



## Presupposition of repetition speech flavour in Denny Sumargo's podcast with Laura Anna

(Presuposisi cita rasa tutur repetisi pada *podcast* Denny Sumargo dengan Laura Anna)

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**Abstract:** The new phenomenon in linguistic studies makes pragmatics a prestigious study. One of the topics is presupposition. This research discusses the main problem of the construction of repetition speech flavour and the purpose of its use. This research needs to be done as an effort to review the pragmatic point of view that is present in language speech. The purpose of the research is focused on the explanatory analysis of the form of speech taste repetition on presupposition. Furthermore, the researcher conducted an explanation of the relationship between the use of repetition language style and the conception of speech control. The researcher used qualitative approach with content analysis method. The data collection technique is done by listening and note taking. The result shows that Denny Sumargo's speech taste in structural presupposition refers to repetitive language style. The phenomenon can be seen in the utterances that appear. Of the 47 presuppositions spoken, 33 of them are repetitive structural presuppositions. The use of the language style has a strong conceptual relationship with the social attributes of the interlocutor who suffers from paralysis. The purpose is to strengthen, emphasise, and change the mindset of the interlocutor to be able to have strength again in living a life that is inversely proportional to the previous situation.

**Keywords**    Podcast, Presupposition, Repetition, Taste of speech

**Abstrak:** Fenomena baru dalam kajian kebahasaan menjadikan pragmatik sebagai kajian bergengsi. Salah satu bahasannya adalah presuposisi. Penelitian ini membahas masalah pokok tentang konstruksi cita rasa tutur repetisi serta tujuan penggunaannya. Penelitian ini perlu dilakukan sebagai upaya mengulas sudut pandang pragmatik yang hadir dalam tuturan bahasa. Tujuan penelitian difokuskan pada analisis eksplanasi bentuk tuturan cita rasa tutur repetisi pada presuposisi. Selanjutnya peneliti melakukan eksplanasi relasi penggunaan gaya bahasa repetisi dengan konsepsi kontrol tuturan. Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode analisis isi. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan simak catat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan cita rasa tutur Denny Sumargo pada presuposisi struktural mengacu pada gaya bahasa yang repetitif. Fenomena tersebut terlihat pada tuturan yang muncul. Dari 47 presuposisi yang dituturkan, 33 diantaranya adalah presuposisi struktural repetitif. Penggunaan gaya bahasa tersebut memiliki relasi konseptual yang kuat dengan atribut sosial lawan tutur yang menderita kelumpuhan. Tujuannya memberikan penguatan, penekanan, dan mengubah pola pikir lawan tutur untuk dapat memiliki kekuatan kembali dalam menjalani kehidupan yang berbanding terbalik dengan keadaan sebelumnya.

**Kata Kunci**    Cita rasa tutur, *Podcast*, Presuposisi, Repetisi

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## INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics has now emerged as a discipline that is considered prestigious. It has emerged as a new phenomenon in linguistic studies. Pragmatics studies the use of language that cannot be separated from the context in its society (Andriyani, 2022; Novitasari et al., 2019; Wiwaha et al., 2021). As a part of the science of linguistics, pragmatics is always related to aspects in the conditions of compatibility of language use at the level of communication. The study of pragmatics is a study in linguistics (Bawamenewi, 2020). The orientation of the study is an utterance (Ardhianti et al., 2022; Jazeri, 2021; Setyaningsih &

Rahardi, 2021). Pragmatics studies the intentions of speakers (Andriyani et al., 2023; Fatmawati, 2020; Sifianou, 1995).

Presupposition is one of the aspects discussed in the study of pragmatics. Presuppositions in pragmatic studies are aspects that are considered understood by speakers or people who speak in conditions before the conversation appears or is spoken (Fatmawati & Dira, 2021; Sukarsono et al., 2021; Wijayanti, 2016). Presupposition can be interpreted as an implicit assumption made by a speaker, intended for their speech to be understood by the listener or interlocutor. It suggests that a speaker assumes certain knowledge or beliefs from the listener regarding the person or object being discussed. Thus, presupposition is closely related to the assumptions or implicit inferences embedded within a particular linguistic expression.

