

## Presupposition Analysis on Talk Show Hitam Putih

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**Abstract.** The aims of this study are to find out and to describe the types of presupposition on Talk Show Hitam Putih. In this study, the researchers used a qualitative approach to address these problems. Data obtained through the Talk Show from YouTube, Transcribing the Talk show in Hitam Putih and Tabulating on presupposition use in the Talk show these steps are to find out how many utterances in the Talk show including presupposition and types. The results of the analysis showed that the utterances included in the presupposition type found in the Talk show were 88 utterances from one edition, there were 88 utterances analyzed by the researchers. For the types, the researchers found 27 (30.7%) speech for the existential presupposition, 28 (31.9 %) utterances for the factive presupposition, 1(1.1%) for the non-actual presupposition, 3 (3,4%) for the counterfactual presupposition, 11 (2,5%) utterances for lexical presupposition, 18 (20,4%) utterances for structural presupposition. This reason was chosen because of the analysis of the sentences uttered by Dedy Corbuzier and other guest stars and in accordance with Yule theory classification of the six types of presupposition.

**Keywords:** presupposition, types presupposition, talk show.

### Introduction

Presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Presupposition comes from the word to pre-suppose, which in English means to suppose beforehand (in the prediction or provisional guessing), in the sense that before the speaker or writer utters something, he already has a presupposition about the interlocutor or being talked about. Presupposition is something that is assumed by the speaker as an event before producing a speech. Those who have presupposition are speakers not sentences (Thoyyibah, 2017). However, the researchers focus on presupposition. Television program Talk show Hitam Putih is an event that is light and entertaining in nature and adds information and insight, especially students who always want to add information through quality entertainment programs in terms of programs and hosts (Silalahi, 2015). Apart from entertaining Dedy Corbuzier, he also provides information, education, motivation and inspiration for his audience so that researchers want to see how much the audience intends to capture the contents of the message and can be easily understood by the audience.

Researchers are interested in examining the conversation in terms of conversation structure, conversation topics, speech transfer and conversational cohesion. In the conversation it can be said that every utterance produced by the speaker is related to the assumption created by the speaker when he hear the previous utterance.

There are two reason why this study is worthwhile to be researched. First, speaker need to be understood about presupposition to help him produces utterances that easy to understand by listener. Speakers have to make the utterance that its presupposition is known by the listener to avoid the misinterpretation between speaker and listener. Second, when the speaker delivers his message to the listener in unstated utterance, the listener doesn't understand the meaning of speaker's utterance from the sentence itself,

so it must be added with presuppositions in true context. Defined presupposition as the common ground embedded in an utterance which is taken for granted by all the participants in a speech event, including the speaker/writer and the listener/reader (in Liang and Liu, 2016:5). Furthermore, Yule (2010:133) as cited in Meilestari (2018:88-102), write that presupposition is what speaker or writer assumes is true or known by a listener or reader. The presuppositions have six types by Yule. However this research focuses conducted presupposition based theory Yule.

The range of utterances from word to sentence and the use of it cannot be separated from context. Sometimes a speaker assumes that certain information already known by the listener, although the information are not appear directly in the speaker's sentence. It is not a simple to catch the information. Listener need to look for word's meaning and what the speaker's mean in the same context. To avoid the misinterpretation in meaning it will be deal with presupposition.

Presupposition can occur in verbal and written language, in daily conversation or in television program conversation Talk show. Talk show is one of this type of television program in the form of a conversation or a group of "guests" on various topics makes the talk show an interesting program that involves many audiences. The use of assumptions by speech in the conversation in the event is in accordance with the situation of the topic of conversation so that the audience can understand it.

Presupposition can occur driven by several factors. According to Lubis (2011:61), Presupposition comes from debates in philosophical science, in particular about the nature of references to things, objects / conditions, and by reference words, phrases, or sentences and phrases. While structural presupposition is the assumption associated with the use of certain words and phrases. For example, WH-question in English are conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the WH-from (e.g. when and where) is already known to be the case. For example when did she travel to the USA? We can presuppose that she travelled.

