

Presupposition of BTS Speech Entitled “*Life goes on, let’s live on*” at the 75th Session of Unga: A Pragmatic Article

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Abstract

The article aimed to explain presupposition in BTS Speech Entitled “*Life goes on, let’s live on*” at the 75th Session of UNGA. Specifically, the article aimed at identifying presupposition in six types based on Yule’s theory which are observed in the utterances of the speech, continued by explaining the way presupposition are applied in BTS Speech Entitled “*Life goes on, let’s live on*” at the 75th Session of UNGA. This article is qualitative article, in which used content analysis as the approach. The data of the article are the utterances in the speech that consist of presupposition. The data itself is collected by using document analysis. The procedure of analyzing data had done by three step, they are organizing and familiarizing, coding and reducing, and interpreting and representing. The article finding showed that six types of presupposition were observed. They are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition and counterfactual presupposition. The finding showed that the writer found 21 utterances that consist of presupposition. The most frequent data is existential presupposition, due to it occurred in 9 utterances of the speech. Refer to the result of the article, it can conclude that everyone who presupposed something that they must have different presupposition.

Keywords: Pragmatic, Presupposition, BTS Speech.

1. Introduction

When two or more people involved in a conversation means they have made a communication. People even can get any information through communication. While a good communication happens if the information has been accepted successfully from speaker to listener. In order to be achieved a good communication, human needs language as a tool of communication. When two or more people involved in a conversation means they have made a communication. People even can get any information through communication. While a good communication happens if the information has been accepted successfully from speaker to listener. In order to be achieved a good communication, human needs language as a tool of communication. In the case, while doing communication, there is an utterance that contains unstated meaning that can make both speaker and listener unable to understand the speaker’s meaning. The article about understanding speaker’s meaning is known as pragmatic. According to Yule (1996:3), pragmatics is the article of contextual meaning. In other words, pragmatic is about the speaker makes some utterances and interpreted by listener based on the context of the utterances take place.

Each meaning of speaker’s utterances have its own assumption. While the assumption in pragmatic article is known as presupposition. Presupposition is one of the topics in semantic and pragmatic article. Pragmatic presuppositions are purely speaker actions, whereas semantic presupposition trace to conventional aspect of the meaning of specific words and constructions. In this article, the writer is more concerned in discussing presupposition in pragmatic article. Yule (1996:25) said that presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. It means that how people can think in analysis the meaning of speaker’s utterances.

Briefly, presupposition can help both speaker and listener to catch the meaning behind the utterances. For example, when speaker says A and B, presupposition makes the speaker who wants to say A as if the listener understands whole meaning of A. It can be concluded that presupposition consists of two meanings. They are explicit meaning and implicit meaning. Explicit meaning means the meaning that is actually said, while implicit meaning means the other meaning that is unsaid. Here is an utterance in which the information assumed, “Habibie reads a book”. By this utterance, the speaker presupposes that Habibie is exists and he reads book. This utterance also has more than one presupposition that is Habibie is a person and he can read more than one book.

Hence proved that there are both implicit and explicit meaning in this utterance. While an implicit meaning that contains assumption about the background of speaker's utterance can be said as presupposition.

Nowadays, people are trying to acquire information as much as possible through media. One of the biggest media to acquire information is YouTube. YouTube is a popular video sharing site where registered users can upload and share videos with anyone who can access the site. Moreover, YouTube also gives opportunity to earn money by making video with several terms and conditions. Video that is uploaded by people in YouTube is commonly interesting and inspiring. The video can be in the form of vlog, talk show and speech. Presupposition is often found in speech that is usually delivered by politicians, academicians or celebrities. Moreover, their speech can easily gain attention from the listener and it may pursue every listeners to do what the speaker wants.

