

Presupposition in Haters' Comments on Joe Biden's Instagram Posts

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author@mail.com**ABSTRACT**

This study discussed the presupposition expressed by haters of Joe Biden's Instagram account. The aim of this research was 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 used 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 was able to find out the perspective of the object of research more deeply, which could not be represented by statistical figures. The data were obtained from the utterances of haters in the comment column of Joe Biden's Instagram account, then classified by types and interpreted in terms of the implicit meaning of the utterances. The source of the data was taken from two posts about the G20 that were posted by Joe Biden on November 17, 2022, on 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 were definite description, aspectual, iterative, implicative predicates, quantifier, temporal clause, and counterfactual conditional. The type most commonly found in this study was definite description. The researcher also identified the kinds of implicit meaning used to interpret the presupposition. They were implicit referential meaning, organizational meaning, and situational meaning. Implicit organizational meaning was the kind of implicit meaning that was most often used by haters in the comments column on Joe Biden's Instagram account. For future researchers, this research could be used as a reference for carrying out studies, especially those related to presupposition according to Yan Huang.

Keywords: *Haters, Implicit Meaning, Joe Biden, Presupposition,*

INTRODUCTION

In a pragmatic study, there are several studies including presupposition. Presupposition often occurs when communicating. In communication, every social situation requires a way to convey 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 reading a discourse. Consequently, miscommunications happen. Thus, communication can not be established well. This is a phenomenon of presupposition. Especially in this era, people do not only speak to communication, even within type, people do communication. It occurred because of they use social media. in the social media, especially Instagram, people do communication, and even they express their feelings through pictures, captions, and comments. To be wise users of social media, especially Instagram, in receiving or responding the comments, it is important to use presupposition.

This research is based on Huang's (2014) theory. 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 Witczak-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. There are 9 types of presupposition: definite description, factive predicates, aspectual, iterative, implicative predicates, temporal clause, cleft sentence, quantifier, and counterfactual conditionals.

Presupposition had been studied by several researchers in a variety of contexts, such as in advertisements (e.g., Ambarwati, 2019; Sitompul, 2020; Yang & Jianguo, 2022), language acquisition (e.g., Domaneschi, 2019), movies (e.g., Ramadhani, 2020; Kristy et al., 2020; Gustary & Makiah, 2021), news (e.g., Siahaan, 2020), and social media (e.g., Makasiahe, 2020; Ambarita & Johan, 2022). The relevant research to this study was conducted by Makasiahe (2020), Sitompul et al. (2020), and Ambarita & Johan (2022). Even though each of these studies discussed presuppositions in social media, none of them took data from the comment column of Instagram, especially haters' comments. These studies also did not examine the implicit meaning of presuppositions. None of these studies used the most recent theory to conduct their research, as most of them applied Yule's theory to analyze presuppositions in various contexts.

This research became important because, in earlier studies, there had been no discussion about the implicit meaning of presuppositions in utterances. In previous studies on presupposition, which were conducted by Makasiahe (2020), Sitompul et al. (2020), and Ambarita & Johan (2022), most of them used Yule's theory. In this study, the

researcher analyzed presuppositions and their types using Huang's (2014) theory, which was a more recent theory of presupposition. This study also explained the implicit meaning of presupposition types found in the comment column of Joe Biden's Instagram account using Larson's (1984) theory, which had never been explored before. Implicit meaning referred to a meaning that contained a hidden word meaning or, more specifically, could not be understood directly due to the emergence of different kinds of meanings (Larson, 1984; Verschuerens, 1999). Larson (1984) stated that there were three kinds of implicit meaning: implicit referential meaning, implicit situational meaning, and implicit organizational meaning.

