

Pragmatic Presupposition of Netizen Comments on Instagram Related to Teddy Minahasa Case

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Abstract:

One form of information and communication media that is very popular at this time is Instagram. This media can be used as a place to share videos and photos with each other. Not only that, there are also various features for users to interact with each other. One of them is the comment feature, which is a place for Instagram users to express their opinions. Therefore, there are many forms of presupposition in Instagram comments, and they are very diverse. With the various forms of speech contained in Instagram, there are also forms of preponderance. George Yule also divides the types of presupposition into six namely existential (existenziell), factive (faktio), non-active (nichtfaktio), lexical (lexikalisch), structural (strukturell), and counterfactual (kontrafaktisch) presuppositions. This analysis aims to describe the presuppositions in the comments contained in Instagram comments about Teddy Minahasa. The source of the data in this analysis is comments from Instagram netizens regarding the case of Teddy Minahasa. The results of the analysis found pragmatic presuppositions based on the types of presuppositions namely; factive presuppositions and lexical presuppositions. In this analysis it was found that there were 3 factive presupposition data and 5 lexical presupposition data.

Keywords:

pragmatics; presupposition; Teddy Minahasa

I. Introduction

Language is a communication tool that only exists and is owned by humans. Why is that? Because language is human. There are no other creatures on this earth that can communicate perfectly besides humans. Through language, humans socialize, express their feelings, thoughts, and opinions. Like oxygen, language also plays an important role in human life. That is why language is one of the determinants of human life. As time progresses, the times change, humans evolve, and knowledge is increasingly recognized and studied, more and more research is being done in the field of language. Linguists try to parse and classify language, which then presents various linguistic or linguistic disciplines. One of them is pragmatics.

According to Wijana and Rohmadi (2009:3-4), pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of language externally, namely how the unit of language is used in communication. In line with this definition, Chaer and Agustina (2004), Nadar (2009) and the authors conclude that pragmatics is a study that addresses the use of language during the communication process. The scope of study on pragmatics varies, such as speech acts, conversational implicatures, deixis, and presuppositions.

The science of pragmatics which is closely related to grammar is called pragmalinguistics, which is a branch of linguistics which emphasizes the continuity between

sentences conveyed by language users and the context that influences them to be able to produce a meaning (Suryati, 2020:3). In this study, researchers will examine one part of pragmatics, namely presuppositions. Presupposition and speech comments have a close relationship, because the meaning of presupposition is something that is assumed by the speaker before the speaker produces an utterance (Yule, 2014: 3). Thus, through the presupposition, it can be clearly seen the intent of the commentary's utterance based on the assumptions conveyed by the author of the commentary to the speech partner, so as to prevent or reduce the risk of misunderstandings that may occur between the speaker and the speech partner. Simply understanding the meaning of a language cannot guarantee that someone can truly understand the meaning of an utterance, but by understanding the correct presuppositions/presuppositions in the utterance, one can more easily understand the meaning of the utterance in accordance with the speaker's intention by looking at the context that influence it (Moningka, 2016). According to George Yule, presupposition or in German it is called Präsupposition in pragmatics is something that is assumed by the speaker in producing an utterance regardless of whether the assumption is true or false. George Yule also divides the types of presuppositions into six, namely existential presuppositions (existenziell), factive (faktiv), non-factive (nichtfaktiv), lexical (lexikalisch), structural (strukturell), and counterfactual (kontrafaktisch) (Yule, 2014). The types of presuppositions contained in an utterance can be seen through markers in the form of words, phrases and sentence structures used in the utterance. One example is a sentence: "Er gab vor, Lehrer zu sein" (he pretends to be a teacher) in this speech there are types of non-active presuppositions. This is indicated by the verb vorgeben (pretend) which expresses an untruth. So from this speech it can be assumed that Er war kein Lehrer (he is not a teacher), this assumption can arise because there is a marker of non-active presuppositions, namely the verb vorgeben (pretend) (Yule, 2014:52).

