

ABSTRACT

Annisa Dania Wardani. “Pressuposition Triggers in the political articles of *The Jakarta Post*”. Skripsi: English Department, Faculty Teacher’s Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan 2017.

This research deals with the analysis of pressuposition triggers in the political articles of *The Jakarta Post*. This research applied descriptive qualitative method. The objectives of the study were to figure out the types of pressuposition triggers are use in the political articles of *The Jakarta Post* and to find out the dominant type of pressuposition triggers in the political article of the *Jakarta Post*. The source of the data was *The Jakarta Post* newspaper online edition. The data were taken from seven articles from seven different week edition. The researcher took the data start from in the first week of January 2th, 9th, 17th, 26 and February 1th, 9th, 16th. The method used in the data was content analysis. The data were analyzes based on the types of pressuposition triggers, there were factive items, changes of states verbs, verbs of judging, counterfactual verbs, conventional items, iteratives. There were 72 occurances of pressupositio triggers in the political articles of *The Jakarta Post*. Based on the analysis there were six types of pressuposition triggers namely: factive items 31 (43,0%), changes of state verbs 2 (2,7%), verbs of judging 27 (37,5%), counterfactual verbs 4 (5,5%), conventional items 2 (2,7%), iteratives 7 (9,7 %).

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves (Yule, 3:2010).

Pragmatics study divided into 8 parts, there are deixis and distance, reference and inference, presupposition and entailment, cooperation and implicature, speech act and event, politeness and interaction, conversation and preference structure, discourse and culture. This research is analysis about pragmatics presupposition in the text.

Generally, there are two approaches to studying presupposition which scholars can take, i.e. semantic and pragmatic, based on which it is analyzed from the aspect of logic and pragmatics respectively. Schmid (2001) notes that semantic presuppositions hinge on the meaning of the words used to trigger information. While, pragmatic presuppositions as Caffi (1993) asserts, do not exist in the meaning of words, or in something that is already known; instead, they exist in something which is given as information by the speaker, or in something which is assumed as such (Cited in Schmid, 2001: 153). As a matter of fact, pragmatic presuppositions share the meaning that more information.

Pressuposition triggers are exist in every English text. And this reaserch used media as the instrument of the research.

Media was one of the useful facility for the human being to understanding about the reality, it was cause media encourage to have matching with the reality that was happening in order to get the reality based on the fact. One of the media was newspaper, because the newspaper was one of the media that was easy in delivery the information. From the newspaper the information easy to convey because the newspaper was written and clearly information. According to Uchjana Effendy (1993: 241) “Newspaper was paper printed that contained report wich has happened in the society with the characteristic periodically, generally and actual about everything and anywhere all this world for the readers”.

The newspaper are supported the development of language knowledge, when the information is delivered is not directly used natural language. To argues the opinion and information people has assumption when they read about the information, it was well known as the pressuposition triggers. Pressuposition triggers are always exist in the newspaper, because not all the words and sentences or pharases that can be understood by the readers.

Many readers hope when they are reading the English text they can learn or getting more information. The researcher thought that *pragmatic* study is not easy to understand especially pressuposition triggers that make so many assumption in the text. There are so many redears are confused and can not understand about the content of the text. That caused they can not get information from the text that they need.

In the relation to this, the researcher is interested to describe the presupposition triggers as a part of *pragmatic* study clearly. In this case, the researcher using *Jakarta Post* newspaper online edition specifically in political article to find out the sentences are including presupposition triggers to describing presupposition triggers are exist in every English text. The sentence will be classifying based on their own types in *pragmatic* study

B. The Identification of Problem

The problems of this research was identified as follows:

1. Presupposition triggers is a part of pragmatic study that is not easy to understand.
2. most of the readers can not understand the content of the text they need, because they do not understand about presupposition triggers that make the texts have many assumption.
3. the types of presupposition triggers in the political articles of the *Jakarta Post*.
4. the most dominant types of presupposition triggers are used in the political article of the *Jakarta Post*.

C. The scope and limitation

This research was focused on *pragmatic* and the scope of the research are *presupposition triggers* in the political article of the *Jakarta Post's*. And the limitation of this research is *lexical presupposition triggers* in *political article* of

the *Jakarta Post*'s. The researcher take article which published from December 2016 until Januari 2017.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

The problem of the research was formulated as follows:

1. what types of presupposition triggers were used in the political article of the *Jakarta Post* ?
2. what type of presupposition triggers was dominantly used in the political article of the *Jakarta Post* ?