The objective of this research was to identify and describe the types of presupposition expressed by haters on Joe Biden's Instagram account and the implicit meaning of each type found in the comment column. Theoretically, this research contributed to the understanding of presuppositions that were frequently used in communication. The findings of this study were expected to assist those engaged in language and context analysis, particularly presuppositions in the comments on Joe Biden's Instagram account. Additionally, this research aimed to support existing theories by providing empirical data on presuppositions expressed by haters. Practically, this study aimed to enhance the communicative value of sentences containing presuppositions, particularly in Instagram comments, so that readers could respond to them more wisely. Moreover, it aimed to expand knowledge about presupposition and serve as a reference for future research.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research used the descriptive qualitative method because, with this method, the researcher could explore the perspective of the research object more deeply, which could not be represented by statistical figures. On the other hand, this study produced descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and observable behavior of the subjects themselves. The data was collected in the form of words, phrases, and sentences from the comment column written by haters on Joe Biden's Instagram account. This study applied a sociopragmatic research approach because the research involved social and pragmatic phenomena. The instrument of this study was the researcher herself as the main human instrument. The researcher acted as an instrument as well as a data collector. The researcher used her Instagram account on her smartphone, then accessed Joe Biden's Instagram account and read the comments. Afterward, the researcher analyzed presuppositions and their meanings using Huang's (2014) theory.

The data of this study contained utterances expressed by haters toward Joe Biden through their comments written in the comment column on Joe Biden's Instagram account. The data source was Instagram, one of the trending social media platforms used by many people worldwide, particularly Joe Biden's Instagram account. Specifically, the data for this study was selected from the comment column on posts about the G20, which were posted on November 17, 2022, on Joe Biden's Instagram account. These posts had received more than seven hundred (700) comments, from which the researcher selected the haters' comments that contained presuppositions, especially utterances, since not all expressions of hatred were conveyed through text some were in the form of pictures or emojis.

The researcher analyzed the data using Huang's (2014) theory. The analysis involved identifying the types of presuppositions present in the comments. After that, the researcher explained the implicit meanings of the presupposition types found in the commenters' utterances on Joe Biden's Instagram account. Then, the researcher searched for other sources to support the arguments. Finally, the researcher drew conclusions.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

To find out the types of presupposition and the implicit meaning of presupposition expressed by haters on Joe Biden's Instagram account, this study used a data source written in the research method. The data source was a post made by Joe Biden on November 17, 2022, which had around 774 comments. The researcher examined the types of presupposition and the implicit meaning of presupposition expressed by haters through the comments on that post.

This study found five (5) types of presupposition in haters' comments on Joe Biden's Instagram account: definite description, iterative, implicative predicate, temporal clause, and counterfactual conditional. Apart from the types of presupposition, the researcher also identified three (3) kinds of implicit meaning in haters' comments: organizational meaning, referential meaning, and situational meaning.

Figure 4.2. Joe Biden in G20 meeting



According to the data source 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 of 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 received 39,686 likes and 774 comments. From this post, the researcher found several haters who used presupposition in their comments, which were analyzed in the following

section. The researcher identified the utterances, grouped them into types, and classified them into categories of implicit meaning. As additional information, each type of presupposition contained an implicit meaning. The researcher presented the analysis of the types of presupposition in the first paragraph and then continued with the analysis of the implicit meaning of presupposition in the next paragraph. The analysis of the types of presupposition and the implicit meaning of presupposition expressed by haters in the comment section on Joe Biden's Instagram account is presented below.

Definite Description

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," expressing dislike toward Joe Biden. Huang (2014) stated that an utterance indicating ownership or the existence of something is categorized as a definite description. Thus, the utterance above was classified as a definite description presupposition because @the_airwood mentioned "Biden's disastrous economy," which indicated ownership. It presupposed that Joe Biden had a disastrous economy. The utterance not only indicated ownership but also the existence of Biden's disastrous economy. Therefore, this finding addressed research question number 1, as stated in the introduction.

In addition, to answer research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson's (1984) theory, as mentioned in the introduction, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit organizational meaning. The implicit meaning of the utterance suggested that the commenter, as a citizen under the leadership of a president, was comparing the current president's leadership to that of the previous president. The hater who wrote this comment complained that the economy in his country at the time was worse than before, believing that Joe Biden was responsible for the decline. Therefore, the implicit meaning was categorized as implicit organizational meaning because it referred to shared or commonly known information. The information contained in this utterance was not only felt by one individual but was also experienced by other American citizens. This conclusion was drawn by analyzing the context of the utterance, which was based on general knowledge.