Speakers in conveying language certainly have the desire that the spoken message can be understood by the interlocutor or commonly referred to as the speaker. Communication events can be carried out smoothly if speakers or people who speak in speaking language can be understood by their speech partners and have the same presuppositions as the topic being discussed. The linguistic form is also an association in the use of language, for example, in the form of words, sometimes in the form of phrases, as well as structures or forms. Then the assumption aspect will be related to the linguistic concept referred to as potential presuppositions (Halawa, 2023; Meilestari, 2018).

Yule divides potential presuppositions into six types. Structural presuppositions are presuppositions that often appear in interview activities. Yule mentions that structural presupposition is characterised by the use of interrogative (Kurniawan, 2014; Sari et al., 2018). It departs from the purpose of the speaker who has the intention to extract information from the interlocutor. Structural presupposition requires the interlocutor to provide the truth of the information spoken.

Structural presupposition has a unique shape or pattern as a form of language activity. This condition is caused by language ability factors. In addition, aspects of speech taste also influence the form of speech varieties used. As stated by Gumpers and Hymes which was later adapted by Poejosoedarmo in his speech component known as memotechnics in the form of the acronym O, OE WANT TO TALK. The series of acronyms can be detailed O means the speaker. The second O is the speaker. E stands for the colour of emotion. M stands for intent. A stand for objects around the speech area. U stands for the order of speech. The series of acronyms BICARA stands for chapters, instruments or commonly called means of speech, here in after referred to as the taste of speech, the letter A means the scene in speech, the letter R means register, and finally the letter A means rules or commonly called linguistic norms.

A sense of speech can have a significant influence on the utterance spoken, for example, language style. Language style is a way of expressing thoughts with unique language and portrays a portrait of the soul or personality of its users. Gorys Keraf formulated a statement that language style is memorable if it has interesting content, reflects honesty, and courtesy (Kerfas, 2012; Putra & Amir, 2023). In line with this opinion, Kurniawan also emphasised that the delivery of language by paying attention to the elements of tone and intonation will seem interesting (Kurniawan, 2014). The media in this case in the form of language has the role of conveying messages to interlocutors or speech partners.

The delivery of communication to speech partners cannot be separated from the use of language style. Language style arises as a form of feeling in the heart of the author of the speaker which has an effect on various feelings for the reader of the listener (Sukesti, 2020). If we look at this aspect from the podcast side, the words that arise are a means of measuring feelings. Therefore, an appropriate language proficiency strategy is needed so that the interlocutor feels comfortable with the utterance conveyed by the speaker (Lynde & Lewis, 1970; Nurnaningsih & Wibowo, 2023).

Without realising it, sometimes in communication we often use language styles to convey our intentions or goals to the interlocutor. Repetition is a language style that often appears in language activities. Repetition is a language style with a form of repetition of words, or phrases to give emphasis. There are times when language styles appear in communication events that are carried out.

Various media have emerged in the digital era. This has an impact on the ease of communication. One of the communication media that is currently being loved by the community is YouTube. In the last five years, YouTube has become a very popular media. Unmitigated, its users

range in billions. Especially during the covid 19 pandemic, the new land of the digital world in the form of YouTube was chosen as a form of great opportunity (Amalah & Mulyana, 2021). A lot of content has emerged. The great thing is that all the content that appears can be accessed easily.

One of the contents that serves as a means of entertainment is podcasts. Starting from its presence in early 2005, podcasts began to flap their wings with various breakthroughs. Eventually podcasts became a show that many people started to like. Walking back in the early days of its appearance. At that time podcasts were still limited to being enjoyed by people in certain circles. The type of broadcast is still limited to audio material. Gradually, podcasts began to develop. Even the shows are diverse such as monologues, dramas, documentaries, and dialogues (talk shows).

The uniqueness of Denny Sumargo's podcast can be seen from its theme. The themes presented are always actual and interesting. The speakers presented come from various backgrounds. Consisting of sources with different backgrounds and ages. Celebrities, comedians, politicians, entrepreneurs, artists, and celebgrams. The development of Denny Sumargo's podcast is also very rapid. Currently, the number of subscribers is 6.75 million.

