

Familiar Twitter Updates: What Presupposition Are There?

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Abstract

This study is done to know the type of presupposition in familiar twitter updates, to know the most and the least occurrences of many type presupposition round on twitter updates. The data were analyzed using Yule's types of presupposition theories. The data were acquired through documentation containing familiar twitter beginning from December 11, 2022, to March 10, 2023. The findings indicate that 1) the utterances of the speakers in the familiar Twitter updates that issued presuppositions are contain existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counter-factive 2) presupposition found on twitter updates indicated the experience and social life of the updater 3) the most dominant presupposition found on twitter updates was factive, while the least one was non-factive. This study hope gives effect understanding type presupposition of the reader enthusiasts to know the detail presupposition in twitter updates.

Keywords: Discourse, presupposition, Twitter

Introduction

One of the elements that can give information about the emergence of presuppositions is knowledge of understanding an utterance. It is understood that utterances are used as structures in texts. Presupposition comes from the word to pre-suppose, which in English means to suppose beforehand, which means before the speaker or writer says something that already has preconceived notions about the interlocutor or about the matter being discussed. Everything related to and that occurs during the speech can be assumed as shared knowledge (Yule, 2006: 86–88). Presuppositions is something that the speaker assumes in the utterance statement. Yule (2006) classified presupposition into six types: existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counterfactual.

Language is used by humans to communicate with others. Without language, people cannot express themselves and express their emotions. Communication or socialization can lead to social activities, which means that language is the only means of access to life that determines human existence. According to Borman (1989), communication theory is a word or term that is a tool for all discussions and analyzes that are made carefully, systematically and consciously about communication. Nowadays, people engage in communication widely through the media phase; these are devices that transmit messages from one source to others using mechanical devices, such as newspapers, internet, films, and radio. No wonder why, we

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are always warned to be a good person and good at talking to others. It is all done to establish communication.

Communication media that utilize devices connected to the internet are called online communication media. Therefore, online media is classified as popular and characteristic (Suryawati, 2011:46). The uniqueness of online media is the necessity of having a technology network that relies on internet-connected gadgets to access information. Some of the media that can be accessed online are Facebook, Instagram, Line, WhatsApp, Twitter, and other social media. Twitter is currently popular form of media among both youngsters and the elderly. With the internet they can access this twitter easily. Twitter is a social media platform that serves as a channel of communication and information, as well as a venue for its users to express themselves on subjects ranging from general to personal.

Specifically in this study, researcher chose a Twitter page “Reggie mills” whose fans had nearly five hundred thousand followers and were verified. There is a post or discourse loaded or put on this page so that fans or readers can make feedback in the comments column. This takes the form of spoken and written utterances in the form of discourse. Oral speech is a conversation or dialogue from beginning to end, while writing is a discourse formed by compound sentences with coordination and subordination (Djajasudarma, 2017: 6).

People comment and interact with their partners via Twitter platform closely related to language and speech that will be examined through pragmatic theories. Yule (2014: 3-4) explains that pragmatics is the study of the meaning conveyed by the speaker to the addressee. There are some theories learned in pragmatic science that include direct and indirect speech, presupposition, implicature, deixis, and conversation or traditional behaviors between speakers and speech partners. But in this case the author will examine one part of pragmatics, namely presuppositions. Yule (2006: 33) states that presupposition is something that the speaker assumes as a case before making an utterance.

The previous study recognizes on **“Presupposition In Article Of “Soompi” News And Gossip Site”** by Ferista Setya Ardiyani (2020) student of English Education Study Program Faculty of Language and Arts Education University of PGRI Semarang. This research was published in Vol. 1 No. 1 (2021): Proceeding of English Teaching, Literature and Linguistics (ETERNAL) Conference. The contribution of using the articles in *Soompi's website* to pragmatics teaching is teacher/lecturer can use those articles in website as creative media for pragmatics learning especially presupposition with the purpose to increase student interest.

In this study, the researchers are interested in examining presupposition the Twitter updates. The researchers chose Twitter social media in particular since it discussed a wide range of topics such as social life, education, the economics, entrepreneurship, fashion, and so on. In this example, the researchers focuses on discussing social life since, according to survey results on the social media platform Twitter, many articles contain presuppositions about social life on Twitter. In this research, the researchers focus on discussing social life. The purpose of this research is to examine types of presuppositions that can be found in common Twitter updates to find out the most and the least dominant of the presupposition types. Furthermore, presupposition is something that is assumed by a speaker to take place before producing a speech. Presupposition is a speaker, not a sentence (George yule, 2006:43).