Ibrahim (1993:357) reveals that presupposition is a proposition that must be true for several sentences or utterances in order to be meaningful, or possibly correct. Then Yule (2006: 43), who says that presupposition is something that is assumed by speakers as events before producing an utterance. He then divided presuppositions into six types. There is also Cummings (2007:42) who says that presuppositions are assumptions implied in certain linguistic expressions. Meanwhile, Sarwiji (in Putrayasa 2014) defines presupposition as a necessary condition for whether a sentence is true or not.

From several opinions it can be concluded that presupposition is an initial assumption that is implicitly owned by a linguistic expression, as a form of the listener's initial response in dealing with the linguistic expression. That is, the speaker already has an initial conclusion before carrying out the speech that what is to be conveyed is also understood by the speech partner. In fact, according to Mulyana (2015: 15), the use of presupposition is only addressed to listeners who, according to the speaker, have knowledge like that of the speaker. Examine the following examples.

- A : "I bought Pak Yusni's book yesterday."
B : "Pragmatics book, right?"

The example of the conversation above indicates that before speaking, A has the presumption that B knows what he means, that is, there is a book written by Pak Yusni. Of course, A's initial assumptions or presuppositions were correct, because B immediately understood the meaning of the conversation. If it turns out that presupposition A is wrong, it will disrupt their communication process.

Putryasa (2014: 79) says, mistakes in making presuppositions have an effect on human speech. In other words, the right presupposition can enhance the communicative value of an utterance that is expressed. The more precise the hypothesized presuppositions, the higher the communicative value of an utterance that is expressed. This confirms that presuppositions play a major role in the communication process, both verbal and written.

In everyday communication, we unconsciously also apply the concept of presupposition. How do we sort out the information that will be conveyed later, whether the speech partner knows it or not, so that the communication process will run well later. All of these stages are our initial process of forming a presupposition. We are not aware of this, but it occurs naturally to initiate a communication, be it verbal or written. For this reason, presupposition analysis is very important because when our presuppositions are correct, communication must run smoothly. Just imagine if it's wrong, of course communication will be hampered, like Putrayasa's opinion above. This is the reason why the writer chooses the presupposition to be studied. The data source in this analysis, the author chooses Instagram.

Instagram is one of the social media that is widely used by German people, according to the Loka Data website in 2019 Germany ranks 10th as the country with the largest population of Instagram users in the world (Nancy, 2019). Instagram social media is not only a means for citizens (internet users) to upload photos or videos, but also includes various features for users to interact with each other. One of them is the comment feature, which is a place for Instagram users to express their opinion in writing on an upload. The reason the author himself chose this Instagram comment as a data source, because seeing that in Instagram comments there are communications between netizens, and of course that presents various forms of presuppositions. So the author decided to take a presupposition study in Instagram comments regarding Teddy Minahasa.

The limitation of the problem of this analysis is in the analysis of the types of presuppositions indicated in the utterances spoken by Instagram netizens. References to these types of presuppositions refer to the types of presuppositions expressed by Yule (2006, pp. 46-52 in Dia, 2012, p. 14) that presuppositions include (1) existential presuppositions, (2) factual presuppositions, (3) non-factual presuppositions, (4) lexical presuppositions, (5) structural presuppositions, and (6) counterfactual presuppositions, however, this analysis focuses more on conducting this analysis on "Presupposition Analysis based on the types of presuppositions, namely; factive presuppositions and lexical presuppositions

II. Review of Literature

Pragmatics is interesting to study because pragmatics looks at the meaning of language by associating it with contexts outside of language. Pragmatics looks at how speakers and interlocutors understand each other's speech. According to Yule (2006:3) pragmatics is the study of the meaning conveyed by speakers and interpreted by speech partners. Moris in Djajasudarma (2012: 71) states that pragmatics is a branch of semiotics that looks at the relationship between signs and their users. Pragmatics is different from semantics and syntax which are also included in the field of semiotics. Pragmatics examines the meaning of utterances under certain conditions or situations. In Rahardi (2009:20) Leech states that pragmatics is part of the use or use of the grammar. Levinson further in Dia (2012:1) states that pragmatics is a study that studies the relationship between language and its context.