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 considered the utterance above to be classified as a definite description based on Huang's (2014) definition of definite description. The utterance was categorized as a definite description because it contained the phrase "Iran's freedom," which was mentioned by

@esmaeil.naderi7 in his comment. This phrase indicated ownership, presupposing that Iran had freedom. This analysis provided the answer to the first research question stated in the introduction.

For the second research question, the researcher analyzed the implicit meaning of this presupposition. The implicit meaning of the utterance suggested that the hater assumed Joe Biden had a plan to help Iran become a free country. Based on Larson's (1984) theory, the implicit meaning of the utterance was categorized as implicit organizational meaning because it referred to known information. The known information was that people generally recognized Iran as the name of a country. The implicit meaning was derived from the context of the utterance. The context of the utterance was classified as a physical context because it indicated a specific 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 3, there were utterances written by an account named "@bodeet11," which expressed dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question stated in Chapter I, the researcher analyzed this utterance in this paragraph. Huang (2014) stated that an utterance indicating ownership, existence, and containing a noun phrase is classified as a definite description. The utterance above was categorized as a definite description because the sentence "America has a weak leader" indicated ownership. It presupposed that America had a leader, who was typically referred to as the president. In this context, the leader referred to Joe Biden. Another indication of definite description was the phrase "President Trump," which implied the existence of a president named Trump.

For the second research question stated in the introduction, the researcher provided the analysis of the implicit meaning in this paragraph. The implicit meaning of this utterance suggested that the hater assumed that American people, including the commenter, had a leader—Joe Biden. The hater perceived Joe Biden as too weak to be a leader and believed that he could not govern the country properly, causing dissatisfaction among the people. As a result, the hater who wrote this comment compared Joe Biden's leadership to that of Donald Trump, implying that he had experienced living under Trump's administration. The utterance was categorized as implicit organizational meaning because it referred to information that had been previously established. It was commonly understood that the "weak leader" mentioned in the comment referred to Joe Biden. This utterance also demonstrated a linguistic context, as it clearly pointed to a specific referent, namely "Joe Biden."

Implicit Referential meaning

Datum 4

vii. @pfwwlink

"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 "@pfwwlink" which shows an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. 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 @pfwwlink 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 introduction.

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, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit referential meaning. The implicit meaning of datum 4 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 5

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. 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 introduction.

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, 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".

*Implicit Situational Meaning**Datum 6*

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 6, there was an utterance written by an account named "@eslhcsjculmcc" which showed 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. Huang (2014) stated that the utterance showed ownership, the existence of something, and a noun phrase called a definite description. The utterance was classified as a definite description because the hater mentioned "our country" in the comment, indicating ownership. So the utterance presupposed that @eslhcsjculmcc, as a citizen, had a country, and the country referred to America. Second, @eslhcsjculmcc mentioned "King Midas," which indicated the existence of something. It presupposed that a King named Midas existed.

In addition, for the answer to 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 was that the hater @eslhcsjculmcc equated Joe Biden with the excrement version of King Midas because Joe Biden had complicated the problems in his country, and this made his people dislike him. So the hater called him an excrement version of King Midas. It showed the implicit situational meaning because it referred to the social status of someone—"King Midas." The King was indicated as an honorable person. So, King Midas showed the social status of someone named Midas. It was known by the context. The context of the utterance was called general-knowledge context because it could be understood by people who had the same knowledge about it.

Iterative*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 was an utterance written by an account named "@js32rip," which showed 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. Huang (2014) stated that the utterance showed a repetition action of something, which was called an iterative. The utterance was classified as an iterative because the commenter @js32rip mentioned, "He must be asleep again." The iterative that occurred in the word "again" presupposed that he had been asleep before.

