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HASHTAG BLACK LIVES MATTER'S TWEETS AS EDUCATION MEDIA MESSAGES: AN ANALYSIS OF PRAGMATICS

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Abstract: The objectives of this study are to discover the various types of and the most frequently presuppositions used in the hashtag black lives matter's tweets as the education media messages on Twitter anchoring in Yule's theory of presupposition. This research employs a descriptive qualitative approach to elucidate and comprehend the meaning of utterance words in individuals or groups associated with a social or human problem. The analysis of the data used both qualitative and quantitative methods. The researcher discovered that existential presuppositions are the most frequently used type of presupposition in hashtag black lives matter's tweets, accounting for 41%. The factive presupposition is the second most frequently used type, accounting for 26 %. The lexical presupposition is the third most frequently used type of presupposition, accounting for 24%. The fourth position is occupied by the structural presupposition, which contains 11 data points out of 100 (8%), and the final position is occupied by the counterfactual presupposition, which contains one data 0,75%. This hashtag teaches law enforcement officers to investigate legal cases before imposing punishment.

Keywords: *black lives matter, education, pragmatics, presupposition, tweets*

INTRODUCTION

Human beings are regarded as social creatures who cannot live in isolation. In this matter, humans have their unique way of interacting with others in social lives. One of the ways is by creating communication using language. It is in line with Katamba (2020), who states that humans can create excellent communication through language, with

numerous expectations that humans can also develop. Next, humans require language in the educational process to make communication more exciting and acceptable, whether spoken or written. Each individual can capture or collect information through communication-based on their perspective and assumptions.

In classroom discourse, the interaction between two parties, the teacher in one party and the students in another, is critical. In this way, the information should be shared from one party to another so that another party can understand the information delivered. Transferring the information should be conducted correctly and accurately so that miscommunication can be avoided and the students can accept the information and later comprehend it correctly. To understand the meaning of the information received, it is necessary to understand pragmatic and semantic studies because all sentences in communication contain either pragmatic or semantic meanings. Pragmatics is used to analyze or find the meaning of an utterance, while semantics is used to analyze the relationship between sentences (Silalahi, 2016; Taboada, 2021).

This research examines the presuppositions underlying information technology or social media platforms dedicated exclusively to pragmatically discussing the Black Lives Matter (BLM) issues. A presupposition is an effective tool for advancing an individual's opinion, allegation, or assumption (Oualif, 2017; Grundy, 2019). Thus, as an English education student who studies pragmatics and semantics, the researcher gains numerous ideas about determining the meaning of the speaker's utterance from pragmatics. Additionally, this educational research, which utilizes the terms pragmatics, semantics, and presupposition, is exciting and may provide an alternative topic to choose. Hopefully, this topic will help reduce unnecessary random overthinking by college students who learn pragmatically. What will be assumed in this topic is about a racial issue in the world history.

The reason for choosing this title is, as an English education department, the student was also exposed to western culture, as we cannot ignore the plight of black people and the ensuing issues. Moreover, this research can aid in the experience of observing another language or culture by analyzing each word spoken or written with the bonus of learning how to treat a human being humane. Additionally, pragmatism views the teacher as a collaborator, guide, and philosopher. The researcher sincerely hopes that

this piece of writing contributes as a reference for students in studying the English language by providing context for these writings' history and social context.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Pragmatics

In social life, communication is the main thing to put forward. This communication activity requires both parties to understand each other's messages or meanings conveyed. In linguistics, the study of meaning is known as the pragmatic realm. Pragmatics is the study of meaning in interaction that refers to the social perceptions underlying participant's interpretation and performance of communicative action (Leech, 1991; Thomas, 1995; Yule, 1996 in Batubara, 2020).

The Nature of Presupposition

The presupposition is an assumption made by the speaker and accepted by the hearer based on the hearer's prior beliefs. It is a presumption made by the speaker before making an utterance. Speakers, not sentences, hold presuppositions (Yule, 1996). The presupposition is frequently discussed in terms of a relationship between two presuppositions.

Yule (1996) also defines presupposition as an assumption that the speaker makes before making an utterance. The relationship between presupposition and the speaker's meaning writer is complicated to disentangle. The study of pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics. At the same time, presupposition is a necessary component of pragmatic reasoning. In this study, the researcher relies on the Yule theory. This property of presupposition is commonly referred to as negotiation constancy. In essence, this means that a statement's presupposition will remain constant even when the statement is negated.