Another uniqueness in Denny Sumargo's podcast can be observed from the way Denny speaks to his speech partners. When observed, Denny Sumargo often uses speech that often repeats certain elements. Denny Sumargo's sense of speech refers to language that is beautiful, poetic, full of emphasis, and relaxed. Denny Sumargo's ability to use words makes his strength in extracting information from the sources he presents. This has become his own characteristic. This is the background for the researcher to compile a study entitled **“Presupposition of Repetition Speech Taste in Denny Sumargo's Podcast with Laura Anna”**.

The relevant research was conducted by Widiastuti who analysed the presupposition in Denny Sumargo's speech. The speech was listened to on the Podcast that aired. The guest star in the podcast is Laura Anna. The results of the study present the emergence of language styles used when talking with sources. These styles include metaphor, hyperbole, ellipsis, symbolism, euphemism, and repetition. These language styles are used as control by Denny Sumargo as the speaker because he views Laura Anna as his speech partner with social attributes as a person who is paralysed due to an accident (Widiastuti, 2023).

Research on presupposition in student WhatsApp groups within literature appreciation courses revealed utterances that fall into four categories of presupposition. These categories are structural presupposition, potential presupposition, factive presupposition, and lexical presupposition. The study also identified the presence of implicature, including both conventional implicature and conversational implicature (Eliastuti et al., 2023).

Research examined presuppositions in character interviews through analysis of video conversations. The results revealed six types of presuppositions present in the utterances: structural, lexical, potential, factual, nonactive, and active presuppositions (Kristanti & Indrayanti, 2022). Research on presupposition in Net TV's Tonight Show humor show focuses on existential presupposition and its implications for Indonesian language learning. The results indicate that 39 instances of existential presupposition appear in the speech. The implication for Indonesian language learning is that presupposition can be applied to short story materials at the junior high school level. (Pramesti dan Sabardila, 2023).

This research is different from previous research. The difference lies in the aspect of study focus. The previous research studied presuppositions in Denny Sumargo and Laura Anna's podcast by mapping the types of presuppositions and the content of language styles in each type. This study deepens the study by analysing the language styles that appear most in presuppositions. The previous research was also limited to conducting a study by mapping the types of presupposition, finding and then analysing them. It is different with this research. The novelty value in the study is to develop the study by sharpening the analysis conducted through the analysis of the dominant stylistic utterances in presuppositions. In addition, the study in this research combines two disciplines, namely pragmatics and stylistics. Therefore, the study of pragmatilistics serves as an analytical tool for data analysis in this research, and it has not been employed in previous studies.

The research objectives include two things, namely 1) to describe the structural presupposition of repetitive speech flavours in Denny Sumargo's podcast; 2) to describe the purpose of using repetitive speech flavours in Denny Sumargo's podcast. This research has a contribution for other researchers, namely as a reference for conducting research studies in the field of pragmatics. The results of the research can contribute as material or new knowledge material in the field of pragmatics, especially in interview activities conducted on podcast media. The researcher also hopes that readers will have additional knowledge about the use of appropriate language styles in the communication process with interlocutors, for example, repetitive language style can be an option in communicating if the speech partner bears social attributes that are opposite to the previous situation.

## METHOD

The approach taken in the research is qualitative which produces descriptive data (Latifah, et al, 2023; Mukminin, 2021). This research emphasises the context and meaning in speech. The context is pragmatics. The use of language symbols such as words and phrases in speech repetitively becomes the focus of the research. Furthermore, the function of using repetitive words and phrases becomes the basis for identifying the purpose of their use. This is done to find out the phenomenon of repetitiveness in spoken presuppositions. The phenomenon of repetitive speech is analysed descriptively. A qualitative approach was taken by the researcher in examining the phenomenon of presupposition in the communication event between Denny Sumargo and Laura Anna.

The source of the research data comes from speech in the form of words or phrases from Denny Sumargo as the interviewer. The data was selected based on the consideration of the suitability of the data category needed by the researcher and the dominance of occurrence in the speech. The data was tabulated based on the video. The data was obtained from Denny Sumargo's podcast with a broadcast schedule on 31 December 2021. The broadcast can be listened to via YouTube. The content with Laura Anna was chosen by the researcher because the topic of the speech discusses a sensitive event. It is related to the paralysis suffered by Laura Anna due to an accident that happened to her several years ago. The unfinished legal case is also a hot topic that is being discussed by many media. The conversation with Denny Sumargo as the interviewer provides a picture that is not clearly expressed.

