

**PRESUPPOSITION EXPRESSED BY HATERS ON JOE BIDEN'S
INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG**

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INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT**

THESIS

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MALANG**

2023

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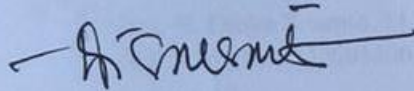
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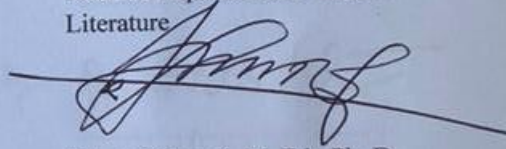
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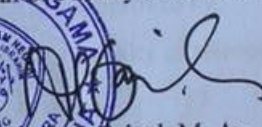


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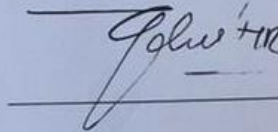
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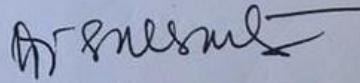
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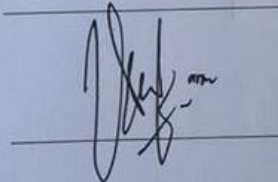
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MOTTO

وَمَا تَوْفِيقِي إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

“My success comes only through Allah”

(QS. HUD : 88)

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to myself, Novita Dewi, who has given all her abilities and efforts amidst her busy life as a wife, mother, and teacher. To my beloved parents Mr. Anji Baksin and Mrs. Khustiasari, who always support me with their love and pray. To my husband, Muhammad Dzul Fikri, who always accompanies me in my journey now and forever insyaAllah. To my parents-in-law, Drs. H. Asmuni Zain and Mrs. Athi' Masruroh, who always give me some help when I need it. To my son, Muhammad Zukhrufus Surur, who makes me stronger.

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I would like to say thank you to my beloved parents, Mr. Anji Baksin and Mrs Khustiasari, who always provide full support in the form of motivation, enthusiasm attention, affection, and sincere prayer without any strings attached, so that I can finish this thesis. Thank you to my parents in law, Drs. H. Asmuni Zain, M. Pd. I and Mrs. Hj. Athi’ Masruroh who always support and pray for me.

Special dedication and thanks to My husband, Mr. Muhammad Dzul Fikri, SE who has sacrificed his time, energy, and wealth to help the author complete this thesis; My son, Muhammad Zukhrufus Surur, who has become my enthusiasm for doing anything, especially this thesis.

Then, I would like to convey my sincere gratitude to everyone who has assisted me in finishing this thesis, especially to Dr. H. Faisol, M. Ag. as the dean of the Faculty of Humanities; Mr. Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D. as the head of the Department of English Literature; Drs. H. Djoko Susanto, Ph. D. as the best advisor who has carefully guided the writing of this thesis; All lecturers of the Faculty of Humanities who have contributed deep thoughts completion of this thesis.

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Finally, I realize that in writing this thesis is far from perfection. Therefore, the author asks for suggetion and constructive criticism for its perfection. Hopefully, it will be useful for all of us.

Malang, 18 December 2023

Novita Dewi

ABSTRACT

Dewi, Novita (2023) Presupposition Expressed by Haters of Joe Biden's Instagram Account. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Drs. H. Djoko Susanto, Ph. D.

Keywords: Presupposition, Implicit Meaning, Haters, Joe Biden

This study discusses the presupposition expressed by haters of Joe Biden's Instagram account. The aim of this research is to find out the types of presupposition in haters' comments on Joe Biden's posts on his Instagram account and the implicit meaning of the presupposition. This research uses the theory of Huang (2014) for the presupposition analysis and the theory of Larson (1984) for the implicit meaning. This study used the descriptive qualitative method because the researcher can find out the perspective of the object of research more deeply that cannot be represented by statistical figures. The data obtained from the utterances of haters in the comment column of Joe Biden's Instagram account, then it was classified by types and then interpreted in the implicit meaning of the utterances. The source of the data was taken from two posts about the G20 posted by Joe Biden on 17, November 2022 in his Instagram account. In the results of this study, the researcher found seven (7) types of presupposition based on data source 1 and data source 2. They are definite description, aspectual, iterative, implicative predicates, quantifier, temporal clause, and counterfactual conditional. The type most commonly found in this study is definite description. The researcher also found the kinds of implicit meaning to interpret the presupposition. They are implicit referential meaning, organizational meaning, and situational meaning. Implicit organizational meaning is the kind of implicit meaning that is often used by haters in the comments column on Joe Biden's Instagram account.

ABSTRAK

Dewi, Novita (2023) Presupposition Expressed by Haters of Joe Biden's Instagram Account. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen pembimbing Drs. H. Djoko Susanto, Ph. D.

Kata kunci: Presupposisi, Makna Tersirat, Pembenci, Joe Biden.

Penelitian ini membahas tentang anggapan yang diungkapkan haters pada akun Instagram Joe Biden. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis praanggapan pada komentar haters pada postingan Joe Biden di akun Instagram miliknya dan makna tersirat dari praanggapan tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Huang (2014) untuk analisis praanggapan dan teori Larson (1984) untuk makna implisit. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif karena peneliti dapat mengetahui sudut pandang objek penelitian lebih dalam yang tidak dapat diwakili oleh angka statistik. Data diperoleh dari ucapan haters pada kolom komentar akun Instagram Joe Biden, kemudian diklasifikasi berdasarkan jenisnya dan kemudian diinterpretasikan makna tersirat dari ucapan tersebut. Sumber datanya diambil dari dua postingan tentang G20 yang diposting Joe Biden pada 17 November 2022 di akun Instagram miliknya. Dari hasil penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan tujuh (7) jenis praanggapan berdasarkan sumber data 1 dan sumber data 2, yaitu deskripsi pasti, aspektual, iteratif, predikat implikatif, kuantor, klausa temporal, dan kondisional kontrafaktual. Jenis-jenis yang paling banyak ditemukan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskripsi pasti. Peneliti juga menemukan macam-macam makna implisit untuk menafsirkan pengandaian tersebut. Yaitu makna referensial implisit, makna organisasional, dan makna situasional. Makna organisasional implisit adalah jenis makna tersirat yang sering digunakan para haters di kolom komentar akun Instagram Joe Biden.

مستخلص البحث

ديوي ، نوفيتا (٢٠٢٣) الافتراض الذي عبر عنه كار هو حساب جو بايدن على إنستغرام. أطروحة. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. الاشراف على المحاضرين الدكتوراة . إتش. دجوكو سوسانتو، دكتوراه.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الافتراض، المعنى الضمني، الكارهون، جو بايدن

يناقش هذا البحث الآراء التي عبر عنها الحاقدون على حساب جو بايدن على إنستغرام. الهدف من هذا البحث هو معرفة أنواع الفرضيات في تعليقات الكارهين على منشورات جو بايدن على حسابه في إنستغرام والمعنى الضمني لهذه الفرضيات. يستخدم هذا البحث نظرية هوانغ (٢٠١٤) لتحليل الافتراضات ونظرية لارسون (١٩٨٤) للمعنى الضمني. يستخدم هذا البحث المنهج الوصفي النوعي لأن الباحثين يمكنهم معرفة وجهة نظر موضوع البحث بشكل أعمق والتي لا يمكن تمثيلها بالأرقام الإحصائية. وتم الحصول على البيانات مما قاله الحاقدون في عمود التعليقات على حساب جو بايدن على إنستغرام، ثم صنّفوها على أساس نوعها ثم فسروا المعنى الضمني لهذه الكلمات. مصدر البيانات مأخوذ من منشورين حول مجموعة العشرين نشرهما جو بايدن في ١٧ نوفمبر ٢٠٢٢ على حسابه على إنستغرام. من نتائج هذا البحث، وجد الباحثون سبعة (٧) أنواع من الافتراضات تعتمد على مصدر البيانات ١ ومصدر البيانات ٢، وهي الوصف المحدد، والجانب، والتكراري، والمسند الضمني، والمقدر، والجملة الزمنية، والشرطية المضادة للواقع. الأنواع الموجودة عادة في هذا البحث هي أوصاف محددة. كما وجد الباحثون معاني ضمنية مختلفة لتفسير هذه الافتراضات. وهي المعنى المرجعي الضمني، والمعنى التنظيمي، والمعنى الظرفي. المعنى التنظيمي الضمني هو نوع من المعنى الضمني الذي يستخدمه الكارهون عادةً في عمود التعليقات بحساب جو بايدن على إنستغرام.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In a pragmatic study, there are several studies including presupposition. Presupposition often occurs when communicating. In a communication, every social situation requires a way to conveying utterance and how the utterance is interpreted. People find it difficult to understand context, which makes it impossible for them to presuppose anything during a conversation, discussion or debate, even when read a discourse. Consequently, miscommunications happen. So that, communication can not be established well. This is a phenomenon of presupposition. Especially in this era, people do not only speak to do communication, even within type, people do communication. It occurred because of they use social media. in the social media, especially Instagram, people do communication even they expressed their feelings through the picture, the caption, and also the comments. To be wise users of social media, especially Instagram, in receiving or responding the comments, it is important to use presupposition.

Presupposition has been studied by several researchers in a variety of contexts such as within the advertisement (e.g. Ambarwati, 2019; Sitompul, 2020; Yang & Jianguo, 2022), the language acquisition (e.g. Domaneschi, 2019), the movie (e.g. Ramadhani, 2020; Kristy et al, 2020; Gustary & Makiah, 2021), the news (e.g. Siahaan, 2020), the social media (e.g. Makasiahe, 2020; Ambarita &

Johan, 2022). The relevant research to this present study is Makasiahe's (2020), Sitompul's et al. (2020), and Ambarita's & Johan's (2022) research.

The study of Makasiahe (2020) examines presupposition to look for types of presupposition on social media. In this case, CNN Twitter is the object of this research. In addition to looking for types of presuppositions, this study aims to determine the usage of presuppositions on CNN's Twitter account. Descriptive qualitative is the method of this research. For the analysis, the researcher uses the theory of Yule (2010) and Ge (2011). For the result, lexical presupposition is the most common type. In addition to lexical presupposition, the researcher also found factive presupposition, structural presupposition, existential presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition, and the least found was non-factive presupposition. In the results, the researcher not only found the types of presuppositions, but also found the usage of presuppositions on Twitter accounts, they are conciseness, interestingness, Emphasis, concealment, enlargement, euphemism, self-protection, and original persuasion. The advantage of this study is that the researcher also found the usage of presuppositions as mentioned, and not only types of presuppositions.

The study by Sitompul et al. (2020) was conducted to investigate the dominant types of presuppositions appearing in food advertisements, especially on Instagram. The researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method for the analysis which presents data in the form of sentences and paragraphs that are easy to understand. The theory used in this research is Yule's (1996) theory. In their

finding, researchers found 47 data in food advertisements on Instagram. They are 29 data from existential presuppositions, and also 18 counterfactual presuppositions, and it is found here that existential presupposition is the dominant type of presupposition that appears in this food advertisement.