Contextual knowledge is required in interpreting some utterances. Contextual knowledge refers to propositions that are assumed to exist before interpreting the meaning of an utterance. Preexisting propositions are referred to as presuppositions (Beaver et al., 2021). They refer to various types of knowledge about the world that the speaker and the hearer share and serve as the common ground for comprehending an utterance. Additionally, presupposition has been linked to the use of numerous words, phrases, and structures (Harvey & College, 2014; Yule, 1996).

The Twitter

According to Weller et al. (2014), Twitter was founded in 2006 in San Francisco by Jack Dorsey and associates. As Twitter co-founder Jack Dorsey put it, Twitter also performed admirably during disasters and elections and subsequently evolved into an event-following tool, shattering its image as a what-I-had-for-lunch medium. Recently, Twitter has settled into a data set valuable to both Twitter, Inc. and the Library of Congress. Individuals can access and explore the platform's cultural relevance, entertainment, political issues, health, economic sports, and brand promotion. On Twitter, users can interact with idols and public figures such as politicians and artists to discuss political issues, economic growth, health issues, sex education, the education system, and racial issues, as well as street journalism, games, film, and music, or tweet about their daily lives.

Twitter is good for research because of the relative ease with which tweets can be gathered and collections created, as well as the built-in analytical tools, which include retweets for significant tweets, hashtags for subject matter categorization, replies as well as followers-followers for network analysis, and shortened URLs for reference analysis (Weber et al., 2021). The character limit and the relatively uniform length of each tweet in a collection also lends itself well to textual analysis, including co-word analysis. Twitter is increasingly being studied as a means of emergency communication during disasters and other significant events (Seddighi et al., 2020).

The Black Lives Matter Hashtags

The hashtag was used nearly 30 million times on Twitter between July 2013 and May 1, 2018, an average of 17,002 times per day (Monica Anderson et al., 2018). Patrisse Cullors coined the hashtag in response to outrage in the black community. Cullors shared Alicia Garza's Facebook post of grief and condolences, first using the hashtag to give love and fury a voice (Editors, 2021). Alicia Garza, Opal Tometi, and Patrisse Cullors then decided to voice the outraged community of African-Americans by establishing social media accounts for the movement and establishing an offline presence for the training through the organization of a march and the creation of signs (Garza, 2020).

According to Ghandnoosh (2015), the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement maintains a website that details its origins and discusses its principles. Further, this

website enabled the BLM movement to develop a more coherent ideology around which supporters could act, transforming it from a hashtag to a natural, tangible social movement capable of using political and social pressure to advocate for black people's rights (Mongiello, 2016).

METHOD

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach. Qualitative research is a method for examining and comprehending the meaning of words spoken by individuals or groups concerning a social or human problem. According to Creswell (2013), the research process entails developing questions and procedures. Data collection is through documentary techniques covering the following steps. First, collecting data in the participant's natural environment. Second, analyzing the data inductively by progressing from particulars to broad themes. Third, the researcher making assumptions or presuppositions about the meaning of the data, and finally, written report's structure is adaptable. The technique applied is a descriptive analysis to draw presuppositions about the meaning of the data.

Additionally, this study has five overarching objectives, including the following: seek truth; comprehend people's phenomenological interpretations; develop personal essays, which include historical archives; and create personal papers, which include the researcher's reflexive and personal interpretation of experience. Social action research is the study of how individuals, organizations, or both learn.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

According to the data analysis, not all of Yule's six types of presuppositions are present in tweets about the Twitter hashtag Black Lives Matter. The researcher identified only five distinct kinds of presuppositions: existential presuppositions, functional presuppositions, lexical presuppositions, structural presuppositions, and counterfactual presuppositions. The table and chart below summarize the overall data on presuppositions discovered in selected hashtag Black Lives Matter's tweets:

Table 1. The Occurrences of Types of Presupposition

No	Types of Presupposition	Categories	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Existential Presupposition	55	41%
2.	Factive presupposition	34	26%
3.	Non-Factive Presupposition	0	0%
4.	Lexical Presupposition	32	24%
5.	Structural Presupposition	11	8%
6.	Counterfactual Presupposition	1	0,75%
	Total	133	100%

As illustrated in Table 1, not all presuppositions are present in the Black Lives Matter tweets. It is different from the other forms that dominate. Particularly non-factive presuppositions referring to something was true. All of the tweets in this sample are typically updated with news about black lives matters or information about African Americans who have been killed due to white supremacist violence, as well as the justice inequality that the black community faces.