Documentation, listening, and note-taking techniques are the data collection techniques. The analysis stage is processed by the researcher by finding words or phrases in presuppositions that contain repetitive language style. Furthermore, the researcher analyses the function of the use of repetitive language style spoken.

This research is a content analysis research. Content analysis is conducted by the researcher by collecting data in the form of words or phrases that contain repetition language style. The words or phrases are then classified according to the speech function. The mapping of speech function is based on the function of language style. After the classification process and the mapping of stylistic functions are tabulated, the next step taken by the researcher is data analysis. The analysis carried out is the preparation of predictions to describe the presupposition of the taste of speech repetition on Denny Sumargo's podcast with Laura Anna. This is done to use procedures so as to produce appropriate or valid inferences from a text (Kyngas, 2020; Lindgren, 2020; Saribulan et al., 2023).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Structural Presupposition of Taste of Speech Repetition

The research results indicate that structural presupposition is the dominant type found in Denny Sumargo's podcast on his YouTube channel, specifically during his conversation with a guest, Laura Anna. Out of 67 presuppositions identified, 47 are structural presuppositions, with 33 of these employing a repetitive language style. This repetitive style often appears in discussions about events related to the impact of the accident and the attitudes of those involved, including the challenges Laura faced. Denny Sumargo, as the interviewer, uses this style to gather detailed information, leveraging his role as the content creator and owner of the channel to shape the conversation. The focus on structural presupposition suggests Denny's intent to delve deeper into the topic. The discussion centers around



the tragic accident that Laura Anna experienced, which resulted in her leg paralysis, a condition that abruptly halted her career as a celebrity. Since then, she has required assistance with daily activities.

In the podcast, a high frequency of questions drives the conversation, reflecting Denny's professional approach to creating a casual, yet heartfelt dialogue. Of the 47 structural presuppositions, 33 utilize a repetitive language style, emphasizing the interviewer's technique. This pattern is detailed in Table 1, which outlines the types of language styles present in structural presuppositions.

**Table 1**  
**Taste of Speech in Denny Sumargo's Podcasts**

Language Style	Total Language Style
Repetition	33
Symbolic	1
Interminus Contradiction	1
Euphemisms	1
Litotes	1

Based on the data, it is evident that out of 47 utterances containing structural presupposition, 33 utilize a repetitive language style. In this context, repetition refers to the reiteration of elements within a sentence, which can take the form of words or phrases. This repetition emphasizes key elements deemed important, serving to enhance the overall impact of the message (Manaf, et al, 2023; Waridah, 2014). The structural presuppositions that contain repetition speech flavours can be observed in the following table 2.