Method

The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze presupposition acts in familiar twitter updates. In this study, the subject is a well-known familiar Twitter updates, so that it can be used as an example for new Twitter users. In terms of research design, this study employed a qualitative research method. Creswell (2012) describes qualitative research is typically used to establish the importance of the central idea and to explore the problem and develop an understanding of small individuals in social problem. Finally, a qualitative approach is used to investigate and develop theories.

This study focussed on analysis of presupposition on familiar twitter updates. The researcher explored the meaning utterance, the familiar of twit, and having many likes at user account. The questionnaire is designed to collect information to analyze the research observation and performs an induction analysis on the data to gain better understanding of this study.

Finding and Discussion

The research findings in order to answer the statement of the problem. The goal of this study was to identify types of presupposition and determine the most prominent and least appearances by calculating the frequency of presupposition utterances in familiar Twitter updates.

Type of Presupposition in Familiar Twitter Updates

Existential Presupposition

Here the speaker precognizes sentences that indicate the existence of the entities name and unique identity. In the familiar Twitter updates that have been identified as existential presuppositions. There are two example as follows:

[datum 1]

This Twitter published on December 26, 2022

Post of Twitter: @sveta-bay: ***“When I wrote my first tweet in July, I couldn’t imagine that I could get 7000+ followers in less than 6 months”***

Presupposition:>>she got followers more faster than she thought

It is an assumption referred the existence of ‘*my first tweet in July*’ entities by the speaker.

[datum 2]

This Twitter published on December 28, 2022

Post of Twitter: @TuckerCarlson: ***“Rep-elect George Santos to Tulsi: I can explain”***.

Presupposition:>>George Santos explain the truth

The assumption Gorge want explain to Tulsi is real and the existence of the entities named by the speaker.

Factive Presupposition

The speaker made information that wanted to be conveyed by sentences on familiar twitter updates, a sentence that showed actual facts. The example of factive presupposition can be show as follows:

[datum 3]

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This Twitter published on January 4, 2023

Post of Twitter: @Suhail: ***“We know sign up as many users per month on PAI as the whole waitlist of Mighty”***

Presupposition:>> waiting for an uncertain and very long result

It is true due the presence of some verb ‘know’. This verb too familiar with the use of utterance conditions and this utterance announcing news.

[datum 4]

This Twitter published on January 18, 2023

Post of Twitter: @MKBHD: ***“The 1 channel that I drop everything when they publish a new video”***

Presupposition:>> The new video was very interesting

This assumption presupposed the information following the verb ‘drop’.

Non-Factive Presupposition

Non-factive as (verb) talking about something that may or may not be a true fact. ‘Believe’ and ‘doubt’ are non-factive verbs. (Oxford Learners Dictionaries). The speaker explains that non-factive presupposition is assumed to be a supposition or something that is not true. This finding research that were 1 utterance. It is one example:

[datum 5]

This Twitter published on February 21, 2023

Post of Twitter: @cz_binance: ***“Angels are one of the secret to the success of and crypto in general.”***

Presupposition:>> Crypto was very common to succeed

This assumption refers to something that's not right. And this assumption, angels are made the secret cause of success.

Lexical Presupposition

On this occasion, the speaker explained statement that indicates an affirmation in sentence. The speaker also can act through the affirmation presented so as to give meaning. There are two example as follows:

[datum 6]

This Twitter published on February 24, 2023

Post of Twitter: @MotivationalQuotes: ***“The biggest lie I tell myself is: I don’t need to write that down. I’ll remember it”***

Presupposition:>> Someone who really believes in himself

This assumption interpreted by affirmation and it is show in this sentence ***‘don’t need to write’***.

[datum 7]

This Twitter published on March 10, 2023

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Post of Twitter: @MarcusRashford: ***“This response was much needed. See you guys at Old Trafford on the weekend”***

Presupposition:>> Old trafford will be required for the weekend

This assumption showing affirmation in the sentence ‘*was much needed*’.

Structural Presupposition

The speaker made assumptions that pertain to the use of the sentence structure, one of which is in the use of the question sentence containing WH-question. There are two example as follows:

[datum 8]

This Twitter published on December 24, 2022

Post of Twitter: @MaryLTrump: ***“It’s Friday! What are reading this weekend?”***

Presupposition:>> Friday time for reading

It is associated with certain sentences structures, where the speaker treats them as presupposed information and accepted by the listeners.

[datum 9]

This Twitter published on February 09, 2023

Post of Twitter: @DB_official_en: ***“Which one of these warriors wears their battle armor the best?”***

Presupposition:>> The soldiers are all dressed up

This assumption associated with certain structure question.