BTS (Bangtan Boys) is a South Korean boy band that started forming in 2010 and debuted in 2013 under Big Hit Labels. If we look back, on 24th of September 2018, BTS participated in the 'UNICEF Generation Unlimited' partnership event at the 73rd Regular Session of the UN General Assembly in New York as representatives of the global youth generation. The group's leader, Kim Nam-joon, became the first Korean singer to make a speech on the podium at the event to convey his touching story to the world. He encouraged young people to listen to their consciences and endure pressure to accept the situation. BTS's campaign, namely "Love Myself" campaign is collaborating with UNICEF's campaign namely #ENDviolence campaign. #ENDviolence is a global campaign project that is being staged around the world. It is primarily aimed at protecting children and young people from violence and encouraging preventive action. These goals have in common with the values that BTS strives for. In addition, they help children and youth to overcome hardships and hurting hearts by encouraging them to love themselves and restore trust. Considered a success, this campaign managed to collect 2,600,000,000 accumulated funds (KRW) which will be donated and received support reaching 11,811,497 hashtag #BTSLoveMyself update on November 30th, 2019.

As we know, 2020 is different year because there is the COVID-19 pandemic that affects all aspects of human lives. Lately, on September 23rd, 2020, BTS returns to the UN General Assembly to virtually reunite with UNICEF to convey a message of hope and solidarity to the world's children and youth to build on their previous message, "Love Myself" through a speech entitled "Life goes on, let's live on" in the form of "let's live in a new world". UNICEF supports BTS to deliver their second speech in a video message at a high-level side event at the 75th session of the UN General Assembly. BTS was chosen as UNICEF's representative from the younger generation because they have the same goal to end violence against children around the world. In addition, BTS has also attracted the attention of many young people around the world. They are using their popularity in the right way. This speech has won 7.5 million views on the YouTube channel BANGTAN TV. This shows that the speech was highly appreciated by many people. Proudly, BTS achieves UNICEF inspire award 2020 in the Integrated Campaigns and Events category for the campaign entitled "*Love Myself*".

There have been some studies that analyze presupposition and the writer takes five articles to become previous article for this article. The first is previous article from Oktoma, E. & Mardiyono, S. (2013), they conducted their article on analyzing types of presupposition found in short stories of Silvester Goridus Sukur. The second previous article from Ananda, S., Wihadi, M., & Suryana, Y. (2016), they conducted their article on identifying types of presupposition and function of presupposition found in some selected consumer advertisement slogans of The Jakarta Post. The third previous article from Hikmah, S. (2017), she conducted her article on describing and analyzing types of presupposition in advertisements of TV channels in Indonesia. The fourth previous article from Dewi D. N., & Fadlilah A. (2018), they conducted their article on identifying types of presupposition found in Indonesia Lawak Club talk show. The last previous article from Khalili, E. (2020), he conducted his article on analyzing types of presupposition in novel entitled Heart of Darkness.

For why the writer is interested to choose a speech entitled "*Life goes on, let's live on*" that is delivered by BTS to be conducted because this speech is an amazing persuasive speech on 2020. Moreover, it is well known that since November 2017, BTS has cooperated with UNICEF for an initiative aimed at ending violence against children and young people around the world. BTS, which is under the management of Big Hit Entertainment, has been involved in various activities to support social movements and campaigns, especially for young people in the last few years. Besides, the language style used is also very important in a speech since they can attract the hearer's intention and persuade them to follow the speaker's saying. In addition, the viewers can also support each other in warm solidarity and free from despair despite the pandemic. Therefore, this article aimed to explain presupposition in BTS Speech Entitled "*Life goes on, let's live on*" at the 75th Session of UNGA.

.2. Literature Review

1. Pragmatic

Pragmatic is a branch of linguistic article that basically studies about speaker's meaning as distinct from word or sentence meaning. The speaker's meaning will be interpreted by the listener in particular context. Here, the listener should understand whole of context in order to know the speaker's intention. Yule (1996) divides pragmatics into 4 dimensions.

a. Pragmatics is the article of speaker's meaning

Pragmatic is the concerned with the article of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (a hearer).

b. Pragmatics is the article of contextual meaning

The type of this article necessary involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under circumstances.

c. Pragmatics is the article of how more gets communicated than is said

It explores how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. Also, exploring something unsaid that recognized as a part of communicated. Briefly, the listener has to investigate the invisible meaning.

d. Pragmatics is the article of the expression of relative distance

On the assumption of how close or distance the listener is, the speaker determines how much utterance needs to be said. For example, if there is someone says, "take this!", so only people close with the speaker know what "this" refers to.