To know more, researchers want analyze presupposition from six types presupposition and conducted types presupposition yang dominant in use on Talk show. Researchers want to find out how many words in a conversation can be presuppositions and can do it into six types of presupposition, so that the audience does not add a presupposition to every utterance spoken by the speakers. In a talk show, usually many people think why it is easy for the speakers to say every word to the speaker who is invited to the event. This happens through presupposition on television program . In this case, there is previous researcher did a research about process presupposition by Aditya (2014) entitled A Pragmatic Analysis of Presupposition in Genndy Tartakovsky's Hotel Transylvania. The research objections in this research are describes the types of presupposition are used by the characters in Hotel Transylvania film and to interpret the implied meaning of the characters' utterances in Hotel Transylvania film. He found all the six types of presupposition by Yule. Those are Existential Presupposition (12.5%), Factive Presupposition (15%), Non-Factive Presupposition (5%), Lexical Presupposition (20%), Structural Presupposition (20%), and counter Factual Presupposition (27.5%). Then the Counter Factual Presupposition is the most-used type of presupposition found in the conversations between the characters in Hotel Transylvania film. Moreover according to Sugihastuti (2007:8), the term used to designate one of the variations in language usage is called language variety However, the problem is the audience lies at the time of receiving the statement where the case occurs namely the meaning of error. Furthermore, point out that presupposition is generally described as constancy under

negation (Basra and Thooyibah, 2017: 5). It means that a presupposition of a statement will remain constant even when that statement is negated.

Based on the explanation above, researchers will analyze presupposition into six types of forecasts to know in Talk Show, many events are discussed every day in Talk show but researchers choose the conversation contained in the Deddy Corbuzier program in the episode with one edition from You Tube. However researchers just analyze presupposition about Toward Ramadhan.

## Literature Review

### *Pragmatics*

Pragmatics concerns with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. According to Fajri(2011:4), pragmatic is fundamentally concerned with communicative in any kind of context. In other words, pragmatic is the study about the meaning that depends on the context where the sentence is delivered from the speaker or writer, then the listener or reader interpret the meaning. As the result, there is a share knowledge between the speaker or writer and the listener or reader. The common knowledge about the study of pragmatic is this study relies on the context. Therefore, everything that we learn in pragmatic should be involved the context itself. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of language externally namely how linguistic units are used in communication (Yuniarti, 2014: 225-239). Therefore, the meaning that is studied in pragmatics is the meaning that is context-bound or in other words, it examines the speaker's intent.

The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumption their purpose or goals, and the kind of action (for example, request) that they are performing when they speak. And based on the definition above Yule (2010) as cited in Yuliana (2015) classify there are four areas that pragmatics is concerned with, they are:

1. Pragmatics is the speaker meaning (pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by listener (or hearer)); It refers to the talk about the meaning which is transmitted from a speaker to hearer, from a writer to reader. It means the hearer and the reader need to analyze more on what people intended by their utterance, than the meaning of sentences.

2. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning;

It includes interpretation of what people mean in particular context and its effect. It is depended on with whom the speaker talks, time place, and condition which is covered in.

3. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said; It is explores how is the way to make the listener understand of the speaker intended meaning. Such kind of hidden information is inserted of its talk.

4. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance; Sometimes speakers convey their intention to the listener, and sometimes not. It is influenced by the distance of them. The relationship of closeness or distance affected on what the speaker said and unsaid.

Pragmatics and semantics are two branches of linguistics that discuss the same field namely meaning. Pragmatics sometimes contrasted with semantics. Pragmatics and semantics can be viewed as different parts, or different aspects, of the same general study. Pragmatics is the study of how language is used to communicate, while semantics as the study of meaning is concerned with what sentence and other linguistics express, deals with the meaning of language unit, lexically and grammatically. Semantics is the

level of linguistics which has been most affected by pragmatics, but the relation between semantics and pragmatics has remain a matter for fundamental disagreement. The distinction between semantics and pragmatics, tend to go with the distinction between meaning and use, or more generally that between competence and performance.

From the definition above, the researchers can conclude that pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning that means the meaning of a sentence when it is used in communication by speaker and hearer. It is focus on the meaning of speaker's utterance in presupposition analysis on Talk show Hitam Putih rather than on the meaning of words or sentence on Talk show.