The analyzed data indicated that the existential presupposition is the most frequently occurring, accounting for 55 of the 100 data points. Additionally, existential presuppositions account for 41% of the presuppositions found in the selected tweets. This implies that existential presuppositions are the most prevalent type of presupposition on the Twitter platform's hashtag black lives matter tweets.

The factive presupposition is the second most frequently used type of presupposition, accounting for 34 of every 100 data points. It means that factual presupposition accounts for 26% of data findings. The lexical presupposition is the third most frequently occurring presupposition in total 32 data points out of 100 data points as a result of a percentage of 24% in the selected tweets presuppositions.

The structural presupposition is the fourth most frequently used type of presupposition, which totals 11 out of 100 data points with an overall percentage of around 8% from data findings. Additionally, the second least frequently used presupposition is the counterfactual presupposition, which assumes that one datum point out of 100 data points results in a 0.75% portion of the selected tweets.

Discussion

The purpose of this research is to ascertain the types of presupposition used in hashtag black lives matter tweets on Twitter and to describe the most frequently used types of presuppositions. From a total of 133 data points on presupposition types based on Yule's theory, 55 are existential presuppositions, 34 are factual presuppositions, 32 are lexical presuppositions, 11 are structural presuppositions, and one is a counterfactual presupposition. The following is a more detailed explanation of each of the presuppositions found in the Twitter hashtag Black Lives Matter tweet.

The existential presupposition is the most frequently occurring type in tweets with the hashtag #blacklivesmatter, with 55 data points discovered. It refers to existential presupposition because it is based on the speaker's assumption of the entities named, such as:

- 1) "A black man is grabbed and manhandled by a white man, who takes a selfie of them both, grinning, while the black man cringes."

The sentence in data (1) shows an example of a tweet that refers to or shows an existential presupposition. this remark was posted in 2018 but the news did not go viral. the meaning of this tweet describes a white man humiliating a black man. Additionally, the tweet identifies bullies and victims, white men being associated with bullies and black men as unfortunate. from this tweet, we get information about the many discriminatory utterances that are obtained by minority groups or people. Through this hashtag, moral education must be prioritized in communication and how one sympathizes with others.

The factive presupposition is the second most frequently occurring type in tweets containing the hashtag black lives matter, appearing in 34 of the 100 tweets collected. It is referred to as factive presupposition because certain words in the sentences are used to denote facts, such as know, realize, regret, glad, odd, and aware. This section will discuss the Factive Presupposition found in hashtag black lives matter tweets on Twitter.

- 2) "Peaceful protest groups such as XR and black lives matter have been instrumental in raising awareness on the climate, and ecological emergency declared in May 2019 and the systematic racism people of colour have to endure in the united kingdom. Let us our freedom to protest."

The sentence in data (2), the factive presupposition in this tweet is the phrase "declared," which indicates that the writer wishes to convey the following information:

Black lives matter contributes to raising awareness about the climate and ecological emergency, which was declared in May 2019. And they hope the United Kingdom will grant people of colour the right to protest. The moral education message in datum 2 is to give black people the freedom to express themselves so that the public, mainly white people, can hear their protests.

The lexical presupposition is the third most frequently occurring type in tweets with the hashtag black lives matter, with 32 records discovered. In this case, using one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the understanding of another (non-asserted) meaning. Additionally, lexical presupposition assumes that the speaker can act as if another meaning (word) will be understood by using one word. This section will discuss the lexical presuppositions found in hashtag black lives matter tweets on Twitter, such as:

3) "Indonesia is a racist country. For #westpapuans, this is our reality.

The Indonesian legal system jails the perpetrator of racist attacks for 5 months, yet threatens West Papuans like #BuchtarTabuni who resist racism with 17 years in jail."

The sentence in data (3) indicates that this tweet falls under the category of lexical presupposition. The tweet's lexical presupposition is indicated by the words "resist," which precede the direct utterance. The lexical presuppositions in this tweet are as follows: The West Papuans fight against Indonesian and Indonesian government racism. Additionally, West Papuans who resist racism have been imprisoned for 17 years.