2. Context

Context can not be separated when articleing about the meaning of utterances. For more understanding about context, Hartono (in Purwoko, 2019) mention four kinds of context. Each of the context will explain below:

a. Physical context

It related to where the communication happen, the object surrounding the communication, and the activity that happen. In the other hand, physical context is everything that can be known by human sense or physically.

b. Linguistic context

It related to history of things said so far or what the information during and before conversation.

c. Social context

It related to the relationship between speaker and hearer who involve in the commuication. The relationship can be seen from language choice based on status, intimacy, or formality.

d. Epistemic context

It related to background of knowledge that has known both of speaker and hearer or set of assumption that believed by speaker and hearer. This context obtained from experience that save in the memory.

3. Presupposition

Many people feel difficult to interpret an assumption while doing communication. Each utterance contains of presupposed information or assumption produced by speaker contains explicit meaning and implicit meaning. Presupposition is one of pragmatics article that deals with speaker's assumption. In line with this, Yule (1996:25) also said that presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance; it means that how people can draw the process of thinking in analysis of some aspects of invisible meaning. It is about the listener interpretation of an assumption on speaker's utterance. In many discussion of concept, presupposition is treated as a relationship between two propositions. For example:

(I)

John's cat is black (=p)

John has a cat (=q)

p>>q

If we say that in sentence (Ia) contains the proposition (=p) and in sentence (Ib) contains the proposition (=q), then we use sign (>>) that means “presupposes”. We can describe the relationship of the sentence in (Ic). In addition, Yule (1996) also explains that presupposition describes as “constancy under negation” when we produce the opposition of sentence (Ia). It means the presupposition of a statement will remain constant even that the statement is negated (II).

For example:

(II)

John’s cat is not black (=NOT p)

John has a cat (=q)

NOT p=q

Even though the statement is negated, the sentence consists of presupposition. Interestingly, the sentence also still has the same assumption like the example (I) before negated. Simply, even though John’s cat is not black, John still has a cat.

a. Existential Presupposition

It is the assumption of the existence of the entities named by the speaker. Existential presupposition is not only assumed to be present in possessive construction, for example (your car>>you have a car), but more generally in any definite noun phrase. Existential presupposition refers to the existence of something wider than the statement in a utterance.

b. Factive Presupposition

The assumption that is true and some verbs that used in the sentence to signify the facts such as; know, regret, realize, glad, aware and odd. The presupposed information that using these verbs have an exact meaning and can be treated as a “fact”.

c. Lexical Presupposition

The use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another (non-asserted) meaning is understood. Briefly, it is the presupposed information expressed implicitly that the speaker can act as if another meaning will be understood by the listener. The lexical items that involves in lexical presupposition such as, stop, start and again.

d. Non-Factive Presupposition

Something assumes not to be true, still has an ambiguity, not in the form of facts or contains a false value. Moreover, this type of presupposition is usually marks with the word “if”, means that it makes things ambiguous and uncertain the truth. Verb usually used is imagine, dream and pretend.

e. Structural Presupposition

This type of presupposition is associated with the use of certain words and phrases. In structural presupposition, certain sentence structures have been analyzed conventionally and regularly presupposing that part of the structure is already assumed to be true. The wh-question construction in English (*who, why, what, when, where* and *how*), is conventionally interpreted with the information after the wh-form is already known to be the case. Briefly, structural presupposition contains of a clear and direct structure of speech than can be easily understood without seeing the words spoken.

f. Counterfactual Presupposition

Counterfactual presupposition means that what is presupposed is not only not true, but it is the opposite of what is true or contrary to facts. For instance, conditional structures or generally called counterfactual

conditionals, presuppose that the information, in the form of if- clause, is not true at time of utterance.