E. The Objective of the Problems

1. to figure out the types of presupposition triggers were used in political article of the *Jakarta post*.
2. to find out the dominant type of presupposition triggers in political article of the *Jakarta Post*.

F. Significant of the study

a. Theoretically

Theoretically, the results of this study was expected to be able to enrich and enhance about presupposition triggers in editorials of the *Jakarta post*'s political article. The researcher hopes to get some advantages and well understanding of language use in the factual information wich was related to presupposition triggers in linguistics text.

The result of this study can be used as a reference to conduct a similiar research or the other research.

b. Practically

1. the findings of the research were expected to be useful.
2. to the other researchers, to add the knowledge and get information to have other research at the same field about pressuposition triggers.
3. to the readers, as a contribution for everyone who were interested in learning how to analyze pressuposition triggers in sentence especially in the article, and for those who wants to do the same focus on the research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

Theories was needed to explain some concepts or terms applied in conducting research. To avoid misunderstanding and to make the same perception of the research and the reader, the terms need clarification.

1. Description of Pressuposition

Yule (2010, p. 25) defines that “presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance”. He argues that the speaker has assumption when she speaks about something, and the assumption is known by the hearers. It can be understood that the speaker and the hearer are sharing knowledge each other in a conversation. Yule (2010, p.26) also mentions that “in many discussion of the concept, presupposition is treated as a relationship between two propositions”. So, that means presupposition can occur when there exist two propositions which related each other. Presupposition which is one of the pragmatics terms has the distinction. The distinction between presupposition and another pragmatics’ theory is that presupposition will remain constant if the statement is negated, this situation is called constancy under negation.

(Yule, 2010, p. 26). As found in the example *‘Everybody doesn’t know that John is a gay,’* even the statement is negated,

the presupposition is still true and same, John is a gay. Presupposition has been associated with the use of a large number of words, phrases, and structures.

Presupposition as one of the properties of language which impinges on readers or listeners' understanding of facts and events through using subtle linguistic devices and constructions is considered an argumentative concept in CDA. Levinson (2001) defines presupposition as "the common ground" embedded in an utterance which is taken for granted by all the participants i.e. speaker & listener, or writer & reader. In another description, Richardson (2007) delineates it as "implicit claims inherent in the explicit meaning of a text or utterance which are taken for granted" (p, 63). Put another way, presupposition refers to the non-asserted information triggered by certain linguistic constructions which is irrefutably credited as gospel truth by participants in an utterance in a specific context.

Werth (1993) cites Frege who enumerates basic properties of presupposition as 1) being embedded in referring phrases and temporal clauses, 2) being constant even in their negated counterparts, and 3) determining the accuracy of the assumption of a sentence. That is, the assumption of a sentence is true only when the presupposition is true. Moreover, Dryer (1996) cites Chierchia and McConnell-Ginet (1990) who include "Being back-grounded and taken for granted" as the main empirical properties of presupposition. Presuppositions are usually

analyzed by using constancy under negation as a rule of thumb. Constancy under negation which determines the actuality of presuppositions, stresses that the presupposed information should remain true even after the statement is negated which determines the actuality of presuppositions, stresses that the presupposed information should remain true even after the statement is negated. An example can clarify the point:

- a) Everybody knows that John has got married.
- b) >> John has got married.
- c) Everybody doesn't know that John has got married.

(Yule, 2010: 27)

As the example clarifies, sentence (a) and its negated counterpart (c) both presuppose the same meaning (b).

1.1. Types of Presupposition

In the analysis of the how speaker's assumptions are typically expressed, presupposition has been associated with the use of large number of words, phrases, and structures. We shall consider these linguistic forms here as indicators of potential presuppositions, which can only become actual presuppositions in contexts with speakers. (Yule, 2010: 27).

a. Existential presupposition

It is the assumption of the existence of the entities named by the speaker. For example, when a speaker says "**Tom's car is new**", we can presuppose that Tom exists and he has a car.

b. Factive presupposition

It is the assumption that something is true due to the presence of some verbs such as "*know*" and "*realize*" and of phrases involving *glad*, for example. Thus, when a speaker says that she didn't realize someone was ill, we can presuppose that someone is ill. Also, when she says "*I'm glad it's over*", we can presuppose that it's over.

c. Lexical presupposition

It is the assumption that, in using one word, the speaker can act as if another meaning (word) will be understood. For instance:

Andrew stopped running. (>> He used to run.)

You are late again. (>> You were late before.)