### *The Scope of Pragmatics*

#### 1. Deixis

Deictic means pointing via language (Kusumaningrum, 2016). When someone notice a strange object and he said "what is that? we can say that he is using deictic expression "that" to indicate something in immediate context. Deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context.

Moreover, with the most basic distinction between deictic expressions being 'near' speaker versus 'away from' speaker. There are three types of deixis, which are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis (Kusumaningrum, 2016). Those three types of deixis will be explained more below.

##### a) Person Deixis

Person deixis clearly operates on a basic three-part division, exemplified by the pronouns for first person ('I'), second person ('you'), and third person ('he', 'she' or 'it'). In many languages these deictic categories of speaker, addressee, and other(s) area elaborated with markers of relative social status.

##### b) Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis signifies where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. Contemporary English makes use of only two adverbs 'here' and 'there', for the basic distinction. Some verbs indicated a movement also can be identified as a spatial deixis, such as come and go, for example when they are used to mark movement toward the speaker (Come to my house next time!) or away from the speaker (Go to my house!).

##### c) Temporal Deixis

This kind of deixis indicates the time coinciding with the speaker's utterance and the time of the speaker's voice being heard (the hearer's 'now'). In contrast to 'now', the distal expression 'then' applies to both past and future time relative to the speaker's present time. The expressions commonly used are now, today, tonight, etc. (proximal form) and then, yesterday, last week, etc. (distal expression). Beside the temporal deictic expressions, people also tend to use non-temporal deictic expressions such as calendar time (dates and clock time).

#### 2. Implicature

Horn & Ward (2006:1) states that implicature is a component of speaker meaning that constitutes an aspect of what is meant in a speaker's utterance without being part of what is said (Amrullah et al., 2015). What a speaker intends to communicate is characteristically richer than what she directly expresses; linguistic meaning radically underdetermines the message conveyed and understood. Furthermore, Griffiths (2006: 134) adds that conversational implicatures are inferences that depend on the existence of norms for the use of language, such as the widespread agreement that communicators should aim to tell the truth.

#### 3. Cooperative Principle

The philosopher Grice proposed the cooperative principle to explain how conversation involves a certain level of “cooperation” among communicants: Our talk exchanges do not normally consist of succession of disconnected remarks, and would not be rational if they did (Meyer and Sauerland, 2009: 55). They are characteristically, to some degree at least, cooperative efforts; and each participant recognizes in them, to some extent, a common purpose or set of purposes, or at least a mutually accepted direction.

*Presupposition in Pragmatics*

Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistics forms and the users of those forms According to Yule (2010:3) as cited in Yuliana (2015). It involves human into the analysis. The advantage of learning language through pragmatic is that a person can speak about the meaning people mean, their assumptions, their intentions or goals, and the types of actions (for example: requests) that they show when they are talking. In fact, the linguistic aspects that are widely studied in schools are related to grammar or phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic aspects. The most frequently encountered in communication is the use of pragmatics.

Pragmatic presupposition includes prerequisites for linguistic interaction (example shared public knowledge that someone speaks the same language), shifting norms in dialogue, and more specific information about the plan and purpose of conversation. The clearest examples of pragmatic presuppositions are those which cannot be easily traced to certain words or phrases, but seem to emerge from more general characteristics of the context and expectations of the discourse participants.

Pragmatics as discussed in Indonesia today can at least be divided into two things as follows: "(1) pragmatics as something that is taught or (2) pragmatics as something that colors the act of teaching". Pragmatics as something that is taught can still be distinguished again: "(1) pragmatics as a field of linguistic studies, and (2) pragmatics as one aspect of language". Pragmatics as one aspect of language is also commonly called "communicative function" (Suprijadi, 2013:1).

Potts (2014:3) says that presupposition of an utterance are the pieces of information that the speaker assumes in order for their utterance to be meaningful in the current context. Theories of presupposition related to theories of what discourse contexts are like and the ways in which they shape, and are shaped by language use. There are two kinds of presuppositions; pragmatic presupposition and semantic presupposition. Pragmatic presuppositions pertain to various kinds of knowledge of the world that are assumed to preexist when an utterance is made. Pragmatic presupposition pertains to various kinds of knowledge of the world that are assumed to preexist when an utterance is made. They are determined by the total context in which the utterance is made Adisutrisno (2008) as cited in Yuliana (2017).