4. *“Life goes on, let’s live on, BTS Speech on 75th at UNGA on YouTube*

“Life goes on, let’s live on” is a speech that is delivered by BTS on YouTube at the session of 75th of United Nation General Assembly (UNGA). Due to the current circumstances, the 75th general assembly was held mainly through virtual meetings and pre-recorded speeches. BTS is using their popularity through powerful speech to deliver strength and hope for people around the world. RM, Jin, Suga, J-Hope, Jimin, V, and Jungkook took turns in sharing their own message deeply from their heart to encourage people to continue living on despite current hardships of the COVID-19, namely *“Life goes on, let’s live on”*.

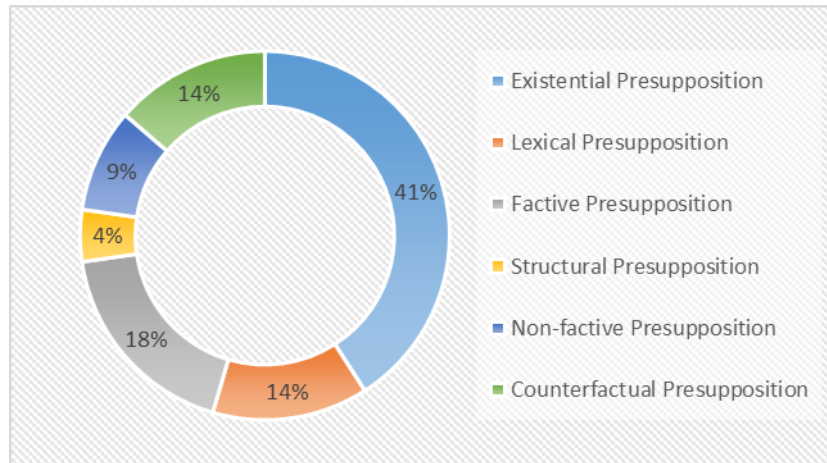
3. Method

This article focused on analyzing presupposition on the utterances of BTS speech at the 75th session of UNGA entitled *“Life goes on, let’s live on”* uploaded by BANGTAN TV on YouTube. The writer used qualitative article. Creswell (2009:4) said that qualitative article is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. Here, the writer used content analysis as the approach of qualitative article. In addition, content analysis is easily replicated and unobtrusiveness, means that the presence of the observer does not influence what is being observed. Here, the role of the writer in this article is as a complete observer because this article focused on analyzing the utterances in the speech of BTS at 75th session of UNGA. So, the writer herself executed this article starting from collect, analyze, interpret and represent the data from finishing this article. The writer chose the speech as the object of the article because she thought that it was the best choice considering the COVID-19 pandemic that is spreading in Indonesia. Here, the source of data in this article is a speech of BTS in YouTube video entitled *“Life goes on, let’s live on”* that uploaded by BTS channel Youtube namely BANGTAN TV on 23th of December 2020. The data of this article are the utterances that find on a speech of BTS in YouTube video entitled *“Life goes on, let’s live on”*. Then, the writer also included the script of the speech entitled *“Life goes on, let’s live on”* as the data of this article. . In this case, the writer used document analysis as the procedure of collecting the data. The data analysis used are organizing&familiarizing, coding&reducing and interpreting&representing. the writer used investigator triangulation for assessing trustworthiness of the data result of this article.

4. Results and Discussion

a. Types of presupposition in BTS speech entitled *“Life goes on, let’s live on”*

The data of this article was utterances of BTS speech entitled *“Life goes on, let’s live on”* that consists of presupposition. The writer also include the script of the speech. The writer got the script from website 1 (Accessed on 16th of March 2021). The writer got the data by watching the speech in the form of YouTube video, reading and understanding the script and marking the utterances that consists of presupposition. To make easier on analyzing the data, the writer classified the utterances into each types on the table (See appendix 1 for the detail classification). The writer found some utterances in the speech that consist of presupposition types from Yule classification. After classifying the data, the writer found 21 utterances that performed as presupposition. Further, in order to make clearly classification, the writer had drawn the findings in the chart below.