The study of Ambarita & Johan (2022) studied the usage and types of presupposition found in BBC Instagram. Yule's (2010) theory was used in this study. They used a qualitative descriptive method to conduct this study within observation as the data collection method. For the result, they found 32 data of presupposition: 10 Lexical presuppositions, 6 Factive presuppositions, 5 structural presuppositions, 5 nonfactive presuppositions, 3 existential presuppositions, and 3 counterfactual presuppositions. The advantage of this study is the researchers found the usage of presupposition: consciousness, interestingness, enlargement, emphasis, euphemism, concealment, persuasion, and self-protection.

Even though each of these studies discussed presuppositions in social media, none of them took the data from the comment column of Instagram, especially haters' comments. These studies also did not mention the present implicit meaning of presupposition. None of these studies use the recent theory to conduct their study. Most of them use Yule's theory to analyze presupposition in a variety of contexts.

Different from the previous studies above, the focus of this research is to look for presuppositions in social media, especially in the comment column of Joe Biden's Instagram account. The researcher attempts to analyze the use of

presuppositions expressed by haters' comments on Joe Biden's Instagram account. The researcher conducts this present study using the recent theory by Huang (2014).

The reason why the researcher chose this object to do the research are: Joe Biden's Instagram account has more than 17 million followers and reached 38% which is the highest percentage in very unfavorable opinion (Statista, December 2022). The second reason is Joe Biden is the oldest president of the United States, The U.S. is considered a superpower country and the strongest country in the world, it is definitely in the world's spotlight. The third is the researcher found presuppositions in the comment column of Joe Biden's Instagram account. Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing the presupposition expressed by haters in the comment column of Joe Biden's Instagram account.

In the comment column, people are free to express anything they feel. Their comments not only express good things but there are lots of comments containing criticism and blasphemy expressed by haters. The reason why the researcher study about presupposition on haters comments in Instagram, especially Joe Biden's Instagram account, is Joe Biden's Instagram account reached 38% which is the highest percentage in very unfavorable opinion (Statista, December 2022). So, this unfavorable opinion becomes the center of attention for the researcher to examine the utterances expressed through the comment column.

The present study becomes important because, in the earlier studies, there is no discussion about the present implicit meaning of the presupposition of the

utterances. In earlier studies of presupposition which were investigated by Makasiahe (2020), Sitompul et al. (2020), and Ambarita & Johan (2022), most of them are using Yule's theory to conduct their research. In the present study, the researcher analyzes presupposition and the types of presupposition using Huang's (2014) theory which is the recent theory of presupposition, within explains the implicit meaning of types of presupposition found in the comment column of Joe Biden's Instagram account using Larson's (1984) theory which never been studied before.

B. Research Question

1. What are types of presuppositions expressed by haters on Joe Biden's Instagram account?
2. What is implicit meaning of each type of presupposition as written by haters on Joe Biden's Instagram account?

C. Objective of the Study

1. To describe the types of presupposition expressed by haters on Joe Biden's Instagram account.
2. To describe the implicit meaning of each type of presupposition was written by haters on Joe Biden's Instagram account.

D. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this study can add insight and knowledge about presuppositions that are often used when communicating. The results of this study are expected to help parties who want to be involved with language and context,

especially presuppositions in the comments column on Joe Biden's Instagram account. This research is also expected to support existing theories by providing empirical data on presuppositions expressed by haters on Joe Biden's Instagram account.

Practically, to increase the communication value of sentences containing presupposition. Especially in comments on Instagram, so that readers are wiser in receiving or responding to these comments. Besides that, it can increase knowledge about presupposition and can be used as a reference for further research.

E. Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on analyzing presuppositions that are expressed by haters on Joe Biden's Instagram account using Huang's (2014) theory. This study limited the data only to the types of presupposition and how those types of presupposition present the implicit meaning of utterances used by haters in the comment column of Joe Biden's Instagram account which has been taken from 2 posts about G20 from Joe Biden's Instagram account.

F. Definitions of Key Terms

1. **Social Media:** Social media is media that is designed to facilitate social interaction and is interactive based on internet technology which changes the pattern of information dissemination from the previous broadcast media monologue to social media dialogue or it can say everything to everyone (Gupta and Brooks, 2013).

2. **Instagram:** Instagram is a site that provides social networking services where users can interact and communicate with other users.
3. **Joe Biden:** 46th president of the United States, with the full name Joseph Robinette Biden Jr.
4. **Presupposition:** an implicit assumption about the world or the background of beliefs related to speech whose truth is taken for granted in discourse.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses about related literature of this study. It explains the theories of pragmatics proposed by Yule, the definition of presupposition, the types of presupposition proposed by Huang (2014), and the implicit meaning of presupposition proposed by Larson (1984).

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of the ability of language users to adapt the sentences used to the context in said or written form (Yule, 2010). Pragmatics examines the speaker's intention in telling a certain lingual unit in a language because what is studied in pragmatics is meaning, It can be said that pragmatics is in many ways parallel to semantics which also studies meaning. The difference between the two is that pragmatics examines the meaning of lingual units externally, while semantics examines the meaning of lingual units internally. The meaning studied in pragmatics is context-bound, while the meaning studied in semantics is context-free. In Levinson's book (1983), Gazdar (1979) stated that pragmatics is a meaning truth condition. That's because pragmatics is concerned with language that understands meaning according to conditions and situations.

According to Yule (1996), one of the advantages of studying pragmatics is that one can know the intentions, goals, and assumptions that

others want to convey. There are several theories studied in pragmatics including speech acts, presuppositions, implicatures, deixis, and conversations or conventional activities between speakers and speech partners. In this case, the researcher will examine presupposition which is part of pragmatics. Related to presupposition, pragmatics is related to how speech communities use their language, how speech acts are expressed in a speech event (directly or indirectly) whether the speaker's intention is conveyed explicitly or implicitly (explicature or implicature).

B. Presupposition

A presupposition is one of the pragmatic studies that is closely related to implicature. According to Huang (2014), presupposition is something that is assumed by the speaker as an event before producing an utterance. The presupposition is not only expressed by the speaker in his expression but it can also be found in sentences containing phrases and clauses and produced by presupposition triggers (lexical items or linguistic construction) (Huang, 2006). So that presupposition can be detected by specific linguistic construction (Levinson, 1983).

In other words, a presupposition is something that speakers use as a common basis for the participants in communication. The meaning of the common basis is that a presupposition should be understood by the speaker and the speech partner as a communicator. Within the presupposition, it would make an understanding between the speaker and his speech partner about

something that becomes a communications base. The speaker understands or knows something that is being communicated. Therefore, communication can occur without a hitch.

Stalnaker (1970) stated “Presupposition, of course, need not be true”, This statement was written in Włodarczyk (2019), exactly in the book edited by Maciej Witek and Ivona Witzak-Plisiecka (2019). It means that regarding the statements or utterances of the speaker being wrong or true in reality, that is not a matter that needs to be disputed, because everyone has the right or is free to make assumptions without having to prove the truth or not. This case includes **defeasible** or **cancellable** in presupposition properties. For example, “Andi slept again in the meeting” presupposes that Andi slept in the meeting before. Even though, in reality or other people assume that Andi did not sleep in the meeting. Even so, the presupposition still occurs and remains valid.

C. Types of Presupposition

This study will also mention several types of presuppositions based on the theory proposed by Huang (2014). Huang (2014) reveals that there are 9 types of presuppositions. They are definite descriptions, factive predicates, aspectual predicates, iterative, implicative predicates, quantifiers, temporal clauses, cleft sentences, and counterfactual conditionals.

1. Definite Descriptions

In the second edition of the pragmatics book written by Yan Huang (2014), the definite description can also be referred to as an existential

presupposition. Yule (1996) states that existential presuppositions are presuppositions that are not only assumed to be in a possessive arrangement, but also more generally or more broadly into certain noun phrases. This presupposition shows names (e.g. Andrew, Joe Biden, etc.), ownership (e.g. I have some foods), and noun phrases (e.g. the Rich Man, the King of Franch, etc.), but more broadly the existence of the statement in the utterance.

For example, “My husband has a very expensive and also limited car”. The presupposition in the utterance states ownership, that is, my husband has a car. If my husband has an expensive and limited car, then the statement can be stated. For another example, “The Limited car is a brown color” presupposes that there are types of cars that are only made 1-5 cars in the world, one of them is the brown one. So, from the description above is self-explanatory that definite presupposition shows the existence of something in daily life that can be conveyed through presupposition.

2. Factive Predicates

It is called factive predicates because there are factive verbs. Factive predicates and Factive verbs are known as factive presuppositions (Huang, 2014). Levinson (1983) argues that this presupposition arises from information to be conveyed or expressed in words that indicate a fact or news that is believed to be true. In this presupposition, several words are shown to identify that the speech is a factual presupposition, such as

"realize, regret, be aware, glad, know, be sorry that, be proud that, be indifferent that, be glad that, be sad that". Factive predicates are divided into two subtypes:

a. Epistemic or cognitive factives

Epistemic or cognitive factives are concerned with factual knowledge and they use epistemic or cognitive factive verbs like “know, realize, be aware”. For example, “ My father knows that Diana gave her favorite dress to my sister” presupposes that Diana gave a dress. The sentence signifies reality because there is a "know" verb used by the speaker which implies that it is true or fact. So, therefore, this presupposition is called factive presupposition, especially epistemic or cognitive factives.

b. Emotive factives

Emotive factives are produced by emotional factives such as “regret”, and “glad” and are concerned with a person’s emotions. For example, “Lia's exam scores are down, she regrets it because she only watched Korean dramas before the examination”. From this utterance, the presupposition are:

- 1). Lia’s exam scores are down.
- 2). She only watched Korean dramas before the examination.

This utterance becomes factual because Lia regrets what happened. So, it is a fact of speech.

3. Aspectual or Change of State Predicates

Change of state predicates is the speaker's affirmation or statement of an utterance that explains a change in the state of the utterance. Change of state predicates include verbs: **start, stop, finish, come, enter, leave, take, go, arrive, etc.** For example, “Riana stopped crying” presupposes that Riana was crying before. This type can also be called structural presupposition because the structural presupposition also contains the change of state verbs, but the distinction is structural presupposition was structured by Wh-question. For example, “When does Dini come?” certainly presupposes that there will be someone coming.

4. Iterative

This type can also be said to be a repetition presupposition. With this presupposition, it can be seen as a repetition of a verb or an action taken by someone. This statement explains that iterative is a repetition action of a process that has a goal to achieve a result or target. But basically, this iterative only focuses on an action or repeated actions such as restore, return, again, and repeat. For example, “The baby cried again” presupposes that the baby cried before. According to Huang (2014), there are three subtypes of this type, these are:

a. Iterative Verb

For example, “*Riana returned to submit her proposal*” presupposes that Riana submitted her proposal before.

b. Iterative Adverb

For example, “*Zukhruf buy the toy car again*” presupposes that Zukhruf bought a toy car before.

c. Iterative Prefixes

For example, “*Mimi rewrote her assignment because her book was lost*” presupposes that Mimi wrote her assignment before.

