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Forms of Presupposition and Construction of Ideological Meaning in the Controversial News of the Animated Film "Merah Putih: One for All" on the Cnn Indonesia YouTube Channel

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Abstract

One of the important studies in pragmatics is presupposition or presupposition. This study aims to identify the form of presumption and analyze the role of presumption in constructing the meaning of ideology in the controversial news of the animated film Merah Putih: One for All on the CNN Indonesia YouTube channel. The method used in this study is qualitative descriptive. Data analysis using Yule presumption theory includes existential, factual, lexical, structural, nonfactual, and counterfactual presumptions as well as Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis theory which includes macro, superstructure, and microstructure structures. Data was obtained using the free participation (SBLC) technique. Based on the results of the study, six forms of presumption were found, namely (13) existential presumption, (11) factual presumption, (1) lexical presumption, (1) structural presumption, (1) nonfactual presumption, and (1) confactual presumption. These preconceptions not only serve as an implicit linguistic element, but also play a role in building ideological constructions in the news. The emerging ideologies are (2) the ideology of mutual cooperation, (3) the ideology of nationalism, (4) the ideology of democracy, (2) the ideology of education, (1) the ideology of legitimacy, and (16) the ideology of professionalism which is built through discourse strategies at the macro, superstructure, and microstructure levels.

Keywords Critical Discourse Analysis, Ideology, Pragmatics, Presupposition, Youtube News.

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INTRODUCTION

Language has a very important role in human life because it is the main means of communicating and conveying information. Through language, humans can express ideas, feelings, desires, and establish social interactions in daily life. According to Sapir (2004: 8), language is a purely human and non-instinctive method to communicate ideas, emotions, and desires through a consciously generated system of symbols. Language is seen as a system of symbols that are socially learned and used by humans to interact in social life. In line with this opinion, Pateda (2011: 7) states that language is a system of sound symbols used as a means of

communication by members of society to convey their thoughts and feelings. Meanwhile, Finocchiaro (1987: 8) explains that language is an arbitrary system of vowel symbols that allows members of a culture to interact and communicate with each other. Based on the views of these experts, it can be concluded that language is a communication tool used by humans to convey information, ideas, and feelings both orally and in writing in social life.

As an object of linguistic study, language can be studied from internal and external aspects. Internal studies include phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics, while external studies include the relationship between language and factors outside language, one of which is pragmatic. Marzuqi (2021:7) states that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies communication tools between speakers and interlocutors that involve the structure of language and the reference of language signs for nonlinguistic topics being discussed. According to Levinson (2000: 27), pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context that is the basis for understanding the meaning of speech. In line with this opinion, Yule (2006: 112) states that pragmatics is the study of meanings conveyed by speakers and interpreted by listeners based on the context of language use. In addition, Mey (2001: 6) explained that pragmatics is the study of the use of human language as determined by the conditions of society and the social context in which the language is used. Thus, pragmatics not only study meaning linguistically, but also examine the intent of the speaker and the situations that affect the communication process.

One of the important studies in pragmatics is presupposition or presupposition. Presuppositions are related to the assumptions that the speaker has before a speech is delivered. According to Yule (2006:43), a presumption is something that the speaker assumes to be true before producing a speech. In line with this opinion, Huang (2007: 65) states that presumption is an assumption or background information that is considered correct by the speaker and is the basis for the successful interpretation of a speech. Meanwhile, Cummings (2007:42) explained that presumption is information that is considered to be known by the speaker and the speech partner so that it does not need to be stated explicitly. Therefore, the existence of preconceptions is very important in communication because it helps the speaker and listener to build a common understanding of the information being talked about.

According to Yule (2006:46–58), presumptions can be classified into six types, namely existential, factual, nonfactual, lexical, structural, and counterfactual presumptions. The existential presumption presupposes the existence of an entity mentioned in speech. Factual presumptions indicate that certain information is assumed to be true or has occurred. Nonfactual presumptions contain the assumption that information is not necessarily true or even contradictory to reality. Lexical presuppositions arise as a result of the use of certain words that implicitly carry additional information. Structural presumptions arise due to the form or structure of sentences used by the speaker, while counterfactual presuppositions contain assumptions that are contrary to actual facts. The classification is a theoretical basis used to identify forms of presumption in a discourse, including mass media discourse.