Picture 1 Presupposition Performed In BTS speech entitled “Life goes on, let’s live on”

The writer found all types of presupposition in BTS speech at the 75th session of UNGA entitled “Life goes on, let’s live on”. The writer found 9 utterances that belongs to existential presupposition, 4 utterances that belongs to factive presupposition, 3 utterances that belongs to lexical presupposition, 1 utterance that belongs to structural presupposition, 1 utterance that belongs to non-factive presupposition and 3 utterances that belongs to counterfactual presupposition. Each types of presupposition had drawn in six colors. The light blue part represented as existential presupposition, the orange part represented as lexical presupposition, the grey part represented as factive presupposition, the yellow part represented as structural presupposition, the dark blue part represented as non-factive presupposition and the green part represented as counterfactual presupposition.

Based on the finding, the writer found 21 utterances that consist of presupposition in BTS speech entitled “*Life goes on, let’s live on*” which represented in some colours at pie diagram in the picture 1. The picture shows the frequency of each presupposition types of the data in the form of percentage. Based on picture 1, it can be seen that existential presupposition is the most often used in this speech.

In picture 1, the frequency of each presupposition types is shown in the pie diagram. The light blue part that represented existential presupposition has reached 41% and become the biggest part. It means that existential presupposition was the most dominant type of presupposition in this speech. The data is mostly about the existence about something in utterance of this speech. The grey part that represented factive presupposition has reached 18%. Factive presupposition performed the information that is assumed to be true in the data. While the orange and green part have the same reached 14%. The orange part that represented lexical presupposition performed the information expressed implicitly that the speaker can act as if another meaning will be understood by the listener. For the dark blue part that represented non-factive presupposition has reached 9% and performed the information that is assumed not to be true and still has an ambiguity. Lastly, for the yellow part that represented structural presupposition has reached 4% and performed the use of wh-question.

b. The way presupposition applied in BTS speech entitled “*Life goes on, let’s live on*”

1. Existential Presupposition

Existential presupposition is the assumption of the existence of the entities named by the speaker. It refers to the existence of something wider than the statement in a utterance. The existential presupposition can be seen in the following data below:

My name is RM, the leader of the group BTS.

EP/RM/L5

It is classified as existential presupposition because the utterance shows the information of entity. The writer intends to show the existence of something through the meaning of the utterance. Here, the writer may presuppose that the utterance “My name is RM, the leader of the group BTS” that is delivered by the leader of BTS as the opening of speech entitled “Life goes on, let’s live on” at the 75th session of UNGA, indicates the existence of a person namely RM and he becomes a leader of group namely BTS at time of utterance. The social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

Two years ago here, I asked your name.

EP/RM/L6

It is classified as existential presupposition because the utterance shows the entity of something. Here, the entity of something presented by the presence of possessive construction. Phrase (your name) was classified as possessive construction, because “your” included as possessive adjective. Here, the writer may presuppose that the utterance “two years ago here, I asked your name” that is delivered by the leader of BTS in the speech entitled “Life goes on, let’s live on” at the 75th session of UNGA, was reminding the viewers about his speech two years ago at the 73th session of UNGA that the speaker was asking the viewers’ name. The social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

As a boy from the small city of Ilsan in Korea, as a young man standing at the UNGA, as a global citizen of this world, I imagined the limitless possibilities before all of us & my heart beating with excitement.

EP/RM/L7

It is classified as existential presupposition because the utterance shows the information of entity. The writer intends to show the existence of something through the meaning of the utterance. Here, the writer may presuppose that the utterance “as a boy from the small city of Ilsan in Korea” that is delivered by the leader of BTS in the speech entitled “Life goes on, let’s live on” at the 75th session of UNGA, indicates the existence of something that is Ilsan, small city in Korea. Then, the utterance also gives information that the speaker comes from Ilsan. The social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

Our world tour was totally cancelled, all our plans went away, and I became alone, I looked up but couldn’t see the stars at night.

EP/RM/L10

It is classified as existential presupposition because the presence of possessive construction. Here, the entity of something presented by the presence of possessive construction. Here, phrase (our world and our plan) was classified as possessive construction, because “our” included as possessive adjective. Then, the writer may presuppose that the utterance “our world tour was totally cancelled, all our plans went away” that is delivered by the leader of BTS in the speech entitled “Life goes on, let’s live on” at the 75th session of UNGA, indicates that BTS has world tour and plan and they have cancelled. Then, they do not have any world tour and plan again at time of utterance. The speaker said that utterance since he was explaining about the presence of COVID-19 on 2020 that affects his life. The social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

I felt hopeless.