**Table 2**  
**The Structural Presuppositions That Contain Repetition Speech Flavours**

No.	Data	Marker Word
1	"Kalo emang cuma <b>nemenin</b> secara waktu dia nemenin secara waktu."	nemenin secara waktu
2	"Linglung iya tapi itu bisa dimengerti karena kamu berusaha untuk mencerna dan berusaha untuk mengkomunikasi kan sesuatu yang selama dua tahun kamu jarang berinteraksi dan kamu punya masalah dengan pernapasan dengan asam lambung."	berusaha
3	"Kita ketemu di tengah sebenarnya, tapi kan kalau misalnya usaha untuk kompromi itu <b>tidak</b> disambut, akhirnya <b>tidak</b> ada yang bisa jalan memang, memang akhirnya seperti ini."	tidak
4	"Iya kan <b>gitu</b> ya, terus gue setuju sih sebenarnya, setiap pandangan itu punya kebenarannya diri sendiri <b>gitu</b> loh."	gitu
5	"Sedangkan kamu sendiri pun kadang-kadang perlu orang lain untuk ngerepotin <b>kita</b> , kan <b>kita</b> hidup bersama."	kita
6	Kamu kan <b>dua tahun</b> tuh mengbilang dari kejadian kecelakaan, nah selama <b>dua tahun</b> dari kecelakaan itu apa yang terjadi?"	dua tahun
7	"It's <b>oke</b> banget, kita berada dalam kondisi yang lemah and it's <b>oke</b> udah seperti itu, sekarang yang tidak <b>oke</b> apanya nih?"	oke
8	"Ketika <b>kamu</b> berusaha untuk bangkit, kebahagiaan <b>kamu</b> akan ada dimana sekarang?"	kamu
9	"Gak ada <b>masalah</b> , tapi yang jadi <b>masalah</b> adalah bentuk pertanggungjawaban dia dengan kondisi itu tidak ada satupun yang terealisasi ibaratnya seperti itu kan."	masalah
10	"Sekarang kan <b>ada</b> ribuan ya, kan <b>ada</b> yang bagus".	ada
11	"Ada <b>yang gak bagus</b> , ya <b>yang gak bagus</b> gak banyak kan?"	Yang gak bagus
12	"Okey, ini <b>adalah sebuah</b> , eee... kebencian apa balas dendam atau ini <b>adalah sebuah</b> pembelajaran untuk dia?"	adalah sebuah
13	"Kamu secinta <b>itu</b> sesayang <b>itu</b> sama Gaga?"	itu
14	"Tapi kalau <b>kamu</b> secara fisik mampu mengambil pisau, <b>kamu</b> akan mengakhiri hidup kamu saat itu?"	kamu
15	"Siapa dari keluarga <b>kamu</b> yang akhirnya menjadi penahan <b>kamu</b> saat itu?"	kamu
16	" <b>Bukan</b> sumber masalah itu <b>bukan</b> sekarang kan kayak akumulasi dulu baru kamu sendiri sekarang."	bukan
17	"Ya gak sih? Kayak dulu mungkin Kakak <b>kamu</b> atau ibu <b>kamu</b> tuh <b>kamu</b> bertentangan tapi akhirnya sekarang mereka yang peduli sama <b>kamu</b> ."	kamu
18	"Gak, aku nangepnya beda pemikiran. <b>Kamu</b> dulu sebelum <b>kamu</b> itu masih normal ya masih belum kecelakaan dengan sekarang itu berubah terhadap keluargamu."	kamu

19	" <i>Itu yang aku tangkep itu yang bikin kamu tuh menyesal apa ya... istilahnya kamu yang tabu nih nyambung sib kita?</i> "	itu yang
20	" <i>Dan mau apa yang kamu mau dan kamu punya hak untuk itu.</i> "	kamu
21	" <i>Dan kamu baru sadar bahwa akhirnya kondisi ini ya mereka ini yang akhiri.</i> "	ini
22	" <i>Apa sih, apa sih yang akhirnya buat mereka pergi.</i> "	apa sih
23	" <i>Iya, tapi kan maksudnya gini loh gue juga berteman punya hidup sendiri tapi kadang-kadang masib kalau ketemu mestilah friend apalagi kalau temen lagi susah ya kalau aku karakternya ya, lu kenapa, lu butuh bantuan apa, kalau gue bisa bantu gue bantu, kalau ya gak bisa gue akan bilang gak bisa begitu.</i> "	kalau
24	" <i>Maaf ya, maaf ya.</i> "	maaf ya
25	" <i>Kamu bisa kembali berjalan, tapi kita ambil buruknya dulu, ternyata dia tidak sembuh, kemudian kamu harus hidup seperti ini, where are you going to do?</i> "	kamu
26	" <i>Dengan menyikapi segala sesuatu dengan candaan-candaan.</i> "	dengan
27	" <i>Sangat unik, and his friend sangat menyenangkan sekali, oke kita akhiri disini, ada pertanyaan gak?</i> "	sangat

The data in table 2 maps repetitive speech. The repetitive style repeats certain elements. When examined in depth, the data in Table 2 is characterised by the word **kamu**, which is the most dominant word in the speech. There are eight data with the marker word **kamu**.

### Structural Presupposition Function Sense of Speech

Denny Sumargo uses the word **kamu** repeatedly in his speech because he wants to give reinforcement to his interlocutor. The emphasis is done to convince the interlocutor to have the strength to live his life which has changed drastically due to the accident. In detail, the purpose of repeating the word **kamu** can be observed in the following table.

