

Presuppositions and the Meanings in *The Late Late Show* YouTube Channel

Nadia Pravita Sari

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung, Indonesia

email: nadiaprav@gmail.com

Cipto Wardoyo

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung, Indonesia

email: ciptowardoyo@uinsgd.ac.id

Toneng Listiani

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung, Indonesia

email: tonenglistiani@uinsgd.ac.id

Abstract

*This study examines the fundamental presuppositions that speakers make before giving a speech, as shown in the speeches of James Corden, Will Ferrell, and Harry Styles on the talk show *The Late Late Show*. This analysis outlines the researcher's objectives, specifically identifying and categorizing the sorts of presuppositions present in talk shows. The analysis used Yule's theory (1996) about presuppositions, namely, existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. Using discourse analysis methods that produce are as follows; types of presuppositions that appear in *The Late Late Show* with a total of 476 data from speech on talk shows, with details: 334 existential presuppositions, 97 structural presuppositions, 28 factive presuppositions, 13 lexical presuppositions, 3 counterfactual presuppositions, and 1 non-factive presupposition. The researcher hope that the findings of this study can contribute to introducing presupposition as one of the most important aspects of pragmatic studies. For other researchers interested in the same field, presupposition analysis in in-depth studies with different subjects is expected to do more to obtain a more comprehensive interpretation.*

Keywords: *common ground, pragmatic, presupposition, talk show, The Late Late Show*

A. Introduction

Discrimination, in general terms, refers to the unjust or prejudicial treatment of individuals or groups based on certain characteristics such as race, ethnicity, gender,

age, and others. Such acts of discrimination may emerge from local communities' fear of outsiders who are perceived to pose a threat to their values or status. Alternatively, discrimination can also arise from misunderstandings between local people and outsiders due to communication failures.

Communication is a fundamental process through which individuals convey messages with the intention of informing, influencing attitudes, or altering behavior. According to Nurhadi and Kurniawan (2017), communication can occur directly (e.g., face-to-face interaction) or indirectly (e.g., through media). Effective communication requires a shared understanding of intentions and goals among participants. A successful conversation thus depends on the mutual comprehension between speaker and hearer.

In pragmatic studies, the intention behind an utterance plays a crucial role. As Astuti and Arifanti (2021) argue, pragmatics focuses on the speaker's intention in producing specific utterances, highlighting the importance of clarity and shared meaning in communication. Misunderstandings often occur when this clarity is compromised, leading to the failure of the intended message being properly interpreted by the listener.

One key concept within pragmatics is presupposition, which refers to the assumptions or background beliefs that a speaker expects the listener to hold prior to or during the act of communication. As Yule (2006) explains, speakers design their utterances based on assumptions about the listener's existing knowledge. While these assumptions are not always accurate, many of them enable smooth and effective communication. Yule identifies six types of presuppositions: existential, factive, lexical, structural, non-factive, and counterfactual. For successful communication, speakers must construct utterances that align with their communicative intent, while listeners are expected to infer meaning based on these presuppositions.

In the context of broadcast media, particularly talk shows, pragmatic analysis—especially the study of presupposition—is highly relevant. Talk shows are television or online programs in which one or more individuals discuss specific topics under the guidance of a host. The invited guests are typically public figures such as entertainers, artists, or experts relevant to the episode's theme (Amalia, Gafar, & Sonni, 2016). The host often adopts a distinctive communication style characterized by humor, tone, or recurring catchphrases, contributing to the show's identity.

According to Selamat (2015), the language used in talk shows is often simplified and universalized to accommodate a diverse audience. Hosts also engage with the audience through social media platforms, sourcing questions from the comments section or involving the audience in real time. These characteristics create rich opportunities for pragmatic analysis, particularly regarding indirect communication and implied meanings.

In recent years, many talk shows that were once limited to television have been rebroadcast or exclusively produced on digital platforms like YouTube. YouTube, as noted by Setyo (2018), is a content-sharing platform that hosts a wide range of media, including short films, podcasts, music, and educational videos. The increasing popularity of YouTube has made it a key platform for audiences who wish to access

content on-demand, including talk shows.