Example:

1. The utterance: “A three year old boy named Bartholomew was found at the bus station.”  
“Either John has no wife or John’s wife is away”  
Meaning: John has a wife.
2. The utterance: “I bought a rainbow lascar book by Andrea Hirata “  
Meaning: From the example above we can find out a number of assumptions, namely that there is a book called Rainbow Madagascar, there is a writer named Andrea Hirata.
3. The utterance: The book get a best seller award, right?

Meaning: From the example above we can find out a number of assumptions that are related to the second utterance, namely the book written by Andrea Hirata entitled *Laskar Pelangi* is one of the books that received the best seller award. With the right presumption in a conversation, it certainly will give its own value and enhance the communicative value of an expression that is expressed. The more appropriate the hypothesis being hypothesized, the higher the communicative value of the utterance expressed. In some cases discourse can be sought through presuppositions, presuppositions can help provide temporary answers in a conversation. It refers to meanings that are not stated explicitly in a conversation.

#### *Presupposition*

The main purpose of presupposition is as a precondition for proper use in a sentence. Presupposition is usually engendered by the use of particular lexical items and/or linguistic constructions. According to Yule (2010), as cited in Lestari (2017:14) the presupposition as something that is assumed by the speaker as an event before generating a speech. The important thing that we have to know is in presupposition, The speaker is the object who is presupposes the utterance, not the sentence itself. It can be concluded that there are several factors causing the emergence of presupposition that is according to through (Lubis et al., 2011:61), There are four areas of Pragmatics concerned with; entailment, deixis, implicature, and presupposition. Presupposition comes from the word to pre-suppose, which in English means suppose beforehand (guessing previously or a presumptive conjecture), in the sense that before the speaker or writer utters something he already has a presupposition about the interlocutor or talked about. The nature of references (anything, things / circumstances, etc.) is referred to or referred to by words, phrases, or sentences and reference expressions. While the factor in terms of theory. Presupposition identified into three conceptual. One of them is pragmatic presupposition (Lestari, 2017:15). Pragmatic presupposition is defined as speaker's confidence in building a statement. Speaker presupposes a sentence more than the sentence itself presupposes. In other words, presupposition was brought by the speaker or utterance, not a sentence or statement. Presupposition can be used to deliver the indirectly information.

For instance:

1. My Brother is rich
2. Your brother is waiting outside
3. Why did you arrive late?
4. When did you stop smoking?

If someone said the sentence in 1, it can be assumed that the speaker has a brother, even though it was not explained explicitly (Herawati, 1973: 198-199). If someone said the utterance in 2, it is clearly the presupposition of this sentence is the speaker has a brother. If there is a question like in 3, so the presupposition of that question is the hearers have come late. Lastly, if there is a question such in 4, there are two presuppositions in that sentence.

Yule (2010:25) states that the assumption is something that is assumed by the speaker as a case before delivering a speech. The relationship between presupposition and talk show is because of a conversation between speaker and listener that is related to the guest invited to Talk show. One way that is interested in and understanding a conversation is known as the utterance used so that it can make the other person cause various kinds of assumptions or allegations of a speech. Allegations can be in the form

of listener misunderstanding a speech, The speaker said a speech because there had previously been an assumption about the other person. In pragmatics field is talked in many themes and subjects. Pragmatics is the study of language in use.

Huang (2011) pinned down two main properties of presupposition, namely constancy under negation and defeasibility. In the former case, a presupposition generated by the use of a lexical item or a syntactic structure remains the same even when that statement is. A presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. In many discussions of the concept, presupposition is treated as a relationship between two presuppositions. A presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. If we say that the sentence in (2a) contains the presupposition p and the sentence in (2b.) contains the presupposition q, then using the symbol >> to mean 'presupposes', we can represent the relationship as in (2c.).(2).