The use of presumptions is widely found in various forms of public communication, one

of which is in digital media reporting. The mass media not only conveys facts, but also builds a certain perspective through the choice of language used. According to Fairclough (1995:2), language in the media plays an important role in shaping the representation of social reality and influencing the way audiences understand an event. One of the digital media that actively presents news is the CNN Indonesia YouTube channel. In the news entitled "Red and White Animated Film Controversy: One for All", the use of the word controversy contains the assumption that the film has caused debate or polemics in society. Thus, before listening to the content of the news as a whole, the audience has been directed to understand the film in the framework of certain problems. The presumptions that emerged were then strengthened through the presentation of narratives, the selection of sources, and the organization of information that highlighted criticism of the film.

Research on preconceptions in news is important because assumptions hidden in media speech can affect the formation of the meaning and view of the audience to an event. According to Eriyanto (2012:224), the media not only reflects reality, but also constructs reality through the process of selection and highlighting certain information. In the context of the controversial news of the animated film Merah Putih: One for All, presumption analysis can be used to uncover the implicit meanings constructed by the media as well as to find out how certain ideologies are represented through language. Therefore, this research is important to understand the forms of presumption used and their role in shaping the construction of ideological meanings in the news.

Based on this background, the formulation of the problem in this study is: (1) What is the form of presumption contained in the controversial news of the animated film Merah Putih: One for All on the CNN Indonesia YouTube channel? (2) How does this presumption shape the construction of ideological meaning in the controversial reporting of the animated film Merah Putih: One for All on the CNN Indonesia YouTube channel?

In line with the formulation of the problem, the objectives of this study are: (1) Identify and describe the form of presumption contained in the controversial news of the animated film Merah Putih: One for All on the CNN Indonesia YouTube channel; and (2) Analyzing the role of presumptions in constructing the meaning of ideology in the controversial news of the animated film Merah Putih: One for All through news on the CNN Indonesia YouTube channel.

METHODS

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. Moleong (2017:6) stated that qualitative research is research that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behaviors. Meanwhile, Sudaryanto (2015:15) explained that descriptive research aims to describe the facts that are systematically researched according to the actual conditions. The research data is in the form of speech that contains forms of presumption and the construction of ideological meanings in the controversial news of the animated film Merah Putih: One for All on the CNN Indonesia YouTube channel. The source of the research data came from the speech of the presenter, the Director of the Merah Putih Animation Film: One for All, and the UGM Animation Lecturer contained in the news video. Data collection is carried out through observation techniques and recording techniques. According to Mahsun (2019), the simak technique is a data collection technique that is carried out by listening to the use of language as a research object. The listening technique in this study uses the free and capable listening technique (SBLC), which is that the researcher only acts as an observer without being involved in the communication process. The data obtained is then transcribed and recorded to be identified according to the focus of the research. In this study, the researcher acts as the main instrument supported by the data corpus sheet to record and classify research data.

Data analysis was carried out qualitatively on speech that contained forms of presumption and the construction of ideological meaning. The data that has been collected is first identified and grouped based on presumption categories, then analyzed by paying attention to the context of the speech that is behind it. Furthermore, the data is described and interpreted to reveal the construction of the meaning of ideology contained in the news. The results of the analysis were used to provide an overview of the forms of presumption and the construction of ideological meaning in the controversial news of the animated film Merah Putih: One for All on the CNN Indonesia YouTube channel.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study show that in the news of the controversy of the animated film Merah Putih: One for All on the CNN Indonesia YouTube channel, various forms of presumptions were found that were used to convey meaning implicitly. These forms of presumptions include existential, factual, lexical, structural, nonfactual, and counterfactual presuppositions. In addition, the presumption used in speech not only functions as a linguistic tool, but also plays a role in constructing the meaning of ideology which includes mutual cooperation, nationalism, democracy, education, legitimacy, and professionalism.