Tabel 3  
Purpose of Using Repetition with The Marker “*Kamu*”

Speech Data	Description of Purpose of Repetition
" <i>Ketika kamu berusaha untuk bangkit, kebahagiaan kamu akan ada dimana sekarang?</i> "	Denny Sumargo emphasised to his interlocutor to keep trying to rise from adversity. Denny also asked questions about the location of his interlocutor's happiness. The word <b>kamu</b> is said twice with the aim of emphasising to the interlocutor to get up and not give up hope to achieve happiness.
" <i>Tapi kalau kamu secara fisik mampu mengambil pisau, kamu akan mengakhiri hidup kamu saat itu?</i> "	Denny Sumargo said the word <b>kamu</b> twice in his speech. This was done to emphasise to the interlocutor about his suicidal state. Denny wanted to emphasise the truth of the incident. Is it true that the incident had indeed occurred in the mind of his interlocutor.
" <i>Siapa dari keluarga kamu yang akhirnya menjadi penahan kamu saat itu?</i> "	Denny Sumargo said the word <b>kamu</b> twice in his speech. This is done to emphasise to the interlocutor about the power that makes the interlocutor able to survive.
" <i>Ya gak sih? Kayak dulu mungkin Kakak kamu atau Ibu kamu tuh kamu bertentangan tapi akhirnya sekarang mereka yang peduli sama kamu.</i> "	Denny Sumargo used the word <b>kamu</b> twice in his speech. This is done to emphasise an important figure who cares about the interlocutor's situation, despite having had conflicting opinions in the past. These figures are the interlocutor's mother and sister.
" <i>Gak, aku nangekepnya beda pemikiran. Kamu dulu sebelum kamu itu masih normal ya masih belum kecelakaan dengan sekarang itu berubah terhadap keluargamu.</i> "	Denny Sumargo used the word <b>kamu</b> twice in his speech. This was done by Denny with the purpose of emphasising the state of the interlocutor before and after the accident. The situation is about the change in the interlocutor's attitude towards his family.
" <i>Dan mau apa yang kamu mau dan kamu punya hak untuk itu.</i> "	Denny Sumargo said the word <b>kamu</b> twice in his speech. This is done by Denny with the aim of emphasising to the interlocutor about the will and rights that should be owned.

"*Kamu* bisa kembali berjalan, tapi kita ambil buruknya dulu, ternyata dia tidak sembuh, kemudian *kamu* harus hidup seperti ini, *where are you going to do?*"

Denny Sumargo said the word **kamu** twice in his speech. This was done by Denny to give reinforcement to his interlocutor that there is a possibility that he can walk again. Denny also emphasised that if his interlocutor does not recover from the accident then what will he do later?

The speaker intends to convey a message through the repetitive style used. The use of repetition with the marker 'you' has the function of giving reinforcement to the interlocutor. The implication is that the opponent's mindset will change for the better. Repetition means restate some parts of the sentence element that is considered important. The element can be a word or phrase (Imtinan, 2023; Khasanah, 2023; Waridah, 2014). The repetition type of language style in Denny Sumargo's podcast with Laura Anna is characterised by emphasis on several words or phrases as seen in the utterance. Words or phrases that are language elements are uttered by Denny because they are considered important. He gives emphasis in the utterance by saying repeated words or phrases in one structural presupposition. This condition is in accordance with the theory that repetition repeats language elements with the aim of giving emphasis because it is considered important (Annisa & Bella, 2023; Keraf, 2006; Nugraha & Sofian, 2023).

In contrast to the research conducted by Fauziah & Samosir (2023). The research examines the repetition language style in the novel by Alvi Syahrin (Fauziah & Samosir, 2023). The results of the research show similarities, namely the repetitive style that appears in the study data. The difference is that this study examines the repetitive language style in podcast speech and examines the purpose of the use of the language style.

The social attributes carried by Laura Anna as an accident victim and suffering from paralysis led Denny Sumargo as the speaker to use repetition language style with the aim of providing reinforcement. Laura Anna is reinforced by Denny Sumargo by repeating the word **berusaha**. The word is spoken twice. This can be seen in the following data.