- a. Siska doll very beautiful (= NOT p)
- b. Siska has a doll. (= q)
- c. P >> q

The nature of this presupposition is generally described as constancy in negotiations. Basically, this means that the assumption of a statement will remain constant (ie remains true) even when the statement is negated. Presupposition used to describe all kinds of background assumptions about which an expression or utterance of a theory of action make sense or rational (Rubiyanti, 2013). So if the listener understands about pragmatic speech or expression can be understood by looking at the real situation of the interlocutor or in pragmatic see contextual meaning.

Entailment is something that logically follows from what is asserted in the utterance. Sentence not speakers, have entailments.

We can identify some of the potentially assumed information that would be associated with the utterance of (I).

In producing the utterance in (I), the speaker will normally be expected to have the presuppositions that a person called Siska exist and that she had a brother. The speaker may also hold the more specific presuppositions that Siska's has only one brother and that he has a lot of money. All of these presuppositions are the speaker's and all of them can be wrong in fact. The sentence (I) will be treated as having entailments that Siska's brother bought some thing, bought three animals, bought two horses, bought one horse, and many other similar logical sequence. These entailments follow from the sentence, regardless of whether the speaker's beliefs are right or wrong, in fact. From those explanations we can see that every presupposition that speaker produce, it always followed by entailment as the logically meaning.

*Types of presupposition*

According to Yule (2010:27-30) as cited Yuliana(2015),types of presupposition divided into six categories, they are:

1. Existential Presupposition

The existential presupposition is presuppositions that indicate the existence of the referent identity expressed in definite words. Obviously, this presumption is not only assumed its existence in its sentences denotes ownership, but more broadly existence or existence of the statement in the speech. Existential presupposition shows how the existence of a thing can be conveyed through presupposition.

Example:

- John saw a two headed man.

>>there is a man with two heads. Based on the example above, that statement presupposes the existence of a man with two heads as seen by John. There are existential presuppositions in several contexts of making the interaction between lecturers and students is easy to understand and achievement learning objectives. That is, the use of existential presupposition influential in the learning process.

## 2. Factive Presupposition

This presupposition derived from some verbs that can conclude a fact follows such as “know” and “realize” and of phrases involving glad. The verbs have an exact meaning that can be treated as a fact.

Example:

- We regret telling him.

>> We told him. The presumption in the sentence above is "we told him". The statement is factual because it has been mentioned in the speech. The use of words saying, knowing, conscious, willing are words that state something that is stated as a fact of a speech. Although there are no words in the speech, it is factual a speech that appears in presuppositions can be seen from the participants a speech that appears in presuppositions can be seen from the participant speech, the context of the situation, and also shared knowledge.

## 3. Lexical Presupposition

The use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another (non-asserted) meaning is understood and involving the lexical items, stop, start, and again.

Forexample:

- Andi stopped smoking after being laid off

The presupposition of the speech above is

(a) Andi used to smoke

(b) Andi used to work

The presumption arises with the use of the word 'stop' and in layoffs (Termination of Employment) which states Andi had smoked and worked before, but now no longer.

## 4. Non-factive Presupposition

The presumption of inactivity is an assumed presumption that is assumed not true. This presumption still allows for understanding which is wrong because of the use of words that are uncertain or ambiguous.

Forexample:

- Wish I was a doctor.

>>I'm not a doctor. Using 'if' as a conditional can give rise presupposition off. In addition, presuppositions that are not factual can be assumed through utterances whose truth is still doubtful from the facts that were delivered.

## 5. Structural Presupposition

This presupposition is associated with the use of certain words and phrases. In structural presupposition, certain sentence structures have been analyzed as conventionally and regularly presupposing that part of the structural already assumed to be true. The WH-Question construction in English is conventionally interpreted with the information after the who form is already known to be the case.

Forexample:

- What's in the cupboard?

The speech above shows the presuppositions, namely:

(a) There is something stored in the cupboard knocking on the door

(b) The cupboard is empty



A presumption that states 'something' as an object that is spoken and understood by the speaker through a question sentence structure that asks 'what'.

#### 6. Counterfactual Presupposition

A counterfactual presupposition has a meaning that what is presupposed not only not true, but it is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts. For instance, some conditional structures, generally called counterfactual conditionals, presuppose that the information, in the If-clause is not true at the time of utterance.

