

**AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION IN STAND UP
COMEDY “THERE'S A HORSE IN THE HOSPITAL”
BY JOHN MULANEY ON YOUTUBE**

A Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S1-Degree

By:

**M. ZAKI DWIDANDI
NPM. 1711040233**

Study Program : English Education
Advisor : Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M.Hum.
Co-Advisor : M. Ridho Kholid, S.S, M.Pd.



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
ISLAMIC STATE UNIVERSITY RADEN INTAN
LAMPUNG**

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ABSTRACT

YouTube is one of the communication media that is often used as a medium for delivering messages. Occasionally there is a message or speech that is not explicitly conveyed in video, so more understanding is needed about presuppositions so that the intent in video can be understood.

This research aims to analyze the types of presuppositions and to know the most dominant of presuppositions and also the meaning contained in the dominant presupposition used in Stand Up Comedy “There's a Horse in the Hospital” By John Mulaney on YouTube by using Yule's theory. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The data are examined in the form of words, sentences or utterances that contain of presuppositions. The technique of data collection used is documentation.

The results of data analysis showed that there were 31 data of presuppositions which consist of 18 existential presuppositions, 4 factive presuppositions, 4 lexical presuppositions, 2 structural presuppositions, 1 non-factive presupposition, and 2 counterfactual presuppositions. Existential presupposition is the most dominant type which can be seen from the larger amount of data than other types of data. It mean that in this video has often used utterances that indicate the existence of something.

Keywords: *pragmatics, presuppositions, stand up comedy, types of presupposition.*

DECLARATION

I hereby state that this thesis entitled "An Analysis of Presupposition in Stand Up Comedy "There's a Horse in the Hospital" By John Mulaney on Youtube" is truly the researcher's own original work. I am very aware that I have cited several statements, references, and ideas from various sources and it is well acknowledged in this thesis.

Bandar Lampung, 20 December 2022

Declared by



M. Zaki Dwidandi
NPM. 1711040233



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

Alamat : Jl. Let. kol. H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721)703260

APPROVAL

Student's name : An Analysis of Presupposition in Stand Up
Comedy "There's a Horse in the Hospital"
By John Mulaney on Youtube
Student's name : M. Zaki Dwidandi
Student's number : 1711040233
Study program : English Education
Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

APPROVED

To be tested and defended in the examination session at
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty
State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung

Advisor

Co-advisor

Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M.Hum
NIP. 197708182008011012

M. Ridho Kholid, S.S, M.Pd
NIP. 198505122015031004

The Chairperson of
English Education Study Program

Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M.Hum
NIP. 197708182008011012



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

Alamat : Jl. Let. kol. H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721)703260

ADMISSION

A following thesis entitled:

“AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION IN STAND UP COMEDY “THERE'S A HORSE IN THE HOSPITAL” BY JOHN MULANEY ON YOUTUBE”, By: M. Zaki Dwidandi, NPM: 1711040233, Study Program: English Education, was tested and defended in the examination session held on: Tuesday, 27 December 2022.

Board of Examiners:

Chairperson

: Iwan Kurniawan, M.Pd

Secretary

: Sri Suci Suryawati, M.Pd

Primary Examiner

: Istiqomah Nur Rahmawati, M.Pd

First Co-Examiner

: Dr. Moh. Muhassin, M.Hum

Second Co-Examiner

: M. Ridho Kholid, S.S, M.Pd

**The Dean of
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**

Prof. Dr. Hj. Naya Diana, M.Pd

NIP. 196408281988032002

MOTTO

“You don't have to be great to start, but you have to start to be great” (Zig Ziglar)

DEDICATION

Alhamdulillah thanks to Allah SWT for His grace. This thesis had been completed. From depth of the heart, this thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents, Mr. Mursalin and Mrs. Jun Riza who never stop praying and supporting me in the completion of my studies and also for the success of my life.
2. My beloved sister and brother, Sela Linza Meriska and M. Raihan Fahri who have very supportive, caring, and generous in the completion of this thesis.
3. My beloved almamater and lecturers of UIN Raden Intan Lampung who have motivated and contributed my personal development.

CURRICULUM VITAE

M. Zaki Dwidandi was born on December 10th, 1998 in Bandar Lampung, Lampung. Zaki is the second child of three children from the couple of Mr. Mursalin and Mrs. Jun Riza, he has one elder sister named Sela Linza Meriska and younger brother named M. Raihan Fahri.

He began his formal education at Elementary School of MI Islamiyah Kota Jawa, Bandar Lampung and finished in 2011. He continued at Junior High School of MTsN 1 Bandar Lampung and finished in 2014. Then, he continued his school at Senior High School of MAN 2 Bandar Lampung and graduated in 2017. After finishing his study in Senior High School, he decided to study in English Educational Program of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung.

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In the name of Allah, the most gracious, the most beneficent. Praise be to Allah , the almighty God. For blessing Me with His mercy and guidance to finish this thesis. The peace is upon our prophet Muhammad SAW, with his family and his followers.

This thesis is submitted as a compulsory fulfillment of the requirements for S1 degree of English Education study program at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung (UIN Raden Intan Lampung). The thesis would never come into completion without assistance from others. The researcher would like to give sincerest gratitude and appreciation to:

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10. All friends who have supported and motivated the researcher until the completion of this thesis.
11. All people who have given assistance for the researcher to finish the study that cannot mention one by one.

Finally, none or nothing is perfect and neither in this thesis. the researcher was fully aware that there is still a lot of weakness in this thesis. Therefore, the criticisms, comments, corrections and suggestions from the readers are always open heartedly welcome to make a better quality of this thesis.

Bandar Lampung, 20 November 2022
The researcher

M. Zaki Dwidandi
NPM. 1711040233

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

Before the researcher describes the discussion further, the researcher will first describe briefly the meaning of terms included in the title to avoid misunderstandings in interpreting the research title. The title of this research is **AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION IN STAND UP COMEDY “THERE'S A HORSE IN THE HOSPITAL” BY JOHN MULANEY ON YOUTUBE**. The description of the meaning of some terms contained in the title is as follows.

1. Analysis:

An activity that includes activities to sort, describe, distinguish something which is then classified and grouped according to certain criteria and then look for the meaning and relation of each.

2. Presupposition:

An assumption or background knowledge that makes an action, theory, or utterance have a meaning.

3. Stand Up Comedy:

A genre of comedic profession in which the comedian performs his jokes on stage alone by means of a monologue on a topic that is usually in front of a live audience.

4. John Mulaney:

John Mulaney is an American comedian, actor, author, and producer from Chicago. He is popular for his creation on the American late night live TV program "Saturday Night Live" and he has also gained an Emmy Award for his stand up comedy.