Thus it can be concluded that pragmatics is the study of the use of language by paying attention to the external context of the language so that language can be interpreted appropriately

Yule (2006:46-51) then classifies presuppositions into 6 types, namely: 1) Existential presuppositions are presuppositions that show the existence, presence, and identity of the referent which is expressed in a definitive word. This presupposition also does not only appear in possessive or possessive sentences, but is more generally assumed in certain noun phrases. 2) Factive presupposition is a presupposition that is believed to be a fact. The use of verbs such as know, realize, regret, aware, surprise, and happy, has an active presupposition. However, the factuality of this presupposition is not only seen from the use of the verbs mentioned earlier, but can also be seen from the context and situation of the conversation. 3) Lexical presupposition is understood as a form of presupposition when the meaning stated is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another meaning (which is not stated) is understood. Simply put, lexical presuppositions are presuppositions that have an implied or different meaning from what is said. 4) Non-active presupposition is a presupposition that is assumed to be incorrect. Verbs such as "dream", "imagine", as well as "pretend" are considered to have non-active presuppositions. 5) Structural presuppositions are presuppositions that refer to the structure of certain sentences, which have been analyzed conventionally, that part of the structure has been assumed to be true. 6) Counterfactual presuppositions, presuppositions that are not only incorrect, but also the opposite (opposite) of true or contrary to reality.

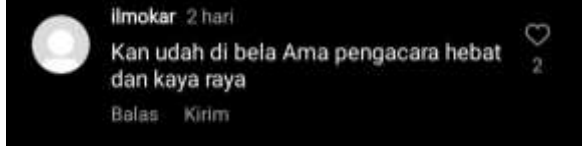
III. Results and Discussion

1. Factual Presupposition

Factive presuppositions are presuppositions that are believed to be a fact. The use of verbs such as know, realize, regret, aware, surprise, and happy, has an active presupposition. However, the factuality of this presupposition is not only seen from the use of the verbs mentioned earlier, but can also be seen from the context and situation of the conversation. The following is factual presuppositional speech data taken from comments by Instagram netizens

Data 1

Netizens' comments on the Minahasa teddy case

Comment	Transcript
	<p>“Kan udah di bela Ama pengacara hebat dan kaya raya.”</p>

“Kan udah di bela Ama pengacara hebat dan kaya raya.”

From the data above, the authors assume that the presupposition above is a fact because in the sentence *“Kan udah di bela Ama pengacara hebat dan kaya raya.”* it is true that the lawyer for the suspect is Teddy Minahasa, Hotman Paris Hutapea is a great lawyer, wealthy and wealthy. Reported by Liputan 6, August 24, Hotman Paris Hutapea's total wealth is IDR 4.5 trillion, including 500 apartments and 200 shophouses. In the data

<https://m.liputan6.com/showbiz/read/5050346/total-kekayaan-hotman-paris-disebut-rp-45-triliun-including-500-apartemen-dan-200-unit-ruko>.

Data 2

Netizens' comments on the Minahasa teddy case

Comment	Transcript
	<p>“@jokowi Indonesiaku, barang bukti 5 kg sabu-sabu. Beri tindak pidana yg setimpal jangan rakyat kecil yang merasakan ketidakadilan. Hukum harus adil dan jangan tumpul keatas tajam kebawah.”</p>

“@jokowi Indonesiaku, barang bukti 5 kg sabu-sabu. Beri tindak pidana yg setimpal jangan rakyat kecil yang merasakan ketidakadilan. Hukum harus adil dan jangan tumpul keatas tajam kebawah.”

