

## Presuppositions in *Satu Indonesia* Television Program Interview

### PRESUPPOSITIONS IN *SATU INDONESIA* TELEVISION PROGRAM INTERVIEW

**Rizky Fajarani Bahar**

English Literature Program  
Faculty of Languages and Arts  
State University of Surabaya  
[fajaranirizky@gmail.com](mailto:fajaranirizky@gmail.com)

**Lisetyo Ariyanti**

English Literature Program  
Faculty of Languages and Arts  
State University of Surabaya  
[lisetyoariyanti@unesa.ac.id](mailto:lisetyoariyanti@unesa.ac.id)

#### ABSTRAK

Wawancara adalah cara untuk memberikan informasi dari pembicara kepada pendengar. Dalam melakukan wawancara, pembicara mengisyaratkan pernyataannya untuk memberikan makna lain dari apa yang mereka nyatakan. Penelitian ini ditujukan untuk menganalisis maca presuposisi yang digunakan oleh Tri Rismaharini sebagai bintang tamu di acara wawancara dengan *Satu Indonesia* program televisi. Juga, teori fungsi pragmatik yang digunakan dalam bahasa periklanan digunakan untuk menguji fungsi presuposisi. Hasil penelitian menemukan empat macam presuposisi yang memiliki fungsi sebagai penekanan, meyakinkan dan melembutkan bahasa dalam fungsi pragmatik. Presuposisi tersebut digunakan untuk memberikan informasi baru kepada pendengar sebagai tambahan dari informasi yang telah mereka ketahui dan menunjukkan sikap baik dari pembicara dengan menyampaikan pernyataannya secara sopan.

**Kata kunci:** presuposisi, pragmatik, wawancara

#### ABSTRACT

Interview is the way to give information from the speaker to the listener. In doing an interview, the speaker presupposes her statement to give another meaning behind what was stated. This study was aimed to analyze the presupposition type used by Tri Rismaharini as a guest star in *Satu Indonesia* television program interview. Also, the pragmatic functions theory which is used in advertising language was used to examine the function of the presupposition. The result found four types of presupposition which had function as emphasis, persuasive and euphemism in the pragmatic function. Those presuppositions were used to give new information to the listener as an addition from the information they had known and showed the speaker's good attitude by delivering her statement politely.

**Keywords:** presupposition, pragmatic, interview

## Presuppositions in *Satu Indonesia* Television Program Interview

### INTRODUCTION

Language is an instrument to deliver messages from a speaker to a hearer. It is an important factor of communication which is used to communicate, to convey information, to interact to each other and to develop knowledge (Spencer, 2002). It is used by people in daily life to communicate and share information each other. By using language, people produce utterances with related act. In communication, there are the speaker and the hearer. The processes of the communication are speaking and listening. In a simple way, communication is the process of delivering messages from the speaker to the hearer. All the participants must understand the idea to be success in the communication.

A study of language is called linguistic. The study of meaning in linguistic as communicated by a speaker and a hearer is concerned by pragmatics. Pragmatics is concerned with meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener (Brown & George, 1988). Due to the speaker's assumption sometimes can be implicit and confusing, the listener cannot identify the information. Such phenomenon is shown in the utterance "Mary's scarf is red". This utterance can give assumption of the listener that "Mary has a scarf". As a matter of existence, there is something assumed to exist in the sentence which asserts information. This example is called presupposition.

Presupposition can be found in an interview. Due to an interview it involves a speaker and a listener to get information. Tri Rismaharini is the current mayor of Surabaya. She is both the first directly-elected and first female mayor in Surabaya. As a mayor of Surabaya, Tri Rismaharini or well-known as Risma uses to deliver speech and come to some television show. The content of her speech may convey some information or knowledge. The utterance that is delivered by Risma while interviewing by *Satu Indonesia* is the object of this study. So, this study focuses on analyzing the pragmatic presupposition based on Risma's interview video with *Satu Indonesia*.

A previous study had done a research about the use of presupposition in a movie titled *The Dark Knight* (Yuniardi, 2015). The result found that existential type was most used by the main

character to describe the existence of someone or something without needed to explain in detail.

Also, the use of presupposition was found on Business Model Canvas (BMC) (Indah, 2017). The study focused on the use of presupposition in pragmatic function. The result found that presupposition and pragmatic function could be a tool to make an effective business plan and became a marketing strategy for presenting the service of the company.