5. YouTube:

A website that contains various kinds of videos and facilitate users to publish videos, or enjoy variant videos uploaded by particular parties.

B. Background of the Problem

"I want, i want you do it.", John Mulaney in There's a Horse in the Hospital.

The sentence above is one of the utterances and direct examples of presuppositions contained in the video *There's a Horse in the Hospital* on YouTube. Utterance is one way to convey a message to the audience in a video on YouTube. What is YouTube? YouTube is a mass communication medium based on web video sharing where users can share videos, search for information and enjoy different types of videos uploaded by various parties. Videos on YouTube are watched by all ages, both teenagers and adults. It's generally entertaining with a wide variety of content presented. In addition to providing entertainment, videos on YouTube also have the potential as an educational medium. The rational reason for its potential as an educational medium is that through video it can improve children's experience and competence because video is able to present a stronger visual display and abstract information through images, dialogue and scene. It has become the most effective medium for spreading missions, ideas, campaigns, and studying to improve the quality of learning processes and outcomes. Currently, there are many types of videos on YouTube that can be enjoyed by the public, one of which is Stand Up Comedy videos. What is Stand Up Comedy? and why is the above utterance included in the presupposition? In connection with this question, the researcher will first explain about communication.

Communication is a human need as a social being in life to express meaning and opinions. It is a way of explaining minds and feelings or conveying message to people.¹ Communicating in social life requires a media which we call

¹ Briant Nino Aditya, *A Pragmatic Analysis of Presupposition in Genndy Tartakovsky's Hotel Transylvania* (Yogyakarta State University, 2014), 1.

as language. Yule said that people who use language can pronounce several words with related actions.² It mean by using language, a person can produce some word to express something. Humans always use language to communicate, convey messages and feelings experienced, interact with each other.

In the explanation of Roberts a structure of communication is language.³ It is a tool has an important role in building a communication to interact and to make connection in society either individually or in groups to deliver messages from speaker to hearer to giving information. In addition Muhassin said language is a means of communication that plays a very influential role in the human's daily activity.⁴ The presence of language as the main vehicle of communication will make a person better understand the intentions or goals of others and also make it easier for someone to exchange ideas and knowledge in their daily activities.

Along with the development of a language, language is not only a means of communication, language is also used as a knowledge that can be learned by everyone. Language makes it easier for someone to understand knowledge. Studies that discusses language is called linguistic. One of linguistic aspect is concerned with pragmatics. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistic which includes meaning in the use of language. Levinson said the science of pragmatics is defined as the study of the relationship between language and the context that underlies the explanation of the meaning of language.⁵ Pragmatics can also be interpreted as a science that examines the meaning behind the meaning of speech. Moreover,

² George Yule, *Pragmatics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 47.

³ Noel Burton Roberts, *Analysing Sentences An Introduction to English Syntax* (London and New York: Longman, 1986), 241.

⁴ Mohammad Muhassin. *Cohesive Markers Found in Thesis Abstracts* (Raden Intan Lampung State Islamic University, 2018), 119.

⁵ Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics* (London: Cambridge University Press, 1983), 9.

Rohmadi explains that the study of pragmatics cannot be separated from the context of speech.⁶ The context means who is speaking, to whom, where, and under what circumstances. Through pragmatics, a person does not only know the explicit meaning but also the implied meaning of the utterance which is closely related to the context in which the utterance is spoken.

The study of pragmatics consist of several sub-areas or field such as deixis, references, presupposition, implicature, and speech act. In this research focused only on the presupposition area. Presupposition is a process of meaning by means of a temporary guess on the speech that occurs by the speaker and the speech partner. Hornby stated that presupposes means to assume something is true before it is prove, while a presupposition is something that is implied.⁷ The sentence or utterance should bring some message even if it is not stated. This message is then processed by the speaker or the listener as a presupposition. Meanwhile, Wijana said that presupposition is an implied meaning or additional meaning obtained through language activities.⁸ Therefore, presuppositions can be interpreted as meanings that are implied or not expressed directly. The understanding of presuppositions involves two main participants, namely the speaker and the listener. Interpreting a conversation is not only fixated on the speech delivered, but the context of the situation and its influence on the speaker and speech partner. Presupposition is an everyday human experience so that presupposition is also a symptom that is easily found in daily activities and often a person is not aware of it. To better understand presuppositions, it can be seen from the following examples of utterances.

⁶ Muhammad, Rohmadi, *Kajian Pragmatik Guru dan Siswa Dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia* (Surakarta: FKIP Univeersitas Sebelas Maret, 2014), 54.

⁷ A.S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. Fifth ed* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), 915.

⁸ I. D. P. Wijana, *Dasar-dasar Pragmatik* (Yogyakarta: Andi Offset, 1996), 2.

(A) "Andi's father came from Surabaya".

(B) "I imagined being in Hawaii".

From example (A) the presupposition is:

(1) Andi has a father.

(2) His father is in Surabaya.

In example (B) the presupposition is I'm not in Hawaii.

The utterance in example (A), when the speaker says "Andi's father came from Surabaya", then the listener can presuppose that Andi has a father and his father is in Surabaya. Next in example (B) there is an utterance from the speaker "I imagined being in Hawaii", the presupposition is I'm not in Hawaii because he is just imagining and the fact that he is not in Hawaii. After seeing the example, it is clear that some utterances may have a hidden meaning that was not previously known. It also means that the function of presupposition is to help reduce the barrier of a person's response to interpreting an utterance.

Furthermore, Yule classifies presuppositions into 6 types of presupposition which consist of existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, non-factive presupposition, structural presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. Existential presuppositions indicate the existence or identity of something expressed in definite words. Here the researcher uses (u) as an utterance, while (p) as a presupposition. For example: (u) The person is walking, (p) There is a person walking. Factive presuppositions are presuppositions in which the presupposed information following the verb can be considered as a real or fact. Example: (u) He does not realize that he is sick, (p) He is sick. Lexical presupposition is understood as a form of presupposition in which the commonly stated meaning is interpreted with the presupposition that another (unstated) meaning is understood. Example: (u) He quit smoking, (p) He used to smoke. A non-factive presupposition is a presupposition that is assumed to be false or not a real. Example: (u) I imagine that I am rich, (p) I am not rich.

Meantime, structural presuppositions refer to the structure of certain sentences that have been analyzed as a regular and conventional presupposition that part of the structure has been assumed to be true. This can be found in interrogative sentences, which are usually interpreted with question words already known as problems. Example: (u) Where did you buy the bicycle?, (p) You bought the bicycle. Counterfactual presuppositions mean that what is presupposed is not only untrue, but is also the opposite of true or contrary to reality. Example: (u) If the capital city of Lampung is in Tanggamus. (p) The capital city of Lampung is not in Tanggamus.

