THE PRESUPPOSITION "DINAR CANDY ARRESTED!? MY COUNTRY IS SO FUNNY ANYWAY!!" IN DEDDY CORBUZIER PODCAST EDITION ON AUGUST 6, 2021

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify and describe the forms of presuppositions in Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube channel podcast. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive. The reason of the author using the descriptive method is because all the data obtained is analysed, interpreted and explained as it is to describe as accurately as possible all forms of presuppositions contained in the speeches of the presenters and source persons on the podcast of Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube channel. The instrument used in this research is the researcher himself (human instrument). The validity of this research is by data triangulation. The data analysis technique of this research uses the pragmatic equivalent method. Based on the data analysis, it can be concluded that there are forms of presuppositions, namely existential presuppositions, factive presuppositions, lexical presuppositions, non-factive presuppositions, structural presuppositions and counterfactual presuppositions in Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube channel podcast.

Keywords: pragmatics, presuppositions, podcast

1. Preface

Language is an arbitrary form of sound. In everyday life, language is used as a means of communication. The existence of language among the community plays an important role, namely as a vehicle for communicating and interacting with fellow social beings.

Uchjana [2003:28] stated that "communication is a process of expressing one's feelings to others". The communication process begins when the communicator wants to convey a message or information. The message or information can be realized through symbols or symbols in the form of language, signs, pictures, gestures or gestures, and so on. This process is continued by delivering messages through introductory media. When the communicant receives a message, he will try to interpret and understand the content of the message conveyed. Then, at the final stage the communicant can give an answer or reaction which is "feedback".

One of the important conditions that must be considered in verbal communication events is the continuity of the propositions spoken. Grice (1989) stated that this continuity sometimes has

explicit phonetic manifestations, but sometimes it is only manifested in an implicature that is circumstantial in nature.

The continuity that is arranged in such a way in a monologue is different from the continuity of the dialogue. In monologue speech, the speaker does not need to pay attention to the verbal response expressed by the interlocutor. The continuation of the speech sentence to express the next proposition will be determined by the speakers themselves unilaterally and autonomously. However, this is not the case with the continuity of speech arranged in the dialogue. In dialogue, a speaker must listen to verbal responses, and maybe even non-verbal responses to the interlocutor, so that the interrelationships between speech sentences which Clark and Clark [1977:228] called "adjacency pairs", are actually maintained by the speakers.

In communicating, the role of the speaker and the interlocutor is very

important. Human communication will also run well if it is in accordance with the situation and conditions in the narrative. The language used is influenced by several factors called determining factors, such as the factor of who is speaking, who is the other person, the purpose of the conversation, what problems are discussed and the situation when the conversation occurs. The use of language that is influenced by all these rules is a scope called pragmatics.

Dia [2012:2] stated that "Pragmatics is a literature study that bases its analytical footing on context". The context in question is all background knowledge that is shared by the speaker and speech partner and facilitates an exchange, so that various presuppositions of an utterance occur. Yule [1996:43] stated that "Presupposition is something that is assumed by the speaker as an event before producing an utterance".

Nababan in Dia [2012:11] suggested that presuppositions are the basis or basic inferences about the context and language situation that make up the form of language used to express the meaning or message in question. The source of the presupposition is the speaker. It is the speaker who assumes that the listener understands an event before producing an utterance. Yule [1996: 46-52] classified presuppositions into six types based on the words used in the utterance. The six types of presuppositions are as follows: 1) Existential presuppositions, 2) Factive presuppositions, 3) Lexical presuppositions, 4) non-factive presuppositions, 5) structural presuppositions, 6) counterfactual presuppositions.

The research that the author did, took research material through a podcast on the YouTube channel of Deddy Corbuzier. Podcasts are audio recordings that can be listened to by the general public via the internet. In contrast to radio, which must be performed and broadcast live in a certain frequency. However, podcasts can be implemented at any time and can be listened to through various existing electronic media.

Podcasts involve speakers and speakers in conversation. When the conversation was carried out, several assumptions emerged that were considered early. Early consideration is realized by rapid interpretation of information resulting in misunderstanding of the interpretation of the meaning of the utterance. The assumptions of speakers lead to presuppositions which are the initial assumptions of the speaker before making a speech that what is conveyed is also understood by the himself. Speakers use language as a means to carry out a conversation or communicate.