A Reflection on the Controversy of the Animated Film Merah Putih: *One for All*

Presumption is one of the linguistic tools that helps uncover the implicit meaning behind a speech. In this study, the form of presumption is analyzed based on its types, namely existential, factual, lexical, structural, nonfactual, and contradicfactual presumptions. Each form of presumption is identified through the use of certain linguistic elements and the context

of speech that is behind it. This analysis aims to uncover how speakers construct meaning indirectly through the assumptions inserted in speech.

a. Existential Presumption

Existential presuppositions are a type of presumption that is not only related to the expression of possession, but also includes the assumption that an object, event, or figure actually exists in speech. The existence of something is considered to be known by the listener so that the speaker does not need to explain it explicitly. According to Yule (2006), existential presumptions arise when the speaker perceives the existence of an entity or concept as something that already exists and is accepted together.

(1) Endiarto: "We work together. Gotong-royong does not mean money."

Speech (1) shows an existential presumption because it presupposes the existence of the concept of "mutual cooperation" as a work system that really exists and is applied in the film production process. The speaker uses the word "we work together" which indirectly assumes that film production activities are indeed carried out through a form of collective cooperation. The existence of "mutual cooperation" is no longer questioned, but it is considered to already exist and be understood by the participants of the discourse. Moreover, the repetition of the word "gotong-royong" confirms that the concept is treated as a tangible entity in production practice, not just an abstract term.

(2) Endiarto: "We make a simple animated film, only there is a moral message for nationality through differences from an early age to children."

The speech in data (2) is also a form of existential presumption because the speaker assumes the existence of an element in the object being discussed. In the speech, the speaker does not question the existence or absence of a moral message, but immediately assumes that in the animated film made there is indeed a moral message about nationality. This shows that the existence of a "moral message" is used as a basic assumption that has been accepted in speech. Thus, the information is positioned as something that already exists in the film and is no longer questioned for its truth.

b. Factual Presumption

Factual presumption is a type of presumption that arises through speech that conveys information that is considered true by the speaker. According to Yule (2006), this presumption is characterized by the use of certain verbs or expressions that indicate that the speaker believes that an event or event has occurred.

(3) Presenter: "What this community is frrying is about the budget."

The speech in (3) includes factual assumptions because the speaker assumes that the budget is indeed a hot topic discussed by the public. Through the phrase "what is being fried by this community", the speaker considers that the community's discussion of the budget is a fact that has happened and is ongoing. With this, the existence of the issue regarding the budget is accepted as correct and unquestionable information in the speech.

(4) Endiarto: "We conceptualized from scratch with this idea to make this red and white themed children's animated film with two categories, with a

simple narrative and animation leveling standards that don't have to be too high because of the special consumption for elementary and junior high school children."

The speech in the data (4) also shows a factual response because the speaker considers it a fact that the film was designed for elementary and junior high school children from the beginning. This response can be seen in the phrases "we conceptualized from scratch" and "special consumption for elementary and junior high school children" which presupposes that there has been planning that has been done and the determination of certain target audiences as the basis for determining the narrative form and quality of film animation.

c. Lexical Presuppositions

Lexical presuppositions are not conveyed explicitly, but the speaker implies them through the choice of certain words in speech.

(5) Endiarto: "There are many struggle films that are only dedicated to proclamation that have never existed."

The speech in data (5) includes a lexical response, seen in the use of the phrase "never existed" presuppositions that until now there has been no struggle film specifically dedicated to the proclamation event. The information is accepted as a basic assumption by the speaker and is not disputed. In addition, the word *has not* yet hinted at the possibility that a film dedicated to the proclamation could be present in the future.

d. Structural Presumptions

Structural presumptions are a type of presumption that is conveyed through the form or pattern of sentences, especially through question structures. According to Yule (2006), structural presumptions arise from introspective forms that still carry the assumption of the basic truth behind the question.

(6) Presenter: "How then do you make sure that this film is still worthy of being shown on the big screen?"

Speech (6) shows a structural presumption because it is in the form of a question sentence that assumes that the film is indeed or will be in the process of being shown on the big screen. The question of "how to ensure" presupposes that "airworthy" status is already a basic assumption that is no longer up for debate.

e. Nonfactual Presumption

Nonfactual presumptions are a type of presumption that shows information that is not true or contrary to reality.

(7) Yusron: "For example, it is confirmed that the budget is 6.7 million."