Counter-Factive Presupposition

On this occasion, the speaker made an utterance that contained an if-clause or presupposition in the sentence. There are two example as follows:

[datum 10]

This Twitter published on December 31, 2022

Post of Twitter: @mtracey: ***“Good rule of thumb: the real explanation is always even dumber than you would have assumed”***

Presupposition:>>The previous explanation was already stupid

It was presupposed that the information in the if-clause is not true at the time of utterance.

[datum 11]

This Twitter published on January 15, 2023

Post of Twitter: @openaicommunity: ***“Some people worry that computers will get too smart and take over the world, the fact is they have already take over most of the people”***

Presupposition:>> Computers bring changes to the world

This assumption was presupposed that the information in the if-clause is not true at the time of utterance.

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The Most Dominant and Least Presupposition in Familiar Twitter Updates Existential Presupposition

One of the first and easiest-to-understand types of presupposition is an existential presupposition, which comes from ex-sistere root words, which directly means to move or grow out. In the sense of a sentence indicating ownership. For details, there are two examples, which will be attached as follows:

[datum 1]

This Twitter published on March 02, 2023

Post of Twitter: @TeenagerBook: ***“I drive home so quick after work, like I’m going to be later for the house”***

Presupposition:>> Going home early doesn’t mean you want to go home

You have to do something for some reason, the sentence explained that the identity of referent work life. When you drive home so quick after work there’s an occasion beside that. This assumption indicates an existence *‘going home early after work, but apparently not going home first’*.

The second example factive presupposition is:

[datum 2]

This Twitter published on March 03, 2023

Post of Twitter: @RTLlifeQuotes: ***“Pay attention to the little things. Great doors swing on little hinges”***

Presupposition:>> Something small will grow big

It is describing that you may attention with little things you see. This assumption reveal a distinct existence and expressed in definite terms. It showed *‘attention to the little things will swing on little hinges’*.

Factive Presupposition

Based on existing data, factive presuppositions is the most dominant and common sentences found in familiar Twitter updates during the 4-month study. There are two examples from the author:

[datum 3]

This Twitter published on December 25, 2022

Post of Twitter: @TheOfficerTatum: ***“Jesus is the reason for the season, not Santa. Never forget that”***.

Presupposition: >>Jesus and Santa are different

This assumption is true due to the presence. It can be seen with the use of word *‘forget’* such as verb. This utterance explaining that Jesus is the purpose for season, because Santa is not God. And Jesus is God. That’s way all human never forget that.

The second example factive presupposition is:

[datum 4]

This Twitter published on December 29, 2022

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Post of Twitter: @RobertKennedyJr: ***“New study found a 9-times increased rate myocarditis after mRNA booster”***

Presupposition:>> The new study has already found the changes before

In that sentence give an explanation, that new study telling myocarditis found, but after mRNA. Due to the presence of some verb ‘found’. And this assumption showing information that following the verb.

Non-Factive Presupposition

Non-factive presuppositions were the least common type of presupposition found in familiar Twitter updates during the four months of the study, after being thoroughly examined one by one. This non-factive prepositional type can be found in 1 sentence. The author provides one example relating to the presupposition untrue as follows:

[datum 5]

This Twitter published on February 21, 2023

Post of Twitter: @cz_binance: ***“Angels are one of the secret to the success of and crypto in general.”***

Presupposition:>> Crypto was very common to succeed

This utterance describe that the angel is the purpose of the secret crypto. Not about the secret only, but the success crypto has something to do with angels. This assumption refers to something that's not right. And this assumption, angels are made the secret cause of success.

Lexical Presupposition

In familiar Twitter updates, some writers interpret the existence of utterances through implied affirmations. The speech is marked with words such as stop, silence, and again. The writer found 12 sentences. The following data contains lexical presuppositions:

[datum 6]

This Twitter published on January 30, 2023

Post of Twitter: @TheChiefNerd: ***“MIT Professor Calls for an Immediate stop to the Covid mRNA Vaccination Program.”***

Presupposition:>> Vaccination is no longer needed

This assumption interpreted through affirmation in utterances and marked with the word ‘stop’ in the sentence.

The second example of lexical presupposition in this speech as follows:

[datum 7]

This Twitter published on February 10, 2023

Post of Twitter: @sadtxtmessages: ***“Normalize not telling everybody everything”***

Presupposition:>> Some people can betray

The existence of speech affirmation in the word ‘not’ really explains that this utterance is classified as a lexical presupposition. This assumption interpreted through affirmation. ‘Not telling everybody’ is averment from post of twitter.