5. Implicative Predicates

This type is also called Lexical presupposition (Huang, 2014). This presupposition is a presupposition that is obtained through speech or utterance which is interpreted through affirmation in speech. This is different from factive presupposition, speech which is a lexical presupposition is stated impliedly so that the affirmation of the presupposition in the speech is obtained after the statement of the speech. There are several lingual units used as markers of implicative verbs: **manage, forget, remember, bother, happen, see fit, get, dare, and venture** (Karttunen, 1971). For example, “*They manage to do their thesis*” presupposes that They attempted to do their thesis even though they had limited time. Another example, “*Didi forgot to do his assignments*” indicates that Didi should do his assignments.

6. Quantifier

Quantifiers are words or phrases used to indicate the amount or quantity of a noun. Like all determinants, the quantifier will always come before a noun or noun phrase. Quantifier presupposition is used by speakers to mention the number or degree of something, such as **all, many, a few of, some, etc.** For example, “Lily sells *all* her expensive clothes”. It presupposes that Lily has expensive clothes.

7. Temporal Clauses

In a sentence, if there is a time marker in an utterance or the form of a sentence, it can be ascertained that the sentence or speech also has a presupposition. There are several lingual units of markers in this presupposition, such as, **when, after, before, a soon as, until/till, by the time, once, the moment (that), immediately, while, etc.** For example, “When the rain came, Naila went out with her friends”.

8. Cleft Sentence

A cleft sentence is a sentence construction that is obtained by transforming (changing the form) a simple independent clause (whole sentence) to emphasize or change the focus on certain elements in the clause. The elements that are emphasized can be in the form of subject, object, or adverbial. A cleft sentence is divided into 2 types:

- It-Cleft: “It was Mr. JJ who made this cake” presupposes that there is someone who made the cake.

- Wh-Cleft: “What She gives is money” presupposes that She gives something.

9. Counterfactual Conditionals

This presupposition results in the opposite understanding of the statement or contradiction. Usually, conditions that produce presuppositions like this contain an "if-clause" in speech and the results obtained are contradictory to the previous statement. For example, “If Dewi has enough time, she will graduate from college as soon as possible” presupposes that Dewi doesn’t have enough time.

D. The Implicit Meaning

The implicit meaning is a meaning that contains a hidden word meaning, or more clearly it cannot be understood directly because different kinds of meanings arise. (Larson , 1984; Verschuerens, 1999).

Larson (1984) stated that there are 3 kinds of implicit meaning. They are implicit referential meaning, implicit situational meaning, and implicit organizational meaning.

1. Implicit Referential Meaning

According to Larson (1984), implicit referential meaning also was called primer meaning, it means that meaning is learned from childhood and contained in a word if the word is used alone. So implicit referential meaning is the meaning that first comes to mind and tends to have references to physical situations. For example: the word “pen”, it

refers to writing tools. We know because we have studied to call it “pen”.

On the other hand, implicit referential meaning is meaning that is directly related to the reference designated by the word. The referent may be an object, event, process, or reality (Larson, 1984). So, the referent is something designated by symbol. For example, someone says “house”, then what the symbol refers to is a building that has doors and windows, and occupied by a family. Therefore, for people who have seen a house or owned a house, it will be easy to understand what is called a house. So, if the utterance has a referent, namely something outside the language that is referred to by the word, then the utterance is called implicit referential meaning.

2. Implicit Organizational Meaning

Implicit organizational meaning is the meaning or the content of information that has been submitted. Larson stated “organizational meaning signaled by deictics, grouping, repetition, and many other features in the grammatical structure of text”. For example: “Zayn bought a banana and Zayn ate the banana”. Even though there are two Zayn and two bananas in the utterance, it means that there is only one Zayn and one Banana. The information that has been submitted is Zayn bought and ate the banana.

Larson (1984) stated that implicit organizational meaning is a meaning that is packaged into a larger unit. So the meaning contained is a meaning that does not refer to one thing but a broader thing. These broader things can be understood or known by many people. So, the meaning was known by many people was called implicit organizational meaning.

3. Implicit Situational Meaning

Implicit situational meaning is the meaning that shows the situation of an utterance or sentence written or uttered by the locutor and interlocutor, which includes age, gender, place, social status, and also the background of the locutor or interlocutor. For example: there is a person named Bryan Adams. Bryan Adams may be referred to as Mr. Bryan, Bryan, or Prof. Bryan, depending on the situation.

To be clearer, the implicit situational meaning is a meaning that shows the existence of a relationship between the writer and the addressee which causes the writer to mention the situation in the conversation (Larson, 1984). These situations can be formal or informal. For example, Diana has a friend named Siska, then one day Diana met Siska in a seminar. So, she calls Siska as Mrs. Siska. It is because Siska as an important speaker in the seminar. So, the meaning that used in depending of situation is called implicit situational meaning.

The implicit meaning has been studied by some researchers (e.g. Sallal & Hussein, 2021; Rizkitaningrum & Wulandari, 2022). These studies only used to translation analysis, commonly translation in English into the Indonesian language. Whereas, in this present study, the implicit meaning is used to interpret the meaning of presupposition expressed by haters of Joe Biden's Instagram account which has never been studied before.

Sallal & Hussein's (2021) study analyzed the implicit meaning of Al-Qur'an, especially in Surat Yusuf. In this study, Sallal & Hussein (2021) used Verschueren's (1999) and Larson's (1984) approaches. They used the implicit meaning to avoid redundancy in the Al-Qur'an translation. Clearly, it was very different with this present study. This present study did not analyze only the implicit meaning, but this present study analyzed the presupposition and then completed the implicit meaning to interpret the meaning of the presupposition.

The second is the study of Rizkitaningrum & Wulandari (2022). In this study, they analyze the implicit meaning of the coca cola's advertisement, but there is no description of the implicit meaning in this research. They only discuss about context, even the theory used is not known in this study. Different from this present study, the researcher served the theory of the implicit meaning, the definition, and also the kinds of implicit meaning. So, this research is very important to do because no one has presented a presupposition analysis which also presents the implicit meaning clearly.

E. Context

Context is an integral part of pragmatics which is also closely related to implicit meaning, especially in interpreting sentences that contain presuppositions. Discourse studied in presupposition involves context. The meaning found in discourse is also referred to as contextual meaning. Context is a term that we may have often heard in everyday life. However, this word may not be understood by some people. Its use is quite extensive in various fields of linguistics literature, but difficult to give appropriate definitions. (Huang, 2014).

Usually, someone will ask about the context of the conversation, so it will be easier to understand the topic of the conversation. Besides in conversation, context is also found in text or reading. In an utterance, it is clear that it has a meaning or message mandate in it. The meaning and message contained in the text or utterance are closely related to the context in which a speech takes place. According to Halliday & Hassan (1985), context is a situation or background communication that occurs. Context can be considered as the cause or reason for something to happen in speech. Everything related to speech really depends on the context behind the events of the speech. So it can be said that the context of discourse is the accompanying text to another text, thereby determining the meaning of an utterance.

Many utterances show the existence of presupposition. To avoid misunderstanding in a communication, it is important to know the context to

interpret the implicit meaning of presupposition. So that the information on the topic of communication will be conveyed clearly and well.

Hymes (1974) stated that Context is part of a description or sentence that can support or add clarity to the meaning of a situation that has something to do with an event. Regarding events, there must be various events that occur in everyday life, and the context is used to understand the meaning of each event that occurs. It shows that context is dynamic, not static (Mey, 1993).

Huang (2014) mentions three types of context :

1. Physical Context

The environmental factors that have the potential to influence speech production and perception are referred to as "physical context" in linguistics. It refers to the surrounding physical environment in which the utterance happens (Huang, 2014). This can include the type of setting (formal or non-formal), the location, and so on. For example, "I can't sleep at midnight, then I write this comment". So, the physical context of the utterance is time (midnight).

2. Linguistic Context

Linguistic context, also called co-text, refers to a meaning in which the emergence is influenced by sentence structure or the presence of a word or phrase that precedes or follows the elements of language (words/phrases) in a sentence. For example, "when A and B were talking about their friend named Dika because he was often late for school and slept in class. In this case, the linguistic context is "Dika".

3. General-knowledge Context

General knowledge is also called common ground (Stalnaker, 1974). This context is used to explain the background knowledge that is shared by both parties in the conversation. So, the general-knowledge context relates to the meaning of speech that is already known by speakers and listeners. For example, “Yesterday I had a salad, the cool version of a hodgepodge.” In this sentence, both parties must have the same knowledge about the meaning of hodgepodge and salad, namely food containing vegetables so that they can understand each other's contents of the conversation.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Design

This study used the descriptive qualitative method because with this method the researcher can find out the perspective of the object of research more deeply that cannot be represented by statistical figures. On the other hand, this study produces descriptive data: speech or writing and observable behavior of the people (subjects) themselves. The data was collected in the form of words, phrases, and sentences in the comment column are wrote by haters on Joe Biden's Instagram account. This study uses a sociopragmatics research approach because the research occurs in social and pragmatic phenomena.

2. Research Instrument

The instrument of this present study is the researcher herself as the main human instrument. The researcher acts as an instrument as well as a data collector. The researcher used her Instagram account on her smartphone, and then the researcher opened Joe Biden's Instagram account and read the comments. Then the researcher analyzes presupposition and its meaning by Huang's (2014) theory.

3. Data and Data Source

Thirty (30) data of this study is obtained from the comment column on Joe Biden's Instagram account. The data of this study contain utterances expressed by haters to Joe Biden through their comments written in the comment column on Joe Biden's Instagram account.

The data source is Instagram as one of the trend social media platforms used by many people in the world, especially Joe Biden's Instagram account. Specifically, data source of this study is selected from the comment column in two (2) posts about G20 was posted on November 17, 2022 on Joe Biden's Instagram account. So, there are two (2) data sources to analyze this study. Data source 1 is a post about G20 posted by Joe Biden on November 17, 2022, which has reached more than seven hundred (700) comments. Data source 2 is a post about G20 posted by Joe Biden on the same date, which has reached more than eight hundred (800) comments.

In searching for data, the researcher read all comments of two (2) data sources that contain more than seven hundred (700) and eight hundred (800) comments, then selected the haters comments contain presupposition, especially utterances of haters which has written in the comment column on Joe Biden's Instagram account because not everyone shows their hatred through utterance, some send pictures or emojis.

4. Data Collection

The researcher uses some steps to collect the data to get the findings. First, the researcher opens to the Instagram platform. Second, the researcher looks for the “Joe Biden” account in the search column. After the researcher found Joe Biden's account named @potus on Instagram as an official user, the researchers looked for posts about the G20. The G20 activities that were held in Bali had 5 posts on Joe Biden's Instagram account. For the purposes of this study, the researcher took only 2 posts due to time constraints.

Each post about the G20 has several comments. The first post was posted on November 16, 2022, and has 1,628 comments. The second post which was posted on November 17, 2022, has 774 comments. The third post which was posted on November 17, 2022, has 879 comments. The fourth post was posted on November 17, 2022, and has 1,802 comments. And the fifth post which was posted on the same date has 1,534 comments. Third, the researcher selects 2 posts about the G20 from Joe Biden's Instagram account (the second and the third post which was posted on November, 17, 2022) and then reads the comments on the comment column in each 2 posts of G20 one by one. Fourth, the researcher writes the utterances which contain presuppositions in each comment on the two posts. Fifth, the researcher classifies the types of presupposition and its implicit meaning.