Different from those previous studies, this study analyzed the presupposition used in an interview by *Satu Indonesia* TV program with Tri Rismaharini as a guest star. This research proposed two research questions. The first research question was related to theory by Yule (1996) that was used to examine the types of presupposition. The second research question was related to the pragmatic function theory was suggested by Ge (2011) in analyzing advertisement. Although Ge postulated pragmatic function in advertisement, the functions were resulted as the part of communication in pragmatics. So, this research had involved Ge's previous study.

### Presupposition

Presupposition is the speaker assumption that is be the case prior to make an utterance (Yule, 1996). It must be assumed by the speaker and the listener so that the context of the conversation can be understood. It is a part of pragmatics which functions to analyze the meaning as a background of the knowledge.

Presupposition helps speaker to find the background of the utterances meaning. The phenomenon of presupposition usually happens in the middle of conversation. On the other words, every utterance is related to an assumption that is created by the speaker when hears the previous utterances. An utterance must convey some information although it is not mentioned directly. This hidden message or information is processed as the presupposition.

Presupposition appears in dialogic and oncologic communication. Oncologic communication is when the addressee assumes the utterance without being responded by the speaker. On the other hand, dialogic communication is when the participants presuppose the utterance or the

## Presuppositions in *Satu Indonesia* Television Program Interview

message convey in their interaction (Yuniardi, 2015)

Presupposition has been associated in words, phrases, and structures. Yule (1996) classified the types of presupposition into 6 types, based on the indicators of potential presupposition.

### 1) Existential Presupposition

Existential presupposition is a type of presupposition that purpose an assumption of someone or something to exist. It is identified by the use of a noun phrase, for example *Mary has a new car*. In this example, it suggests the existence of the new car because Mary bought it.

### 2) Factive Presupposition

Factive presupposition is the type which shows a fact. It is showed by the use of some words that can be treated as a fact such as *know, regret, realize, be aware, odd and glad*. In this type, the speaker makes the addressee believe in what the speaker says, for example *we know that Risma is the mayor of Surabaya* = Risma is the mayor of Surabaya. In this example, the speaker aims to inform the fact about Risma.

### 3) Non-factive Presupposition

In contrast with factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition is associated with some verbs that assume not to be true. Such verbs are *dream, imagine, and pretend*. Those are used to presuppose something is not true. For example, *I pretend to be happy* = I am not happy. This example shows that the speaker is actually not happy.

### 4) Lexical Presupposition

In speaking, the use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that suggest other meanings. For example, *he stops loving me* = he loved me before. This example shows that “*he*” was doing something but “*he*” stops doing it now.

### 5) Structural Presupposition

This type of presupposition is associated with the use of WH-question which is the information after WH-question is already known to be case. For example, *where did you buy the book?* = you bought a book.

### 6) Counterfactual Presupposition

This presupposition creates meaning that is contrary from the facts. This type can be seen in the use of if-clause where the information is not true at

the time of utterance. For example, *if you came here, this will not happen* = you did not come here.

## METHOD

In order to analyze the data, descriptive qualitative method was used because this study did not deal with numerical and statistical data. Qualitative research is a research that is focused on people’s perspective, experiences and how to make their sense of life which is reported in words (Litosseliti, 2010). It was used in this study because this study focused on analyzing the presupposition used by Risma on her interview with *Satu Indonesia* television program. The interview was taken from an uploaded video on Official NET News Youtube channel. The object in this study was utterances which were delivered by Risma on her interview. This study used a presupposition pragmatic based on Yule’s theory that focused on six types of presupposition. The source of the data was taken from her utterances that contained presupposition meaning. They were presented descriptively in paragraphs. Documentary technique was used in this study since the utterances were taken from the video of *Satu Indonesia* TV program with Tri Rismaharini as a guest star.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discussed the result of the analysis. The result found that there are four types of presupposition used by Risma on her interview with *Satu Indonesia*. Those types of presupposition also had function in emphasis, persuasive and euphemism pragmatic functions by Ge (2011). The explanation would be displayed as follow.

### Existential Presupposition

- (1) Ini bukan hanya karena saya, Tri Rismaharini tapi juga berkat teman-teman di DPR (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat) sana, juga teman-teman di Pemerintah Kota (PEMKOT), juga di warga Surabaya.