The speech in data (7) is included in the nonfactual presumption that contains a form of assumption seen from the word "if" and the phrase "for example confirmed". In this speech, it is possible that the budget for the film reached 6.7 billion rupiah, but the information obtained has not been confirmed to be true. Thus, the amount of the budget mentioned is still in the realm of assumptions or hypotheses so that it cannot be accepted as a definite fact.

f. Counterfactual Presuppositions

A counterfactual presumption is a type of presumption that not only refers to something that is not true, but also shows a state that is contrary to reality. According to Yule (2006), conterfactual presuppositions arise from constructions that assume the opposite situation to actual reality.

(8) Endiarto: "If we were honest with that kind of money, we would have been *able to have a happy landing*."

Data speech (8) includes a contractual presumption because it contains an assumption marked "if". Through this speech, the speaker assumes the existence of funds as large as what is discussed so that various problems can be solved properly or achieve the expected condition of "happy landing". This speech presupposes that in fact the funds are not available or not received by the party concerned. Therefore, the presumed state is contrary to the actual condition and therefore falls into the counterfactual presumption.

Construction of Ideological Meaning through Responses in Red and White Animated Film Controversy News: *One for All*

Ideology can be identified through the macrostructure (theme), superstructure (discourse organizational scheme), and microstructure (choice of words, sentences, and linguistic strategies) used to form a particular meaning. Based on the results of data analysis, the construction of the meaning of ideology found in the speeches in the controversial news of the red and white animated film: *One for All* includes the ideology of mutual cooperation, democracy, education, nationalism, legitimacy, and professionalism.

a. The Construction of the Ideology of Mutual Cooperation

The ideology of mutual cooperation is a view that emphasizes cooperation, solidarity, and collective contribution in achieving common goals. In the perspective of Van Dijk (2008), this ideology is constructed through discourse that displays togetherness, group participation, and mutually supportive relationships between community members. Lexical choices such as we, together, mutual cooperation, and collaboration are often used to build a collective identity and affirm the importance of cooperation over individual interests.

(1) Endiarto: "We work together. Gotong-royong does not mean money."

Data speech (1) constructs the ideology of mutual cooperation because it emphasizes that the film production process is built through collective work and joint contribution, not based on financial capital alone. At the macrostructure level, this speech presents the main theme in the form of a collaborative film production work system. At the superstructure level, the speaker first states the work practice of "we work together", then gives an affirmation of the meaning that mutual cooperation does not mean money. At the microstructural level, the use of the words "kita", "gotong-royong", and the phrase "does not mean money" shows a linguistic strategy to build solidarity and reject the reduction of the meaning of gotong royong only to the financial aspect.

b. The Construction of the Meaning of Ideology of Nationalism

The ideology of nationalism is a value system that emphasizes love, pride, and loyalty

to the nation and state. According to Van Dijk (2008), the ideology of nationalism can be constructed through discourses that raise national identity, the history of the nation's struggle, national symbols, and efforts to maintain national values. In texts or speech, this ideology is often shown through the use of terms related to the nation, state, struggle, independence, proclamation, and other national identities.

(2) Endiarto: "We make a simple animated film, only there is a moral message for nationality through differences from an early age to children."

Data speech (2) shows the ideology of nationalism because it emphasizes the importance of instilling national values in children through the medium of animated films. The ideology of nationalism is constructed through discourses that raise the nation's identity, unity, diversity, and values that support the life of the nation and state. The speaker pointed out that movies not only serve as entertainment, but also as a means to instill national awareness from an early age. At the macrostructure level, this speech featured the main theme in the form of conveying national values to children through animated films. At the superstructure level, the speaker first explains the form of the film made, which is a simple animated film, then emphasizes the main purpose of the film, which is to convey a moral message about nationality and differences. At the microstructural level, the use of the phrases "moral message for nationality" and "through early differences to children" indicates a linguistic strategy that emphasizes the importance of understanding diversity as part of national identity.

c. The Construction of the Meaning of Democratic Ideology

The ideology of democracy is a value system that emphasizes public participation, freedom of opinion, information disclosure, and respect for public votes. According to Van Dijk (2008), democratic ideology can be constructed through discourse that provides space for public involvement in assessing, criticizing, or providing input on an issue. The use of terms such as society, public, opinion, and criticism shows a recognition of the role of society as part of a democratic social process.