This research selects a specific talk show segment from the *James Corden* YouTube channel titled “*The Final Episode – Full – The Late Late Show with James Corden*,” which features Harry Styles and Will Ferrell as guest stars. This episode marks the final appearance of James Corden as host after eight years on the show. Several reasons justify the selection of this talk show segment as the object of study.

First, the episode is a significant cultural event, featuring tributes from notable figures, including former President Barack Obama, and showcasing popular segments such as *Carpool Karaoke* and *Spill Your Guts or Fill Your Guts*. The video has garnered over 9.1 million views, reflecting its widespread appeal. Second, the choice of guests—Harry Styles, a globally recognized singer, and Will Ferrell, a celebrated actor and comedian—adds to the segment’s popularity, as reflected in audience comments and engagement. Third, the nature of the conversation between Corden and his guests, which is filled with humor, spontaneity, and warmth, offers fertile ground for analyzing the use of presuppositions in real-time, unscripted dialogue.

Based on the discussion above, this study aims to investigate the types of presuppositions that appear in the interactions between James Corden, Harry Styles, and Will Ferrell during *The Late Late Show*’s final episode. Through a pragmatic analysis grounded in Yule’s (2006) classification of presuppositions, this research seeks to uncover how meaning is constructed and understood in talk show discourse.

B. Method

This study employs a qualitative approach using discourse analysis as its primary method. Discourse analysis is considered appropriate for this research, which focuses on interpreting language use, particularly presuppositions, in a talk show context.

According to Moleong (2017), qualitative research aims to understand phenomena experienced by research subjects—such as behaviors, perceptions, motivations, and actions—in a holistic manner. This understanding is constructed through descriptive analysis presented in the form of words and language, situated within a specific natural context, and utilizing various naturalistic methods.

Discourse analysis, as noted by Eriyanto (2022), is a broad methodological framework used across disciplines to study language and its use in social contexts. Despite variations in definitions, discourse analysis generally focuses on how language constructs meaning and reflects broader social practices. Cook (1989) defines discourse analysis as the development of theories and methods that explain how meaning and coherence are created in language use.

In this study, the researcher will collect data by transcribing relevant segments from the selected *YouTube* talk show episode. During the transcription process, utterances will be identified and selected based on their relevance to the types of presuppositions outlined by Yule (2006). The researcher will then analyze these utterances to determine which types of presuppositions are present and interpret how they function within the interaction.

C. Findings and Discussion

Result

Based on data analysis, each data has a different context and meaning, as well as the six types of Yule presuppositions found in the Talk Show between Harry Styles, Will Ferrell, and James Corden. The six types of presuppositions consist of Existential Presupposition which shows an existence that is not only assumed but also identified; Factive Presupposition which uses verbs or phrases that imply that the sentence is true; Lexical Presupposition which is interpreted conventionally which has another meaning; Structural Presupposition which uses WH questions; Non-factive Presupposition which is usually done when the speaker or listener imagines something and Counterfactual Presupposition which uses if clause. All presupposition data found from the Talk Show between Harry Styles, Will Ferrel, and James Corden can be seen in the data below:

Table 4.1 The data found in Harry Styles, Will Ferrell, and James Corden's speech on The Late Late Show

No	Types of Presuppositions	Frequency
1	Existential Presuppositions	334
2	Factive Presuppositions	28
3	Lexical Presupposition	13
4	Structural Presupposition	97
5	Non-factive Presupposition	1
6	Counterfactual Presupposition	3
	Total	476

Based on Table 4.1, it can be seen that the total data found is 476 data in the conversation between Harry Styles, Will Ferrell, and James Corden on the Talk Show The Late Late Show. Existential presupposition is the type of presupposition data that is most often found with the most frequently found noun phrases being *the* and *a* which indicate the existence of the conversation, for example: *the band*, *the dedication*, *a big team*. The second frequent existential presupposition is names of the people which appear most often are *Harry Styles* and *Will Ferrell* as guest stars on the show. The most use of possessive construction is *your* with the intention in the conversation directly without a third party. It can be seen in previous research that this existential presupposition is the most frequently found such as in Milawati's study (2024). Similarly, in this research existential presupposition is the most frequent type which a total of 334 data were found out of a total of 476 data.