5. Data Analysis

The researcher analyzes the data using Huang's (2014) theory. The researcher analyzes the sentences in a comment by determining what types of presuppositions are contained in the comment. After that, the researcher explains the implicit meaning of the types of presupposition found in the commenter's utterance of Joe Biden's Instagram account. Then, the researcher looks for other sources that can support the researcher's argument. Finally, the researcher will draw conclusions.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

In this section, the researcher shows the findings found in haters' comments on the comment column of Joe Biden's Instagram account. The data has been taken from 2 posts about G20 on Joe Biden's Instagram account which start from 17th of November 2022.

1. Presupposition expressed by haters on Joe Biden's Instagram account.

This section displays the answers to research questions number 1 & 2. To find out the types of presupposition and the implicit meaning of presupposition expressed by haters of Joe Biden's Instagram account, this study uses two (2) data sources which are written in Chapter III, data source section. There are 2 data sources analyzed, data source 1 and data source 2. Data source 1 is a post that was posted on November 17, 2022, by Joe Biden which has around 774 comments. Data source 2 is a post that was posted on the same date by Joe Biden and has 879 comments. The researcher examines the types of presupposition and the implicit meaning of presupposition expressed by haters through the comments on these 2 posts.

This study found seven (7) types of presupposition in hater's comments on Joe Biden's Instagram account. From data source 1, the researcher found five (5) types of presupposition, they are definite description, iterative, implicative

predicate, temporal clause, and counterfactual conditional. From data source 2, the researcher found four (4) types of presupposition, they are definite description, aspectual, iterative, and quantifiers.

Apart from the types of presupposition, the researcher also found three (3) kinds of implicit meaning of presupposition in hater's comments on Joe Biden's Instagram account. From data source 1, the researcher found three (3) kinds of implicit meaning, they are organizational meaning, referential meaning, and situational meaning. From data source 2, the researcher found two (2) kinds of implicit meaning, they are organizational meaning and referential meaning.

Based on the data collection, the researcher found thirty (30) data from the seven (7) types of presupposition and implicit meaning of presupposition were taken from data sources 1 and 2, whereas definite description as the type and implicit organizational meaning of presupposition are the most commonly found. The researcher found nineteen (19) data from data source 1, and eleven (11) data from data source 2.

In data source 1, the researcher found twelve (12) utterances of definite description consisting of six (6) of organizational meaning, five (5) of referential meaning, and one (1) of situational meaning; two (2) utterance of iterative consists of one (1) organizational meaning and one (1) of referential meaning; one (1) utterance of implicative predicates consist of one (1) organizational meaning; one (1) of the temporal clause consist of one (1) of referential meaning; and three (3)

utterances of counterfactual conditional consists of three (3) organizational meaning.

In data source 2, the researcher found four (4) data of definite description consisting of three (3) of organizational meaning and one (1) of referential meaning; three (3) data of aspectual consists of two (2) of organizational meaning and one (1) of referential meaning; two (2) data of iterative consists of two (2) organizational meaning; and two (2) data of quantifiers consists of one (1) of organizational meaning and one (1) of referential meaning. For more details, the data is explained in the table below.

No.	Data Source	Types of Presupposition	Implicit Meaning	Amount	Datum
1.	1	Definite Description	Organizational Meaning	6	1 - 6
2.			Referential Meaning	5	7 - 11
3.			Situational Meaning	1	12
4.		Iterative	Organizational Meaning	1	1
5.			Referential Meaning	1	2
6.		Implicative	Organizational Meaning	1	1
7.		Temporal Clause	Referential Meaning	1	1
8.		Counterfactual Conditional	Organizational Meaning	3	1 - 3
9.	2	Definite Description	Organizational Meaning	3	1 - 3
10.			Referential Meaning	1	4
11.		Aspectual	Organizational Meaning	2	1 - 2

12.			Referential meaning	1	3
13.		Iterative	Organizational meaning	2	1 – 2
14.		Quantifier	Organizational meaning	1	1
15.			Referential meaning	1	2
Data source 1		Total	Organizational meaning	11	
			Referential meaning	7	
			Situational meaning	1	
Data source 2		Total	Organizational meaning	7	
			Referential meaning	3	
			Situational meaning	0	

a) Data source 1 :



According to data source 1 above, exactly under the photo showing his presence at the G20 meeting, Joe Biden (Potus) wrote the caption “I’m convinced the nations of

the G20 are going to come out the multiple global crises we've been through – the pandemic included – stronger than we went in. Every time we engage, we get better". This post got 39,686 likes and 774 comments. From this post, the researcher found some haters who use presupposition in their comments which are mentioned in the following analysis. The researcher identified the utterances, then grouped them into the types, and then classified them into the category of implicit meaning. As additional information, each type of presupposition contains an implicit meaning. The researcher wrote the analysis of types of presupposition in the first paragraph and then continued the analysis of the implicit meaning of presupposition in the next paragraph. The analysis types of presupposition and the implicit meaning of presupposition expressed by haters in the comment column on Joe Biden's Instagram account are presented below:

1. DEFINITE DESCRIPTION

a. Implicit Organizational Meaning

Datum 1

i. @the_airwood

"Are there odds on this bet? I'll risk everything I have...which isn't much now thanks to Biden's disastrous economy...on us, still being worse than we were under Donald Trump."

The utterance above was written by an account named "@the_airwood" which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter definite description, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows the

ownership or the existence of something is called definite description. So, the utterance above was classified as a **definite description** presupposition because @the_airwood mentioned “Biden’s disastrous economy” which indicates the ownership. It presupposes that Joe Biden has a disastrous economy. The utterances do not only indicate the ownership but also the existence of Biden’s disastrous economy. So, this is the answer of the research question number 1 which was written in Chapter I.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit organizational meaning. The implicit meaning of the utterance is the commenter as a people led by a president is comparing the current president’s leadership to the previous president. The hater who wrote this comment complained about the economy in his country at the time being worse than before, he considered that the economy worse because of Joe Biden. Therefore, the implicit meaning is **called implicit organizational** meaning because it refers to known information. The information contained in this utterance was not only felt by one person but was also felt by other American people. This is known because the researcher looks at the context of the utterance which is a general-knowledge context.

Datum 2

ii. @esmaeil.naderi7

“@potus be ready for operation Iran’s freedom”

Datum 2 was written by an account named @esmaeil.naderi7. The researcher considers the utterance above was classified **definite description** based on the description of the definite description stated by Huang (2014) in Chapter II. The utterance was classified as a definite description because there is a phrase “Iran’s freedom” which was mentioned by @esmaeil.naderi7 in his comment. So, the utterance indicates ownership. The utterance presupposes that Iran has freedom. This analysis is the answer to the first research question written in Chapter I.

For the answer of the second research question explained in this paragraph. The implicit meaning of this presupposition is this hater assumed that Joe Biden has a plan to help Iran be a free country. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as **implicit organizational meaning** because it refers to known information. The known information is all people know that Iran is the name of a country. The implicit meaning was known by the context of the utterance. The context of the utterance above was classified as physical context because the utterance shows the location (Iran).

Datum 3

iii. @bodeet11

“When America has a weak leader, the world suffers. We didn’t have any of these problems under President Trump!”

In datum 2 there are utterances were written by an account named “@bodeet11” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I, the researcher analyzed this utterance in this paragraph. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter definite description, Huang (2014) stated

that the utterance shows the ownership, the existence of something, and a noun phrase is called definite description. The utterance above was classified as a **definite description** because the sentence “America has a weak leader” indicates ownership. It presupposes America has a leader who is usually called president. The leader refers to Joe Biden. The second sign of the definite description is the word “President Trump” which indicates that the president named Trump exists.

For the answer of research question number 2 written in Chapter I, the researcher put the analysis of the implicit meaning in this paragraph. The implicit meaning of this utterance is the hater assumed that American people, including the hater who wrote the comment, have a leader. The leader is Joe Biden. He assumed that Joe Biden was too weak to be a leader. Joe Biden couldn't lead his country properly, so the people felt miserable. Then the haters who wrote this comment started comparing Joe Biden's leadership to Donald Trump, indicating that he ever lived in Donald Trump's leadership. The utterance was categorized as the **implicit organizational meaning** because it refers to information that has been submitted. All people know the weak leader was referred to as Joe Biden. This utterance also shows the linguistic context because it shows that the utterance points to one referent namely "Joe Biden".

Datum 4

iv. @hoag

“I’m convinced you’re our worst President since 1789”

The utterance above was written by an account named “@hoag” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-

chapter definite description, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows the ownership or the existence of something is called definite description. So, the utterance above was classified as a **definite description** presupposition because @hoag mentioned “Our worst president” which indicates the ownership. The utterance was written by @hoag presupposes that @hoag as a people has a president. The worst president refers to Joe Biden. So, this is the answer of the research question number 1 which was written in Chapter I.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit organizational meaning. The implicit meaning of Datum 4 above is the commenter has the assumption that Joe Biden is the worst president compared to any other president who has led the commenter’s country. According to the utterance of Datum 4, “our worst president” refers to Joe Biden because it was written in the comment column of Joe Biden’s Instagram account. So, this implicit meaning was categorized as **implicit organizational meaning** because the content of the information is known information. The researcher knows it because the researcher looks into the context of the utterance. The context of the utterance of Datum 4 above was categorized as linguistic context because it shows that the utterance points to one referent namely "Joe Biden".

Datum 5

v. *@bidens.dirty.diaper*

“Your responsible for half of the problem. Worth less shame pile.”

In datum 5 there are utterances were written by an account named “@bidens.dirty.diaper” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden, even through the account name he shows his hate for Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I, the researcher analyzed this utterance in this paragraph. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter definite description, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows the ownership, the existence of something, and a noun phrase is called definite description.

The utterance above was classified as a **definite description** because the commenter mentioned “your responsible” in the comment. In the phrase “your responsible” contains of possessive subject that indicates ownership. So that, the utterance of Datum 5 above presupposes that you have responsibility. And the subject “you” is shown to Joe Biden because it was written in the comment column on Joe Biden’s Instagram account. This is the answer of research question number 1 stated in Chapter I.

For the answer of research question number 2 written in Chapter I, the researcher put the analysis of the implicit meaning in this paragraph. The implicit meaning of the presupposition is the commenter assumed that Joe Biden as president always faces or overcomes less important issues that a president should not deal with. It was considered a disgrace to the people. The implicit meaning of datum 5 was classified as **implicit organizational meaning** because it refers to the information that has been submitted. “Your responsible” was known president’s responsibility. The

context of the utterance is called linguistic context because it points to one referent namely "Joe Biden".

Datum 6

vi. @kayinbama

"I'm calling bull. You are not changing any of your disastrous policies so we will sink lower. You are incompetent and need to be held accountable for the destruction of this country."