Effendy [2005: 9], said that basically someone communicating is to achieve the same meaning between humans involved in the communication that occurs, where the understanding that is in the minds of the communicator (messenger) and the communicant (message recipient) regarding the message conveyed must be the same so that what the communicator means can also be well understood by the communicant so that communication goes well and effectively. The reason the author is interested in choosing presuppositions to study is because presuppositions have a very important role in communication activities, especially in podcasts. This is because presuppositions can cause interactions between one person and another to work well or maybe vice versa. If the presupposition is understood correctly, it will lead to the correct interpretation of the meaning of the conversation so that the flow of the conversation can be received properly and intact.

The purpose of this article is to identify and describe the forms of presuppositions in podcasts on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube channel on the theme "Dinar Candy Di Tangkap!? Kok Negeriku Jadi Lucu Sih !!" issued on August 6, 2021.

2. Research Method

The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive. The object of this research is the speech spoken by the resource person, namely Deddy Corbuzier and his assistant and producer, namely Paramita Listyasari. This podcast discussing

the case experienced by Dinar Candy was broadcast on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube channel on August 6, 2021. Researchers examined the presuppositions spoken by Dedy Corbuzier and Paramita Listyasari during the podcast with a duration of 16 minutes 32 seconds.

The data collection technique used in this study is the listening and the note-taking techniques. Then, the instrument in this research is the researcher himself or the human instrument. Researcher must evaluate how far the methods, theories, and fields under study [Sugiyono, 105: 305-306] This research refers to the study of data in the form of oral and written containing phenomena or events in life. If it is related to the title that the researcher examines, this approach is appropriate because of the phenomenon in the presuppositions that exist in the dialogue between the presenter and the resource person which causes cause and effect.

The data analysis technique used in this research is the matching technique. The matching technique is a data analysis technique with the determining tool outside the language or not part of the language [Sudaryanto, 2015: 15]. The equivalence technique used in this study is a pragmatic equivalence technique in which the determining tool is the speaker and the interlocutor.

3. Findings And Discussion

George Yule (1996:27-30) suggested that there are six types of presuppositions. The six types are: a) existential presuppositions, b) factive presuppositions, c) lexical presuppositions, d) structural presuppositions, e) nonfactive presuppositions, and f) counterfactual presuppositions.

The results showed that only five types of presuppositions were found in the speech between the speaker and the speech partner. The five types of presuppositions found were as follows: 1) existential presuppositions of 4 utterances, 2) 8 utterances of factive presuppositions, 3) 11 utterances of structural presuppositions, 4) 7 utterances of lexical presuppositions, and 5) 3 utterances of non-active presupposition. The following are some of the findings in the research on presuppositions which are presented in table 1.

Table 1. Types of Presupposition in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast on August 6, 2021

No	Presupposition Type	∑
1	Existential	4
2	Factive	8
3	Lexical	7
4	Structural	11
5	Non Factive	3
6	Counterfactual	-
∑		33

a. Existential Presupposition

Yule [1996: 46] stated that existential presuppositions are presuppositions that show the extension, existence, and identity of the referent expressed in definitive words. Presuppositions associate the existence of an existence. The cause of this presupposition is not only assumed to be in possessive arrangements but is also more common in certain noun phrases. By using expressions, speakers are assumed to be in the entities mentioned. Existential presuppositions show how something can be conveyed through speech. Based on the available data, examples of this type of presupposition can be found in the following speech:

Context of speech: Deddy Corbuzier tried to open a conversation with his partner, Paramita Listyasari, who is the manager. Deddy talked about an artist, Dinar Candy, whose news is currently being hotly discussed among the public.

Dedy : "So Indonesia is still funny, let's just talk about it (1). Yesterday's story was that Dinar Candy wanted to write an open letter to Mr. Jokowi, because the Social

Distancing stress was extended (2), wear a bikini on the highway. And do it with her wearing a red bikini" (3),

The existential presupposition contained in the speech above is in data (3). The presupposition "and do it with him (Dinar Candy) in a red bikini" is built in a descriptive noun phrase. In the content of speech (3), what is presumed by the content of the speech is that it really exists, that is, it is true that Dinar Candy is wearing a red bikini and he is standing on the side of the road. This is a form of protest related to government regulations regarding the extension of the social distancing.

b. Factive Presupposition

Yule [1996:47] stated that factive presuppositions are presuppositions that arise from information conveyed in words that indicate a fact or news that is believed to be true. Words that can state facts in speech are verbs that can give definite meaning in speech.