EP/JM/L1

It is classified as existential presupposition because the utterance shows the information of entity. The writer intends to show the existence of something through the meaning of the utterance. Here, the writer may presuppose that the utterance “I felt hopeless” that is delivered by Park Jimin, as a member of BTS, in the speech entitled “Life goes on, let’s live on” at the 75th session of UNGA, shows the entity of someone’s feeling. The utterance also give information that there is person and he felt hopeless. The speaker said that utterance since he was explaining about the presence of COVID-19 on 2020 that affects his life. The social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

In this world we had our instruments, our phones and our fans.

EP/SG/L4

It is classified as existential presupposition because the presence of possessive constraction. The entity of something presented by the presence of possessive constraction. Here, phrase (our instruments, our phones and our fans) was classified as possessive contraction, because “our” included as possessive adjective. Here, the writer may presuppose that the utterance “in this world we had our instruments, our phones and our fans” that is delivered by the Min Yoong-gi, as a member of BTS, in the speech entitled “Life goes on, let’s live on” at the 75th session of UNGA, gives information that in the BTS’s world as idol, they have instrument, phone and also their fans. The speaker said that utterance since he was explaining about the presence of COVID-19 on 2020 that affects his life. The social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

I found the music I love, and I found myself.

EP/J/L1

It is classified as existential presupposition because the utterance shows an entity of thing. Here, the writer may presuppose that the utterance “I found the music I love, and I found myself” that is delivered by the KimSeok-jin, as a member of BTS, in the speech entitled “Life goes on, let’s live on” at the 75th session of UNGA, gives information that the speaker has found the music that the speaker loves. Further, the utterance “I found myself” assumed that the speaker has found everything he loves in himself that makes him happy. The speaker said that utterance since he was explaining about his life starting to get better. The social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

Our songs became the stories we wanted to tell each other.

EP/JK/L2

It is classified as existential presupposition because the presence of possessive constraction. Here, phrase (our songs) was classified as possessive contraction, because “our” included as possessive adjective, therefore the writer assumed that it is classified as existential presupposition. The writer may presuppose that the utterance “Our songs became the stories we wanted to tell each other” that is delivered by the Jeon Jun-kook, as a member of BTS, in the speech entitled “Life goes on, let’s live on” at the 75th session of UNGA, gives information that BTS has a song, while that song act as if the story that they want to tell each other. The speaker said that utterance since Jungkook was explaining that even though BTS could not express as free as before, but hopefully their song still could express themselves. The social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

I remember the words I spoke here two years ago.

EP/RM/L12

It is classified as existential presupposition because the utterance shows an entity of thing that is the speaker's saying two years ago. Here, the writer may presuppose that the utterance "I spoke here two years ago" that is delivered by the leader of BTS in the speech entitled "Life goes on, let's live on" at the 75th session of UNGA, was reminding the viewers about his speech two years ago at the 73th session of UNGA that the speaker has delivered. The social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

2. Factive Presupposition

Factive presupposition is the assumption that is true and some verbs that used in the sentence to signify the facts such as; know, regret, realize, glad, aware and odd.

But COVID-19 was beyond my imagination.

FP/RM/L9

It is classified as factive presupposition because the utterance has an exact meaning and can be treated as a "fact". The utterance "beyond my imagination" may presuppose that there is a fact thing, not the speaker's imagination, that is COVID-19. COVID-19 was a fact at time of the utterance when it was delivered by the Kim Nam-joon, as a leader of BTS, in the speech entitled "Life goes on, let's live on" at the 75th session of UNGA. The speaker said that utterance since he was explaining about his imagination. The social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

Yesterday, I was singing & dancing with fans around the world, & now my world had shrunk to a room.