The utterance above was written by an account named "@kayinbama" which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter definite description, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows the ownership or the existence of something is called definite description. The utterance was classified as a **definite description** because @kayinbama mentioned "your disastrous policies". The phrase "your disastrous policies" contains of possessive subject of "you" which indicates ownership. So that, the utterance of Datum 6 above presupposes that you have disastrous policies. And the subject "you" is shown to Joe Biden because it was written in the comment column on Joe Biden's Instagram account. So, the utterance of datum 6 presupposes that Joe Biden has disastrous policies. Then, @kayinbama mentioned "the destruction" indicating that the destruction exists.

For the answer of research question number 2 written in Chapter I, the researcher put the analysis of the implicit meaning in this paragraph. The implicit meaning of the utterance above is that @kayinbama wanted to express his annoyance because of the bad policies made by Joe Biden and also that he could not take responsibility for what he had made. This makes @kayinbama as a citizen feel

oppressed in his own country which he now considers a damaged country. Based on the analysis, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was classified as **implicit organizational meaning** because the information about it has been submitted. It was known by the context, the context of the utterance is called general-knowledge context because it can be understood by people who have the same knowledge about it.

b. Implicit Referential meaning

Datum 7

vii. @pfwmlink

“Clown. Now that we have the House investigations and the truth of corruption will be exposed. You will be impeached!!!”

The utterance above was written by an account named “@pfwmlink” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter definite description, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows the ownership or the existence of something is called definite description. So, the utterance above was classified as a **definite description** presupposition because @pfwmlink mentioned “We have the house investigation”. There is the word “have” in “we have the House investigations” which indicates the ownership. The utterance presupposes that some people will investigate and expose the corruption committed by the president. So, this is the answer of the research question number 1 which was written in Chapter I.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as

implicit referential meaning. The implicit meaning of datum 7 is the commenter has an assumption that Joe Biden as his president is corrupt, the commenter attempts to publish Joe Biden's corruption in this comment within as if to show the action of investigation. The implicit meaning was classified as **implicit referential meaning** because the word "the house" refers to a physical situation. The context of the utterance was categorized as linguistic context because it shows there is a word that follows the elements of language "the house investigation".

Datum 8

viii. *@Parkerjack2*

"Don't fall asleep Traitor Joe"

The utterance above was written by an account named "@parkerjack2" which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter definite description, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows the ownership or the existence of something is called definite description. So, the utterance above was classified as a **definite description** presupposition because @parkerjack2 mentioned "Traitor Joe" in his comment indicating the existence of something. The utterance of datum 8 above presupposes that Traitor Joe exists and it refers to Joe Biden. So, this is the answer of the research question number 1 which was written in Chapter I.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson's (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as

implicit referential meaning. The implicit meaning of datum 8 is that @parkerjack2 asked Joe Biden not to sleep at this meeting because a lot would be discussed about the survival of the people in his country. He said this meant he knew that during meetings Joe Biden often fell asleep and did not implement the results of the meetings in his country. Instead, he focused more on taking care of affairs outside his country. That's why @Parkerjack calls Joe Biden a traitor. This implicit meaning was classified as **implicit referential meaning** because the word “Traitor Joe” refers to a physical thing or the epithet of a person. It was known by the context of the utterance is linguistic context because it points to one referent namely “Joe Biden”.

Datum 9

ix. @lee_kearbey92

“The devil is in the middle”

In datum 9 there is an utterance written by an account named “@lee_kearbey92” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance in this paragraph. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter definite description, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows the ownership, the existence of something, and a noun phrase is called definite description. The utterance was classified as a **definite description** because @lee_kearbey92 mentioned the word “the devil” in the comment column indicating the devil exists. We can look at the picture of data source 1, someone in the middle is Joe Biden, so we can conclude that the devil refers to Joe Biden.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson's (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit referential meaning. The implicit meaning of datum 8 is that the hater does not like the presence of Joe Biden as the leader. It was known because the commenter @lee_kearbey 92 called Joe Biden as "the devil". The implicit meaning is categorized as an **implicit referential meaning** because "the devil" refers to something that has a meaning that is learned from childhood and contained in a word if the word is used alone. The context of the utterance was categorized as linguistic context because it points to one referent "Joe Biden".

Datum 10

x. @kabrausa

"Every time you engage shit gets worse and we the people suffer. Garbage president."

In datum 10 there is utterance written by an account named "@kabrausa" which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance in this paragraph. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter definite description, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows the ownership, the existence of something, and a noun phrase is called definite description. The utterance was classified as a **definite description** because @kabrausa mentioned "Garbage President" in his comment indicating the existence of garbage president which refers to Joe Biden. Datum 10 presupposes that Joe Biden as the garbage president exists.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson's (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit referential meaning. The implicit meaning of the utterance above is that @kabrausa wants to say that the president's job is to improve the welfare of the people, not just gain popularity. @Kabrausa assumed that Joe Biden seemed to be a king who only received a lot of convenience and comfort. Whereas in reality, @kabrausa as one of the American people feels that he is not prosperous, even suffering. So he called Joe Biden a garbage president, which means a president who is useless to his people and adds to the burden on the people. This implicit meaning was classified as an **implicit referential meaning** because there is a phrase "garbage president" which refers to a physical situation. The context of the utterance was categorized as linguistic context because it points to one referent "Joe Biden".

Datum 11

xi. @stacistacibobasi

"Every time you meet we lose more freedoms and our health. I'm convinced we voted for the wrong man."

In datum 11 there is an utterance written by an account named "@stacistacibobasi" which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance in this paragraph. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter definite description, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows the ownership, the existence of something, and a noun phrase is called definite description.

The utterance was classified as a **definite description** because there is the phrase “the wrong man” which indicates the existence of something. So the utterance presupposes that there is the existence of the wrong man which refers to Joe Biden. It was known because this utterance was written in the comment column on Joe Biden’s Instagram account. So definitely, the wrong man refers to Joe Biden.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit referential meaning. According to the utterance, the implicit meaning of the utterance of datum 11 is that the commenter was expressing regret for choosing the wrong man, namely Joe Biden, as president of her country. This was because she felt she had lost her health and freedom of life in her own country. It could be that something that happened was not in line with expectations when the country was led by Joe Biden. In fact, this commenter doesn't feel free to live in her own country. The implicit meaning was classified as **implicit referential meaning** because the utterance shows a person. So it refers to a physical situation. The context of the utterance was categorized as linguistic context because it points to one referent “Joe Biden”.

c. **Implicit Situational Meaning**

Datum 12

xii. @eslhcsjculmcc

“ That’s not happening. Look at what you’ve done to our country over the past two years. You’re the excrement version of King Midas ”.

In datum 12 there is an utterance written by an account named “@eslhcsjculmcc” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance in this paragraph. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter definite description, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows the ownership, the existence of something, and a noun phrase is called definite description. The utterance was classified as a **definite description** because the hater mentioned “our country” in the comment indicating ownership. So the utterance presupposes that @eslhcsjculmcc as a citizen has a country and the country refers to America. Second, @eslhcsjculmcc mentioned “King Midas” which indicated the existence of something. It presupposes that a King named Midas exists.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit situational meaning. According to the utterance, the implicit meaning is the hater @eslhcsjculmcc equates Joe Biden with the excrement version of King Midas because Joe Biden has complicated the problems in his country, and this makes his people dislike Joe Biden. So the hater calls him an excrement version of King Midas. It shows the **implicit situational meaning** because it refers to the social status of someone “King Midas”. King was indicated as an honorable person. So King Midas shows the social status of someone named Midas. It was known by the context, The

context of the utterance is called general-knowledge context because it can be understood by people who have the same knowledge about it.

2. ITERATIVE

a. Implicit Organizational Meaning

Datum 1

i. @js32rip

“He must be asleep again. Name one thing that is better since sleepy Joe took office...killing babies and mutilating children? That’s the best they can do? Climate change is natural. If global warming is such a crisis, can someone tell me what is the ideal temperature of the earth?”

In datum 1 there is an utterance written by an account named “@js32rip” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance in this paragraph. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter iterative, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows repetition action of something is called iterative. The utterance was classified as an **iterative** because the commenter @js32rip mentioned “He must be asleep again”, the iterative that occurs in the word “again” presupposes that he was ever asleep before.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit organizational meaning. The implicit meaning of the utterance is the commenter @js32rip wanted to say that when in a meeting, generally all participants

are advised to pay attention. Especially important meetings such as the G20 which is attended by several leaders of countries in the world. As can be seen from his sentence, this commenter once found Joe Biden falling asleep during a meeting, either once or many times, so he could assume that. It is considered that Joe Biden is not serious about carrying out his role as president whose job is to lead and make his country better. Commenters also assume that Joe Biden as president did not do good things during his time in office. This implicit meaning was classified as **implicit organizational meaning** because of the content of information known by many people. It was known by the context, The context of the utterance is called general-knowledge context because it can be understood by people who have the same knowledge about it.

b. Implicit Referential Meaning

Datum 2

ii. @luba.maksymyk

“While you think we will be bombarded again with hundreds of rockets.”

In datum 2 there is an utterance written by an account named “@luba.maksymyk” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance in this paragraph. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter iterative, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows repetition action of something is called iterative. The utterance was classified as an **iterative** because @luba.maksymyk said “while you think we will be bombarded again with hundreds of

rockets” and iterative occurs in the word “again”. The utterance presupposes that the bombing had occurred repeatedly.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit referential meaning. The implicit meaning of the utterance is the commenter @luba.maksymyk wants peace and no further war so there will be no more bombardments. The implicit meaning was classified as **implicit referential meaning** because the utterance shows when we say or listen to this utterance, our brain automatically imagines a bomb or rocket. So the utterance refers to physical situations. The context of the utterance was categorized as linguistic context because it points to one referent “bomb or rocket”.

3. IMPLICATIVE PREDICATES

a. Implicit Organizational Meaning

Datum 1

i. @jkayhutch

“Did you manage to stay awake through the meetings?”

In datum 1, there is an utterance written by an account named “@jkayhutch” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance in this paragraph. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter implicative predicates, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance is interpreted through

affirmation in speech is called implicative predicates. The utterance was classified as an **implicative predicates** because there is an implicative verb in the utterance “Did you manage to stay awake through the meetings?” and the implicative verb “manage” presupposes that Joe Biden tried to stay awake through the meetings.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit organizational meaning. The implicit meaning of the utterance is the commenter doubted when Joe Biden attended the meetings because the commenter assumed that Biden’s habit is falling asleep during meetings. It’s like a satire from @jkayhutch to Joe Biden. The implicit meaning was classified as **implicit organizational meaning** because in the utterance there is the word “the meetings” which everyone have known that “the meetings” refers to G20 meetings. The context of the utterance was categorized as linguistic context because it points to one referent “G20 meetings”.

