

Facebook's Presupposition "Rizky Billar Had Said He Wanted to Retire from the Entertainment World"

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Abstract:

This data is entitled Facebook's Presupposition "Rizky Billar Had Said He Wanted to Retire from the Entertainment World". This research is an attempt to identify and analyze the types and meanings of presuppositions on Facebook. The data used in this study are in the form of comments on Facebook. The data are analyzed using the following steps. (1) Read comments on Facebook social media, (2) Mark each word or sentence that contains a form of presupposition, (3) Classify based on the types of presuppositions, (4) Summarize the data that has been presented carefully. Facebook data contains comments as many as 24 comments. In this research, the author uses a descriptive method that analyzes based on the theory of George Yule (1996) there are six types of presuppositions. The results of the study concluded that there are six types of presuppositions in Facebook social media, namely: existential presuppositions, active presuppositions, lexical presuppositions, structural presuppositions, inactive presuppositions, and counteractive presuppositions.

Keywords:

Presupposition; facebook; Rizki Billar

I. Introduction

Based on the current phenomenon that news appears through social media, one of the readers is very interesting to study. The amount of information received gave rise to various comments, both positively and negatively, on various uploads. The form of response from readers is a form of appreciation that arises as a result of uploads as a very interesting response to be studied more deeply. In addition, by understanding the perceptions that arise, social media users become wiser in uploading the latest information through social media, namely Facebook. This research proves that an upload in the form of news or information on Facebook actually provokes netizens to contribute in the form of comments. This study aims to find out the responses through several social media comments, one of which is Facebook, towards the results of uploads with the theme, "Rizky Billar Had Said He Wanted to Retire From Entertainment World " belonging to the @Dream.co.id account.

Facebook is a social media networking service that allows users to connect with other users from around the world. Through Facebook, users can interact with other users such as creating statuses, sharing photos and videos, adding friends, creating personal pages (fanspages), creating groups/communities, and sending messages via the messenger feature. According to Wati and Rizky (2009) Facebook is a social network that users can use to get to know each other and communicate for various purposes and also for recreation.

Ibrahim (1993: 357) says that presuppositions are propositions that must be true for some sentences or utterances to be meaningful, or possibly true. Then Yule (2006: 43), who says that the presupposition is something that the speaker assumes as an event before

producing the utterance. He then divided the suppositions into six types. There is also Cummings (2007:42) which says that presupposition is an implicit assumption in certain linguistic expressions. Meanwhile, Sarwiji (in Putrayasa 2014) provides a conditional limit for whether the sentence is true or not. From several expert opinions, Putrayasa (2014: 78) then concluded that: presupposition is the initial assumption implied by a linguistic expression, as a form of listener's initial response in dealing with linguistic expressions. That is, the speaker already has an initial conclusion before making the speech that what will be conveyed is also understood by the speech partner. In fact, according to Mulyana (2015: 15), the use of presupposition is only intended for listeners who, according to the speaker, have the same knowledge as the speaker.

According to Mono et al. (2018: 15) research results describe the form of presupposition in Waspada newspaper articles. Second, from the data of 6 articles or editorials there are 201 sentences found in the form of presuppositions and raises presuppositions that must be owned by the reader as shared knowledge according to the context of the situation from the various types of speech acts that exist.

The results of Amri's research (2020: 100) explain that online media fulfills the principles of politeness in language (maxims), namely: maxims of discretion, modesty, agreement, appreciation, and sympathy maxims. In addition, violations of the maxims were also found, namely: a) the maxim of wisdom, b) the maxim of modesty, c) the maxim of praise or appreciation, and d) the maxim of agreement. Polite language in online media requires communication negotiations, so that the speech partner understands information with accurate data. Violation of language maxims in online media is a form of stunting the Indonesian language, the more polite the information, the more respectful the Indonesian language is.

The similarities and differences between this research and previous research are: the similarities in this research both discuss pragmatics, while the differences in previous research mono describe the form of presuppositions in Waspada newspaper articles. Then for Amri's research describes language politeness in online media. And for Fazry's own analysis to describe the presupposition form of Facebook social media comments.