The structural presupposition is one of the least frequently used types of presupposition in tweets with the hashtag black lives matter with 11 data discoveries. Structural presuppositions are commonly expressed through WH-Questions in utterances and are readily understood without using the term, such as:

4) #saynotorape

5) #blacklivesmatter

The moral education contained in a hashtag (4) is that small people do not have the freedom to express their opinions even if they are authentic, and it is hoped that this hashtag will teach law enforcement officers to examine a legal case before punishing someone thoroughly. The data (5) indicates that this tweet falls under the category of structural presupposition. That implies that the tweet is a poem about black people and

their oppression. This poem was about an African-American who lived on American soil and witnessed his fellow citizens' tragedies. The author informs the public that women are also vulnerable to violence and rapists, mainly a minority. Additionally, the African-American people cannot defer to a government that believes in white supremacy. For African Americans, the verdict was not instantaneous. Racists are powerless to resist the impulse to be impolite to minorities. There are numerous innocent victims of rape or other forms of violence. The writer and readers frequently presuppose that some aspect of the structure is already untrue. Additionally, the poet and tweet's author chose the diction "how". This is traditionally interpreted as implying that the information following the WH question form is already known to be true.

The counterfactual presupposition is the least frequently occurring type of presupposition in #blacklivesmatter tweets on Twitter, with only one instance in 100 sample tweets. Counter Factual Presupposition is a type of presupposition that occurs when the assumption of what is presupposed is false and contradictory to reality or facts. For example, specific conditional structures collectively referred to as counterfactual conditionals presuppose that the information contained in the if-clauses is incorrect at the time of utterance.

- 6) This isn't about a big payday for me, it's about letting the world know that black women are victims to the same sort of disgusting violence men in Hollywood deal out to women and it's important to send a message that black women also deserve justice and will get #BLM justice in these situations.

"Crowe called me a n*gger, choked me, and spat on me... if I were a white singer he wouldn't have even thought about laying a finger on me"-Azealia Banks in 2019 addressed it once again.

In @scramaraderie's tweet, he quoted Azealia Banks, an African-American singer, who stated that after experiencing such a heinous violation, it is reasonable to assume that the victim of sexual harassment directed at black women is actual. The tweet contains the following counterfactual presuppositions: The tweet informed that A female singer named Azelia banks stated that people who work in the industry treated her disrespectfully. She received verbal sexual harassment. This matter is regarded as racist toward her as an African-American singer, and she received verbal sexual harassment.

Banks imagined herself as a white woman, despite the fact that she was black. When it comes to harassment, white women enjoy more extraordinary privileges and have an easier time obtaining justice or assistance. Datum 4 provides moral education on how sexual behaviour is frequently observed in black women who are racial minorities in the United States. Women of colour want to demonstrate to the world through this hashtag how white people have perpetrated the facts happening to them. As a result, it is expected that significant changes will occur in their lives due to being respected as a woman and treated with deference.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

Conclusions

After analyzing hashtag black lives matter tweets on Twitter from a linguistic perspective and focusing on the use of presupposition, the researcher concludes the study, not all presuppositions are detected in the analyzed tweets, only five of Yule's six types of presupposition are found in tweets with the hashtag black lives matter. The researcher discovered existential, factual, lexical, structural, and counterfactual presuppositions. Based on the data, the existential presupposition is the most frequently used type, accounting for 55 of the 100 data points (41%). The factive presupposition is the second most frequently used type of presupposition, accounting for 34 data points out of 100 (26%). The lexical presupposition is the third most frequently used type, accounting for 32 of every 100 data points (24%). The fourth position is occupied by the structural presupposition, which contains 11 data points out of 100 (8%), and the final position is occupied by the counterfactual presupposition, which contains one data point out of 100 (0,75%). Meanwhile, the researcher discovered no instances of non-factual presuppositions in tweets containing the hashtag black lives matter. Additionally, the majority of tweets are about news or information about victims, particularly African-American or black people, information about protests, demonstrations, and people who support black lives matter movements, as well as political and humanitarian issues, some health issues, and facts about social injustice faced by black people throughout history and into the present. The black lives matter movement will not relinquish its momentum until black people achieve the liberty and justice they deserve.

Moral education from all the data obtained through hashtags is how fellow humans show sympathy for others (Norberg-Hodge, 2012). To support black people expressing their opinion. Through hashtags, it is hoped that it can teach law enforcement officers to balance sentences to anyone (Achiume et al., 2017; Stanley et al., 2019). Educate viewers about hashtags respecting the sexual behaviour of black women (Rabelo et al., 2021; Saletti-cuesta et al., 2020).

Suggestions

This study only examined one item of Pragmatics, namely presupposition, which is associated with education in the tweeter hashtag. further researchers can discuss a complete analysis than this study.

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