4. TEMPORAL CLAUSE

a. Implicit Referential Meaning

Datum 1

i. @gmichaelhale

“We were coming out stronger before Biden came along and weakened the growth”

In datum 1, there is an utterance written by an account named “@gmichaelhale” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research

question written in Chapter I, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance in this paragraph. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter temporal clause, Huang (2014) stated that the time marker in the utterance is also included as one of presupposition triggers. The utterance was classified as a **temporal clause** because in the utterance “we were coming out stronger before Biden came along and weakened the growth” there is a time adverbial clause “before” presupposes that actually we are a people who are weak in the growth of the country because of Joe Biden came.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit referential meaning. The implicit meaning of the utterance is that @gmichaelhale wanted to say that @gmichaelhale was one of the people led by Joe Biden who felt weakened after Joe Biden’s leadership. He feels that progress in his country has become weak, different from what happened before Joe Biden's leadership. He was comparing Joe Biden's leadership with previous presidents. He assumed that Joe Biden could not empower his people.

The implicit meaning of the presupposition was classified as **implicit referential meaning** because when we pay attention to the sentence, we will imagine Joe Biden or someone who became president before him. So it shows the form or physicality of the word. Usually, we call it a physical situation. The context of the

utterance was categorized as linguistic context because it points to one referent “Joe Biden or president before him”.

5. COUNTERFACTUAL CONDITIONAL

a. Implicit Organizational meaning

Datum 1

i. @calebbenefit

“We do not want to run against Trump. Please let in some young blood. If you choose to run, you are choosing to give him a fighting chance, and that is unforgivable #pete2024.”

In datum 1, there is an utterance written by an account named “@calebbenefit” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance in this paragraph. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter counterfactual conditionals, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows the contradiction of the statement is called counterfactual conditionals.

The utterance was classified as **counterfactual conditional** because it indicated the opposite understanding of the statement. The counterfactual conditional in the utterance above occurs in the phrase “if you choose to run, you are choosing to give him a fighting chance, and that is unforgivable” presupposes that there is a possibility that Joe Biden will run.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as

implicit organizational meaning. The implicit meaning of the utterance is that @calebbenefit wanted to say that Joe Biden should open up opportunities for a young man who can help solve the country's problems. But if Joe Biden chooses to abandon his responsibilities as the country's leader without preparing a better replacement candidate, then that means Joe Biden is giving opportunities to people who are not experts in managing the country, like Pete. Pete the commenter meant was Pete Davidson, a comedian and actor from the United States. Generally, comedians and actors are experts in the world of entertainment, not leading or managing a country to make it better.

This implicit meaning was classified as **implicit organizational meaning** because the content of the information in the utterance “you are choosing to give him a fighting chance” has been submitted in the end of the utterance, that is #Pete2024. The context of the utterance is called a general-knowledge context because it can be understood by people who have the same knowledge about it.

Datum 2

ii. @kennyandmarisela

“Then their fools if they believe anything that comes out of your mouth”.

In datum 2, there is an utterance written by an account named “@kennyandmarisela” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance in this paragraph. As explained in Chapter II, in the

sub-chapter counterfactual conditionals, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows the contradiction of the statement is called counterfactual conditionals.

The utterance was classified as a **counterfactual conditional** because @kennyandmasisela wrote “Then their fools if they believe anything that comes out of your mouth”. A counterfactual conditional triggered by the word “if” indicates that there is a contradiction in the statement. It presupposes that they will believe anything that comes out of Joe Biden’s mouth.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit organizational meaning.

The implicit meaning of the utterance is that @kennyandmarisela wanted to say that she did not believe what Joe Biden said in his caption that the G20 is all about creating real opportunity, greater equality, and a more secure, healthy, and prosperous world. It is because he is fed up with the promises made by Joe Biden but in reality, his people are still experiencing difficulties. Then this commenter thinks that people who believe in Joe Biden are stupid.

The implicit meaning was classified as **implicit organizational meaning** because the commenter's utterance refers to Joe Biden's statement written in the caption and all readers will definitely understand what the commenter means. The context of the utterance was categorized as linguistic context because it points to one referent “Joe Biden’s caption”.

Datum 3

iii. @jeeinyya

“Now that everything is expensive because of the Russian war. It is difficult to loose your job and pay rent at high interest rates. If the dollar position is high, it is disadvantageous to negotiate China economically. If you don’t cut the interest rates, there will be a lot of people on the street who take drugs and escape from reality.”


In datum 3, there is an utterance written by an account named “@jeeinyya” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance in this paragraph. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter counterfactual conditionals, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows the contradiction of the statement is called counterfactual conditionals.


The utterance was classified as a **counterfactual conditional** because @jeeinyya mentioned “If the dollar position is high, it is disadvantageous to negotiate China economically. If you don’t cut the interest rates, there will be a lot of people on the street who take drugs and escape from reality”. The counterfactual conditional occurred in the word “if”. It presupposes that the dollar position will be high and the government won't cut the interest rates.





In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit organizational meaning.

The implicit meaning of the utterance is the commenter as a citizen complains about the expensive necessities of life caused by the Russian war. The commenter hopes that the dollar position will decrease and that the government will also reduce interest rates so that something undesirable does not happen, for example, many people who are stressed then divert their minds by consuming drugs and narcotics, it is even feared that those who feel distressed will end their lives by committing suicide. This implicit meaning was classified as **implicit organizational meaning** because the content of this information is known to many people through several platforms and media. The context of the utterance is called a general-knowledge context because it can be understood by people who have the same knowledge about it.

b) Data source 2:

 potus Mengikuti ⋮



33.867 suka

potus The G20 is all about creating real opportunity, greater equality, and a more secure, healthy, and prosperous world.

Moving forward, we have to continue to invest together and invest stronger. And we welcome all who share this vision to join this partnership.

Lihat semua 879 komentar

On data source 2, Joe Biden (Potus) shared his photo with the caption “ The G20 is all about creating real opportunity, greater equality, and a more secure, healthy, and prosperous world. Moving forward, we have to continue to invest together and invest stronger and we welcome all who share this vision to join this partnership”. It reached 33.867 likes and 879 comments. The same as the data source 1, from this post, the researcher found some haters who use presupposition in their comments which are mentioned in the following analysis. The researcher identified the utterances, then grouped them into the types, and then classified them into the category of implicit meaning. As additional information, each type of presupposition contains an implicit meaning. The researcher wrote the analysis of types of presupposition in the first paragraph and then continued the analysis of the implicit meaning of presupposition in the next paragraph. The analysis types of presupposition and the implicit meaning of presupposition expressed by haters in the comment column of Joe Biden’s Instagram account are presented below:

1. DEFINITE DESCRIPTION

a. Implicit Organizational Meaning

Datum 1

i. @biden_sucks

“Did you stay awake during all the meetings?”

In datum 1 there is an utterance was written by an account named “@biden_sucks” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer

the first research question written in Chapter I, the researcher analyzed this utterance in this paragraph. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter definite description, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows the ownership, the existence of something, and a noun phrase is called definite description. The utterance above was classified as a **definite description** because @biden_sucks wrote “the meetings” in his comment. It indicated that the meetings exist. At that time the meeting refers to the G20 event.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit organizational meaning.

The implicit meaning of the utterance is that @biden_sucks asked questions that leaned more towards doubting Joe Biden. He said this because he knew when the meeting Joe Biden fell asleep. He quipped by asking Joe Biden this question. This indicates that he does not believe in Joe Biden. This implicit meaning was classified as **implicit organizational meaning** because in the phrase “the meeting” we know that it refers to the G20 meeting. The context of the utterance was categorized as linguistic context because it points to one referent “Joe Biden”.

Datum 2

ii. @js32rip

“More lies. They are just lobbying for their own benefit.”

In datum 2 there is an utterance was written by an account named “@js32rip” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I, the researcher analyzed this utterance in this paragraph. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter definite description, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows the ownership, the existence of something, and a noun phrase is called definite description. The utterance above was classified as a **definite description** because there is the phrase “their own benefit” indicates the ownership. It presupposes that they have benefits. The word “They” refers to all existing governments under the power of Joe Biden.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit organizational meaning.

The implicit meaning of the utterance is that @js32rip wanted to say that all actions published by the government and the president are just to attract the attention of the people so that they are seen as leaders and governments who are agile in dealing with problems in their country. in fact, they don't really do that, they just take advantage of it all, including position, fame, money, and so on. The implicit meaning was classified as an **implicit organizational meaning** because the information of the utterance is known by many people. The context of the utterance is called a general-knowledge context because it can be understood by people who have the same knowledge about it.

Datum 3

iii. @redirish48

“Are you funding this agenda? Seems like these world leaders know who Uncle Sap is!!! Nothing is too much for the Liberal world Order it’s people in your own_country that are suffering and you have done nothing for the average person and families”.

In datum 3 there is an utterance was written by an account named “@redirish48” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I, the researcher analyzed this utterance in this paragraph. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter definite description, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows the ownership, the existence of something, and a noun phrase is called definite description. The utterance above was classified as a **definite description** because the commenter @redirish48 mentioned “your own country” in the comment. The phrase “your own country” contains a possessive subject that indicates ownership. Datum 3 presupposes that you have a country, @redirish48 also mentioned “the average person” which indicates the existence of something. It presupposes that the person exists.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit organizational meaning. The implicit meaning of the utterance is that @redirish48 was expressing her protest. She wanted to say that she wants Joe Biden as president to be more attentive to his people, and more understanding of the situation of

his people who are suffering. What happens is that Joe Biden appears to be funding meetings that discuss improving the people's economy, but does nothing to improve the people's economy.

This implicit meaning was classified as **implicit organizational meaning** because in the phrase “the average person” all people know that it refers to American people. So the content of the information has been known by other people. It was known by looking at the context. The context of the utterance was categorized as linguistic context because it points to one referent “American people”.

b. Implicit Referential Meaning

Datum 4

iv. *@johnwseaver*

“Soon you’ll be a lame-duck president”.

In datum 4 there is an utterance was written by an account named “@johnwseaver” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I, the researcher analyzed this utterance in this paragraph. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter definite description, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows the ownership, the existence of something, and a noun phrase is called definite description. The utterance above was classified as a **definite description** because @johnwseaver mentioned “a lame duck president” in his comment. It presupposes the existence of a president who is considered to have failed in serving as president and will soon be replaced. The president refers to Joe Biden.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson's (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit referential meaning.

The implicit meaning of the utterance is that commenter @johnwseaver wanted to say that Joe Biden would soon be out of office as president. Indirectly, this commenter assumed that Joe Biden is a failed president, who cannot protect his people well. The implicit meaning was classified as **implicit referential meaning** because it refers to physical things. "a lame-duck president" refers to a person. The context of the utterance was categorized as linguistic context because it points to one referent "Joe Biden".

2. ASPECTUAL OR CHANGE OF STATE PREDICATES

a. Implicit Organizational Meaning

Datum 1

- i. @robert.ludji

"But the most important thing is stop the war!"

In datum 1 there is an utterance was written by an account named "@robert.ludji" which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I. In this paragraph, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter Aspectual or Change of state predicates, Huang (2014) stated that a speaker's affirmation or statement of an utterance that explains a change in the state of

the utterance is called aspectual or change of state predicates. The utterance was classified as an **aspectual presupposition** because @robert.ludji mentioned “stop the war!” in his comment. It indicates that there is a change of predicates, which shows the war is happening. So the utterance in datum 1 above presupposes that there was a war before.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit organizational meaning. The implicit meaning of this utterance is that @robert.ludji wanted to say that the most important thing is to stop the war first because the war is causing a global crisis and also a pandemic in this country. The commenter said this because he read Joe Biden's caption which assured that the G20 countries would emerge from the global crisis and pandemic. According to @robert.ludi, the best solution to make people better and stop the global crisis is to stop the war first, and then think about the next plan for dealing with the global crisis.