Translated:

This is not only because of me, Tri Rismaharini but it also because of our friends in the People’s Representative

## Presuppositions in *Satu Indonesia* Television Program Interview

Council, in the City Government, and Surabaya's citizen.

Presupposed:

(1a) there are other parties who exist.

(1b) they involve in developing Surabaya city.

Existential presupposition showed the existence of something. Based on the example above, she presupposed the existence of other parties such as the DPR, PEMKOT and Surabaya's citizen who had supported her to build Surabaya city. Her statement suggested that those people involved in developing Surabaya to be a better city.

In the relation with pragmatic function, this presupposition had emphasis function. Emphasis had a function in giving new information to the listener. Given information that was known by many people was that Risma was the one who led the growth of Surabaya city. However, by mentioned the existence of other parties, new information was given.

### Non-factive Presupposition

(2) Saya ngomong gini, coba sekarang kalo kamu jadi dia, kamu dipersulit, coba bayangin, bagaimana rasanya kamu?

Translated:

I said, what if you are him, you are being dipersulit, try to imagine, how do you feel?

Presupposed:

(2a) "You" is not "him".

(2b) both of them" are not being compounded.

Non-factive presupposition described a meaning of unreal condition. This type dealt with an imagination or something not to be true. The example (2) showed her experience in telling her staff who wanted to complicate the rich businessman in Surabaya city. She told him to imagine his position if he was the one who being compounded. This presupposed that the staff was not the businessman, as showed on the example (2a) and both of them were not compounded to run their business. Due to she asked the staff to imagine the condition, it meant that the condition was unreal.

In relation with pragmatic function, this presupposition had a function as persuasion. Ge (2011) stated that persuasion function was used to influence the advertisement recipients designed of thinking and judgment of the product. In the interview, this function could be used to persuade the listener to change their way of thinking. As in the example (2), Risma showed her policy of not complicating the businessman in Surabaya city. It was shown by presupposed her statement to the staff. This can persuade the listener to break the presumption that businessman was being compounded in Surabaya.

### Lexical Presupposition

(3) Ada saatnya saya jadi pimpinan, saya memerintahkan. Ada saatnya saya sebagai teman. Ada saatnya saya sebagai ibu. Ada saatnya saya sebagai bawahan mereka karena saya harus tanya ke mereka.

Translated:

There is a moment when I become a leader. There is a moment when I become a friend. There is a moment when I become a mother. There is a moment when I become their subordinate because I have to ask them.

Presupposed:

(3a) she had various roles to do.

Lexical presupposition showed that the speaker had another meaning behind what was stated. The example (3) showed that Risma presupposed her role as a leader, a friend, a mother and a subordinate. In other word, by stated those conditions, she showed that she had various roles and duties besides being a leader of Surabaya.

Pragmatic function as emphasis was used in this presupposition to change the information focus. In the beginning of her statement, she stated the information which many people had accepted. She was the leader of Surabaya city and many people admitted it. However, she changed the focus of the information of being a leader with showing her other roles such as being a friend, a mother and a subordinate.

### Counterfactual Presupposition

## Presuppositions in *Satu Indonesia* Television Program Interview

- (4) Kalau kemudian masyarakat bisa ketemu disitu, maka kemudian tidak ada lagi kesenjangan.

Translated:

If the people are able to meet there, so there will be no gap anymore

Presupposed:

(4a) there is a gap among the society.

Risma told about the function of parks in Surabaya city. One of them is to gather all the people from different status such as economic and social status. The example (3) showed her estimate of the function of the parks. She described the probability of no gap if the people from any social status could meet in the same place. However, her statement presupposed a meaning that there was a gap among the society in Surabaya city. It is because she expressed the condition by using if clause and the word *anymore* which showed that there was a gap before.

Furthermore, this presupposition had a function as euphemism. In advertising language, euphemism function was related to politeness strategy. It was used to avoid forcing people by the statement of the advertisement. Also, this function could be used in the interview to tone down a statement so that it could keep the speaker's self-esteem. For the example (3), her statement contained positive politeness strategy because she wanted to describe the people's condition without making them feel uncomfortable. So, she used if clause that could presuppose her meaning and delivered it in polite way.

- (5) Kalau saya hanya bisa memerintah, saya tidak tahu kondisi di lapangan, saya akan jadi sewenang-wenang nanti sama mereka.