Speech (6) which was spoken by Deddy to Tya as his interlocutor, contained a factive presupposition. Indication of the content of this factive presupposition can be obtained from the presence of informative facts that appear after the use of the verb. The use of these verbs raises informative facts as the content of factive presuppositions for the speech that Deddy said to Tya.

Context of Story: Deddy Corbuzier told that Dinar Candy was arrested by the police. Dinar Candy was wearing a bikini and standing on the side of the road. This reckless action was a form of response to the extended social distancing. This is what makes her then deal with law enforcement officials and lead to arrest.

Deddy : "Suddenly last night I read the news that Dinar Candy was arrested". (6)

Tya : "Last night Dinar Candy was arrested? Why? "(7)

Deddy :" Well, this is what we want to discuss" (8)

Statement (6) "Suddenly last night I read the news that Dinar Candy was arrested". The presupposition of the utterance >> Dinar Candy was arrested for the controversy he had already done". In story (6) that D said, it contains informative facts that Dinar Candy was arrested by the police last night. Therefore, presupposition is included in the type of factive presupposition, because the utterance contains an information or truth to be conveyed.

c. Lexical Presupposition

Yule [1996:47] stated lexical presupposition is understood as a form of presupposition when the conventionally stated meaning is interpreted with the presupposition that another (unstated) meaning is understood. The difference with factual presuppositions is that lexical presuppositions are stated implicitly so that confirmation of the presuppositions of the speech can be obtained after the statement of the speech. This type of presupposition can be seen from the following analytical example.

Context of the Story: Tya and Deddy were still confused about the arrest of Dinar Candy, according to them there was no strong reason for the arrest.

Tya :" But she didn't cause a riot, did she?" (21)

Deddy :"How come? (22) It was uniting the nation (23)

Tya :" The riot was on social media, wasn't it, right?" (24)

Deddy :" In fact she did it on her own, no one stopped, no one stopped" (25)

Tya : "there was no traffic jams, just kept going "(26)

Deddy : "And she still wore a mask" (27)

Tya : "Yes, she did. (28) She followed the rules (29)

The presupposition contained in the speech (23) "how come? That person unites the nation really". The presupposition of the

speech >>"there is no strong reason for the arrest of Dinar Candy". This is then reinforced by the statement (24) "his riot was on social media, right, wasn't it stated?" The presupposition of the speech >> "The demo that Candy dinar did was very appropriate, because it did not invite crowds". The utterances made by Deddy and Tya have an implied meaning, they did not agree with the arrest of Dinar Candy.

d. Structural Presupposition

According to Yule [1996:48], Structural presuppositions refer to the structure of certain sentences that have been analysed as regular and conventional presuppositions that part of the structure has been assumed to be true. This can be seen in the interrogative sentence, which is conventionally interpreted with the question word already known as a problem. Question words such as what, why, who, where, where, and how show the presuppositions that arise from the utterance.

Through this presupposition implicitly, Tya actually wanted to make sure the information conveyed is correct, and it is hoped that Deddy would accept it as true. This type of presupposition is interpreted from an utterance in the form of an interrogative sentence. If the answer to the question is in accordance with what was asked, this means that something that is presupposed is true. In other words, the presupposition is contained in the question asked. If the answer to the question is in accordance with what was asked, without rebuttal, it means that something that is presumed is true. Regardless of whether the answer is right or wrong; even regardless of the answer "yes" or "no". Examples of structural presuppositions are:

Situation Context: Tya believed that there was no reason to arrest Dinar Candy. She tried to convince Deddy that Dinar Candy was innocent. She also gave several reasons that showed Candy Dinar did not violate the law.

Tya : "There was no one who complained personally (37). She didn't bother people, did she? (38).

It's said that the complaint offense must be personal and organizational (39) but no one demands (40). she just said "I'm stressed", nothing was like "social distancing must be resolved immediately" (41)

Deddy : "If she wants to talk like that, that's fine too" (42)

Tya : "It's just that she doesn't blame anyone, right? (43) Not blaming officials or anyone else (44). she's just saying "I'm stressed" (45)

Deddy : "But many people also say that this can be a 10-year action porn lawsuit (46). In my opinion, this eliminates people's creativity (47). This is the safest demo" (48).