The implicit meaning was classified as **implicit organizational meaning** because it refers to information that has been submitted. In the word “the war” we know that it refers to the Ukraine vs. Russia war. So the context of this utterance is linguistics context because it points to one referent “the war of Ukraine vs. Russia”.

Datum 2

- ii. @eslhcsjcuusmclmcc

“All things you have taken from America. Stop lying to us. Stop focusing on the world. Help America and resign”.

In datum 2 there is an utterance was written by an account named “@eslhscjscuismclmcc” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I. In this paragraph, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter Aspectual or Change of state predicates, Huang (2014) stated that a speaker’s affirmation or statement of an utterance that explains a change in the state of the utterance is called aspectual or change of state predicates. The utterance was classified as an **aspectual presupposition** because there are phrases like “stop lying to us” that presuppose that he lies before. “Stop focusing on the world” presupposes that he focused on the world before. The two phrases indicate the change of a statement.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit organizational meaning. The implicit meaning of the utterance is that the commenter wanted to say that the commenter is fed up with Joe Biden as president. He assumed that Joe Biden had taken everything from America. What this means is that Joe Biden has taken away the comfort, security, and happiness felt by the American people. The commenter asked Joe Biden not to lie to the American people again. The commenter also asked Joe Biden as President of America to focus on America’s condition, not to focus on the world but on his own country being destroyed. The

commenter asked Joe Biden to help America and then resign as president to be replaced by another president who is better than Joe Biden.

The implicit meaning was classified as **implicit organizational meaning** because the content of the information can be understood by the reader that the word “you” in the utterance “all thing you have taken from America” refers to Joe Biden. So the context of this utterance is linguistics context because it points to one referent namely “Joe Biden”.

b. Implicit Referential meaning

Datum 3

i. @watchmtfanpage

“I’m starting to hate all governments”

In datum 3 there is an utterance was written by an account named “@watchmtfanpage” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I. In this paragraph, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter Aspectual or Change of state predicates, Huang (2014) stated that a speaker’s affirmation or statement of an utterance that explains a change in the state of the utterance is called aspectual or change of state predicates. The utterance was classified as an **aspectual presupposition** because the commenter mentioned “I’m starting” in the comment indicating that there is a change in the statement. It presupposes that the commenter didn’t hate all governments before.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson's (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit referential meaning. The implicit meaning of the utterance is that the commenter wanted to say that he didn't hate the government before the war between Russia and Ukraine. However, increasingly the government is acting as it pleases without thinking about the fate of its people who are affected by all this. This implicit meaning was classified as implicit referential meaning because it refers to physical things or physical situations. So the context of this utterance is linguistics context because it points to one referent namely "all the government's America".

3. ITERATIVE

a. Implicit Organizational Meaning

Datum 1

i. @fievelluzor64

"Why do the trump-like trolls want to fight the civil war again? Why do they want to turn back the clock to 1860? They are a clear and present danger to democracy and the rule of law."

In datum 1 there is an utterance was written by an account named "@fievelluzor64" which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I. In this paragraph, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter Iterative, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows repetition action

of something is called iterative. The utterance was classified as an **iterative** because the commenter mentioned “Why do trump-like trolls want to fight the civil war again” and the iterative occurs in the word “again” presupposes that trump-like trolls fight the civil war before.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit organizational meaning. The implicit meaning of the utterance is that the commenter wanted to say that the commenter wants to give an opinion not to carry out a civil war like what happened in 1860 because this would endanger democracy and the rule of law in America. It's better to just make peace for the sake of the welfare of the country. The implicit meaning was classified as **implicit organizational meaning** because the content of the information has been submitted. The context of the utterance is called a general-knowledge context because it can be understood by people who have the same knowledge about it.

Datum 2

ii. @donell101

“Made a fool yourself again. At least you didn’t crap your pants in public again”

In datum 2 there is an utterance was written by an account named “@donell101” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I. In this paragraph, the researcher analyzed the types of

presupposition of this utterance. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter Iterative, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows repetition action of something is called iterative. The utterance was classified as an **iterative** because the commenter @donell101 mentioned “made a fool of yourself again. At least you didn’t crap your pants again” and the iterative occurs in the word “again” presupposes that the subject “you” which refers to Joe Biden made a fool of himself before.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit organizational meaning. The implicit meaning of this utterance is that the commenter wanted to say that the pictures and captions posted by Joe Biden do not make his country better. Commenters thought it was embarrassing. It could be that this commenter is ridiculing Joe Biden as a president who can't do anything, so the commenter says “At least you didn’t crap your pants again” which means the commenter underestimated Joe Biden. The implicit meaning was classified as **implicit organizational meaning** because all people know that the word “you” and “yourself” refers to Joe Biden, so the content of the information has been submitted. So the context of this utterance is linguistics context because it points to one referent namely “Joe Biden”.

4. QUANTIFIERS

a. Implicit Organizational Meaning

Datum 1

i. @charlieschmidt4064

“All these positive comments on Instagram is just like Twitter...yall fake”

In datum 1 there is an utterance was written by an account named “@charlieschmidt4064” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I. In this paragraph, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter Quantifier, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows the quantity or amount of a noun is called quantifier. The utterance was classified as an **quantifier** because @charlieschmidt4064 mentioned “all these positive comments” in his comment. The quantifiers that occur in the word “all” indicate the amount of positive comments on Instagram. It presupposes that there are positive comments in the comment column on Joe Biden’s Instagram account.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit organizational meaning. The implicit meaning of the utterance is that the commenter found several positive comments in the comments column of Joe Biden's Instagram account, especially in this post. Then he assumed

that these positive comments were fake. It means that he thinks that actually everyone makes bad comments and people who make good comments are just pretending. The implicit meaning was classified as implicit organizational meaning because the content of the information already known by many people. The context of the utterance is called a general-knowledge context because it can be understood by people who have the same knowledge about it.

Datum 2

i. @worldanmalvideos

“All Chinese imigrants in Indonesia is cheater.”

In datum 2 there is an utterance was written by an account named “@worldanmalvideos” which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in Chapter I. In this paragraph, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance. As explained in Chapter II, in the sub-chapter Quantifier, Huang (2014) stated that the utterance shows the quantity or amount of a noun is called quantifier. The utterance was classified as an **quantifier** because the commenter mentioned “all Chinese immigrants” in his comment. The quantifier that occurs in the word “all” indicates the number of Chinese immigrants. It presupposes that there are Chinese immigrants.

In addition, for the answer of the research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory stated in Chapter II, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was

categorized as implicit organizational meaning. The implicit meaning of this utterance is that the commenter wanted to say that there are Chinese immigrants in Indonesia. The commenter assumed that the Chinese immigrants were cheaters. The implicit meaning was classified as implicit referential meaning because it refers to a physical situation. Then the physical situation is Chinese. The context of the utterance is called a general-knowledge context because it can be understood by people who have the same knowledge about it.

B. Discussion

In this section, the researcher provides the answer to the research question which has been listed in Chapter I. The first research question is “What types of presuppositions are expressed by haters on Joe Biden’s Instagram account?” and the second research question is “What implicit meaning of each type of presupposition as written by haters on Joe Biden’s Instagram account?”. So, this present study was conducted to find out the types of presupposition, and also the implicit meaning of presupposition was expressed by haters in the comment column on Joe Biden’s Instagram account. Surely, the data obtained is based on the findings in the previous chapter.

The researcher analyzes the data based on several theories that can strengthen this research and can also help to achieve the objectives of the research question stated in Chapter I, the introduction section. The data was taken from haters' comments on Joe Biden’s Instagram account, especially two (2) posts about G20. Both of them were posted on November 17, 2022. Each post of these two

posts about G20 reached more than 700 comments. From the 700 comments, the researcher selected the utterances expressed by haters on Joe Biden's Instagram account because not all commenters use sentences to express their feelings in the comment column. Many of them use emojis to express their feelings. So, the researcher sort of only utterances that contain presuppositions based on Huang's (2014) theory, and then the researcher interprets the implicit meaning based on Larson's (1984) theory. As a result, based on thirty (30) data, the researcher found seven (7) types of presupposition and the implicit meaning expressed by haters on Joe Biden's Instagram account.

From the seven (7) types of presupposition, the researcher found definite description is the most commonly found which consists of sixteen (16) data. This type indicates the ownership, the existence of something, and the noun phrase. (Huang, Chapter II, 10). Based on the findings, in data source 1, there are many data show ownership: Datum 1, Datum 2, Datum 3, Datum 4, Datum 5, Datum 6, and Datum 7. Another data of definite description shows the existence of something: Datum 8, Datum 9, Datum 10, Datum 11, and Datum 12. In data source 2, there are two (2) data show ownership: Datum 2 and Datum 3. Another data show the existence of something: Datum 1 and Datum 4. Based on the data above, we can see that haters used definite descriptions to express their hate for Joe Biden through their comments on Joe Biden's Instagram account. In Yule's (1996) theory, this type can also be called existential presupposition (Huang, Chapter II,10).

The second finding is aspectual presupposition having three (3) data from data source 2. This type shows the existence of change in the statement (Huang, Chapter II, 13). There are 2 data that use the verb “stop” to show the change in the statement: datum 1 and Datum 2. Another data uses the verb “start” to show the change in the statement: Datum 3. Based on the data, the commenters expressed their hate for Joe Biden by making a change in the statement.

The third finding is iterative having four (4) data. This type shows a repetition action of something. Usually, it is triggered by a prefix or the word “again”, “anymore”, and so on (Huang, Chapter II, 13). In this present study, the researcher only found the word “again” in the utterances expressed by haters on Joe Biden’s Instagram account based on data source 1: Datum 1, Datum 2, and data source 2: Datum 1, Datum 2. Based on the data, we can see that to express their hate, the haters also use iterative in their comments.

The fourth finding is implicative predicates having only one (1) data. In this type, the researcher found utterance’s commenter is interpreted through affirmation in speech: Datum 1 in data source 1. The utterance is “Did you manage to stay awake?”. The implicative predicates occur in the word “manage”. It shows that the hater uses an implicative verb to give affirmation in the utterance.

The fifth finding is a quantifier which consists of two (2) data. This type shows the amount or the quantity of a noun (Huang, Chapter II, 15). The researcher found the word “all” in these two data: Datum 1 and Datum 2. These data were taken from data source 2. Based on the data, we can see that the amount of a noun

in the utterance was classified as a quantifier. So, the commenters also use quantifiers to express their feelings on Joe Biden's Instagram account.

The sixth finding is a temporal clause consisting of one (1) data. This type shows that presupposition also was triggered by a time marker. So, the utterance was completed by time marker like before, after, since, and so on (Huang, Chapter II, 16). In datum 1 of the finding of a temporal clause in data source 1, it shows that the hater use a time marker in producing or writing the comment. So, it included presupposition.