In the communication process, there will definitely be a conversation between the speaker and the listener in the delivery of information. Speakers usually hope that their communicative intentions will be understood by listeners. However, sometimes the listener is late in understanding or does not understand because the background knowledge, experience, and feeling possessed by the speaker and the listener are not the same. That is, an utterance in the form of a conversation will be well understood by both the speaker and the listener because there is the same things that the speaker and listener have.

Conversational events as mentioned above sometimes occur in everyday life. It is can be seen when watching a video on YouTube, Youtube is one of the communication media that is often used as a medium for delivering messages. The form of the message in a video on YouTube is words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that create a certain point of view for the audience. Therefore, in understanding a video, each viewer has a different perception in understanding the meaning in the video according to the existing context. Occasionally there is a message or speech that is not explicitly conveyed in video. Unexpected assumptions can occur when there is a conversational interaction or a content creator's own words in a video on YouTube, so more understanding is

needed about presuppositions so that the intent in video can be understood.

Youtube has a lot of interesting video content, one of which is funny video content called Stand Up Comedy. Stand Up Comedy is a form of comedy or comedic art that is conveyed in monologue to the audience. Usually performed live by a known performer comedian. In this era, almost everyone likes Stand Up Comedy because this content has humor that keeps the audience entertained. This can be seen on YouTube entitled There's a Horse in the Hospital delivered by a comedian named John Mulaney on the channel Netflix Is A Joke. In this video has many interesting and unexpected jokes that make the audience laugh. All of that cannot be separated from the language and meaning contained in it to represent the message that will be conveyed by the comedian to the audience. Even so, at times there are several information or meanings delivered by comedians with a specific purpose. It's not easy for some audience to be able to understand in detail the meaning of the words conveyed, so it takes the ability to capture the implied message behind every utterance uttered by the comedian in this video.

The previous utterance at the beginning of this research which was taken from the video itself is included in the presupposition because where there is a utterance from the comedian who says "I want, I want you do it". In general, this utterance may be just the ordinary utterance of a speaker who is talking to his audience. The speaker wants the word "You" which as the subject do something. However, if observed more closely using the understanding of presuppositions, this statement implies that the subject has not done something or it could be said that the presupposition of this utterance is "he has not done it" and this is belonging in one form of presupposition which type is a lexical presupposition. This is a presupposition that many audience may not know and it can becomes an obstacle for the audience to accept the message conveyed by the comedian. This is the reason the researcher

chooses presuppositions as the focus because presuppositions are related to the object of this research which can be used as a way to reduce existing obstacles.

The researcher inspired from some previous findings of research that use presupposition as the subject of the research. First, the researcher found research written by Dewi Yuliana in title “The Descriptive Analysis of Presupposition in the “Maleficent” Movie Script” from State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga. Her study focus to find the types and meaning of each presupposition and the most dominant presupposition in “Maleficent” movie script using Yule theory. The result of her research that has been done from 73 utterances were found there are 42 existential presupposition, 7 factive presupposition, 1 non factive presupposition, 2 counterfactual presupposition, 7 lexical presupposition, and the last is 14 utterances of structural presupposition. From the result of the data, she conclude that existential presupposition is the most dominant in the “Maleficent” movie script with 42 utterances in total 73 utterances.⁹

The second research by Crisnova Katalonika Siahaan and Zia Hisni Mubarak in entitled “An Analysis of Presupposition Found in the Guardian News: Pragmatical Approach” Putera Batam University. In their research, they analyzed presuppositions and they found 3 types of presuppositions. There are 18 data by existential presupposition, 1 data by counterfactual presupposition and 1 data by lexical presupposition found in the data source and the most generally type used is existential presupposition.¹⁰

The next is the research by Yossi Kristy, Deliana, and Yulianus Harefa in the title “Presupposition in Beauty and the

⁹ Dewi Yuliana. *The Descriptive Analysis of Presupposition in the Maleficent Movie Script* (Salatiga : State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga, 2015), 72.

¹⁰ Crisnova Katalonika Siahaan, Zia Hisni Mubarak. *An Analysis of Presupposition Found in the Guardian News: Pragmatical Approach* (Putera Batam University, 2020), 7.

Beast Movie Script” from the Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan. They research found that six kinds of presupposition were used in the utterances of characters in the movie script. The most common type of presupposition spoken by the characters was existential presupposition with 26 utterances of 58 utterances found in the script. The second type of presupposition frequent used was factive presupposition with 9 utterances in the data research. The third was lexical presupposition with 8 utterances and the fourth was structural presupposition with 8 utterances. The fifth type was non factive presupposition with 4 utterances. The last type was counter factual presupposition with 3 utterances found in the script of movie.¹¹

In line with the previous studies above, this research has similarities with those studies which focus on presuppositions. The difference is in each object of research. Dewi Yuliana focuses on analyzing presuppositions in the “Maleficent” Movie Script. Then, Crisnova Katalonika Siahaan and Zia Hisni Mubarak focused on analyzing presuppositions in The Guardian News. The last one is research by Yossi Kristy with the object focus being Beauty and the Beast Movie Script. Meanwhile, this research focuses on analyzing the presuppositions contained in Stand Up Comedy “There's a Horse in the Hospital” By John Mulaney on YouTube.

Related to the phenomenon on background, the researcher would analyze to develop the understanding of pragmatics especially in presupposition, to find out the types and the most dominant of presupposition and also the meaning contained in the dominant presupposition used in Stand Up Comedy “There's a Horse in the Hospital” By John Mulaney on YouTube.

¹¹ Yossi Kristy, Deliana, Yulianus Harefa. *Presupposition in Beauty and the Beast Movie Script* (Universitas Sumatera Utara, 2020), 383.

C. Focus and Sub-focus of the Research

According to the background of the reasearch, this research focus on analyzing of presupposition. The sub-focus of this research is to analyze kinds and most dominant use of presupposition that perform in a utterance by the comedian and also the meaning of the dominant presupposition used in Stand Up Comedy “There's a Horse in the Hospital” By John Mulaney on YouTube.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of research and focus of research that have been explained, the researcher formulated the research question that is:

1. What types of presupposition used in Stand Up Comedy “There's a Horse in the Hospital” By John Mulaney on YouTube?
2. What the most dominant of presupposition used in Stand Up Comedy “There's a Horse in the Hospital” By John Mulaney on YouTube?
3. What is the meaning contained of the dominant presupposition used in Stand Up Comedy “There's a Horse in the Hospital” By John Mulaney on YouTube?