The second most frequent type of presupposition using wh questions that are often found in talk show objects using the most *wh questions*, namely *what*, in conversations is Structural Presupposition with a total of 97 data from 476 data. The third most frequently

used type of presupposition is the factive presupposition using *know* in the conversations that occurred in 25 data with a total of 28 data from 476 data. The fourth most frequently used type of presupposition is Lexical Presupposition, the most frequently occurring data *start* with the intention of never having done it before, with a total of 13 data out of 476 data. The fifth most widely used type of presupposition is Counterfactual Presupposition using *if-clause* with a total of 3 data from 476 data. Then the last type of presupposition that is used the least with the use of sentences that are not true is the Non-factive Presupposition which appears only *imagine* with a total of 1 data out of 476 data.

Discussion

The following are the assumptions generated from the speech of Harry Styles, Will Ferrell, and James Corden. From each data found by the researcher, the assumptions generated by Harry Styles, Will Ferrell, and James Corden;

a) Existential presupposition

As explained in the previous chapter, existential presupposition is a presumption that shows existence in spoken speech by showing the presence of a noun phrase or possessive pronoun. The explanation will be divided into two parts:

1. Existential presupposition marked by noun phrase

A noun phrase is a combination of words in English that functions like a noun. Which usually consists of a noun and a modifier in addition to being able to explain a noun specifically. Examples of the use of determiners that often appear are *the* with a number of around 120 data, then after that *a* with a number of around 70 data. Apart from that, the use of people's names, city names and street names are also included in possessive construction. The largest number of data using people's names are Will Ferrell and Harry Styles with 12 data each who are guests on this show. Then the name of the country that appears most often is America 8 data which is the place where this show is held.

The following utterances are included into existential presupposition, which is marked by noun phrase:

Data 1

James Corden: So on the show tonight here's the star of **Elf Step Brothers** (2.22)
(>> Elf Step Brothers exists)

This data is classified as existential presupposition because has the noun phrase in the part that is used as a clue. The noun phrase spoken by James Corden "Elf Step Brother" is a fact because the film actually exists.

Data 2

James Corden: **The brand new Barbie movie** which is out this summer. (2.24)
(>> The new 'Barbie' movie exist)

This data is classified as existential presupposition because has the noun phrase in the part that has been used as a clue. The noun phrase spoken by James Corden "the brand new Barbie movie" is a fact because there is a schedule for it to come out in the summer.

Data 3

James Corden: Please welcome Mr. Will Ferrell to **the show** (2.27)
(>> The show exist)

This data is classified as existential presupposition because has the noun phrase in the part that has been used as a clue. The noun phrase spoken by James Corden "the show" where this show is true.

Data 4

James Corden: Open from that side, can you open **the door** from there (3.00)
(>> The door exist)

This data is classified as existential presupposition because has the noun phrase in the part that has been used as a clue. The noun phrase spoken by James Corden is "the door" where this door really exists and James asks the person across the room to open the door.

Data 5

Will Ferrell: I'm gonna bash **the door** down with this fire extinguisher (4.15)
(>> The door exists)

This data is classified as existential presupposition because has the noun phrase in the part that has been used as a clue. The noun phrase spoken by Will Ferrell "the door" is the fact that the door that can't be opened really exists and he wants to destroy the door with a fire extinguisher.

2. Existential presupposition marked by possessive construction

Possessive pronouns indicate ownership in speech. with examples of *their, our, your, its, her, his, my, mine, yours, hers, ours theirs* and the use of *apostrophes*. The most frequent use is *your* with 35 data and *our* with 23 data. The following utterances are included into existential presupposition, which is marked by possessive pronoun:

Data 6

James Corden: I'm starting **my final show** in a stairwell (1.45)
(>> He has a show)

This data is classified as existential presupposition because has the possessive construction and noun phrase in the part that is used as a clue. The possessive construction spoken by James Corden, "my final show" is a fact because he owns the show.

Data 7

James Corden: Wow thanks everybody for coming out tonight **my muse and my mum and dad are here my sisters** (2.06)
(>> He has a muse, mum, dad, and sister)

This data is classified as existential presupposition because has the possessive construction in the part that is used as a clue. The possessive construction spoken by James Corden "My muse and my mum and dad are here my sister" is a fact because the muse, mother, father, and sister were present sitting in the audience seats when the show was taking place.