The last finding of types of presupposition is counterfactual conditionals. This type shows the contradiction of something. In this present study, the researcher found counterfactual conditionals because it triggered by the word "if-clause". Several utterances that show the counterfactual conditional: Datum 1, Datum 2, and Datum 3. Based on the data, counterfactual conditionals were also found in the comment column expressed by haters on Joe Biden's Instagram account.

After classifying the types of presupposition, the researcher also found out the implicit meaning of presupposition found in haters' comments on Joe Biden's Instagram account based on Larson's (1984) theory. According to Larson (1984), there are 3 types of implicit meaning. They are implicit referential meaning, implicit organizational meaning, and implicit situational meaning. Commonly, in several previous researches, the theory of implicit meaning conducted by Larson (1984) and Verschuerens (1999) is used to analyze translation analysis. So far, no

research has been found on implicit meaning used to analyze presuppositions. Such as research from Sallal and Hussein (2021) and Rizkitaningrum and Wulandari (2022). Their research used Larson's theory (1984) and led to an analysis of translation from English to Indonesian.

Based on the findings, to answer the research question number 2 that listed in Chapter I. the researcher found three (3) types of implicit meaning in data of types of presupposition. Each type of presupposition found in the findings has its implicit meaning. The implicit meaning that is most rarely found in the results of this research is the implicit situational meaning. It is because the implicit situational meaning was used in utterances that show the situation of locutor or interlocutor, including age, gender, place, and social status (Larson, Chapter II, 18). However, most of the haters comments seldom to show the situation or the background of the locutor or the interlocutor.

The researcher got the implicit meaning of presupposition based on the theory of context proposed by Huang (2014) that written in Chapter II. To clarify the meaning of a situation in the utterances, we need to understand the context (Hymes, Chapter II, 20). Huang (2014) stated that there are three (3) types of context, they are physical context, linguistics context, and general-knowledge context (Huang, Chapter II, 20). In the findings, the researcher also provides the types of context to analyzes presupposition expressed by haters on Joe Biden's Instagram account. In this case, we can see that the implicit meaning can be used

to interpret utterances containing presupposition by understanding the context. This is what makes this present study different from several previous studies.

There are several relevant research to this present study. (Makasiahe, 2020; Sitompul et al., 2020; and Ambarita & Johan, 2022). All these relevant researches have some similarities in terms of their focus on presupposition analysis, particularly social media and also in the theory used. These relevant researchers used the theory of Yule to analyze their research. However, they differ in terms of the number of data collected and the specific types of presupposition found. Additionally, the first and the third research analyzed the types of presupposition including the usage of presupposition, while the second research (Sitompul et al.) analyzed types of presupposition without the usage of presupposition.

The reason that causes differences in findings between the three studies is the different samples of the studies. The first study analyzed the presupposition in CNN Twitter social media, the second study analyzed the presupposition of food advertisement in Instagram social media, then the third study analyzed the presupposition in BBC Instagram social media. Therefore, the result findings can be different from each other.

The results of this present study are different from the previous studies were studied by Makasiahe (2020), Sitompul et al. (2020), and Ambarita & Johan (2022). The result of their study showed that there are six (6) types of presupposition, the types are existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counterfactual presupposition. It is because they used the theory of Yule to

conduct their research. The result of this present study showed that there are nine (9) types of presupposition because this present study used the recent theory by Huang (2014). The types are definite description, factive predicates, aspectual presupposition, iterative, implicative predicates, quantifier, temporal clause, cleft sentence, and counterfactual conditional.

In addition, these previous studies did not mention the implicit meaning of presupposition, while in this present study, the researcher showed the implicit meaning of types of presupposition using the theory of Larson (1984). It becomes the advantage of this present study. However, this present study still has shortcomings, the weakness is that this present study does not mention the usage of presupposition.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestions given by the researcher. The conclusion and suggestion were based on the findings and discussion of the data analysis.

A. CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings and discussion of presupposition expressed by haters on Joe Biden's Instagram account, the researcher found thirty (30) data of presupposition based on Huang's (2014) theory. The data contain seven (7) types of presupposition. In data source 1, the researcher found nineteen (19) data of presupposition consisting of five (5) types of presupposition, they are twelve (12) data of definite descriptions, two (2) data of iterative, one (1) datum of implicative, one (1) datum of a temporal clause, and three (3) data of counterfactual conditionals. In data source 2, the researcher found eleven (11) data of presupposition consisting of four (4) types of presupposition, they are four (4) data of definite description, three (3) data of Aspectual, two (2) data of iterative, and two (2) data of quantifiers.

The researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of presupposition by using Larson's (1984) theory. Commonly, analysis of the implicit meaning by Larson (1984) was used to analyze the translation research. In fact, the theory of implicit meaning that was coined by Larson (1984) can be used to analyze

research on presuppositions, more precisely to interpret the meaning of these presuppositions.

B. SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusions, the researcher provides several suggestions. For social media users, the presupposition expressed by haters' comments on Joe Biden's Instagram account can be used as lessons in commenting, so that readers can understand and interpret the aim and purpose of the comments well. If there is a mistake in the interpretation regarding the meaning to be conveyed, it is also different from the aims and objectives that have been delivered by the commenter. The commenter believes that it is impossible to equate perceptions, it could be that people's perceptions are different. For students, this research can be used as additional material in pragmatic lessons, and can also add examples of the use of presuppositions. For future researchers, this research can be used as a reference for carrying out research, especially those related to presupposition according to Yan Huang.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

A. Table of types of presupposition

No.	Data source	Types of presupposition							Q	Utterances	Presupposition	Code
		DD	A	I	IP	TC	CC					
1.	1	✓								Biden's disastrous economy	Joe Biden has a disastrous economy	A.1
2.		✓								We have the House Investigation	There are some people who will investigate and expose the corruption committed by the president	A.2
3.		✓								Traitor Joe	The existence of Traitor Joe refers to Joe Biden	A.3
4.		✓								Iran's freedom	Iran have freedom	A.4
5.		✓								Our country	The commenter has a country	A.5
6.		✓								King Midas	The existence of a King named Midas	A.5

7.		✓						America has a weak leader	America has a leader	A.6
8.		✓						President Trump	The president named Trump exists	A.6
9.		✓						The devil	The existence of the devil	A.7
10.		✓						Our worst president	The commenter has a president	A.8
11.		✓						Your responsible	Joe Biden has responsibility	A.9
12.		✓						Your disastrous policies	Joe Biden has disastrous policies	A.10
13.		✓						The destruction	The existence of destruction	A.10
14.		✓						Garbage President	The existence of Garbage president	A.11
15.		✓						The wrong man	The existence of wrong man	A.12
16.				✓				He must be asleep again	He was asleep before	B.1
17.				✓				While you think we will be bombarded again	Bombing had occurred repeatedly	B.2
18.					✓			Did you manage to stay awake	Joe Biden tried to stay awake	C.1
19.						✓		We were coming out stronger before Biden came along and weakened	we are a people who are weak in	D.1

								the growth	the growth of the country	
20.							✓	If you choose to run, you are choosing to give him a fighting chance	there is a possibility that Joe Biden will run	E.1
21.							✓	Their fools if they believe anything that comes out of your mouth	There is possibility that they will believe anything that comes out of Joe Biden's mouth	E.2
22.							✓	If the dollar position is high, it is disadvantageous to negotiate China economically	The dollar position will be high	E.3
23.							✓	If you don't cut the interest rates, there will be a lot of people on the street who take drugs and escape from reality	The government won't cut the interest rates	E.3
24.	2	✓						A lame-duck president	The existence of president who is considered to have failed in serving as president and will soon be replaced	F.1
25.		✓						The meetings	The existence of the meetings, it refers to G20 meetings	F.2

26.		✓						Their own benefit	They have benefit	F.3
27.		✓						Your own country	You have country	F.4
28.		✓						The average person	The existence of person	F.4
29.			✓					I'm Starting to hate all governments	The commenter didn't hate all government before	G.1
30.			✓					Stop war!	There was a war before	G.2
31.			✓					Stop lying to us	He lies before	G.3
32.			✓					Stop focusing on the world	He focused on the world before	G.3
33.				✓				Why do trumpliken trolls want to fight the civil war again?	Trumpliken trolls fight the civil war before	H.1
34.				✓				Made a fool of yourself again	He made a fool of himself before	H.2
35.							✓	All these positive comments on Instagram is just like twitter, yall fake	There are positive comments	I.1
36.							✓	All Chinese immigrants in Indonesia is cheater	There are Chinese immigrants	I.2

B. Table of implicit meaning

No.	Utterances	Types of Presupposition	The Implicit Meaning
1.	Biden's disastrous economy	Definite Description	Organizational meaning
2.	The house investigation	Definite Description	Referential meaning
3.	Traitor Joe	Definite Description	Referential meaning
4.	Iran's freedom	Definite Description	Organizational meaning
5.	King Midas	Definite Description	Situational meaning
6.	America has a weak leader	Definite Description	Organizational meaning
7.	The devil	Definite Description	Referential meaning
8.	Our worst president	Definite Description	Organizational meaning
9.	Your responsible	Definite Description	Organizational meaning
10.	The destruction	Definite Description	Organizational meaning
11.	Garbage president	Definite Description	Referential meaning
12.	The wrong man	Definite Description	Referential meaning
13.	He must be asleep again. Name one thing that is better since sleepy Joe took office...killing babies and mutilating children? That's the best they can do?	Iterative	Organizational meaning

14.	we will be bombarded again with hundreds of rockets	Iterative	Referential meaning
15.	Did you manage to stay awake through the meetings?	Implicative predicates	Organizational meaning
16.	We were coming out stronger before Biden came along and weakened the growth	Temporal Clause	Referential meaning
17.	You are choosing to give him a fighting chance	Counterfactual conditional	Organizational meaning
18.	Then their fools if they believe anything that comes out of your mouth	Counterfactual conditional	Organizational meaning
19.	If the dollar position is high, it is disadvantageous to negotiate China economically. If you don't cut the interest rates, there will be a lot of people on the street who take drugs and escape from reality	Counterfactual conditional	Organizational meaning
20.	A lame-duck president	Definite description	Referential meaning
21.	The meetings	Definite description	Organizational meaning

22.	More lies. They are just lobbying for their own benefit.	Definite description	Organizational meaning
23.	Nothing is too much for the Liberal world Order it's people in your own country that are suffering and you have done nothing for the average person and families.	Definite description	Organizational meaning
24.	I'm starting to hate all governments	Aspectual	Referential meaning
25.	Stop the war!	Aspectual	Organizational meaning
26.	Stop lying to us. Stop focusing on the world	Aspectual	Organizational meaning
27.	Why do trumpliken trolls want to fight the civil war again	Iterative	Organizational meaning
28.	Made a fool yourself again.	Iterative	Organizational meaning
29.	All these positive comments on Instagram is just like twitter...yall fake	Quantifier	Organizational meaning
30.	All Chinese immigrants in Indonesia is cheater	Quantifier	Referential meaning

Notes:

DD : Definite Description
A : Aspectual
I : Iterative
IP : Implicative Predicates
TC : Temporal Clause
CC : Counterfactual Conditional
Q : Quantifiers