- DS : *"Linglung iya tapi itu bisa dimengerti karena kamu berusaha untuk mencerna dan berusaha untuk mengomunikasikan sesuatu yang selama dua tahun kamu jarang berinteraksi dan kamu punya masalah dengan pernapasan dengan asam lambung."*
- LA : *"Iya asam lambung terus"*

Information:

DS: Denny Sumargo

LA: Laura Anna

Based on the data, it can be seen that DS gives reinforcement to LA by saying the word **berusaha** repeatedly. The repetition language style used explains to LA that he has made an effort by communicating his situation, which is rarely interacting with other people and suffering from acid reflux. DS's statement is agreed by LA with the answer that he does suffer from stomach acid.

Repetitive style is considered appropriate to be used to provide reinforcement to the interlocutor. This is similar to the benefits of using metaphorical language styles. Like the research conducted by Maanmieli & Ihanus who used metaphors as a means of therapy for schizophrenics through poetry (Maanmieli & Ihanus, 2021). The results showed that the therapy participants received positive benefits from poetry therapy conducted with the use of metaphors. It is proven that the therapy participants feel happy after undergoing these activities. These two studies have similar results in the function of using language styles. Although the focus of the study topic is different, namely repetitive style and metaphor, the function of its use leads to the same result, namely making the intended object happy. This is in accordance with the theory of the function of language style, which is to cause certain effects and explain the meaning of the language (Damayanti, 2018). The intended effect is a happy response. So, the utterance has a purpose. It is not like an expression of purpose that has no purpose (Yan, 2024).

Denny Sumargo emphasised the words that he uttered. The emphasis is done by repeating words that are considered important. Utterances that contain repetition language style with the purpose of emphasising meaning can be seen in the following data.

- DS : *"Kamu kan **dua tahun** tuh menghibang dari kejadian kecelakaan, nah selama **dua tahun** dari kecelakaan itu apa yang terjadi?"*  
LA : *"Sebenarnya aku tuh nggak menghibang ya, cuman kadang kadang posting kadang enggak posting kadang posting, tapi ya aku di rumah aja gitu..., diem ngomong sama diri sendiri ditemenin kakak, mama, gitu-gitu doang."*

Information:

DS: Denny Sumargo

LA: Laura Anna

The data explains that DS repeats the word **dua tahun**. The word **dua tahun**, which is uttered twice in one sentence, means that DS really wants to know what LA has been doing for the past two years. DS emphasised that LA had not been seen doing activities for a long time. DS thinks that LA has disappeared after the accident happened to her. The word **dua tahun** is emphasised with the aim of conveying the intention which is done by repeating the word. The speech event based on the data is in line with the purpose of using repetition language style which emphasises the word. The results of the analysis are in accordance with the theory which explains that repetition emphasises the meaning by repeating and emphasising words that are considered important (Fatjriani & Nur, 2022; Hasibuan, 2022).

In contrast to the research conducted by Dewi the research examines repetition in language grammatical, lexical and semantic structures. The object of study is also different, namely the analysis of repetition in a performance or ritual event called Siraman Sedudo. The difference in the study appears in the results, namely this study found the purpose of the repetitive style in the podcast while the grammatical structure pattern was not reviewed. The similarity is that the topic of the study carried out is in the same scope, namely the analysis of the use of repetitive language styles (Dewi, 2022).

The speech contained in Denny Sumargo's podcast with Laura Anna aims to increase understanding of the interlocutor. This is done by Denny Sumargo by repeating words in certain parts. As shown in the following data.

- DS : *"Gak ada **masalah**, tapi yang jadi **masalah** adalah bentuk pertanggungjawaban dia dengan kondisi itu tidak ada satupun yang terealisasi ibaratnya seperti itu kan?"*  
LA : *"Hem..."*

Information:

DS: Denny Sumargo

LA: Laura Anna

The data repeats the word **masalah**. The repetition of the word is intended to mark important things. What DS considers important is the problem that befell LA. The accident experienced resulted in a life upheaval, namely about paralysis and a sense of injustice with the conditions faced. In his presupposition, DS assumes that the accident is not the core problem, but the issue of liability becomes an unrealised problem.