In addition, for the answer to research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson's (1984) theory, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit organizational meaning. The implicit meaning of the utterance was that the commenter @js32rip wanted to say that during a meeting, generally, all participants were advised to pay attention, especially important meetings such as the G20, which was attended by several leaders of countries around the world. As could be seen from his sentence, this commenter had once found Joe Biden falling asleep during a meeting, either once or multiple times, so he could assume that. It was considered that Joe Biden was not serious about carrying out his role as president, whose job was to lead and make his country better. The commenter also assumed that Joe Biden, as president, had not done 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 was called general-knowledge context because it could be understood by people who had the same knowledge about it.

Implicit Referential Meaning

Datum 2

ii. @luba.maksymyk

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

In datum 2, there was an utterance written by an account named "@luba.maksymyk," which showed an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in the introduction, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance in this paragraph. Huang (2014) stated that the utterance showed a repetition action of something, which was called an 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 the iterative occurred in the word "again." The utterance presupposed that the bombing had occurred repeatedly.

In addition, for the answer to research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson's (1984) theory, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit referential meaning. The implicit meaning of the utterance was that the commenter @luba.maksymyk wanted peace and no further war so that there would be no more bombardments. The implicit meaning was classified as implicit referential meaning because the utterance showed that when people heard or read this utterance, their brains automatically imagined a bomb or rocket. So, the utterance referred to physical situations. The context of the utterance was categorized as linguistic context because it pointed to one referent—"bomb or rocket."

Implicative Predicates

Implicit Organizational Meaning

Datum 1

i. @jkayhutch

"Did you manage to stay awake through the meetings?"

In datum 1, there was an utterance written by an account named “@jkayhutch,” which showed an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in the introduction, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance in this paragraph. Huang (2014) stated that the utterance was interpreted through affirmation in speech, which was called implicative predicates. The utterance was classified as an implicative predicate because there was an implicative verb in the utterance: “Did you manage to stay awake through the meetings?” The implicative verb “manage” presupposed that Joe Biden had tried to stay awake through the meetings. In addition, for the answer to research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit organizational meaning. The implicit meaning of the utterance was that the commenter doubted whether Joe Biden had stayed awake during the meetings because the commenter assumed that Biden’s habit was falling asleep during meetings. It was like satire from @jkayhutch to Joe Biden. The implicit meaning was classified as implicit organizational meaning because, in the utterance, there was the phrase “the meetings,” which everyone knew referred to the G20 meetings. The context of the utterance was categorized as linguistic context because it pointed to one referent—“G20 meetings.”

Temporal Clause

Implicit Referential Meaning

Datum 1

i. @gmichaelhale

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

In datum 1, there was an utterance written by an account named “@gmichaelhale,” which showed an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in the introduction, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance in this paragraph. Huang (2014) stated that the time marker in the utterance was also included as one of the 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 was a time adverbial clause—“before”—which presupposed that the people were actually weak in the growth of the country because Joe Biden came.

In addition, for the answer to research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit referential meaning. The implicit meaning of the utterance was that @gmichaelhale wanted to say that he was one of the people led by Joe Biden who felt weakened after Joe Biden’s leadership. He felt that progress in his country had slowed down, different from what had happened before Joe Biden’s leadership. He was comparing Joe Biden’s leadership with that of 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 people paid attention to the sentence, they would imagine Joe Biden or a president before him. So, it showed the form or physicality of the word. This

was usually called a physical situation. The context of the utterance was categorized as linguistic context because it pointed to one referent—"Joe Biden or a president before him."

Counterfactual Conditional

Implicit Organizational meaning

Datum 1

i. @calebbenfit

"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 was an utterance written by an account named "@calebbenfit," which showed an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in the Introduction, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance in this paragraph. Huang (2014) stated that the utterance showed the contradiction of the statement, which was called counterfactual conditionals. The utterance was classified as a counterfactual conditional because it indicated the opposite understanding of the statement. The counterfactual conditional in the utterance occurred in the phrase "if you choose to run, you are choosing to give him a fighting chance, and that is unforgivable," which presupposed that there was a possibility that Joe Biden would run.