Example:

- If Sinta comes today, he will meet with Andi.

From the example of the speech above, we can see the presuppositions that emerge are

- (a) Sinta is not coming
- (b) Sinta does not meet Andi

The presupposition arises from the contradiction in the sentence with the use of the word 'if'. The use when making contradictory presuppositions of the utterances delivered.

#### *Talk show*

One of the formats often used in television displays "serious" discourse is a Talk show. Talk show is a broadcast discourse can be seen as a media product or as a persistent talk oriented. According to Febriyana (2013:340-352) Talk Show a news program from Tepian TV Samarinda that examines more deeply the issues that are currently being discussed by presenting competent speakers on the issues being discussed, ranging from programs on public policy, youth and government. Presented with an interactive and deep nuance, and provides an opportunity for viewers at home to support the interactive dialogue through the interactive telephone that has been provided.

The term Talk show is an accent of English in America. In England itself, the term Talk show is usually called a Chat Show. The definition of a Talk show is a television or radio program where a person or group gathers together to discuss various topics with a relaxed atmosphere but seriously, guided by a moderator. Sometimes, talk shows presents guests in groups who want to learn a variety of experiences great. On the other hand, a guest was invited by the moderator to share experience. This talk show is usually followed by receiving a call from listeners / spectators who are at home, car, or other places.

Actually talk shows are categorized into two, namely:

1. Talk shows that are light and entertaining
2. Talk shows that are formal and serious in nature

formal is generally included in the news category, while talk shows that are light is included in the category of information For this second category, talk shows are usually delivered in relaxed atmosphere and full of intimacy by inviting one or more resource persons to discuss hot topics.

### **Material and Methods**

#### *Research Design*

Researchers used qualitative research as the research design. According to Ritchie and Lewis (2003:2), "Qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. It consists of a set of imperative, material practices that makes the world visible". These practices turn into a series of representations including field notes, interviews, conversation, photographs, record and memos to underpin by particular philosophical assumptions. Human have problems in different meaning when communicating. There are types of method qualitative namely case study, ethnography,

content analysis, phenomenology. However, this research used as content analysis. Purba and Herman (2020:25) stated that qualitative approach is used describe the data. One of the characteristic of the qualitative method is to see the process we have to deal with according to the setting; the place where the research will be carried out analysis content by qualitative enable researchers to understand conversation by You Tube grouping words that have same meaning into categories, because of this research analyzed content of conversation on Talk Show, the researchers did seeking, collecting, classifying, analyzing data, and conclusion.

#### *Data Source*

The researchers must determine the data source that is relevant to the research problem. The problem in this research is related to the television program. According to Ismayani (2019: 52) a limitation of data research is useful so that researchers were not trapped by the amount of data obtained. Therefore, the researchers just used edition 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2020 Talk show HitamPutih by You Tube. Researchers chose edition because much problem topic in Talk show told about just toward Ramadan in epidemic Covid19. The researchers have done observation to the topic of data. Therefore, the researchers chose the Talk show because Talk show, which are often trending topics on Twitter online media, have a special appeal to the public, which makes researchers interested in researching people's perceptions, namely a series of cognitive processes or recognition and affection or emotional evaluation activities (people's interest in an object, event, or relationship). The relationship obtained by inferring information and interpreting the message using the media of hearing, sight, touch. So that in this problem many viewers create assumptions about the delivery of messages from what is heard in the Talk show. From each of these conversations the researchers conducted six types presupposition used in theory Yule.

#### *Instrument of the Research*

Research instruments are tools that used by researchers to collect research data. In this study, the researchers gathered the data by using instruments documentation. The document was from You Tube of television program Talk show. Researchers used one edition 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2020 about topic Ramadan stay at home related in situation now covid-19 with analysis six types presupposition based on theory Yule. Besides that, research needed some media as tool to collecting data, such as notebook, mobile phone, book, stationary, and dictionary.

#### *Technique of Data collection*

Creswell (2007, 2010) stated that the data collection steps include setting the boundaries for the studying, collecting information through unstructured or semi structured observation, interviews, and documents. In this research, the technique of collecting data used document method, the document method is a quick and method way to add comment block prior to a method component of the method then a systematical procedure for reviewing or evaluate in document. Steps that used researchers to collecting the data:

1. Watching Talk show Hitam Putih
2. Transcribing the Talk show Hitam Putih
3. Tabulating on presupposition use in the Talk show.