Data 8

James Corden: **He's my friend** he's your friend, Harry Styles is here tonight (3.45)
(>> Harry Styles exists)

This data is classified as existential presupposition because has the possessive construction in the part that has been used as a clue. The possessive construction uttered by James Corden, "He's my friend" shows the fact that the person being talked about, namely Harry Styles, is James Corden's friend.

Data 9

Harry Styles: Because it's **your last show** (3.55)
(>> The show exists)

This data is classified as existential presupposition because has the possessive construction in the part that has been used as a clue. The possessive construction spoken by Harry Styles "your last show" is a fact that this show is true and it is the last one.

Data 10

Harry Styles: This is **your last show** (4.03)
(>> The show exists)

This data is classified as existential presupposition because has the possessive construction in the part that has been used as a clue. The possessive construction spoken by Harry Styles "your last show" is a fact that this show is true and it is the last one.

b) Factive Presupposition

This type of presupposition is where the use of certain verbs or phrases implies that the information in the sentence is true. Yule (1996) states the presupposed information following a verb like 'know' can be treated as a fact. Other verbs, such as 'realize', 'regret' as well as phrases involving 'be' with 'aware', 'odd' and 'glad' have factive presupposition. With the emergence of the most data, namely *know*, as many as 25 data.

Data 1

James Corden: **I know** it's a nightmare (3.57)
(>> James Corden admitted that this situation was a nightmare)

This data is classified as factive presupposition. The researcher has bold verbs or phrases that can give rise to the assumption that the information conveyed is a fact in the part that is used as an indication. The factive presupposition that appears in the quote above in the "know" section shows the existence of a fact. In the sentence spoken by James Corden, it shows that he admits that this situation is a nightmare.

Data 2

Harry Styles: you **know** absolute disaster (4.01)
(>> Harry Styles admits the situation is a disaster)

This data is classified as factive presupposition. The researcher has bold verbs or phrases that can give rise to the assumption that the information conveyed is a fact in the part that is used as an indication. The factive presupposition that appears in the quote above in the "know" section shows the existence of a fact. In the sentence spoken by Harry Styles it shows that he is saying that this situation is a disaster.

Data 3

James Corden: I didn't even **know** you could move your face that much since all your Botox (7.29)
(>> James had no idea his mother's face could move like that)

This data is classified as factive presupposition. The researcher has bold verbs or phrases that can give rise to the assumption that the information conveyed is a fact in the part that is used as an indication. The factive presupposition that appears in the quote above in the "know" section shows the existence of a fact. The factual form quoted by James Corden is that he did not know that his mother's face could move that freely with a botox face, he found out when his mother could express herself freely.

Data 4

James Corden: A bunch of glue a spilled on a Michigan Highway okay you **know** like this story a truck overturned don't worry no injuries were reported but the road was unusable for almost 24 hours (8.08)

(>> The existence of an accident without any fatalities is true)

This data is classified as factive presupposition. The researcher has bold verbs or phrases that can give rise to the assumption that the information conveyed is a fact in the part that is used as an indication. The factive presupposition that appears in the quote above in the "know" section shows the existence of a fact. The factual form quoted by James Corden is that he assumes that the audience who hears this news already knows what happened because it was reported on TV.

Data 5

Will Ferrell: I mean you've done such an amazing job coming into the late night space which is incredibly crowded and incredibly competitive such original comedy you **know** and establish your place you know in America coming from let's face a whole country like angle here and hold your own (27.43)

(>> Will Ferrell admits that James Corden has original comedy)

This data is classified as factive presupposition. The researcher has bold verbs or phrases that can give rise to the assumption that the information conveyed is a fact in the part that is used as an indication. The factive presupposition that appears in the quote above in the "know" section shows the existence of a fact. The factual form quoted by

Will Ferrell is that he admits that James Corden has natural comedy which he calls original comedy.