E. Objective of the Research

The objectives of the research are:

1. To analyze the types of presupposition used in Stand Up Comedy “There's a Horse in the Hospital” By John Mulaney on YouTube.
2. To know the most dominant of presupposition used in Stand Up Comedy “There's a Horse in the Hospital” By John Mulaney on YouTube.
3. To know the meaning of the dominant presupposition used in Stand Up Comedy “There's a Horse in the Hospital” By John Mulaney on YouTube.

F. Significance of the Research

This research is expected to be useful both theoretically and practically as follows:

1. Theoretically

The results of this research are expected to increase sources of knowledge and contribute to developing better knowledge about presuppositions in the upcoming time.

2. Practically

a. For the language learners

The results of this research are expected to improve language learners competence, especially in presuppositions to understand the utterances between speakers and speech partners so that learners are able to better know the meaning of utterances contained in a communication.

b. For the lecturers

The results of this research are expected to help lecturers increase creativity in maximizing the use of communication media in learning. Lecturers can also apply stand up comedy videos as a media to teach students because these videos are interesting for students to enjoy during the teaching and learning process.

c. For the readers

The results of this research are expected to add knowledge or increase the understanding of readers about presuppositions.

d. For the other researchers

It is expected that this research would help to find new ideas in developing some researchers with presupposition as the main theory and to present or add enough information about relevant topic for other researcher.

G. Relevance Studies

The researcher found several previous studies that were relevant to this research. The first research by Sheila Sukmawati from Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta her research entitled *Presupposition As Found in Wonder Woman Movie: A Pragmatics Analysis*. She found 118 data that contained presuppositions on the object of her research and the kinds of presuppositions with the highest percentage was existential presupposition.¹²

The second research entitled *Presuppositions in Retno Marsudi's Speech at the UN General Assembly in New York* by Ruth Indriani Napitupulu from Universitas Sumatera Utara. The results of her research found that there were a total of 33 presuppositions, including 18 existential presuppositions, 13 lexical presupposition, 1 factive presupposition, and 1 structural presupposition.¹³

The Third research from Putera Batam University by Sillatul Dwi Nur A'la and Zakrimal in entitled *An Analysis of Presupposition in "Ouija : Origin of Evil Movie" : Pragmatics Approach*. The results of their research get 22 presuppositions on the object of research and the most obtained type is structural presupposition.¹⁴

The last one is research by Ricky Ade Saputra, Zahrida, and Gita Mutiara Hati from the University of Bengkulu in entitled *Presupposition on Barack Obama's Speech at Islamic Society of Baltimore*. In the final result they found 44 data of presupposition which are divided into six categories which consisting of 28 data of existential presupposition, 6 data of factive presupposition, 2 data of non factive presupposition, 4

¹² Sheila Sukmawati. *Presupposition as Found in Wonder Woman Movie: A Pragmatics Analysis* (Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, 2020), 12.

¹³ Ruth Indriani Napitupulu, *Presuppositions in Retno Marsudi's Speech at the UN General Assembly in New York* (Universitas Sumatera Utara, 2022), 77.

¹⁴ Sillatul Dwi Nur A'la, Zakrimal. *An Analysis of Presupposition in "Ouija : Origin Of Evil Movie" : Pragmatics Approach* (Putera Batam University, 2020), 12.

data of structural presupposition, 3 data of lexical presupposition, and 5 data of counterfactual presupposition.¹⁵

H. Research Method

Research method is the method used in terms of the data collection process up to the analysis stage by applying it to the main problem to get good results and as expected.

1. Research Design

In conducting the research, this research use descriptive qualitative approach. The data is described based on the existing reality. The description is continued with data analysis using words on the data that has been gained. This research describes the problem of presuppositions in Stand Up Comedy “There's a Horse in the Hospital” By John Mulaney on YouTube. After describing the data, then proceed with qualitative data analysis. Sugiyono explain that research using a qualitative descriptive approach is describes the data obtained in the form of words or images without emphasizing numbers.¹⁶

The presence of the researcher in this research as an observer or passive researcher in the sense that the researcher is not involved in the activities he observes. The researcher only observes and analyze the utterances of comedian which contains the kinds and forms of presuppositions contained in Stand Up Comedy “There's a Horse in the Hospital” By John Mulaney on YouTube. In the end this research produces descriptive data in the form of words, sentences and writings.

2. Data Source

The data source that used in this research is Stand Up Comedy “There's a Horse in the Hospital” By John Mulaney on YouTube. The data source is in the form of

¹⁵ Ricky Ade Saputra, Zahrida, Gita Mutiara Hati. *Presupposition on Barack Obama's Speech at Islamic Society of Baltimore* (University of Bengkulu, 2021), 288.

¹⁶ Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), 9.

speech or utterances from the comedian in the video that contain presupposition.

3. Research Instrument

Research instrument or tool in qualitative research is the researcher himself. Moleong said that people as instruments have weapons "can decide" that can be used flexibly.¹⁷ He can always assess the situation and can make decisions. The researcher as an instrument plays an important role in the whole research process starting from the planner, implementer of data collection, analysis, data interpreter, and in the end becomes a reporter for research results. The researcher also uses auxiliary instruments to collect data, namely laptops or computers and internet.

4. Tehnique of Collecting the Data

This research used document analysis and the results of this research contain utterances data to provide an overview of the presentation of research results. Moleong explained that documents as data sources have been used for long time in research because in many cases documents as data sources are used to test, interpret, and even predict.¹⁸ Documentation research technique is a data collection technique using documents as a source of research data, both personal and official documents. The form of the documentation research technique in this research was carried out on utterances which is part of the presupposition in Stand Up Comedy "There's a Horse in the Hospital" By John Mulaney on YouTube. There are several steps in collecting data:

- 1) The first step, the researcher downloads and saves the video There's a Horse in the Hospital from YouTube.

¹⁷ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2014), 19.

¹⁸ Ibid, 217.

- 2) Next, the researcher watched the video several times to find out the utterances contained in the video.
- 3) Then, the researcher makes notes on the utterances that contain the presuppositions in the video.
- 4) After that, the researcher classifies the data that include presuppositions.
- 5) The final step, the researcher arranges the data obtained systematically into a speech classification table.

Table 1.1
Example of the utterance classification table.