II. Review of Literature

According to Wati and Rizky (2009) Facebook is a social network that users can use to get to know each other and communicate for various purposes and also for recreation. In this research, the writer uses George Yule's theory. According to George Yule (2000: 27), there are six types and meanings of conditional, namely: 1. Existential presuppositions are assumed to be present in possessive constructions (such as your car presupposes ("") you have a car) or certain noun phrases such as in using expressions like Raja Sweden, cat, etc. where the speaker presupposes the existence of a named identity 2. Factive presupposition A type of factual presupposition because some words are used in sentences to indicate facts, such as knowing, realizing, regretting, happy, strange, and aware. For example, everyone knows that John is sick presupposes that John is sick. 3. Inactive Presupposition Type of presupposition that is considered incorrect. Verbs such as dream, imagine, and pretend are used with the assumption that the following is not true for example John's dream that he is rich presupposes that John is not rich. In addition, Palmer (1988: 67) uses words that tend to refer to non-factive prejudices, such as the possibility of John arriving early, which presupposes that John may or may not arrive early. 4. Lexical Presuppositions Lexical presuppositions can be

considered as sources of lexical prequalifications, such as sets, stops, and starts. In this type, the use of one form with an emphasized meaning is conventionally interpreted with the assumption that another meaning (not emphasized) is understood. When someone says that someone succeeded in doing something, the meaning being emphasized is that the person succeeded in some way. But when someone says that someone is not managing, the meaning being emphasized is that the person is not succeeding. However, there is a presumption (non-statement) that the person is trying to do something. Thus, conventionally managed is interpreted as affirming 'success' and presupposing 'trying'. 5. Structural presuppositions In addition to the presuppositions related to the use of certain words and phrases, there are also structural presuppositions. In this case, certain sentence structures have been analyzed conventionally and regularly presupposing that part of the structure is considered correct (Yule, 2000: 29). One might say that the speaker can use such a structure to treat information as conjectural (assumed to be true) and therefore be accepted as true by the listener. For example, form (i.e. when, where, etc.) can be used in this type, such as When did John leave? This presupposes that John is gone. 6. Counter-active presupposition the last type is called counterfactual presupposition, where what is implied is not only true, but the opposite of what is true, or contradicts the facts. For example, the sentence: if you were his friend, you would help him pretend that you were not his friend. The conditional structure of this sentence presupposes that the information in the reverse clause is not true at the time it is said.

III. Results and Discussion

The results of the Presupposition study used George Yule's theory to identify and classify the types of presuppositions found in Facebook social media conversations.

1. Existential Presupposition

Existential presuppositions are presuppositions that indicate the existence/ existence/ identity of referents expressed by assuming something with something else. This is in accordance with data from netizen comments on Facebook social media data on Domestic Violence Cases and Reports of Lesti Opening Disgrace. Based on that, it can be analyzed in the following comments:

- a) "*Happy aja bil selagi dede masih cinta sama lo, kebutuhanmu pasti dede tanggung walaupun itu dirasakan berat olehnya.*" (D1/PE/K2)
- b) "*Dengan apapun yang kalian lakukan itu tidak bisa berubah itu sudah tercoreng dengan kasus KDRT dan pelaporan lesti membuka aib rumah tangga sendiri bahkan lesti ibarat sudah meludah tapi menjilat ludah sendiri tidak ada rasa malu dan harga diri sama sekali.*" (D1/PE/K2).

If it is interpreted in the quote from comment a) it says a) tersebut "*dede masih cinta sama lo, kebutuhanmu pasti dede tanggung walaupun itu dirasakan berat olehnya.*" The assumption of this comment is an existential assumption that Rizky Billar's needs must be borne by Dede, this comment cannot be said to be right or wrong, because no one knows the life of the two. This is evidenced by the text in the data above which was conveyed by netizens in the sentence.