(3) Presenter: "What this community is frrying is about the budget."

The speech in data (3) is a democratic ideology because it shows that the issue that is being discussed focuses on the aspect of film production funding. At the macrostructure level, this speech featured the main theme in the form of public spotlight on the amount and management of film budgets. At the superstructure level, the speaker first identifies the issue that is "fried by the community", then emphasizes that the issue is centered on the budget issue. At the microstructural level, the use of the phrases "what the public is frying" and "about the budget" indicates a linguistic strategy to mark the existence of a growing public opinion while focusing attention on the financial aspect as the main issue in film production.

d. The Construction of the Meaning of Educational Ideology

Educational ideology is a view that emphasizes the importance of the learning process, knowledge development, character formation, and adjustment of material to the needs of

students. In the perspective of Van Dijk (2008), the ideology of education is constructed through discourse that prioritizes educational functions, the dissemination of knowledge, and the formation of positive values to society. Language choices related to learning, children, students, education, knowledge, and character development are the main indicators of the emergence of educational ideology in a discourse.

(4) Endiarto: "We conceptualized from scratch with this idea to make this red and white themed children's animated film with two categories, with a simple narrative and animation leveling standards that don't have to be too high because of the special consumption for elementary and junior high school children."

Speech (4) shows the construction of the meaning of educational ideology, because it emphasizes the importance of adjusting learning materials and media to the characteristics of the target audience. At the macrostructure level, this speech features the main theme in the form of designing animated films that are tailored to the needs and understanding levels of school-age children. At the superstructure level, the speaker first explains the process of conceptualizing the film from the beginning, then gives the reason why the narrative is made simple and the standard of animation is not too high, namely because the film is intended for elementary and junior high school children. At the microstructural level, the use of the phrases "red and white-themed children's animated films", "simple narratives", and "special consumption for elementary and junior high school children" shows a linguistic strategy that emphasizes educational aspects, affordability of understanding, and suitability of the material with the level of cognitive development of the audience. Thus, the speech constructs an educational ideology that is oriented towards the delivery of values and knowledge through media that is tailored to the needs of students.

e. The Construction of the Meaning of Legitimacy Ideology

The construction of the meaning of legitimacy ideology is the formation of meaning through discourse that aims to justify, maintain, or gain acceptance of the actions, decisions, or positions of a group or individual. In Van Dijk's (2008) perspective, legitimacy appears when the speaker uses the structure of discourse to present his group's actions as something true, reasonable, and acceptable according to the group's values and goals.

(5) Endiarto: "There are many struggle films that are only dedicated to proclamation that have never existed."

The speech in data (5) is an ideology of legitimacy because it shows that the discourse conveyed focuses on the existence and representation of struggle films, especially those with the theme of proclamation. At the macrostructure level, this speech featured the main theme in the form of the availability and scarcity of struggle films that specifically raised the proclamation event. At the superstructure level, the speaker first stated the number of struggle films in general, then emphasized that films dedicated to the proclamation had never existed. At the microstructural level, the use of the phrases "many struggle films" and "never before" indicates a linguistic strategy to establish an emphasis on the inequality of

representation of themes in cinema, while highlighting the absence of films that specifically raise proclamations.

f. The Construction of the Meaning of the Ideology of Professionalism

The ideology of professionalism is a view that emphasizes competence, responsibility, work standards, quality, and accountability in carrying out a profession. In Van Dijk's perspective, this ideology is constructed through a discourse that displays the importance of planning, evaluation, verification, quality control, and achieving results according to the standards that have been set. Language choices such as ensure, confirmed, standardized, feasible, and evaluation are indicators that show orientation towards the quality and professionalism of work.

(6) Presenter: "How then do you make sure that this film is still worthy of being shown on the big screen?"

The speech in (6) includes the ideology of professionalism because it shows that the discourse conveyed focuses on the process of quality assurance and feasibility standards of a film before it is shown in public spaces. At the macrostructural level, this speech presents the main theme in the form of efforts to maintain quality and ensure the feasibility of films for distribution on the big screen. At the superstructure level, the speaker first asks questions about the mechanism of "ensuring", then directs attention to the status of "airworthiness" as the final result that must be met. At the microstructural level, the use of the word "ensure" and the phrase "fit for the big screen" indicates a linguistic strategy to emphasize the existence of a process of evaluation and quality control in the film industry, while also highlighting the importance of professional standards before films can be published to audiences.