Based on the data above, the author considers that the presupposition above is a factual presupposition because in the sentence “Beri tindak pidana yg setimpal jangan rakyat kecil yang merasakan ketidakadilan. Hukum harus adil dan jangan tumpul keatas tajam kebawah.” In Article 28 D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia also expressly states that, "Every person has the right to recognition, guarantees, protection and fair legal certainty and equal treatment before the law". In the sentence “barang bukti 5 kg sabu-sabu.” In accordance with Article 114 of the Narcotics Law 1. Everyone who without rights or against the law offers to sell, sell, buy, receive, become an intermediary in buying and selling, exchanging, or handing over Narcotics Category I, shall be punished with imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a minimum 5 (five) years and the longest.

Data 3

Netizens' comments on the Minahasa teddy case

Comment	Transcript
	<p>“Tanda tidak bersyukur nikmat Allah... Dikasih Kerjaan Disaat org susah cari kerja. Punya jabatan disaat bnyk orang susah cari mkn ... jbtan kweja an hancur dikarenakan kebodohnya tanpa rasa iman dan syukur itu sendiri... Allahu mustaan”</p>

“Tanda tidak bersyukur nikmat Allah... Dikasih Kerjaan Disaat org susah cari kerja. Punya jabatan disaat bnyk orang susah cari mkn... jbtan kweja an hancur dikarenakan kebodohnya tanpa rasa iman dan syukur itu sendiri... Allahu mustaan”

The data above found that there are factual presuppositions in the sentence “Tanda tidak bersyukur nikmat Allah... Dikasih Kerjaan Disaat org susah cari kerja. Punya jabatan disaat bnyk orang susah cari mkn ... jbtan kweja an hancur dikarenakan kebodohnya tanpa rasa iman dan syukur itu sendiri”. From this sentence, Teddy Minahasa is a person who is ungrateful because he

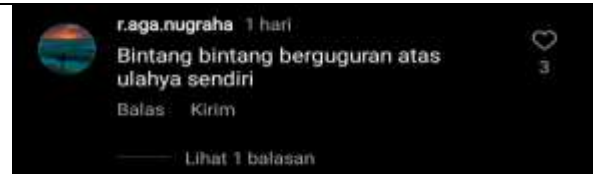
does not carry out his work as a police officer properly, he even becomes a bad example for the community because he has sold narcotics.

2. Lexical Presupposition

Lexical presupposition is understood as a form of presupposition when the meaning stated conventionally is interpreted with the presupposition that another meaning (which is not stated) is understood. Simply put, lexical presuppositions are presuppositions that have an implied or different meaning from what is said. The following is speech data with lexical presuppositions taken from comments by Instagram netizens

Data 4

Netizens' comments on the Minahasa teddy case

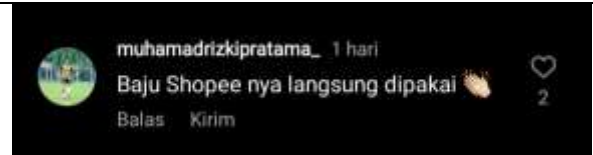
Comment	Transcript
	<p>“Bintang-bintang berguguran atas ulahnya sendiri.”</p>

“Bintang-bintang berguguran atas ulahnya sendiri.”

The presupposition above is a lexical presupposition because in the sentence the stars fall of their own accord. It has an implied meaning, namely that the stars are police officers and fall because of their own actions, like Inspector General Teddy Minahasa, who stumbles on drug cases is because of his own actions.

Data 5

Netizens' comments on the Minahasa teddy case

Comment	Transcript
	<p>“Baju Shopee nya langsung dipakai.”</p>

“Baju Shopee nya langsung dipakai.”

From the data above, the authors assume that the presupposition above is a lexical presupposition because in the sentence Shopee clothes the implied meaning is prison clothes in prison.

Quoting from My Law Questions, the use of the orange color of the prisoner's clothes is to make it easier for prison wardens to identify those inside the prison. The use of this color is also intended if a prisoner escapes from prison is easy to identify. Because the color is striking.