No.	Time	Utterance	Type of Presupposition
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

5. Technique of Analyzing the Data

Data analysis method is a way of processing data, facts, or phenomena that are raw and have not been analyzed. The data that has been collected is then analyzed so that it becomes accurate and scientific data. The data analysis method is also a process of organizing data, organizing it into a pattern, category from a basic description. Basically, analysis is an activity to utilize data so that data is obtained to obtain the necessary truth in processing research results. Where in research, imagination and creativity are needed so that the ability of researchers to examine something can be tested. In this research the data that has been obtained were processed and analyzed qualitatively. The steps for this data analysis method are:

- 1) Identify data that contains presupposition in There's a Horse in the Hospital.
 - 2) Classify the presupposition data found in There's a Horse in the Hospital.
 - 3) Analyzing the data in There's a Horse in the Hospital.
 - 4) Draw conclusions from the analyzed data.
6. Trustworthiness of the Data

One of the important things in the process of qualitative and quantitative research is the validity of the data. In qualitative research, validity is an acknowledgment or belief for the reader that the research results have been carried out using the right way. One approach to measuring validity in qualitative research is triangulation. Moleong which stated that triangulation is a way or technique of checking the validity of data that uses something else to the data.¹⁹ The validity of the data in this research was tested by triangulation. Triangulation is essentially a multi-method approach that is used by researchers when conducting research, collecting, and analyzing data. There are four kinds of triangulation, namely triangulation of sources, methods, investigators, and theories.²⁰

a. Source triangulation

Source triangulation is using different sources of informants, as well as cross-checking and comparing and contrasting data with other data sources.

b. Triangulation method

Triangulation Method is using various methods in data collection, for example by in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, or conducting observations to answer research questions.

¹⁹ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2014), 330.

²⁰ Ibid, 330.

c. Investigator triangulation

The investigator triangulation technique is by utilizing research or other observers to re-check the reliability of the data. Another way is to compare the results of one analysis work with others, and use techniques to reduce deviations in the collection of research data.

d. Triangulation theory

Triangulation theory is to compare a data result obtained with the existing theory.

This research uses triangulation theory. Theory triangulation is used to test the validity of the data found based on existing theories. Theory triangulation is done by determining the pattern or shape through analysis based on theory. Triangulation theory in this research is done by determining the presupposition based on Yule's theory. This study was also re-examined for its validation by a linguist who is an expert in this study as a validator to strengthen the validity of the data.

I. Systematic Discussion

Systematic discussion is the structure of the discussion in research, the following is the systematics of this research:

Chapter I : Introduction, it is the beginning section that contains:

- a) Title Confirmation
- b) Background of the Problem
- c) Focus and Sub-focus of the Research
- d) Formulation of the Problem
- e) Objective of the Research
- f) Significance of the Research
- g) Relevance Studies
- h) Research Method
- i) Systematic Discussion

Chapter II : Literature Review, it is the second section that contains of several discussion include are:

- a) Analysis
- b) Pragmatics
- c) Presupposition
- d) Video on Youtube
- e) Types of Video on Youtube
- f) Terms on Youtube

Chapter III : Description of Research Object, it is the third section that contains:

- a) There's a Horse in the Hospital
- b) Presentation of Facts and Research Data

Chapter IV : Research Analysis, it is the fourth section that contains:

- a) Research Data Analysis
- b) Research Finding

Chapter V : Conclusion and Recommendation, it is the end of section that contains:

- a) Conclusion
- b) Recommendation

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Analysis

The definition of analysis needs to be understood because it is used in various fields of science. Starting from mathematics, economics, business, management, social, and other fields of science use this term with meaning that fits the context. The term analysis is usually used when conducting an investigation or reviewing an essay, research, explanation, or an event that occurred. Analysis is an effort made with a certain method to observe something in detail.

In general, the definition of analysis is an activity that consists of a series of action such as parsing, distinguishing, and sorting things to be regrouped by certain criteria and then finding for the connection and interpreting its meaning. Analysis is the act of thinking to elaborate a whole into components so that signs and relationships can be identified between one component and another along with the function of each in a unified whole.¹ According to Suparman, analysis includes activities to describe the concept into more detailed parts and explain the relationship between these parts.² The ability to analyze a concept is strongly influenced by the understanding of the concept and the ability to think to sort out, detail and relate the results of the details. The thinking process in analyzing is very deep and intensive, so analysis can be interpreted as an activity to describe something to find a better understanding.

¹ Komaruddin. *Ensilopedia Manajemen Edisi ke 5* (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara. 2001), 53.

² Atwi Suparman. *Desain Intruksi Modern*. (Jakarta: PT.Gelora Aksara Pratama. 2012), 136.

B. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of the use of a language in relation with a meaning. Yule stated pragmatics is related with the study of meaning as conveyed by a speaker or author and interpreted by a hearer or reader.³ The study of pragmatics is about relation of meaning to the interpreters. Peccei also explained that pragmatics can be interpreted as the study of how speech have meaning in situations.⁴ The other definition, Levinson argued that pragmatics is the study about connections between language and grammatical context or coded in the structure of language.⁵ From all the definitions above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is a branch of linguistic that studies meaning in the use of language which is bound by situation or context in communication. In understanding a meaning not only from the words spoken, but also by looking at the place and time, the language user or participant, the topic, purpose, intonation, and the media used during a conversation.

Pragmatics has its own scope or field of study which is defined as the limitations of an explanation of a subject contained in a problem. The limitations can be in the form of factors under study such as material, place, time and others. While the short meaning of scope is the subject area or material covered. In pragmatics there are several scopes such as deixis, presupposition, conversational implicature and speech acts.

C. Presupposition

Hudson stated that a presupposition is something assumed or presupposed to be true in a sentence which asserts other information.⁶ Generally it will remain a necessary

³ George Yule, *Pragmatics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 3.

⁴ Jean Stilwell Peccei, *Pragmatics* (London: Routledge, 1999), 7.

⁵ Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics* (London: Cambridge University Press, 1983), 9.

⁶ G. Hudson, *Essential Introductory Linguistics* (Michigan: Blackwell Publishers Inc, 2000), 321.

assumption whether the utterance is placed in the form of a statement, refusal or questions and can be associated with grammatical feature or a particular lexical item in the utterance. Similarly, Finch writes that presupposition is concerned with the necessary preconditions for statements to be true.⁷ Presupposition refers to assumption implicitly made by the speaker and the listener which are necessary for the correct interpretation of utterance.

