CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

While receiving the information from the speaker, it is often happened such a miscommunication. Communication is both the giving of information to someone and the receiving of information from someone. If the person receiving the information does not fully understand and does not ask for clarification, then miscommunication has happened. Thus, people need such an effective communication.

An effective communication is about more than just exchanging information. It is about understanding the emotion and intentions behind the information. As well as being able to clearly convey a message, every person need to also listen in a way that gains the full meaning of what is being said and makes the other person feel heard and understood. That is the reason why the use of communication is essential in delivering information.

As also been known that communication is a process of creating and sharing ideas, information, views, facts, feelings, etc. Among the people to reach a common understanding. It is the act of conveying meanings from one entity or group to another or a process by which information is exchanged between individuals through the use of mutually understood behavior, signs, symbols, and semiotic rules. In addition, communications is fundamental to the existence and survival of humans.

Generally, human's communication is only focused on what is uttered or written. It is just interpreted by the lexical meaning. For example, when someone says that he wants to eat at the canteen at one o'clock, the meaning can be understood literally. There are other possibilities that can be interpreted from the utterance. As in the following points (a) Being at work, (b) It's time for lunch, and (c) Still doing other activities.

The things assumed above are influenced by context. In condition (a) the person is at work that has a break from 12.00-13.00. In condition (b) this is something that is routinely done, where it is time for lunch. And in condition (c) the speaker cannot do the usual thing during lunch break, because he is still doing other activities, making it possible to be late for lunch. But not only that, the utterance delivered by the speaker does not necessarily lead to the absence of information contained before the speaker says. This is called presupposition.

Presupposition, another kind of inference, is the information assumed by the speaker before the utterance. It is not an entailment but also cannot be classified as abductive or inductive. Intuitively, a presupposition constitutes a necessary assumption required to understand the meaning of a sentence. Presuppositions are associated with the use of a large number of words, phrases and structures. These linguistic forms are considered as indicators of potential presupposition, which can only become actual presupposition in contexts with speakers. To presuppose something is to take it for granted in a way that contrasts with asserting it. For example, here are the sentence

(utterance) which contain presupposition in it. The utterance "*John regrets that he stopped doing linguistics before he left Cambridge*" has the following presuppositions:

1. There is someone uniquely identifiable to speaker and addressee as John.

2. John stopped doing linguistics before he left Cambridge.

3. John was doing linguistics before he left Cambridge.

4. John left Cambridge.

5. John had been at Cambridge.

After knowing the presupposition contained in the utterance, it can be understood together that the presence of presupposition cannot be separated from the presence of the trigger in it.

Meanwhile, a presupposition trigger is a lexical item or linguistic construction which is responsible for the presupposition, and thus triggers it. It is also a construction or item that signals the existence of a presupposition in an utterance. Since presupposition triggers concerns with utterances, meaning and context, it related to one of linguistic fields, pragmatics.

Briefly, pragmatics is the branch of linguistics dealing with language in use and the contexts in which it is used, including such matters as deixis, the taking of turns in conversation, text organization, presupposition, and implicature. It deals with utterances, by which mean specific events, the intentional acts of speakers at times and places, typically involving language. Pragmatics is sometimes characterized as dealing with the effects of context. This is equivalent to saying it deals with utterances, if one collectively refers

to all the facts that can vary from utterance to utterance as context. Pragmatics focuses not on what people say but how they say it and how others interpret their utterances in social contexts. As long as people talk using the form of language and also interpret the conversation of others, must see from the context. So, it is included in the scope of linguistics.

Linguistics involves analyzing language form, language meaning, and language in context. It also deals with the social, cultural, historical and political factors that influence language, through which linguistic and language-based context is often determined. On the other hands, linguistics is very broad, with many different fields. Linguistics helps us understand that languages around the world have commonalities in structure, use, acquisition by children and adults, and how they change over time. Linguistics research allows language learners to understand commonalities and where they originated, as well as determine structural differences and their limits. The part of linguistics that is concerned with the structure of language is divided into a number of subfields. Studying language helps language learners understand the structure of language, how language is used, variations in language and the influence of language on the way people think.