In this case, the use of the expressions "stop" and "again" are taken to presuppose another (unstated) concept.

d. Structural presupposition

It is the assumption associated with the use of certain words and phrases. For example, wh-questions in English are conventionally interpreted with

the presupposition that the information after the wh-form (e.g. when and where) is already known to be the case.

When did she travel to the USA? (>> she traveled)

Where did you buy the book? (>> you bought the book)

The listener perceives that the information presented is necessarily true rather than just the presupposition of the person asking the question.

e. **Non- factive presupposition**

It is an assumption that something is not true. For example, verbs like "dream", "imagine" and "pretend" are used with the presupposition that what follows is not true.

I dreamed that I was rich. (>> I am not rich)

We imagined that we were in London. (>> We are not in London).

f. **Counterfactual presupposition**

It is the assumption that what is presupposed is not only untrue, but is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts. For instance, some conditional structures, generally called counterfactual conditionals, presuppose that the information, in the if- clauses, is not true at the time of utterance.

If you were my daughter, I would not allow you to do this. (> you are not my daughter).

2. Description of Presupposition Triggers

There are some linguistic constructions at writers or speakers' disposal described as presupposition triggers which enable them to communicate intended information without stating them. Stalnaker (1974: 200) relates the theory of presupposition to linguistic facts and items. He states: "It is true that the linguistic facts to be explained by a theory of presupposition are for the most part relations between linguistic items, or between a linguistic expression and a proposition".

Similarly, Levinson (1983: 168) confirms this view by stating that presupposition refers to those inferences or assumptions which seem to be built into linguistic expressions and can be isolated by linguistic tests. According to this definition, presupposition relates linguistic structure to extra-linguistic context in terms of the inferences which can be made about this context from the linguistic structure itself.

Presupposition has been associated with the use of a large number of words, phrases, and structures. These linguistic constructions have been isolated by linguists as sources of presuppositions known as presupposition or lexical triggers. In other words, the term 'triggers' refers to those "presupposition-generating linguistic items", (ibid: 179), i.e., a presupposition trigger is a construction or item that signals the existence of presupposition.

Karttunen (as cited in Levinson, 1983: 181) has collected thirty-one kinds of such triggers, whereas Keenan (cited in Fillmore and Langendoen, 1971: 46-7) has proposed only nine kinds of these triggers under the title of "logical presuppositions".

On the other hand, Hickey et al (1993: 82) propose a list of fourteen kinds of presupposition- generating linguistic items. However, Yule (2010: 28) classifies them into six types of presupposition: (1) existential; (2) lexical; (3) structural; (4) factive; (5) non-factive; and (6) counter-factual, which form the core of the phenomenon.

2.1. Types of presupposition triggers

Based on Karttunen, (cited in Levinson 1983:181-184), and Yule (2010: 28), the triggers, adopted in this study, are classified into three major types: existential (definite descriptions); lexical (implicative and factive verbs, change of state verbs and verbs of judging, counterfactual verbs, conventional items and iteratives); and structural (cleft constructions, Wh-questions, adverbial and comparative constructions, and counterfactual conditionals, and non-restrictive clauses).