According to Yule, presupposition is something that is assumed by the speaker before making utterances.⁸ It means that how someone can description the process of thinking in analysis of several aspects of meaning that are not visible. In another word, how the listener can catch other information beside their interpretation. From these various opinions it can be concluded that presupposition is assumptions in confirming other information to knowing implied or additional meanings. Yule also divides presuppositions into six types, namely existential, factive, lexical, structural, non-factive, and counterfactual presupposition. In this research, the researcher uses (u) to show the utterance, and (p) to show the presuppositions contained in the utterance.

a) Existential Presupposition

Yule stated that existential presupposition is presupposition that are not only assumed in the arrangement of possessions, but also more generally or broadly into certain noun phrases.⁹ This is the assumption of the existence of the entity mentioned by the speaker. This presupposition can also indicates ownership. For example:

(u): Jimmy's computer is new.

(p): *Jimmy exists* and that *he has a computer*.

In example the speaker said "Jimmy's computer is new", someone can presuppose that Jimmy exists and that

⁷ G. Finch, *Linguistic Terms and Concepts* (London: MacMillian Press Ltd, 2000), 173.

⁸ George Yule, *Pragmatics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 133.

⁹ *Ibid*, 27.

he has a computer, also when someone says “Alice’s cat is cute”, so presupposition is Alice exists and she has a cat.

b) Factive Presupposition

Yule named fact presupposition by factive presupposition. Furthermore, Yule said that factive presupposition is presupposed information that follow the verb that can be considered as reality.¹⁰ In an utterance there is not necessarily a verb, it can also follow an adjective. Factive presupposition appear from the message to be delivered which is expressed in words that show a fact or news that is trusted to be correct. Words that can state facts in utterance are adjectives that can give definite meaning in utterance.

This presupposition indicated by the use of several words that can be considered as a fact, example is regret, realize, know, be aware, odd, and glad. In factive presupposition, the speaker makes the listener or reader to believe that an information from the utterance is a fact. For example:

(u): I know that it’s difficult.

(p): *It's difficult.*

In this example, the speaker said “I know that it’s difficult” in order to inform the listener of the facts and convince that it is difficult.

c) Lexical Presupposition

Lexical meaning is the basic meaning of a word according to the dictionary. This basic meaning is attached to the root of a word. This presupposition is a presupposition that is obtained through speech which is interpreted through affirmation in utterance. The difference with factual presuppositions, utterances which are lexical presuppositions are stated in an implied way so that affirmation of the presuppositions of the speech can be gained after the statement of the utterance. This is the presupposition that in using one word or certain words, a

¹⁰ George Yule, *Pragmatics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 27.

speaker or listener can understand that there are other meanings that are not stated in an utterance. For example:

(u): Ryan stopped reading. (p): Ryan used to read.

(u): You are late again. (p): You were late before.

In this example, the words "stop" and "again" are used to imply other meanings that are not stated.

d) Structural Presupposition

Structural presupposition is certain sentence structures that have been analyzed as regular and conventional presuppositions that part of the structure has been assumed to be true.¹¹ It is presuppositions that are expressed through utterance whose structure is clear and can be understood immediately without looking at the words used. The use of structure seen in the wh-question can be understood directly.

Structural presupposition is presuppositions in interrogative sentences. The truth in the presupposition is already in a utterance. For example, wh-form in English are usually interpreted with the presupposition that the message after the question is already known to be the case.

For examples:

(u): When did she travel to the India?

(p): *She traveled.*

(u): Where did you buy the book?

(p): *You bought the book.*

The listener can understand that the information shown is certainly true and not just the assumption of someone asking the question.

e) Non-factive Presupposition

Non means something that is negative or contradictory. Non-factive can be interpreted not factual or something that is not in accordance with reality, or something that does not contain the truth. Yule said a non-factive presupposition is a presupposition that is assumed

¹¹ George Yule, *Pragmatics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 28.

to be incorrect.¹² This presupposition still allows for misinterpretation because the use of uncertain and ambiguous words. This is an assumption that something is not right. For example, verbs such as "imagine", "should", "dream" and "pretend" are used with the presupposition that something stated is not real or is not an actual fact.

For examples:

(u): He dreamed that he was smart.

(p): *He is not smart.*

(u): Rani pretends to be angry.

(p): *Rani is not angry.*

The presuppositions above can be interpreted through the words dreamed and pretends. Something that is dreamed or pretends are assumed to be untrue.

f) Counterfactual Presupposition

The word counter has the meaning of challenging or rejecting. The counterfactual presupposition is that something presupposed is not only untrue, but the opposite of true, or contrary to reality or facts.¹³ This presupposition is a presupposition that results in an understanding that contradicts the statement or contradictory. Usually this is seen in several conditional structures or also called counterfactual conditionals which presuppose that the stated if-clause contains incorrect information. For example:

(u): If Budi had come on time, he would have meet Susi.

(p): *Budi didn't come on time.*

D. Video on YouTube

Video is a form of electronic mass communication in the form of audio-visual media that can display words, sounds, images, and their combinations. In the opinion of Sadiman, video is an audio visual media that displays moving

¹² Ibid, 29.

¹³ George Yule, *Pragmatics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 29.

images.¹⁴ It can be concluded that video is one of the media in the form of audio visual media because it can display a series of moving images and sound at the same time. Video itself can be analyze through the dialogue between the characters, the gestures from each characters, the story, the picture and the utterances from speaker of video. There are many video to analyze, one of them is video on YouTube.

YouTube is a website that facilitates its users to save, watch, and share videos publicly. This website is the best place for someone who are looking for information, news and entertainment in the form of videos. Videos can be in the form of tutorials, movie trailers, music videos, entertainment, news, education, and other videos. The increasing growth of smartphone and internet users has made the videos on YouTube more diverse.

Videos on YouTube are uploaded by individuals and are commonly known as Youtubers or content creators. In this day and age, content creators are no longer working alone and are slowly forming teams to make the video creation process even better. Starting from the team that created the idea, preparing the tools or properties for production, to the quality editors.

The success of YouTube in the internet world has also spurred many companies to create special channels on YouTube.¹⁵ Currently, several media and TV companies are starting to share videos through YouTube, for example TransTV, CNN, Kompas, as well as various organizations and institutions.

In addition, YouTube also provides provisions for content that is offensive or adult. Users under 18 do not have permission if the video is offensive. This is intended to protect children and teenagers from indiscriminate video content that is not appropriate for their age. Youtube has also created its

¹⁴ Arief S. Sadiman, dkk. *Media Pendidikan*. (Jakarta : PT. Raja Grafindo Persada. 2008), 74.

¹⁵ Usman Hamid, *Dynamo : Digital Nation Movement*. (Yogyakarta : Bentang Pustaka. 2015).

own application for children under the age of 13, namely YouTube Kids.

YouTube is a very popular mass media and one of its functions is as a communication medium. YouTube has its own place for audiences, compared to other mass media. Not only presenting an interesting contents , but also images and sound effect that can create an atmosphere for the audience to make video never bored to be enjoyed.