Language, more specifically human language, refers to the grammar and other rules and norms that allow humans to make utterances and sounds in a way that others can understand. It can be defined as a system of symbols (sometimes known as lexemes) and the grammars (rules) by which the symbols are manipulated. Most of the large number of human languages use

patterns of sound or gesture for symbols which enable communication with others around them.

In other words, language is all at once a tool and the mechanism that determines how the utterer relate to the world, to each other, and, even to themselves. Language is what makes us human. Without language, humans would be unable to express their feelings, thoughts, emotions, desires, and beliefs.

So far, the development of music in the world is very rapid. No exception in Indonesia which contributed to the birth of quality singers. No doubt, the singers are popular with many people from all walks of life. This not only happened in Indonesia but also happened to the international scene.

Some successful singers with their work on the overseas stage include Anggun C. Sasmi, Sandi Sandoro and Agnez Mo. The songs that catapulted their names include Anggun with Snow on the Sahara, Sandi with End of the Rainbow and Agnez with Said I Loved You but I Lied. With their respective characteristics, they are able to penetrate the hearts of their listeners, not limited to their home country, Indonesia.

From some of the singers mentioned above, the writer feels interested in Agnez Mo. At a relatively young age, she was able to register her name on the international scene. One of them is by collaborating with Hollywood top performers. Such as Timbaland, Michael Bolton, Chris Brown and so on. Their collaboration produced extraordinary work and was well received by Agnez fans themselves, called AGnation.

After Go International, Agnez started using the name Agnez Mo asherstage name. What is more, in the era of social media like now, Agnez was not spared from the conversation of netizens. Recently, there was an upload in the form of Agnez video clips with a status. In the video, Agnez said that "I don't have Indonesian blood whatsoever". This triggers netizens' responses to the discrepancy between what the listener assumes and what Agnez meant. This disharmony later led to widespread misunderstanding. From the phenomenon that was occurred, the author decides to examine the topic as an object of research. The things that will be examined are the presupposition trigger in Agnez Mo's utterances in the video talk show with BUILD Series by Yahoo.

BUILD is a live interview series and a chance for fans to sit inches away from some of today's biggest names in entertainment, tech, fashion and business as they share the stories behind their projects and passions. Every conversation yields insights, inspiration and plenty of surprises as moderators and audience members ask questions. It all happens several times a day live and live-streamed on BUILDseries.com.

As for the phenomenon above, furthermore, it can be known presupposition or the information contained in these utterances and group them into types by applying Levinson's presupposition triggers theory.

The topic is interesting to be researched because by identifying what the speaker said, the listener will be able to understand the information beyond the utterances. Furthermore, the speaker's assumption can be classified

whether they are common truth or even impossible case. Besides, this research will determine the trigger and function of the presupposition contained in utterances.

The example of presupposition triggers of Agnez Mo's utterances in the talk show with BUILD by Yahoo is when Agnez uttered *"Yeah and then after that, I put out "Overdose.* In the utterance, consists a word "**after**" which is a preposition. It is followed by "**that**", which refers to the album release. Moreover, Agnez stated two actions or events in order namely releasing the "X" album and publishing "Overdose". From the information above, the first action is limited by time before the second action happened. The presupposition in the utterance is that **Agnez did something else before**. Therefore, the types of the trigger is **Temporal Clauses**.

In the video, Agnez Mo, a triple threat entertainer who has a loyal and impressive following that includes 20 million on Instagram and 18 million on Twitter, has collaborated with the likes of T.I., Chris Brown, Timbaland and more. She took the BUILD stage to tell people and fans about her new single featuring French Montana, "Diamonds," and more. The video which titled *Indonesian Pop Artist Agnez Mo Talks New Music, Including Her Single, "Diamonds"* was uploaded on November 23, 2019 with 789.305 viewers. It was a 27 minutes long and hosted by Kevan Kenney.