Data 6

James Corden: I'm well and where is my last show Harry thank you very much I don't need anybody to tell me that no one's more **aware** of that than me (4.04)

(>> This is James Corden's last show)

This data is classified as factive presupposition. The researcher has bold verbs or phrases that can give rise to the assumption that the information conveyed is a fact in the part that is used as an indication. The factive presupposition that appears in the quote above in the "aware" section shows the existence of a fact. The factual form quoted is that James Corden is aware and no one is more aware than him that this is his last event.

c) Lexical Presupposition

This presupposition interprets a meaning conventionally with the assumption that another meaning can be understood by the listener. Yule (2006) states the words "*success*" and "*failure*" each have definite meanings, but the word "*try*" has an uncertain meaning. Other examples are "*stop*", "*start*", and "*again*". the largest amount of data using *start* with 12 data and *again* 1 data.

Data 1

James Corden: I'm **starting** my final show in a stairwell (1.45)

(>> Previously this show has not started)

This data is classified as a lexical presupposition. The researchers have bold verbs where this presupposition is interpreted meaning conventionally with the assumption that another meaning can be understood by the listener. The lexical presupposition that appears in the quote above is "starting" where the show has not been started by James but will start soon now.

Data 2

James Corden: I frankly I don't know where to **start** but I sit here now today with nothing but love gratitude and pride this show is everything (29.50)

(>> James Corden hadn't started his speech because he had a lot to say)

This data is classified as a lexical presupposition. The researchers have bold verbs where this presupposition is interpreted meaning conventionally with the assumption that another meaning can be understood by the listener. The lexical presupposition that appears in the quote above is "start" where James doesn't know where to start because he has a lot to say thank you to the people who have been a part of this show.

Data 3

James Corden: I am just one part of a big team who make this show this incredible family here who have made The Late Late Show and so many of our team here they **started** this show on day one and here we are 1200 shows (30.17)

(>> They didn't make this show before)

This data is classified as a lexical presupposition. The researchers have bold verbs where this presupposition is interpreted meaning conventionally with the assumption that another meaning can be understood by the listener. The lexical presupposition that appears in the quote above is “started” which shows that previously this channel did not exist and then it was created until now which already has 1200 shows.

Data 4

James Corden: you know we **started** this show we **started** with Obama then Trump then a global pandemic and I've watched I've watched America change a lot over these past few years (33.20)

(>> This show has never existed before)

This data is classified as a lexical presupposition. The researchers have bold verbs where this presupposition is interpreted meaning conventionally with the assumption that another meaning can be understood by the listener. The lexical presupposition that appears in the quote above is “started” where James sees America has changed throughout the years when this event didn't exist before then this event started which started with Obama then Trump and the global pandemic.

d) Structural Presupposition

According to (Yule 1996), using WH-Questions such as ‘*when*’, ‘*where*’, and others assumes that the information after the question word is a fact and is already known by the hearer and speaker. The largest amount of data uses *what* with 41 data, which is the most frequent use of wh questions, *who* 15 data, *when* 12 data, *how* 11 data, *why* 8 data, *where* 7 data, *which* 3 data, and *whose* data was not found.

Data 1

James Corden: **what's the problem with the door?** (1.01)

(>> The door doesn't open)

This data is classified as a structural presupposition. The researchers have bold a WH question to treat information as something promised (i.e. believed to be true), thus causing the listener to accept it as the truth. The structural presupposition that appears in the quote above is “what” meaning that there was a problem with the door that James couldn't open.

Data 2

James Corden: **why is the door locked?** (1.06)

(>> The door locked)

This data is classified as a structural presupposition. The researchers have bold a WH question to treat information as something promised (i.e. believed to be true), thus causing the listener to accept it as the truth. The structural presupposition that appears in the quote above is “why” there is information that is already known by the speaker where James asks “why is the door locked” when James opens the door and the listener had planned that so the speaker and hearer already knew each other.

Data 3

James Corden: Just tell me, **what's the passcode?** (1.13)
(>> The passcode is an existing fact)

This data is classified as a structural presupposition. The researchers have bold a WH question to treat information as something promised (i.e. believed to be true), thus causing the listener to accept it as the truth. The structural presupposition that appears in the quote above is “what” meaning that a passcode has been set and James asked what the passcode was.