Translated:

If I am only able to govern, I do not know the condition in the field, so I will be arbitrary to them.

Presupposed:

(5a) she did not only govern, so she did not being arbitrary to them

Those explanations finally showed that she did not only govern other people and she knew the condition of the field. Those acts made her to be did not act arbitrary to other people. This type of

presupposition is represented by the use of if clause on a statement. The example (4) showed Risma's presupposition of a condition when became a leader. It was delivered by using if clause to describe a possible condition that might happen if another did.

Pragmatic function a euphemism was used in this presupposition. Euphemism function dealt with politeness strategy which could mitigate the tones of the claim. The statement showed a politeness strategy because she presupposed her statement to show her attitude to the listener. She expressed her attitude without forcing the listener to have the same point of view.

### DISCUSSION

The existential presupposition was used by Risma on her interview with *Satu Indonesia* to describe the existence of other people who supported and helped her in developing Surabaya city. She explained that she was not the only one who had a role in developing Surabaya city but also there were other parties who involved on it. By mentioning those parties, the listener could get new information and knowledge. The existential presupposition as showed on the example (1) had the emphasis function. Due to Risma was known as the one who led Surabaya city and made a change of the growth of the city, she mentioned other parties to give information to the listener that there were other people who helped her doing her job. She presupposed the existence of those people so that the listener knew the information.

Non-factive presupposition was found on the interview to describe a condition that was unreal. Risma asked her staff to imagine his position for being compounded as the businessman in Surabaya. Her statement could presuppose a meaning that the rich businessman in Surabaya was not being compounded in running their business. This had a function as persuasive pragmatic function because she persuaded the listener to break the presumption about the businessman.

Another type of presupposition was lexical presupposition. It was used to presuppose other meanings behind what was stated. The example was shown on the example (3). Risma claimed that she had various roles in different conditions. By mentioning different roles such as being a friend, a

## **Presuppositions in *Satu Indonesia* Television Program Interview**

mother and a subordinate she presupposed the meaning that she had many roles as a leader. This could give information to the listener that her roles were not only a leader as many people know but also there were other roles that she had to do. This presupposition type had emphasis function because she gave new information to the listener about her different roles. She stated some roles that she did which had behind meaning or in other words she wanted to show that she had many jobs to do.

Counterfactual presupposition was the last type used by Risma. This type was delivered in using if clause that showed two conditions that might happen if another did. She used this presupposition to describe a possibility of social gap that might happen in the society. However, her statement presupposed meaning that it had happened among the society. Also, she used this type to describe her attitude that she might do as an effect of another condition. As showed on the example (5), she stated the possibility of her act which presupposed a meaning that she did not commit to do it.

By using if clause on her statement, she could deliver her statement politely to the listener and show her attitude and desire to be respected by them. In this presupposition type, the function of euphemism was recognized based on her statement that contained politeness strategy. Euphemism dealt with politeness strategy. It was used on advertising to mitigate the tones of the claim and make the language of the advertising indirect. Similar to the use in the advertising language, this function was also used in interview to tone down a claim to avoid making people uncomfortable with it.

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, there are four types of presupposition found in *Satu Indonesia* interview with Tri Rismaharini. They are existential presupposition, non-factive presupposition, lexical presupposition and counterfactual presupposition. She presupposed other meaning while answering the interview questions to give information to the listener. Furthermore, those presuppositions had functions as emphasis, persuasive and euphemism pragmatic functions. Those functions were used in the advertising language by Ge (2011). However, this study found three pragmatic functions of advertising that were used in an interview. Emphasis function was used to give new information to the listener. By using presupposition, the speaker delivered her statement indirectly that could give other interpretations to the listener. Also, the persuasive function as used to break people presumption of something. It could persuade the listener's point of view. The last function was the euphemism. It was used as positive politeness strategy to show her desire to be respected. She wanted to presuppose her attitude to the listener without forcing them to have the same idea.

## **SUGGESTION**

In this section, the researcher suggested the future researchers to widely extended the research by enhancing the focus of the study by not only examining the field of pragmatic such as presupposition but also use more varieties in pragmatic or linguistic approaches. Also, the future research could use interview as the object of the study, however the point of view of the interviewer could be used as the subject of the study.

## Presuppositions in *Satu Indonesia* Television Program Interview

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