The repetition of the word **masalah** twice in the speech is a form of repetition language style. The theory is validated by the opinion that repetition is included in the category of affirmation language style (Margareta et al., 2022). The language style used by DS is speech control. LA suffered from paralysis as a result of the accident so DS as the content owner uses repetition when assuming that the main problem of the incident is about unrealised liability. The word **masalah** is a repetitive utterance that aims to accentuate the statement on the condition of unrealised liability of the party considered to be the cause of



the accident. It was uttered by DS because he wanted to make an assertion about two different conditions, namely the problem of accidents referring to fate that cannot be avoided while the unrealised liability is the main problem to be resolved immediately.

The language style in Denny Sumargo's podcast presupposition is dominated by repetition. This is done because it is adjusted to the conditions experienced by the interlocutor. The condition is related to the social condition. The data presented illustrates that repetition language style plays an important role in providing reinforcement or affirmation on things that are considered important. As the statement elaborates that the repetition language style functions to emphasise the point (Nirmala, 2020).

There are similarities between this research and Widiastuti et al., (2023). The similarity is that it examines Denny Sumargo's podcast with pragmatic studies. Widiastuti et al., (2023)'s research showed the results of 47 potential presuppositional utterances. The utterances were analysed for their types and studied for their language style. The types of presupposition that appear are counterfactual, existential, nonfactual, factual, structural, and lexical presuppositions (Widiastuti et al., 2023). The language styles or the figure of speech that appear are metaphor, symbolic, repetition, euphemism, ellipsis, and hyperbole. So, this research examines language styles that focus on the type of repetition. In addition, the purpose of the use of repetition is also analysed. The analysis of the function of repetition is to emphasise repetition in the elements of the sentence. The element can be a word or phrase that is considered important. As validated by Slamet Muljana (Waridah, 2014), this research has implications in providing a description of the accuracy of spoken language use, especially in podcast shows. The findings in the study have contributed to the development of pragmatics, especially in the aspect of language politeness. The use of stylistic repetition in podcasts found in the research provides models of politeness in language. For a beginner who hosts a podcast show, the research findings can be used as a reference to learn in order to be applied properly.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the presupposition of repetitive speech on Denny Sumargo's podcast, it is evident that presuppositions are predominantly characterized by a repetitive language style. Of the 47 presuppositions identified, 33 are repetitive. This language style is characterized by an emphasis on specific elements, whether they are words or phrases. Denny emphasizes these elements by repeating them within a single presupposition, highlighting their importance. The use of a repetitive language style in his speech strongly relates to the social attributes of the interlocutor, who suffers from paralysis. This technique aims to provide reinforcement, emphasis, and encourage a change in mindset, helping the interlocutor regain strength in facing life, especially in contrast to their previous situation.

This research contributes significantly to the field of pragmatics. As podcasts continue to develop, understanding the accuracy of language use becomes increasingly important. This study offers valuable insights into the use of repetitive language styles, which can enhance podcast practices. Given that speakers in podcast shows possess diverse social attributes, the repetitive language style can be effectively employed in specific parts of the conversation, particularly when aiming to provide reinforcement, affirmation, or a mindset shift for the interlocutor.

Moreover, this research can serve as a foundation for further studies. Future research could expand the scope by analyzing various segments of Denny Sumargo's podcast over a specific period, focusing on the repetitive language style. This would allow for a methodological examination of Denny Sumargo's presuppositional speech patterns.

## DECLARATIONS

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<b>Author contribution</b>	:	Yuanita Widiastuti led and was responsible for the entire research project entitled 'Presupposition of Repetition Speech Flavour in Denny Sumargo's Podcast with Laura Anna.' She wrote the entire manuscript, collaborated with the second, and third authors and acted as the correspondence author, supervised the submission, revision, and conducted plagiarism checking. The second author, Anang Santoso, was responsible for checking the validity of
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the data and the relevance of the theories used as well as ensuring that the writing of the manuscript complied with linguistic conventions. Sumadi contributed to the writing and data analysis and was responsible for ensuring accurate citation and reference management throughout the document. Four authors also approved the final manuscript.

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