E. Types of Video on YouTube

Millions of videos are uploaded to youtube every day, millions of viewers come and go to the youtube page, it is undeniable that youtube is the largest video file sharing place that exists today. This makes videos on YouTube have many different types of content. Types of video is a classification or type of video that has a distinctive content, setting, character or speaker, purpose, and theme. In general, the function of video type is to make it easier to sort out a video. Types of video nowadays is growing a lot due to the advancement of technology. There are many types of videos that can be found on Youtube, including music videos, movies, funny videos, sports videos, games videos, news videos, tutorial videos, teaching and knowledge videos, unique and interesting videos, and travel videos.¹⁶ Here are some explanations of types of video on YouTube.

a. Music Video

Music video is videos that contain music and are usually accompanied by songs, this type of entertainment video does not run out of time. The number of YouTube users who search for music cannot be counted every day. Therefore, the development of music videos is getting faster, so a number of official YouTube channels

¹⁶ Biang Cara, "10 Jenis Video Yang Banyak Menghasilkan Uang Di YouTube" Biangcara.com, 2019, <https://www.biangcara.com/10-jenis-video-yang-banyak-menghasilkan-uang-di-youtube/>.

specifically for songs or music are also born. Every time there is something new, many artists and singers register royalties and claim copyrights.

b. Movies or Film Video

This type of video is a video that contains several films that have been shown or will be coming soon. Many of the popular videos on YouTube are also movie trailers ready to be screened in theaters. Almost all types of movie or films in the world, trailers can be found on YouTube.

c. Funny or Humor Video

The entertainment that is served is sometimes simple, but the concept of entertaining people is the most important. People can reduce fatigue by watching funny videos, and also can relieve stress even if only for a moment. This type of video contains humor and can make everyone laugh and has a fairly high and large number of viewer ratings, for example the Stand Up Comedy video.

d. Sports Video

There are many sports lovers around the world. However, not everyone is able to watch live broadcasts of sports at the same time. That's why some people look for it on YouTube to watch video recordings or sports replays.

e. Games Video

People definitely like to play video games. It's no longer a public discussion that games are liked by all people, both young and middle age. Interestingly, people also like to watch other people play games either to gain insight into how to play the game better or just as a form of entertainment. Videos about games are usually recorded by game players themselves showing the games being played.

f. News Video

Although more people are looking for entertainment on YouTube, but many are also looking for news or just knowing what events are and have happened in the world. News that has become a medium for conveying information to various levels of society has

been produced since the beginning of recording technology developing. This type of video contains more of an important incident based on existing facts and this video has the most variety and almost everyone is looking for it, especially if the issues raised are currently being discussed.

g. Tutorial Video

This type of video is instructional content in making or using a product. This video is much favored by people who want to learn directly, usually people will be clearer if they see the media immediately and put it into practice. This type of video tutorial is very helpful for people who don't even understand. For example videos that discuss how to edit videos and effects, photoshop, learn guitar, tutorials to create a blog, and much more.

h. Teaching and Science Video

Teaching and science videos are videos that present subject matter or others. In it, one or more people will explain something in the context of learning needs. Learning subjects can be varied, ranging from being directed to formal to semi-formal learning. The way the material is delivered in this video usually adjusts to the target audience. Not infrequently videos are also filled with animations that match the material to attract the interest of those who watch the video.

i. Unique, Weird and Interesting Video

Anything unique is sure to attract people's attention. Unique and weird things will definitely be interesting to see, especially if it's in the form of a video. There are many unique and strange things that happen around the world, not a few who record it directly and upload the video to YouTube.

j. Nature and Tourism Video

YouTube has also become a reference source for people who want to travel. Sometimes some people who want to visit a certain place, have a look first through videos on YouTube. Both those who want to travel

domestically or who want to go abroad. No wonder this type of video is very popular and has viewers from all over the world.

F. Terms on YouTube

Term is a word or a combination of words used as a name or symbol that carefully expresses the meaning of a concept, process, condition, or characteristic that is unique in the fields of science, technology, and art. Likewise on YouTube, the term is usually used to make it easier for users to interpret something. The terms in YouTube media that are commonly encountered are:¹⁷

a. Channel

Channel is places to distribute video on YouTube. By having a channel, users can upload videos that have been made and perform other activities on YouTube such as deleting videos, saving, editing or commenting on other people's videos.

b. YouTuber

YouTuber is a term that refers to a person or user who often creates and shares videos through a YouTube channel. Usually a YouTuber can generate income from uploaded videos. YouTubers usually make funny, interesting, unique, creative videos, or other types of videos.

c. Subscribe

The term subscribe is a term used on YouTube to facilitate and help users to easily follow information or upload the latest videos from their favorite channels for free. A person who subscribes to a particular channel is called a subscriber.

d. Streaming

¹⁷ Jefferly Helianthusonfri, *YouTube Marketing*, (Jakarta : PT. Gramedia. 2014), 35.

Streaming is a way to enjoy sound or video uploaded on the internet. Sound or video that can be played and enjoyed continuously, without having to download the video or sound first.

e. Buffering

Buffering is a process of sending video or audio data that is being watched or heard while streaming on YouTube. The most common buffering occurs when the internet speed is too slow to transfer the required amount of data while streaming, so the effect of buffering is a few seconds delay in the video being played.

f. Vlog

Vlog stands for video blog which has the meaning of a creative content created by someone to share his life diary in the form of a video that is intentionally broadcast to many people. Vlog is one type of work or activity that is in great demand by content creators, especially on YouTube channels.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

The Pictures of John Mulaney on YouTube.



Deskripsi



There's a Horse In The Hospital | John Mulaney | Netflix Is A Joke

 Netflix Is A Joke

177 rb

Suka

5.911.453

Penayangan

2019

4 Jul

Appendix 2

The utterances in Stand Up Comedy There's a Horse in the Hospital

1	00:00:00,990 -->	00:00:04,673	- Now I don't know if you've been following the news,
2	00:00:05,810 -->	00:00:08,130	but I've been keeping my ears open
3	00:00:08,130 -->	00:00:10,880	and it seems like everyone, everywhere
4	00:00:10,880 -->	00:00:14,523	is super mad about everything all the time.
5	00:00:15,640 -->	00:00:19,140	I try to stay a little optimistic, even though I will admit,
6	00:00:19,140 -->	00:00:20,790	things are getting pretty sticky.
7	00:00:21,950 -->	00:00:25,680	Here's how I try to look at it, and this is just me.
8	00:00:25,680 -->	00:00:27,740	
			This guy being the president,
			9
			00:00:27,740 -->
			00:00:31,333
			it's like there's a horse loose in a hospital.
			10
			00:00:32,560 -->
			00:00:36,030
			It's like there's a horse loose in a hospital.
			11
			00:00:36,030 -->
			00:00:38,920
			I think eventually everything's gonna be okay,
			12
			00:00:38,920 -->
			00:00:42,750
			but I have no idea what's gonna happen next.
			13
			00:00:42,750 -->
			00:00:44,320
			And neither do any of you,
			14
			00:00:44,320 -->
			00:00:45,730
			and neither do your parents,
			15
			00:00:45,730 -->
			00:00:49,370
			because there's a horse loose in the hospital.
			16
			00:00:49,370 -->
			00:00:51,240