Tya : "Alone, no riots, no traffic jams, no need for a road permit either, because she was alone" (49)

In speech (38) "He doesn't bother people, right?" taking into account the context of the emergence of the discourse, the presuppositions that can be interpreted are >> "there was no riot caused by the actions carried out by Dinar Candy". The presupposition turned out to be true because the question posed by Tya through speech (38) was answered with speech (49) which agreed with the speech (38) spoken by Tya.

By looking at the performance of the speech structure (38) in the form of interrogative sentences using interrogative intonation; It is also observed that the presuppositions contained in it which contain implicit information that are expected to be accepted as true are also shown in Tya's answer through Speech (49) which confirms the alleged data that is the core of the Speech (38), it is concluded that the presuppositional proposition contained in The utterances (38) are categorized into structural presuppositions.

e. Non-Factive Presupposition

Yule [1996:50] A non-factive presupposition is a presupposition that is assumed to be incorrect. Verbs like "dream", "imagine", "pretend" and others. This non-factive presupposition is used with the

presupposition that follows it is not true. This presupposition relates to the use of a number of verbs. If the previous presupposition refers more to a presupposition that is true or contains the truth of actual facts, then this presupposition refers to the opposite. A non-factive presupposition is something that is assumed not to contain the truth according to actual facts, it is actually contrary to what is said. This is contained in the following data:

Situation Context: Tya and Deddy discussed the issue of women reporting to KPI regarding beach volleyball. These mothers have the view that the clothes used are considered pornographic, inappropriate for broadcast, and the broadcast is also not at the proper time, which at that time should be a religious program. The mothers requested that the images displayed should be blurred.

Tya   :"It reminds me of the one that was blurred" .(71)

Dedy   : "Seriously?" (72)

Tya   : "Yes, indeed. Just like a cow which is blurred" (73)

Dedy   :" Yes, maybe a lot of people fantasized about cows, that's why it's blurred" (74)

Tya   : "Haha" (75)

Deddy's speech in (74) contains the word "perhaps". The word has a lexical included in the type of presupposition. Referring back to the six types of presuppositions expressed by George Yule, which are referred to as theoretical studies in this study, only five types of presuppositions are found in the speech between the speaker and the speech partner. The five types of presuppositions found were as follows: 1) existential presuppositions 2) factive presuppositions, 3) structural presuppositions, 4) lexical presuppositions, and 5) non-factive presuppositions.   Counterfactual presuppositions are not found in the utterance.

meaning, namely not necessarily, so the interpretation is (74) "perhaps a lot of people fantasize about cows". The utterance >>" not necessarily anyone who fantasizes with cows". In Deddy's speech (74) it contains an untruth stated in the presupposition, that people fantasizing with cows do not necessarily exist and cannot be proven true. Presuppositions in speech (74) refer to presuppositions that contain untruths about actual facts. So, this type of presupposition is included in the type of non-factive presupposition.

f. Counterfactual Presupposition

In this counterfactual presupposition, the meaning of the information contained in the presupposition is not only untrue, but contrary to what should be or contrary to the facts. Conflict or resistance to this fact is caused by the use of utterances with conditional structure or conditional clauses. From the results of the analysis of the collected speech data, none of the utterances was identified as a counterfactual presuppositional utterance.

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the research that has been done, there are types of presuppositions found in Deddy Corbuzier's August 6, 2021 podcast with the theme "Dinar Candy Di Tangkap!? Kok Negeriku Jadi Lucu Sih !!". The overall data found were   33   data   that   were

The absence of this type of counterfactual presupposition in Deddy Corbuzier's speech when interacting with his interlocutors, reflects that none of the utterances uttered contains facts that contradict the actual facts. Furthermore, in the speech of speakers and speech partners, the highest number of presuppositional propositions is found in the structural type of presupposition. These findings reflect that most of the conversations are dominated by the interrogative mode of speech. This is because structural presuppositions are contained in the utterances in the form of questions with a note that the content of the questions asked

is answered without rebuttal, so structural presuppositions are already contained in it.

The least presupposition found in this utterance is non-factive presupposition. This reality reflects that only a small part of the utterances uttered contains facts that contradict the actual facts. This reality means that most of the utterances are factual.

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