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Structural Presupposition

The main objective of the presupposition structure is to inform utterances that use question sentences, one of which uses the WH-question structure as a condition for forming presupposition sentences. On this occasion, the speaker showed two examples as follows:

[datum 8]

This Twitter published on March 01, 2023

Post of Twitter: ***“What was Caduceus, the staff of Hermes?”***

Presupposition:>> The caduceus was the Hermes staff

This utterance show that WH-question used in the first line of sentence and the last line marked by question mark. The Hermes staff was caduceus. And the utterance above categorized into structural presupposition. And it’s marked at the first sentence ‘*What*’.

The second example of structural presupposition in this speech as follows:

[datum 9]

This Twitter published on February 16, 2023

Post of Twitter: @RestaurantWill: ***“How to start fast-casual restaurant that makes \$150,000/year with \$50,000 down in 12 steps?”***

Presupposition:>> There are many ways to make a profit

This restaurant selling some side dish until making \$150,000/year with the beginning money in the first step \$50,000. That’s way many people motivated to do some business until make a profit. As we know this sentence shows WH-question structure, it is marked by ‘*how*’ in the first line. So, the utterance above categorized into structural presupposition, because this assumption associated with WH-construction in the first sentence.

Counter-Factive Presupposition

The speakers on familiar Twitter updates rarely use counter-factive presuppositional utterances, because the utterances on this type presupposition are contrary to reality or require an ‘if-clause’ in each sentence. On this occasion, the speaker pointed out two examples of the following:

[datum 10]

This Twitter published on February 26, 2023

Post of Twitter: @SeffSaid: ***“Be a reflection of what you’d like to receive. If you want to love, give love. If you want truth, be truthful. If you want respect, give respect. What you give out will return to you”***

Presupposition:>>Acceptance requires reflection. Love should give and do, Honesty requires truth, Honor is the fruit of mutual respect, A kindness will be repaid

It is explained be reflection what you want to receive, it is like ‘*What you grow is what you reap*’, and what you give will going back to you. From the utterance above categorized into counter factive presupposition, because this assumption have a unique and distinct existence, because this assumption presuppose the information in the (if-clause). It is marked in the sentence ‘*if you want to love, give love*’, ‘*If you want truth, be truthful*’, ‘*If you want respect, give respect*’.

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The second example of counter-factive presupposition in this speech as follows:

[datum 11]

This Twitter published on February 01, 2023

Post of Twitter: @muftimenk: *“If you want to know something about me, ask me, don’t ask others. They’re not me, they’ve not walked in my shoes & don’t know the real me”*

Presupposition:>> Asking will answer curiosity

It can be concluded that, when you know everything about someone, ask them before you ask another people. Don’t try to ask others, because others can be lie behind your back without anything knowledge From the utterance above categorized into counter factive presupposition, because this assumption is presuppose that the information in the if-clause is not true.

Furthermore, the data already obtained needs to be discussed to clarify the findings of the study and make them easier to understand. The data taken from December 11, 2022, to March 10, 2023 served as a research guide, allowing the writers to find all types of prepositions in some speech. Following the author's discovery, there were various types of presuppositions at familiar Twitter authenticity, including existential presupposition (27 utterances), factive presupposition (47 utterances), non-factive presupposition (1 utterance), lexical presupposition (12 utterances), and counter-factive presupposition (9 utterances).

The most common utterances in familiar Twitter updates are information about a fact and information accompanied by a verb. Each story presents up-to-date information and facts, such as some people who believe in sexual revolutions in women and men meddling with politics, a good rule of thumb that is actually dumber than we think, and an exploration of several reports that contain an interactive timeline. In this case, they are talking about information and facts that are highly sought after by the masses on social media. The act of sharing information and facts is capable of demonstrating mass concern regarding the types of presuppositions already discussed.

Conclusion

After analyzing and discussing each type of sentence, the discovery of presuppositions in familiar Twitter updates can be concluded. First, this study was conducted to find out the types of presuppositions in "familiar Twitter updates" and understand each meaning in the sentence. The data found by researchers using Yule's theory has shown that there are six types of presuppositions, namely: existential (27), factive (47), non-factive (1), lexical (12), structural (13), and counter-factive (9).

The second, by calculating all the types of presuppositions that exist in the familiar Twitter updates, the most dominant and often used is the factive presupposition type. On the other hand, presupposition sentences that are rarely used are non-factive presupposition types. Because this type explains how to presuppose something that is impossible to happen or is just wishful thinking.

For some other reasons, on this occasion, the author sees social media enthusiasts around the world almost every second, minute, or even every hour someone sees, opens, or posts

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things they like. The activities they do automatically in front of the screen to do at any time without being restricted.

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