It's never happened before.
17
00:00:51,240 -->
00:00:53,780
No one knows what the
horse is gonna do next,
18
00:00:53,780 -->
00:00:55,470
least of all the horse.
19
00:00:55,470 -->
00:00:58,193
He's never been in a hospital
before.
20
00:00:59,100 -->
00:01:01,363
He's as confused as you are.
21
00:01:02,370 -->
00:01:04,243
There's no experts.

22
00:01:05,140 -->
00:01:07,350
They try to find experts on
the news.
23
00:01:07,350 -->
00:01:09,050
They're like, we're joined
now by a man
24
00:01:09,050 -->
00:01:10,900
that once saw a bird in the
airport.
25
00:01:10,900 -->
00:01:14,110

It's like, get out of here with
that shit.
26
00:01:14,110 -->
00:01:17,460
We've all seen a bird in the
airport.
27
00:01:17,460 -->
00:01:21,563
This is a horse loose in a
hospital.
28
00:01:22,920 -->
00:01:26,460
When a horse is loose in a
hospital you gotta stay
updated.
29
00:01:26,460 -->
00:01:27,720
So all day long, you walk
around,
30
00:01:27,720 -->
00:01:29,563
oh, what'd the horse
do, what'd the horse do.
31
00:01:30,890 -->
00:01:33,430
The updates, they're not
always bad.

32
00:01:33,430 -->
00:01:35,063
Sometimes they're just odd.
33
00:01:36,590 -->
00:01:38,913

You're like, the horse used
the elevator?
34
00:01:44,221 -->
00:01:46,463
I didn't know he knew how to
do that.
35
00:01:48,860 -->
00:01:50,410
The creepiest days are when
36
00:01:50,410 -->
00:01:52,983
you don't hear from the horse
at all.
37
00:01:58,450 -->
00:02:00,120
Like down in the
operating room, like, hey,
38
00:02:00,120 -->
00:02:01,420
has anyone, uh...
39
00:02:05,861 -->
00:02:09,740
has anyone hea-- (makes
clip-clop sounds).
40
00:02:09,740 -->
00:02:11,680
Those are those quiet
days when people are like,
41
00:02:11,680 -->
00:02:14,520
it looks like the horse
has finally calmed down
42

00:02:14,520 -->
00:02:16,670
and then ten seconds
later the horse is like,
43
00:02:16,670 -->
00:02:18,710
I'm gonna run towards the
baby incubators
44
00:02:18,710 -->
00:02:20,130
and smash 'em with my
hooves,
45
00:02:20,130 -->
00:02:22,380
I've got nice hooves and
long tail, I'm a horse.
46
00:02:22,380 -->
00:02:24,100
And it's like, aw, that's
what I thought you'd say
47
00:02:24,100 -->
00:02:26,060
you dumb fuckin' horse.
48
00:02:26,060 -->
00:02:29,827
And then, then, then you
go to brunch with people
49
00:02:34,270 -->
00:02:36,660
and they're like, there
shouldn't be a horse
50
00:02:36,660 -->
00:02:38,050

in the hospital.
51
00:02:38,050 -->
00:02:41,863
And it's like, we're well past
that.
52
00:02:42,770 -->
00:02:43,870
And then other are people are
like,
53
00:02:43,870 -->
00:02:45,770
well if there's gonna
be horse in the hospital
54
00:02:45,770 -->
00:02:47,270
I'm gonna say the n-word on
TV,
55
00:02:47,270 -->
00:02:50,953
and it's like, those
don't match up at all.
56
00:02:51,940 -->
00:02:53,610
And then for a second it
seems like
57
00:02:53,610 -->
00:02:55,740
maybe we could survive the
horse,
58
00:02:55,740 -->
00:02:57,990
and then five thousand miles
away
59

00:02:57,990 -->
00:03:02,463
a hippo was like, I have a
nuclear bomb,
60
00:03:03,410 -->
00:03:06,470
And I'm gonna blow up the
hospital.
61
00:03:06,470 -->
00:03:08,850
And before we could say
anything, the horse was like,
62
00:03:08,850 -->
00:03:12,030
if you even fucking look at
the hospital,
63
00:03:12,030 -->
00:03:14,020
I will stomp you to death
with my hooves.
64
00:03:14,020 -->
00:03:15,000
I dare you to do it.
65
00:03:15,000 -->
00:03:16,630
I want, I want you to do it.
66
00:03:16,630 -->
00:03:18,830
I want you to do so I can
stomp you with my hooves
67
00:03:18,830 -->
00:03:20,590
I'm so fuckin' crazy.
68

00:03:20,590 -->
00:03:22,370
And he's like, you think
you're fuckin' crazy,
69
00:03:22,370 -->
00:03:26,300
I'm a fuckin' hippopotamus, I
live in a fuckin' lake of mud,
70
00:03:26,300 -->
00:03:28,610
I'm fuckin' crazy.
71
00:03:28,610 -->
00:03:31,680
And all of us are like,
okay, okay, okay, okay,
72
00:03:31,680 -->
00:03:33,850
okay, okay, okay, okay,
73
00:03:33,850 -->
00:03:37,130
like poor Andy Cohen at
those goddamn reunions,
74
00:03:37,130 -->
00:03:41,970
okay, okay, okay, okay,
okay, okay.

75
00:03:41,970 -->
00:03:43,640
And then for a second we
were like,
76
00:03:43,640 -->
00:03:46,790
maybe the horse catcher
will catch the horse,
77
00:03:46,790 -->
00:03:48,030
and then the horse is like,
78
00:03:48,030 -->
00:03:50,133
I have fired the horse catcher.
79
00:03:54,580 -->
00:03:56,000
He can do that?
80
00:03:57,300 -->
00:04:01,740
That shouldn't be allowed,
no matter who the horse is.
81
00:04:01,740 -->
00:04:04,193
I don't remember that in
Hamilton.

Appendix 3

The Validation of Data



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