FP/JM/L2

It is classified as factive presupposition because the utterance has an exact meaning and can be treated as a "fact". The utterance "yesterday, I was singing & dancing with fans around the world, & now my world had shrunk to a room" may presuppose that it gives a fact that the speaker had sung and danced with his fans around the world, but now, he can not do it again because his world just about his room at time of utterance. The utterance was delivered by the Park Ji-min, as a member of BTS, in the speech entitled "Life goes on, let's live on" at the 75th session of UNGA. The speaker said that utterance since he was explaining about the presence of COVID-19 on 2020 that affects his life. The social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

I knew where I wanted to go, but not how I could get there.

FP/JH /L3

It is classified as factive presupposition because the utterance has an exact meaning and can be treated as a "fact". The fact is the speaker know where he wanted to go to a better life, went away from COVID-19, but he does not know the way he could be there. The utterance was delivered by the Jung Ho-seok, as a member of BTS, in the speech entitled "Life goes on, let's live on" at the 75th session of UNGA. The speaker said that utterance since he was explaining about his difficulties when facing COVID-19. The social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

Thinking about the future and trying hard are all important. But cherishing yourself, encouraging yourself and keeping yourself happy is the most important. That's the message of "Love myself" we talked about for three years, it's the message in the lyrics of our song "Dynamite," "I'm diamond, you know I glow up.

FP/JL/L5

It is classified as factive presupposition because the utterance has an exact meaning and can be treated as a “fact”. This utterance assumes a fact that the speaker had talked about the message of Love myself about three years, while the message was being the lyric of their song too. The utterance was delivered by the Kim Seok-jin, as a member of BTS, in the speech entitled “Life goes on, let’s live on” at the 75th session of UNGA. The speaker said that utterance since he was explaining about encouraging and keeping ourselves happy is the most important. The social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

3. Lexical Presupposition

Lexical presupposition is the presupposed information expressed implicitly that the speaker can act as if another meaning will be understood by the listener.

I found again the people I love.

LP/J/L1

It is classified as lexical presupposition because this utterance shows “again” as particular expression and may presuppose that the speaker can act as if he had found people he love previously, and now he found the love one again. The utterance was delivered by the Kim Seok-jin, as a member of BTS, in the speech entitled “Life goes on, let’s live on” at the 75th session of UNGA. The speaker said that utterance since he was explaining about his life starting to get better. The social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

When I start feeling lost, I remember my face in the window.

LP/RM/L12

It is classified as lexical presupposition because this utterance shows “start” as particular expression and may presuppose that the speaker can act as if he never feels lost previously, but now he start feeling lost. Then, the utterance was delivered by the Kim Nam-joon, as a leader of BTS, in the speech entitled “Life goes on, let’s live on” at the 75th session of UNGA. The speaker said that utterance since he was explaining about his difficulties when facing COVID-19. The social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

We’re huddled together tired, but let’s dream again. Let’s dream about a future when our worlds can break out of our small rooms again.

LP/RM/L20

It is classified as lexical presupposition because this utterance shows “again” as particular expression and may presuppose that the speaker can act as if he had dreamed something previously, and now he is encouraging viewers to dream something again. The utterance was delivered by the Kim Nam-joon, as a leader of BTS, in the speech entitled “Life goes on, let’s live on” at the 75th session of UNGA. The speaker said that utterance since he was explaining about hope to continue living during the current hardship of COVID-19. He believed that everything starts from a dream. While the social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

4. Structural Presupposition

Structural presupposition is associated with the use of certain words and phrases and usually used wh-question.

But this time it felt different. It felt lonelier and smaller. Why?

SP/V/L1

It is classified as structural presupposition because of used wh-question. This utterance assumes that the speaker is asking the reason why he felt lonelier and smaller. The utterance was delivered by the Kim

Tae-hyung, as a member of BTS, in the speech entitled “Life goes on, let’s live on” at the 75th session of UNGA. The speaker said that utterance since he was explaining about how COVID-19 affects his life. It was believed that he had felt lonelier and smaller during COVID-19. The social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

5. Non-Factive Presupposition

Non-factive presupposition is something that is assumed not to be true, still has an ambiguity, not in the form of facts or contains a false value.