Data 4

James Corden: we are not going to ignore **what is our sacred duty** to give you the American people the biggest most important news stories of the day for the final time it's the news (7.51)

(>> He has a duty to deliver important news)

This data is classified as a structural presupposition. The researchers have bold a WH question to treat information as something promised (i.e. believed to be true), thus causing the listener to accept it as the truth. The structural presupposition that appears in the quote above is “what” meaning that he has a sacred duty to convey great and important news to the American people.

Data 5

James Corden: That was amazing although there was a minute in the middle **when I was watching that where I opened those photos** are going I was like wait have I died (11.30)
(>> There was a surprising moment when James saw the photo)

This data is classified as a structural presupposition. The researchers have bold a WH question to treat information as something promised (i.e. believed to be true), thus causing the listener to accept it as the truth. The structural presupposition that appears in the quote above is “When” and “where” which shows that he was so shocked that he thought he was dead when he saw the photo.

Data 6

James Corden: this is **how much Will loved playing spilling your guts** (21.18)
(>> Will Ferrell love playing spill your guts)

This data is classified as a structural presupposition. The researchers have bold a WH question to treat information as something promised (i.e. believed to be true), thus causing the listener to accept it as the truth. The structural presupposition that appears in the quote above is “how” which shows how much Will Ferrell loves the game of spill your guts.

Data 7

James Corden: Right, so **how does this work?** (21.49)
(>> Ask for an explanation of how it works which is already set up)

This data is classified as a structural presupposition. The researchers have bold a WH question to treat information as something promised (i.e. believed to be true), thus causing the listener to accept it as the truth. The structural presupposition that appears in the quote

above is “how” explaining that there is already a way to play as James Corden asked for an explanation of the way the game was set up.

Data 8

James Corden: **What's your question?** (22.24)

(>> There is already a question)

This data is classified as a structural presupposition. The researchers have bold a WH question to treat information as something promised (i.e. believed to be true), thus causing the listener to accept it as the truth. The structural presupposition that appears in the quote above is “what” explaining that there are already questions on each cue card as James Corden asked what the question was on Will Ferrell's cue card.

Data 9

James Corden: **Who is your favorite out of all of those** (22.37)

(>> There are several people on the list who could be made the favorite)

This data is classified as a structural presupposition. The researchers have bold a WH question to treat information as something promised (i.e. believed to be true), thus causing the listener to accept it as the truth. The structural presupposition that appears in the quote above is “who” meaning that there was already a list of people mentioned as candidates to be the favorite and James asked who the favorite person was among them.

Data 10

Harry Styles: if there was a time when we all felt like that **what we wanted to do** then I don't see why we wouldn't happen (23.53)

(>> They have a desire to do something at that time)

This data is classified as a structural presupposition. The researchers have bold a WH question to treat information as something promised (i.e. believed to be true), thus causing the listener to accept it as the truth. The structural presupposition that appears in the quote above is “what” It means they have the desire to do something at that time if they have the same feeling.

e) Non-factive Presupposition

According to Yule (1996) a non-factive presupposition is one that is assumed not to be true, verbs like ‘*dream*’, ‘*imagine*’, and ‘*pretend*’ are used with the presupposition that what follows is not true. Prepositions use certain verbs to make the sentence into an incorrect sentence, which is usually done when the speaker or listener imagines something. The largest amount of data using *imagine* with 1 data, the rest, namely *dream* and *pretend*, were not found in the data because this talk show discusses how James Corden will be in the future.

Data 1

James: I thank you for taking a leap with me on this and for putting together unbelievable band to Hagar Guillermo Tum and Steve I could never have **imagined** it would have been this great (31.52)

(>> He never thought it would be this great)

This data is classified as a non-factive presupposition. The researcher has bold the verb that makes the sentence a wrong sentence, which usually imagines something in the part that is used as a clue. The “imagined” part is an assumption that is suspected to be incorrect/doubtful. In this quote, James never imagined that it would be this great, which means that at the beginning he doubted that this event would be this great.

f) Counterfactual Presupposition

According to Yule (1996) a counter-factual presupposition means that what is presupposed is not only not true, but is the opposite of what is true, or ‘contrary to facts’, which presupposes that the information in the if-clause is not true at the time of utterance. The number of data using *if clauses* on talk shows is 3 data.