Because of the misunderstanding, there is a clip which made Agnez became trending on social media as well as on Twitter. Thus, based on the

explanation above, the writer chose the title "Presupposition Triggers in Agnez Mo's Talk Show Video Utterances with BUILD Series by Yahoo".

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the research

The main problem developed in this research is to ask what trigger words indicate the presupposition in an utterance. The main problem can be operationalized to know:

a. What trigger which indicates the presence of presupposition in Agnez Mo's utterances?

b. What presuppositions are consisted in the utterances with the existence of the trigger?

c. What types of triggers contain in the presupposition of the utterance?

2. Scope of the research

The analysis of the research is focusing on the utterances of the speaker, in this case Agnez Mo's utterances. The scope of the problem, specifically analyze the triggers in the utterances of two major topics which given from the speaker to the listener. The first topic is Agnez who grew up in Indonesia and the last is Agnez who has project with Chris Brown. Furthermore, the information beyond the utterances can be understood by classifying them into the thirteen types of triggers by Stephen C. Levinson.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the research

The formulations of the problems are the basis for achieving the objectives of this research are:

a. To identify the presupposition trigger in Agnez Mo's utterances.

b. To explain the presupposition which consist in the utterances with the existence of the trigger.

c. To classify types of presupposition triggers of the utterances.

2. Significance of the Research

By using this research, there are some theoretical significance and practical contributions:

a. Theoretical significance

Theoretically, by knowing the presupposition triggers, the listener can understand what the speaker assumed while h/she can understand the presupposition in the same time. In the interview, there are two people having conversation in talking latest update of public figure. One as the interviewer which is the talk show host and one as the interviewee.

b. Practical contributions

For the readers, the research can be used as learning sources for understanding language analysis. On the other hand, this also can be used as reference related to presuppositions and presupposition triggers.

D. Operational Definition

Operational definition is meant to avoid the misunderstanding and incorrect interpretation that related to the terms in this research title. According to the research title, "Presupposition Triggers in Agnez Mo's Talk Show Video Utterances with BUILD Series by Yahoo", they are:

1. Communication

Communication is the act of conveying meanings from one entity or group to another through the use of mutually understood signs, symbols, and semiotic rules. It is a process by which information is exchanged between individuals through a common system of symbols, signs, or behavior.

2. Presupposition

Presupposition is implicit information belong to the speaker before the utterance. It is strongly related to the context thus it includes in pragmatics field. The listener will understand the whole information after the utterance.

3. Presupposition Triggers

The presupposition also has trigger in it. The trigger indicates the presence of presupposition. By knowing the trigger and presupposition, the information beyond the utterance can be understood by the listener.

4. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics dealing with language in use and the contexts. Pragmatics deals with utterances, by which mean specific

events, the intentional acts of speakers at times and places, typically involving language.

5. **Linguistics**

Linguistics is the study of language. The part of linguistics that is concerned with the structure of language is divided into a number of subfields. They are phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

6. **Language**

Language is the method of human communication, either spoken or written, consisting of the use of words in a structured and conventional way. It is also a system of communication used by a particular country or community.

E. **Systematization of the Research**

The systematization of the research supports the writer to present a well-organized research paper, which follows:

Chapter I is Introduction. It contains Background of the Research, Questions and Scopes of the Research, Objective and Significance of the Research, Operational Definition and Systematization of the Research

Chapter II is Theoretical Description which includes the description of theories used in the research. They are definition of utterance, presuppositions, types of presupposition, presupposition triggers. Besides, it

also presents previous researches related to presupposition triggers in order to compare to current research.

Chapter III is Research Methodology that explains the methodology used in the research, Procedure of the Research Technique of the Data Collection, Technique of the data collection, Technique of the data analysis, and Sources of the primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis. It spells out the data description, data analysis and interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion which comprehends the data conclusion after being analyzed and suggestion relates to significance of the research.