(7) Yusron: "For example, it is confirmed that the budget is 6.7 million."

The speech in the data (7) is also included in the meaning of the ideology of professionalism because it emphasizes the importance of verification and accuracy of information before it is used as fact in the discussion of film production. At the macrostructural level, this speech focuses on the main theme in the form of uncertainty of budget data which still requires a confirmation process to be confirmed for accuracy. At the superstructure level, the speaker first uses the form of the assumption "if for example", then focuses attention on the "confirmed" condition as the basis for the legitimacy of information about the budget. At the microstructural level, the use of the phrases "if" and "it is confirmed that the budget is 6.7 M" indicates a linguistic strategy that marks prudence in the delivery of information and emphasizes the importance of the data verification process, thus reflecting the value of professionalism in the management of film production information.

(8) Endiarto: "If we were honest with that kind of money, we would have been able to have a happy landing."

The speech in the data (8) is also included in the meaning of the ideology of professionalism, because it emphasizes the importance of financial resource support for the success of a filmmaking process. At the macrostructural level, this speech presents the main theme in the form of the relationship between budget availability and smooth production

completion. At the superstructure level, the speaker first proposes a hypothetical condition through the phrase "if there is such money", then relates it to the expected outcome, namely "can have a happy landing". At the microstructural level, the use of the word "if" indicates the existence of conditions that have not been met or are not met, while the phrase "happy landing" is used to describe the successful completion of work safely and according to the target. Through this linguistic strategy, the speaker emphasized that the success of production is not only determined by creativity, but also by resource management and adequate budget support. Thus, this speech constructs an ideology of professionalism that emphasizes the importance of management, efficiency, and financial support in achieving the success of a film production project.

Based on the results of the discussion on the form of presumption and the construction of ideological meaning in the controversial news of the animated film Merah Putih: One for All on the CNN Indonesia YouTube channel, it was found that the news discourse featured the use of presumption as the main linguistic tool to construct implicit meanings while building various ideologies inherent in the news. This complexity is seen through the use of six forms of presuppositions, namely existential, factual, lexical, structural, nonfactual, and contradicfactual presuppositions, each of which shows the way in which the speaker assumes, affirms, or negotiates a particular reality in speech. All forms of presumption show that the meaning in the news is not conveyed directly, but is built through assumptions that are considered to have been known by the participants of the discourse.

Existential presumptions show the assumption of the existence of a concept or entity as something real and has been accepted together. Concepts such as mutual cooperation and moral messages in films are not questioned, but are directly assumed to be part of the reality of film production. This condition shows that existential presumptions function to normalize certain values so that they appear as truths that are already inherent in the object in question.

Factual presumptions indicate the delivery of information that is positioned as facts that have occurred or are ongoing, such as issues regarding film budgets and production planning aimed at elementary and junior high school children. The information is no longer placed as something that needs to be verified, but has been accepted as reality in discourse. This shows that factual presumptions strengthen the impression of objectivity in the news.

Lexical presuppositions arise through the choice of certain words that contain additional assumptions, such as the use of the phrase "never." This form not only conveys information explicitly, but also implies that a condition is still empty or has not occurred to date. Thus, the meaning formed is not only denotative, but also contains temporal implications and possible future changes.

Structural presumptions arise in the form of question sentences that still contain certain truth assumptions, such as the assumption that the film is in the process of assessing the airworthiness. The function of the question is not only interrogative, but also affirms the existence of conditions that are assumed to exist. This structure shows that sentence forms play a role in directing the reader's understanding of the reality built in the discourse.

Nonfactual presumptions show that the information conveyed is still at the level of conjecture or hypothesis, such as statements about the amount of film budget that have not been confirmed. This form opens up the space of uncertainty in the discourse, but still directs the reader's attention to certain issues that are considered important to discuss. Thus, nonfactual presumptions function as a strategy for conveying information that is uncertain of the truth.