As a boy from the small city of Ilsan in Korea, as a young man standing at the UNGA, as a global citizen of this world, I imagined the limitless possibilities before all of us & my heart beating with excitement.

NFP/RM/L8

It is classified as non-factive presupposition because the utterance may presuppose that it is contrary with the true. The true is the possibilities may have a limitation, while the utterance has an untrue meaning that is the limitless possibilities of something. The utterance was delivered by the Kim Nam-joon, as a leader of BTS, in the speech entitled “Life goes on, let’s live on” at the 75th session of UNGA. The speaker said that utterance since he was explaining about himself. It is believed that all of the possibilities have a limitation. The social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

6. Counterfactual Presupposition

Counterfactual presupposition means that what is presupposed is not only not true, but it is the opposite of what is true or contrary to facts.

“If I give up here, then I’m not the star of my life. This is what an awesome person would do.”

CP/V/L3

It is classified as counterfactual presupposition is presupposed not only not true, but it is opposite of what true, or contrary to facts. The utterance also used the If-clause means that it is not true at the time of utterance. The utterance may presuppose that the true is the speaker does not give up and he is still being the star in his life. The utterance was delivered by the Kim Tae-hyung, as a member of BTS, in the speech entitled “Life goes on, let’s live on” at the 75th session of UNGA. The speaker said that utterance since he was explaining about his life which is changed because of COVID-19. It was believed that giving up is not a good choice in life. The social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

If there’s something I can do, if our voices can give strength to people, then that’s what we want and that’s what we’ll keep on doing.

CP/JK/L3

It is classified as counterfactual presupposition because the assumption is contrary with the fact. The utterance also used the If-clause means that it is not true at the time of utterance. The utterance may presuppose that the true is there is no something that the speaker could do and even their voices could may not give strength to people during the pandemic. The utterance is delivered by the Jeon Jun-kook, as a member of BTS, in the speech entitled “Life goes on, let’s live on” at the 75th session of UNGA. The speaker said that utterance since Jungkook was explaining BTS song that hopefully can support people during the current hardship of COVID-19. Here, Jungkook was convincing viewers that if BTS song will give strength to them, so they will keep on doing it. Meanwhile, the social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

If even the moon is fark, let our faces be the light that helps us find our way.

CP/RM/L18

It is classified as counterfactual presupposition because the assumption is contrary with the fact. The utterance also used the If-clause means that it is not true at the time of utterance. The utterance may presuppose that the true is the moon is not fark. The utterance was delivered by the Kim Nam-joon, as a leader of BTS, in the speech entitled “Life goes on, let’s live on” at the 75th session of UNGA. The speaker said that utterance since he was explaining about even though there is no one help us, let us be the one. It is believed that Only we can help ourselves in any conditions. The social context shows the relationship between the speaker and the hearer is as the member of BTS and the viewers.

5. Conclusuion

According to the article finding in the previous chapter, there are 21 utterances indicating presupposition that appear in the BTS speech at the 75th session of UNGA entitled “*Life goes on, let’s live on*”. Meanwhile, all of presupposition types of Yule’s classification have found. Each of them is 9 utterances that belongs to existential presupposition, 4 utterances that belongs to factive presupposition, 3 utterances that belongs to lexical presupposition, 1 utterance that belongs to structural presupposition, 1 utterance that belongs to non-factive presupposition and 3 utterances that belongs to counterfactual presupposition. Existential presupposition means the entity of something, while factive presupposition means the assumption that is true. Lexical presupposition means the presupposed information that expressed implicit meaning. Then, structural presupposition shows the presupposition contained in a clear and direct structure of speech that is easily understood without seeing the words spoken and usually uttered in wh-question form. Non-factive presupposition shows the presupposition in the utterance as an untrue meaning, while the untrue meaning refers to the fact of information. The last, counterfactual presupposition indicates a fact which is not true and also opposite with the fact. In conclusion, while analyzing the way presupposition applied in BTS speech at the 75th session of UNGA entitled “*Life goes on, let’s live on*”, the writer also pay attention in the context that take place on it.

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