Meaningful comments, "*Dengan apapun yang kalian lakukan itu tidak bisa berubah itu sudah tercoreng dengan kasus KDRT dan pelaporan lesti membuka aib rumah tangga sendiri bahkan lesti ibarat sudah meludah tapi menjilat ludah sendiri tidak ada rasa malu dan harga diri sama sekali.*" (D1/PE/K2). These comments are solely intended to inform readers that nothing they do

can change the situation. This existential presupposition is associated with the existence of possessions.

This is not only assumed to be present in comments denoting ownership, but more broadly the existence of the statement that appears in netizen comments with its use in the first comment on the word Your need means there is a possessive pronoun describing person. So, existential acknowledgment shows how the existence of something can be conveyed through presupposition. For example: *dede masih cinta sama lo, kebutuhanmu pasti dede tanggung walaupun itu dirasakan berat olehnya.*” the presuppositions in the comments state existence, namely: 1) There is a dede who meets the needs.

2. Factive Presupposition

Factive presuppositions are presuppositions where information that is presumed to follow a verb can be considered as a fact. This is in accordance with data from netizen comments on Facebook social media data. Domestic Violence Cases and Lesti Reports Open Disgrace. Based on that, it can be analyzed in the following comments:

- a) *“Apapun yang kalian lakukan itu sudah tidak ngaruh buat kita, karena sudah tercoreng dengan kasus kdrt dan cabut laporan, makanya jangan buat drama lebay dengan kemesraanmu, pura-pura babagia padahal di belakang main tonjok-tonjokan abh dehh kasian banget kalian.”*(D2/PE/K4)
- b) *“makanya jangan suka gamparin orang, belajar redam emosi. Jangan kayak anak balita.”*(D6/PE/K16)

The active verb in the data a) is smeared and the report is withdrawn, triggering the notion that whatever they are doing has no effect because it has been tarnished with cases of domestic violence. The active verb in the word withdraw the report, this triggers an inactive presumption as something that is being discussed, experienced from what is observed or seen as a fact, that there is news circulating. From the comments of these netizens, it can be seen that there is a fact from what is observed or seen from the news circulating about cases of domestic violence.

The active verb in data b) *gamparin*, triggers presuppositions Factive that according to the news circulating, Lesti experienced domestic violence. From the netizen comments above, it can be seen that there has been a fact from what was discussed in the media about the issue of being subjected to domestic violence which later included reports of domestic violence.

3. Non-inactive Presupposition

Non-inactive presuppositions are presuppositions that are used with the assumption that the following is not true.

This is in accordance with data from netizen comments on Facebook social media data. Domestic Violence Cases and Lesti Reports Open Disgrace. Based on that, it can be analyzed in the comments containing incorrect presuppositions in the sentence:

- a) *“lagian yang mau nonton ditv paling kerabatnya doang.”* (D3/PE/K7)
- b) *“aduh kasian, lesty jadi tulang punggung. Lama-lama habis tulangnya.”* (D7/PE/K17)
- c) *“walah, ceritanya ke tulang ya, jadi ceritanya tulang rusuk bilar yang bilang rupanya sudah menjadi tulang punggung ya. Mudah-mudahan tidak begitu ya. Sabar ya dedek, semoga semakin kuat dan semangat ya. Pertahankan suami karena tidak ada laki-laki yang sama dengan bilar. Mudah-mudahan tidak di khianati lagi.”* (D7/PE/K18)

This sentence in bold type contains a non-active presupposition. The presumption in this sentence is: “lagian yang mau nonton ditv **paling kerabatnya doang.**” (D3/PE/K7) this comment raises assumptions about circumstances that are not in accordance with reality. This means that those who want to watch on TV are not only relatives but there are other people too. So, it is true that this sentence contains non-factual assumptions.

If described in comments b) “... **lesty jadi tulang punggung.** Lama-lama habis tulangnya.” Non-factual presuppositions can be assumed through these comments whose truth is still doubtful or raises circumstances that are not in accordance with reality. This means that Lesty is not the backbone because there is a Bilar who is a husband whose obligation is to provide for the family.