In addition, for the answer to research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson's (1984) theory, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit organizational meaning. The implicit meaning of the utterance was that @calebbenfit wanted to say that Joe Biden should have opened up opportunities for a young leader who could help solve the country's problems. However, if Joe Biden had chosen to abandon his responsibilities as the country's leader without preparing a better replacement candidate, then that would have meant Joe Biden was giving opportunities to people who were not experts in managing the country, like Pete. The "Pete" the commenter referred to was Pete Davidson, a comedian and actor from the United States. Generally, comedians and actors were experts in the world of entertainment, not in 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" had been confirmed at the end of the utterance with the hashtag #Pete2024. The context of the utterance was called a general-knowledge context because it could be understood by people who had 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 was an utterance written by an account named “@kennyandmarisela,” which showed an expression of dislike towards Joe Biden. To answer the first research question written in the Introduction, the researcher analyzed the types of presupposition of this utterance in this paragraph. Huang (2014) stated that the utterance showed the contradiction of the statement, which was called counterfactual conditionals. The utterance was classified as a counterfactual conditional because @kennyandmarisela wrote, “Then their fools if they believe anything that comes out of your mouth.” A counterfactual conditional, triggered by the word “if,” indicated that there was a contradiction in the statement. It presupposed that they would believe anything that came out of Joe Biden’s mouth.

In addition, for the answer to research question number 2, the researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of this utterance. Based on Larson’s (1984) theory, the implicit meaning of the utterance above was categorized as implicit organizational meaning. The implicit meaning of the utterance was that @kennyandmarisela wanted to say that she did not believe what Joe Biden had said in his caption, which stated that the G20 was all about creating real opportunities, greater equality, and a more secure, healthy, and prosperous world. It was because she was fed up with the promises made by Joe Biden, but in reality, his people were still experiencing difficulties. Then, this commenter thought that people who believed in Joe Biden were stupid. The implicit meaning was classified as implicit organizational meaning because the commenter’s utterance referred to Joe Biden’s statement written in the caption, and all readers would definitely understand what the commenter meant. The context of the utterance was categorized as linguistic context because it pointed to one referent: “Joe Biden’s caption.”

The researcher analyzed the data based on several theories that strengthened this research and also helped 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 posts about G20. Both of them were posted on November 17, 2022. This post 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 used sentences to express their feelings in the comment column. Many of them used emojis to express their feelings. So, the researcher sorted only utterances that contained presuppositions based on Huang’s (2014) theory, and then the researcher interpreted the implicit meaning based on Larson’s (1984) theory.

As a result, based on twelve (12) data, the researcher found five (5) types of presupposition and the implicit meaning expressed by haters on Joe Biden’s Instagram account. The most commonly found was definite description, which consisted of six data. Iterative consisted of two data, implicative predicates consisted of one datum, temporal clause consisted of one datum, and counterfactual consisted of two data.

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 were three types of implicit meaning: 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) was used to

analyze translation analysis. So far, no research had 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.

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

Based on the research findings and discussion of presupposition expressed by haters on Joe Biden's Instagram account, the researcher found twelve (12) data of presupposition based on Huang's (2014) theory. The data contained five (5) types of presupposition: six (6) data of definite descriptions, two (2) data of iterative, one (1) datum of implicative, one (1) datum of a temporal clause, and two (2) data of counterfactual conditionals. The researcher also analyzed the implicit meaning of presupposition by using Larson's (1984) theory. Commonly, the analysis of implicit meaning by Larson (1984) was used to analyze translation research. In fact, the theory of implicit meaning coined by Larson (1984) could be used to analyze research on presuppositions, more precisely to interpret the meaning of these presuppositions. This research found seven (7) implicit organizational meanings in definite description, iterative, implicative predicates, and counterfactual conditional types. Four (4) implicit referential meanings were found in definite description, iterative, and temporal clause types. One (1) implicit situational meaning was found in the definite description type.

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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