#### *Technique Data Analysis*

According to Flick (2013:5), qualitative research data analysis is the classification of linguistic material to make statements about structures of meaning making in the material. The analysis of qualitative data is often one step in series of steps throughout the research process.

The following were the steps of the data analysis of this study:

1. Classifying based on Yule theory in Talk show Hitam Putih.
2. Tabulating data from Talk show Hitam Putih.
3. Calculating the type of presupposition found in Talk show Hitam Putih.
4. Drawing the conclusion.

*Triangulation*

According to Flick (2013:12), triangulation means to take several methodological perspectives or theoretical perspectives on an issue under study triangulation. In this research, researchers used two or more technique in collecting the data to get the validity triangulation. Fusch et al. (2018:22) stated that there are four types of triangulation, namely data triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation and methodological triangulation. This research used theory triangulation and methodological triangulation. First, theory triangulation is alternative theories to the data set, this research used of several theories (more than one main theory) such as six types of presupposition by Yule. Second, in methodological triangulation, there are four methods such interviews observations, questionnaires, and documents. However this research used the observations as methodology because source of the data from Television program, and also the researchers took the data from edition 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2020 by You Tube.

**Results**

Yule (2010:27-30) classify six types of presupposition as follow: Existential presupposition, Factive presupposition, Non-factive presupposition, Counterfactual presupposition, Lexical presupposition, Structural presupposition. After analyzing the data, the researchers found in his research that all kinds of presuppositions were found in Talk Show The type of presupposition used is: Existential presupposition, Factive presupposition, Non factive presupposition, Counterfactual presupposition, Lexical presupposition, Structural presupposition.

In the Talk Show Hitam Putih, the researchers found types of speech presupposition which are also presented in the table above as result data. You can see there. There are 88 utterances of presupposition which are divided into six categories. It consists of 28 (31,9%) Factive presupposition as the most dominant and followed by the others, namely 27 (30,7%) Existential presupposition, 1 (1,1%) Non-factive presupposition, 3 (3,4%) Counterfactual presupposition, 11(12,5%) lexical presupposition, and 18 Structural Presupposition. The detail percentage of the dominant can be seen in the following Table 1 and Fig. 1.

Table 1. The Percentage of Presupposition on Talk Show Hitam Putih

No.	Types of Presupposition	Number Types of Presupposition	Percentage
1.	Existential Presupposition	27	30,7%
2.	Factive Presupposition	28	31,9%
3.	Non Factive Presupposition	1	1,1 %
4.	Counterfactual presupposition	3	3,4%
5.	Lexical presupposition	11	12,5%
6.	Structural Presupposition	18	20,4%
Total		88	100%