Sentences in bold in data c) *walah, ceritanya ke tulang ya, jadi ceritanya tula ng rusuk bilar yang hilang rupanya sudah menjadi tulang punggung ya. **Mudah-mudahan tidak begitu ya...*** non-factual assumptions are still questionable due to the facts conveyed or give rise to circumstances whose truth is still unclear.

4. Lexical Presupposition

Lexical presupposition is the presumption that someone succeeds in doing something.

This is in accordance with data from netizen comments on Facebook social media data. Domestic Violence Cases and Lesti Reports Open Disgrace. Based on that, it can be analyzed in the following comments:

- a) “**pensiun karna diboikot oleh stasiun TV.**”(D4/PE/K12)
- b) “**Tercoreng karena ulah sendiri,** kasian istrinya harus ikutan dihujat. Yang jabat elo tapi istri lo juga yang harus nanggung karna dia cabut laporannya.”(D8/PE/19)

The comment data above raises presuppositions on comments a) **pensiun karna diboikot oleh stasiun TV.** The comment contains lexical presuppositions, sentences which, if negative, the presuppositions illustrate that the reason they are retiring is due to a boycott by the TV station.

Data on the comments above on data b) **Tercoreng karena ulah sendiri,** kasian istrinya harus ikutan dihujat...” this comment is understood that Bilar's good name is tarnished as a result of his own doing of committing domestic violence.

The context of the situation that occurs in the comments is shared by the reader's knowledge. This shared knowledge is needed to recognize what the topic issues are, the causes of the problems being discussed. So, the sentence is true because it contains lexical presuppositions.

5. Structural Presupposition

Structural presupposition is treating information as alleged (considered true) and therefore can be accepted correctly by the listener. For example the shape is associated with the use of certain words and phrases. (i.e. who, when, where, why etc) example:

- a) “**kenapa juga banyak manusia selalu saja menghina dede lesti,** mengurus kehidupan lesti dan rumah tangga lesti.” (D5/PE/K15)
- b) “**siapa yang berani-berani menghina,** ku aing di banting jeung di cekek gera.”(D9/PE/20)

It contains structural presuppositions because there are comments in the form of questions namely why and who so, the sentence includes structural presuppositions, the structure of which is correct without having to look at the previous sentence.

6. Contra-active Presupposition

Counteractive presupposition is the assumption that what is assumed is not only not true, but is the opposite of what is true, or contradicts the facts.

This is in accordance with data from netizen comments on Facebook social media data. Domestic Violence Cases and Lesti Reports Open Disgrace. Based on that, it can be analyzed in the following comments:

- a) *"Tya biar ga ketahuan orang, **kalau nanti nyekek lagi.**"* (D10/PE/K21)
- b) *"**Kalau udah mau hijrah kearah baik insyaAllah rezeki gak bakal kemana, intinya taubat perbaiki yang buruk menjadi baik.**"* (D10/PE/K22)
- c) *"**Kalau pun leslar gak jadi artis tetap bisa makan, sebat selalu.**"* (D11/PE/K23)
- d) *"**kalau benar pensiun niscaya barga dirimu akan lebih tinggi dari sebelumnya.**"* (D11/PE/K24)

This bold type sentence contains a counter-factual presupposition. The presumption appears with the word if. The presupposition arises from the contradiction of the sentence with the use of the word if. The use of the word if makes contradictory presuppositions of the utterances conveyed when the writer and the reader have shared knowledge.

IV. Conclusion

Presuppositions on comments on Facebook social media are divided into six types of presuppositions consisting of 24 comments in the form of presuppositions: existential presuppositions, factual presuppositions, lexical presuppositions, structural presuppositions, nonfactual presuppositions, and opposing presuppositions. Presuppositions on comments on Facebook social media contain a presupposition made by the author as a communication strategy to avoid the hope that the reader can understand the meaning conveyed by the reader. On social media comments, Facebook serves as a source of study to understand the author's mindset and how the reader understands the topic being discussed in netizen comments so that an understanding of the context by the reader is needed so as to minimize understanding between the writer and the reader of the comment.

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