Data 1

Harry: **if there was a time when we all felt like that what we wanted to do then I don't see why we wouldn't happen** (23.53)

(>> They never felt that way)

This data is classified as a counterfactual presupposition. The researcher has bold the if-clause in the sentence is not only not true but also the opposite of what is true in the part that is used as a clue. In the part "if there was a time when we all felt like that" assumes that there was a time when everyone felt like that, which may not be true and does not reflect current reality. The part "I don't see why we wouldn't happen" assumes that the desired event has not happened, but could happen if the desired condition (when everyone feels like that) could happen..

D. Conclusion

Based on the research on Harry Styles and Will Ferrell's Presupposition in James Corden's Talk Show, the researcher used theory to analyze the types of presuppositions, from 6 types of presuppositions in the theory, the researcher found all of them, the findings showed the following results: 334 speech data are existential presuppositions that are often found in other studies by showing existence or ownership that is not only assumed but can be identified in speech, 28 speech data are factive presuppositions that can be found quite often in conversations that use verbs or phrases that imply that the information is true, 13 speech data are lexical presuppositions that are quite rarely found in this study by interpreting a meaning conventionally with the assumption of another meaning by the listener, 97 speech data are structural presuppositions that are found the second most with the use of wh questions, which are often used by talk shows, 1 speech data is a non-fiction presupposition which is the use when the speaker or listener is imagining something which is the least presupposition found in this study, and 3 speech data are counterfactual presuppositions with the use of if clauses in speech. Overall, there

are 476 presupposition speech data found on the talk show The Late Late Show. Based on the data, the most frequently found presupposition is the existential presupposition because it shows the existence of Harry Styles, Will Ferrell, and James Corden besides that there are James Corden's last activities on his talk show and the least used is the nonfiction presupposition which is marked by the use of certain verbs such as "dream", "imagine", and "pretend".

The presuppositions that appear in the speech between Harry Styles, Will Ferrell, and James Corden on the talk show The Late Late show produce what basic assumptions are assumed to be true by the speaker before delivering his speech.

E. Reference

Amalia, A Aisyah, Abdul Gafar, and Alem Febri Sonni#. 2016. "Tanggapan Mahasiswa Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Hasanuddin Terhadap Tayangan 'Ini Talkshow' Di Net (News and Entertainment)." *Jurnal Komunikasi KAREBA* 5 (2): 246–58.

Astuti, Merina Wijayanti Kusuma, and Ika Arifanti. 2021. "Presupposisi Pada School Podcast Episode 4-7 Dan Implikasinya Dalam Pembelajaran Teks Eksposisi Kelas X Di SMK." *Konferensi Ilmiah Pendidikan Universitas Pekalongan 2021*, 561–68. <https://proceeding.unikal.ac.id/index.php/kip>.

Cook, Guy. 1989. *Discourse*. oxford: oxford university press.

Eriyanto. 2022. *Analisis Jejaring Wacana Discourse Network Analysis/Dna*. Pt Remaja Rosdakarya.

Moleong, Lexy J. 2017. *Qualitative Research Methodology*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.

Nurhadi, Zikri Fachrul, and Achmad Wildan Kurniawan. 2017. "Jurnal Komunikasi Hasil Pemikiran Dan Penelitian." *Jurnal Komunikasi Hasil Pemikiran Dan Penelitian* 3 (1): 90–95.

Selamat, Juniawati. 2015. "Program Talk Show Dan Ruang Public Sphere: Upaya Media Sebagai Industri Pro Publik." *Al-Hikmah* 8 (2): 49–59. <https://doi.org/10.24260/al-hikmah.v8i2.79>.

Setyo, Joko Loro. 2018. "Motif Subscribers Dalam Chanel Youtube Yufid TV." *Repository.Umy.Ac.Id*, 28.

Yule, George. 1996. "Pragmatics." *The Cambridge Handbook of Spanish Linguistics*. <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781316779194.021>.

Yule, George. 2006. *The Study of Language*. Third. Cambridge University Press. https://sintak.unika.ac.id/staff/blog/uploaded/5811996202/files/george_yule.pdf.