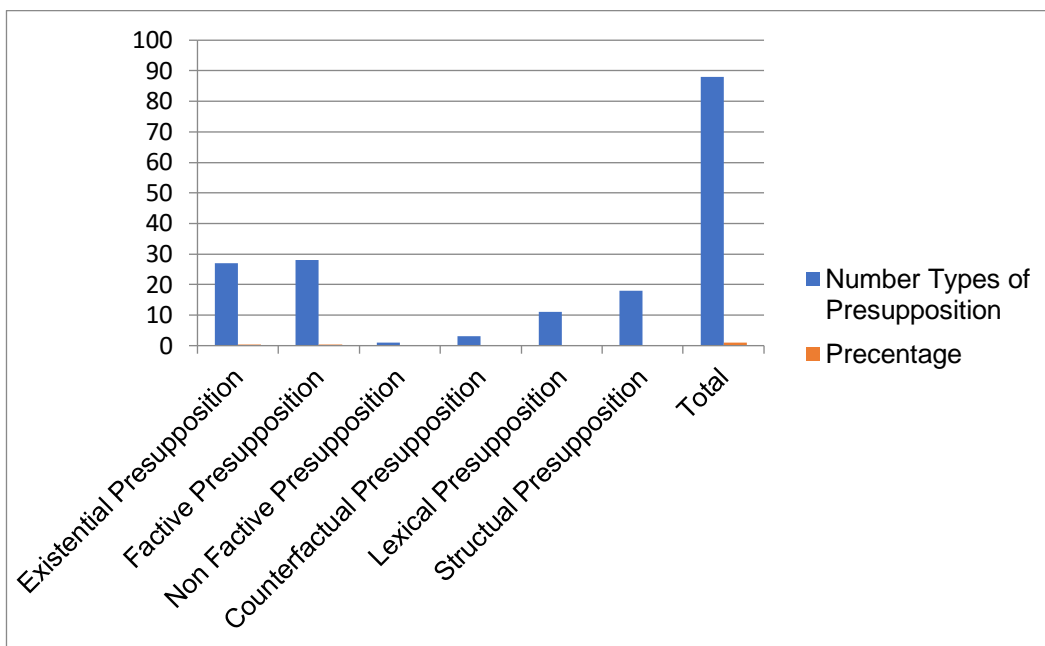


Fig. 1. Types of presupposition On Talk Show Hitam Putih

**Discussion**

Based on the data analysis and finding, it can be discussed that this research focuses on the types of presupposition found on Talk show Hitam Putih which the data source is taken from you tube. The researchers chose the Talk show because this program is attracted by many people especially among students because of the interesting information. Therefore, presupposition is related to speech in such a way that it makes ti difficult or many people to grasp the meaning of the speaker. They find it difficult to understand how the features of speech that contain presupposition because it is difficult to interpret the meaning of utterances. Moreover someone is difficult to get the meaning of the speaker towards the other person. This can be found in a daily conversation. The discussions from the researchers are about the six types of the researchers chose the Talk show because this program is attracted by many people especially among students because of the interesting information. Therefore, presupposition is related to speech in such a way that it makes it difficult or many people to grasp the meaning of the speaker. They find it difficult to understand how the features of speech that contain presuppositions because it is difficult to interpret the meaning of utterances. Moreover someone is difficult to get the meaning of the speaker towards the other person. This can be found in a daily conversation. The discussions from the researchers are about the six types of presupposition. It means that types of presupposition found on Talk show Hitam Putih must be interpreted correctly so as not to make people confused about it.

There is some previous research related the topic about presupposition expression, namely: Aditya (2014) entitled A pragmatic analysis of presupposition in Genndy Tartaovsky’s Hotel Transylvania. The theory used is the same as Yuliana’s (2015) theory about presupposition Analysis in films. The difference lies in the theoretical combination of Liang and Liu (2016) and Aditya (2014) theory Liang and Liu about the presupposition in Hillary Clinton’s first campaign speech. Based on Hilary Clinto’s first campaign speech, this research intends to analyze the presupposition triggers in both lexical and syntactic levels, for figuring out how Hilary succeeds in achieving her political intentions through the understanding of political speeches. In this journal, there are 12 presupposition

triggers, meanwhile, this research was only conducted with the theory of Yule (2010). Broadly, there is research on presupposition to help the audience or someone in communicating in understanding speech well, especially so that the communication process runs smoothly. Therefore, the research wants to present to types of presupposition in the Talk Show HitamPutih.

### Conclusion

Some theories can be described in the Talk Show into six types of presuppositions after some that can be described as follows:

Based on the theory used, all types found in the Talk Show are: existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, counterfactual presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition. There are 88 utterances detected as Presupposition. Utterance classified into the six categories are, existential presuppositions, factual presuppositions, nonfactual presuppositions, factual presuppositions, lexical presuppositions, and structural presuppositions. From 88 utterances found there are 27 (30,7%) existential presupposition utterances, 28 (31,9%)factive presupposition utterances, 1 (1,1%) nonfactual presupposition utterance, for counterfactual presupposition there are 3 (3,4%) utterances, 11(12,5%) utterances including lexical presuppositions, and the last 18 (20,4%) utterance including structural presupposition.

The dominant type of presupposition used in talk show is the Factive presupposition. This paper has demonstrated the analysis of the presupposition in a Talk Show. Further research also needs to be done in other television programs in order to better understand the pragmatic presupposition.

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