

The use of words *akan* (will) and *jika* (if) indicates the opposite fact of Regina's divorce with Ilal. The narrator intends to inform that they are still tied by marital status as husband and wife. It means Regina is still the wife of Ilal.

#### 5.1.2. Double Triggers

The notion of double triggers means there are two triggers which appear within one utterance. The two triggers represent two different types of presupposition.

##### 5.1.2.1. Structural Presupposition and Factive Presupposition

The combination between structural presupposition and factive presupposition indicates that within a possibility of the truth 'case', there is a fact involved as the part of the 'case'.

(7) *Apakah Nia mencium adanya kedekatan yang tak biasa antara Regina dan Farhat*

The first trigger comes from the word *apakah* (do) which indicates the 'case' of Nia already smell the existence of unusual closeness between Regina and Farhat. However, since the word *apakah* (do) is a yes-no question, there are two possibilities of 'case' based on the answer yes and no. The second trigger comes from the word *mencium* (smell) that indicates the fact of unusual closeness between Regina and Farhat Abbas. Here, the narrator emphasizes the information that a fact is involved as the part of the possibility of the truth 'case'.

##### 5.1.2.2. Lexical Presupposition and Factive Presupposition

The combination between lexical presupposition and factive presupposition indicates that there is a fact involved as the part of unstated information which is understood.

(8) *Regina dan Farhat tidak lagi menyembunyikan bahasa tubuh dan ekspresi wajah bahwa kedua nyasalin gmencintai.*

The first trigger comes from the word *tidak lagi* (no longer) that indicates the unstated information about the body language and face expression which is hidden by Regina and Farhat. The second trigger comes from the word *menyembunyikan* (hide) that indicates the fact of Regina and Farhat's body language and face expression of loving each other. The narrator emphasizes that



the fact of ‘the body language and face expression of loving each other exists’ is contained as the part of the unstated information.

#### 5.1.2.3. Factive Presupposition and Existential Presupposition

The combination between existential presupposition and factive presupposition indicates that there is an existence of ‘case’ involved as the part of the fact.

(9) *Inilah momen indah Farhat dan Regina saatsalingmemberiperhatian di Pulau Harapan*

The first trigger comes from the word *indah* (lovely) which indicates the fact of Farhat and Regina’s moment. The second trigger comes from the word *memberi* (give) which indicates the existence of care in Harapan Island as the ‘case’. The narrator here emphasizes the information that the existence ‘case’ of ‘there is a care in Harapan Island’ is contained as the part of the fact.

#### 5.1.3. Multiple Triggers

The notion of multiple triggers means three triggers appearing within one utterance. The three triggers represent three different types of presupposition.

##### 5.1.3.1. Structural Presupposition, Factive Presupposition, and Existential Presupposition

The combination between structural presupposition, factive presupposition, and existential presupposition indicates that there is a fact and an existence of ‘case’ involved as the part of a possibility of the truth ‘case’.

(10) *Benarkah Regina mengaku kebersamaanya di Pulau Harapan menjadi momen paling romantic yang pernah dialami bersama Farhat?*

The first trigger comes from the word *benarkah* (does it true) that indicates the ‘case’ of ‘Regina admits her togetherness in Harapan Island becoming the most romantic moment ever experienced with Farhat’. Then, since the word *benarkah* (does it true) represents a yes-no question, there are two possibilities of ‘cases’ based on the answer yes and no. The second trigger comes from the word *mengakui* (admit) which indicates the fact of Regina’s togetherness in Harapan Island with Farhat. Then, the third trigger found in the utterance coming from the word *-nya*

(possessive form) that refers to the togetherness with Farhat in Harapan Island. The narrator, thus, by the combination of three different types of presupposition in utterance (10) tries to merge the fact of information and existence 'case' of information as the part of the possibility of the truth 'case'.

## 5.2. The Function of Presupposition in Narrator's Utterances.

### 5.2.1. Supporting Narrator's Position

In infotainment, the narrator plays an important role. The role is having a correlation with her position to convey information to the viewer. However, as the one who has owned the information, it is impossible to explain in detail the whole information which she has owned. Of the whole information, there must be certain information that is intended to be conveyed more than other information. The intended information here is classified based on the triggers found. Therefore, through presupposition, the writer finds that presupposition can support the narrator's position in conveying the factual information, the 'case' of information, the tacit information, and the untrue information.

### 5.2.2. Leading the Viewer's Assumption

Here, as the party who conveys the information, the narrator actually has owned certain assumption. During presenting the program, the narrator then implies what assumption she has owned is. Through some words indicated as the trigger of presupposition, the assumption will refer to certain information since presupposition derives certain information. Therefore, the narrator is able to lead the viewer to the assumption of the factual information, the 'case' of information, the tacit information, and the untrue information.

### 5.2.3. Raising the Viewer's Belief

Concerning the presupposition, the narrator actually has own certain belief before making utterance. The belief refers to an affair between Farhat and Regina. Then, by

denoting her utterance with some words indicated as the presupposition trigger, the narrator has an opportunity to indirectly convey any certain intended information. By the support of shared knowledge the viewer's belief can be raised by the narrator through the intended information conveyed. In another word, presupposition raises the viewer's belief through the factual information, the 'case' of information, the tacit information, and the untrue information.

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