A confactual presumption shows an assumption of a situation that is contrary to reality, such as an assumption about the availability of funds that is actually not fulfilled. This form not only shows a mismatch with reality, but also presents an alternative picture of the expected ideal conditions. Thus, a distance is formed between actual reality and the reality assumed in speech.

The results of the analysis of the construction of ideological meanings show that all forms of presumption play a role in building six main ideologies, namely the ideology of mutual cooperation, nationalism, democracy, education, legitimacy, and professionalism. The ideology of mutual cooperation is constructed through an emphasis on collective work based on solidarity, not just financial aspects. The ideology of nationalism is seen through the cultivation of national values and diversity conveyed through film media as a means of education. The ideology of democracy emerged through the recognition of the role of society in shaping public opinion, especially related to the issue of film production budgets.

The ideology of education is seen through the adjustment of the content and form of the film with the characteristics of children as the target audience, so that film functions as an educational learning medium. The ideology of legitimacy arises through the justification of the presence of film as a representation that fills the void of certain themes, especially films with the theme of struggle and proclamation. The ideology of professionalism is constructed through an emphasis on the importance of data verification, quality standards, production planning, and responsible resource management in the film industry.

Based on the overall discussion, two main patterns were found in the relationship between the form of presumption and the construction of ideological meaning in the controversial news of the animated film Merah Putih: One for All. The first pattern is in the form of linguistic patterns, namely the use of presumptions as a strategy to insert assumptions that are considered to be common truths in discourse. The second pattern is in the form of an ideological pattern, namely the use of presumptions as a means to build, affirm, and disseminate certain ideological values in the news. Both patterns show that language functions not only as a means of communication, but also as an instrument of shaping social and ideological reality in the media.

The findings of this study show that the film's controversial news not only presents information, but also shapes a perspective on reality through subtle and implicit linguistic strategies. In this position, the media plays a role as a constructor of social reality that is not neutral, but also directs the public's interpretation of the issues reported.

Thus, the analysis of preconceptions in a pragmatic perspective and the analysis of

critical discourse show strong relevance in uncovering hidden meanings in media texts. The forms of presumption used function not only as linguistic phenomena, but also as ideological mechanisms that frame social reality in the news.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that in the controversial news of the animated film Merah Putih: One for All on the CNN Indonesia YouTube channel, six main forms of presumptions were found, namely existential, factual, lexical, structural, nonfactual, and contradicfactual presumptions. The six forms show how the speaker constructs indirect meaning through assumptions that are considered to have been known, believed, assumed, or even contradicted by reality. Existential and factual presumptions dominate speech because many speeches consider the existence of certain concepts, events, and information as something that has been accepted together, while lexical, structural, nonfactual, and contradictory presuppositions show a variety of linguistic strategies in framing uncertainties, assumptions, and contradictions with facts.

The construction of ideological meanings that emerge through these preconceptions includes the ideology of mutual cooperation, nationalism, democracy, education, legitimacy, and professionalism. The ideology of mutual cooperation and nationalism is seen through the affirmation of togetherness, solidarity, and the cultivation of national values in the production and purpose of film. The ideology of democracy can be seen from the raising of public issues related to the budget which shows the involvement of the community in the discourse space. The ideology of education is built through adjusting the content of the film to the needs of children as educational targets. The ideology of legitimacy is seen through the affirmation of the scarcity of representations of proclamation-themed films that are used to strengthen certain discourse positions. Meanwhile, the ideology of professionalism is dominant in emphasizing aspects of verification, planning, feasibility standards, and budget management as part of film production practices that are considered ideal.

Based on all these findings, there are two main patterns of relationships between presumptions and ideological constructions in news. The first pattern is in the form of similarities, namely the use of presumptions as a linguistic strategy to display values that are considered reasonable and accepted, such as togetherness, nationalism, public participation, and professionalism. The second pattern is in the form of expansion, which is the use of preconceptions not only to convey implicit information, but also to build, affirm, and direct certain ideologies in media discourse.

These findings show that news functions not only as a conveyor of information, but also as a space for ideological construction through subtle and implicit linguistic strategies. Thus, the study of presumptions in the analysis of relevant critical discourse is used to reveal how the media shapes the public's perspective on an issue through meanings that are not always directly stated.

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