Data 6

Netizens' comments on the Minahasa teddy case

Comment	Transcript
	<p>“Polisi bandit berdasi”</p>

“Polisi bandit berdasi”

From the data above, the authors assume that the presupposition above is a lexical presupposition because in the sentence Bandit police, the police tie is supposed to maintain security and public order; enforce the law; and provide protection, protection, and service to the community instead of becoming drug dealers.

Data 7

Netizens' comments on the Minahasa teddy case

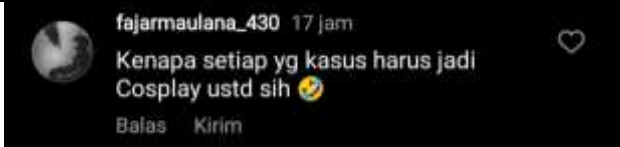
Comment	Transcript
	<p>“SEMUA LAWYER ITU MUNAFIK. INTINYA BISNIS YA SIAPA JG DI DUNIA JD SEMPURNA. MLSHNYA NI LAWYER MAHLUK BERISIK NGOMONG BENAR SALH, PDHKL KLO BEKERJA KESERINGAN MUNAFIK UDH SANGAT KELIATAN SALAH TP TTP HARUS DIBELA APALAGI UTK LEVEL HUKUM DI KONOHA YG PRIMITIF DAN KARET. MEMAKAI DUA KONDISI DAN KEMUNGKINAN JD KLO 1 DALIL LOLOS MASIH ADA SEREPNYA, MLS NGURUSIN MSLH ORG LAIN MEREKA MAU DIPENJARA KEK APAPUN MAU DIBACOTIN KEK APAPUN TETAP SANGAT KAYA LAH B”</p>

“SEMUA LAWYER ITU MUNAFIK. INTINYA BISNIS YA SIAPA JG DI DUNIA JD SEMPURNA. MLSHNYA NI LAWYER MAHLUK BERISIK NGOMONG BENAR SALH, PDHKL KLO BEKERJA KESERINGAN MUNAFIK UDH SANGAT KELIATAN SALAH TP TTP HARUS DIBELA APALAGI UTK LEVEL HUKUM DI KONOHA YG PRIMITIF DAN KARET. MEMAKAI DUA KONDISI DAN KEMUNGKINAN JD KLO 1 DALIL LOLOS MASIH ADA SEREPNYA, MLS NGURUSIN MSLH ORG LAIN MEREKA MAU DIPENJARA KEK APAPUN MAU DIBACOTIN KEK APAPUN TETAP SANGAT KAYA LAH B

The presupposition above is a lexical presupposition because the sentence “MLSHNYA NI LAWYER MAHLUK BERISIK” has an implied meaning, namely the hotman Paris lawyer who the netizen thinks is too talkative, then in the sentence, “UTK LEVEL HUKUM DI KONOHA YG PRIMITIF DAN KARET. The implied meaning is that the law in Indonesia is still very underdeveloped and still relatively lax for criminals.

Data 8

Netizens' comments on the Minahasa teddy case

Comment	Transcript
	<p>“kenapa setiap yg kasus harus jadi cosplay ustd sih”</p>

“kenapa setiap yg kasus harus jadi cosplay ustd sib”

The presupposition above is a lexical presupposition because in the sentence *“kenapa setiap yg kasus harus jadi cosplay ustd sib”* in this sentence it implies the meaning of criminals who commit crimes often become pious when they are caught.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the results of an analysis of presuppositions regarding comments by Instagram netizens towards Teddy Minahasa, the authors found all types of presuppositions in these comments based on the theory that the authors used, namely Yule's presupposition theory. The writer finds 3 factive presuppositions and 5 lexical presuppositions. However, the writer limits using only two theories, namely, factive presuppositions and lexical presuppositions found in Instagram's comments about Teddy Minahasa. The source of the data in this analysis is comments from Instagram netizens regarding the case of Teddy Minahasa. The results of the analysis found pragmatic presuppositions based on the types of presuppositions namely; factive presuppositions and lexical presuppositions. In this analysis it was found that there were 3 factive presupposition data and 5 lexical presupposition data.

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