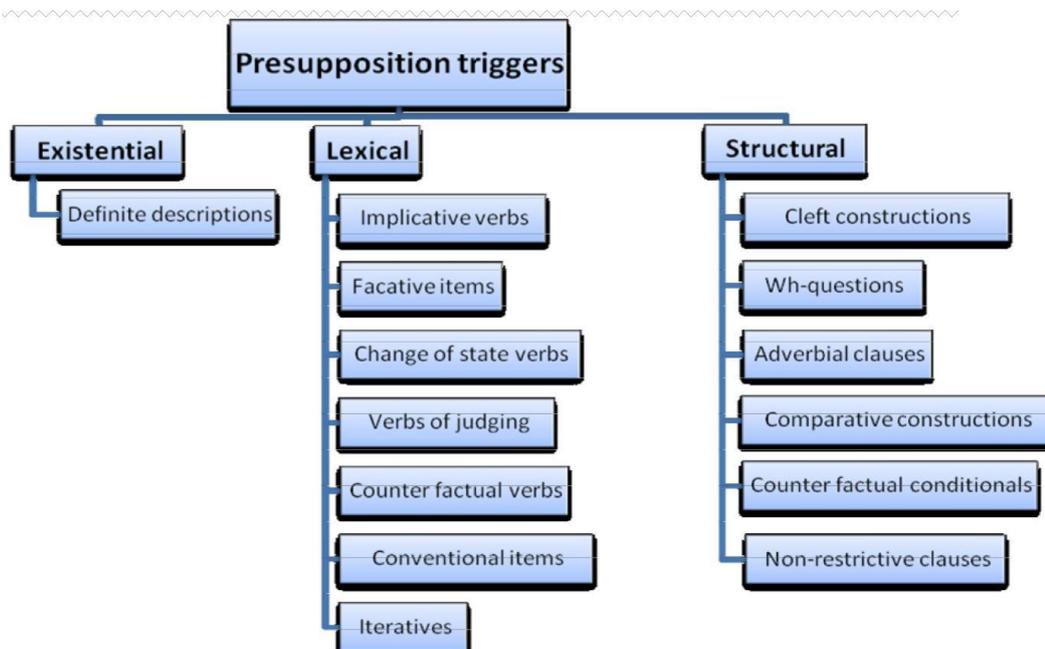


Figure (4) The proposed model for the analysis of presupposition triggers of the selected texts.(based on Karttunen, cited in Levinson 1983:181-184, and Yule 1996: 28).

2.1.1. Existential

Seuren (1994, cited in Lamarque, 1997: 359) states that existential presuppositions are the main starting point for presupposition theory in philosophy. Most obviously, the possessive constructions in English give rise to a presupposition of existence; moreover the existential presupposition is not only assumed to be present in possessive constructions but also more generally in any name or definite noun phrase, i.e. definite description, in which the addresser is assumed to be committed to the existence of the entities named. Consider Yule's example (2010: 20):

a. Mary's dog is cute.

b. There exists someone called Mary

c. Mary has a dog.

Sentence (a) presupposes (b) and (c); that there exists someone called Mary and she has a dog. This means that all 'definite names' presuppose the existence of their referents. However, non-definite names do not trigger a presupposition since they lack reference.

2.1.2. Lexical presupposition triggers

Certain types of verbs or lexical items trigger a presupposition as illustrated in the items below.

a. Implicative verbs

Yule (2010: 28) explains lexical presupposition by stating that in saying someone managed to do something; the verb ‘managed’ carries asserted and presupposed meaning. The asserted meaning is that the person succeeded in doing something. Therefore, in saying someone did not manage to do something, the asserted meaning is that the person did not succeed, whereas the presupposed meaning (non-asserted) is that the person tried to do that something. So, ‘managed’ is conventionally interpreted as asserting ‘succeeded’ and presupposing ‘tried’. Levinson, (1983: 181) labels this type of verbs as ‘implicative verbs’ providing the following examples:

a. John managed to open the

door.

b. John tried to open the door.

c. John forgot to lock the door.

d. John ought to have locked or intended to lock the door.

Other examples involve the following lexical items: ‘*happened to*’ presupposes

‘*didn't plan or intend to*’; ‘*avoided*’ presupposes ‘*was expected to or ought to*’, etc.

b. Facative items

Crystal (1997: 147) argues that the term ‘factive’ is used in the classification of verbs, referring to a verb which takes a complement clause,

and where the addresser presupposes the truth of the proposition expressed through the clause. Thus, they are called ‘factive’ because they presuppose the truth of their complement clause, e.g.:

- a. *She didn't realize he was ill.*
- b. *He was ill.*
- c. *We regret telling him.*
- d. *We told him.*

The examples illustrate that the presupposed information following the verbs ‘realize’ and ‘regret’ is treated as a fact and is described as factive presupposition. Other examples of this set of verbs include: know; appreciate; saw; forced to; agree; make sense; amuse; bear in mind; etc.

Factive predicators may involve other classes than verbs, i.e., adjectives and noun constructions. Yule (2010:27) proposes the following examples:

- a. *I wasn't aware that she was married.*
- b. *She was married*
- a. *It is odd that he left early.*
- b. *He left early.*

Other examples include be significant that; be surprising that; be tragic that; etc. Leech (1974: 304) classifies factive presupposition into two types: ‘pure factives’ and ‘conditional factives’. The former are predicates, such as, *realize; regret*, etc., which are mainly associated with that-clause. The latter, are predicates such as *cause; become; have to; force; see; hear*; etc., mainly associated with infinitive constructions and nominalizations, e.g.:

Pure factives

- a. *I am sorry that he lost his job.*
- b. *The politicians appreciate that the result of the election will depend on the war.*
- c. *The result of the election will depend on the war.*

Conditional factives

- a. *He forced me to attend the meeting.*
- b. *I attended the meeting.*
- b. *I saw aunt Agnes down three whiskies.*
- C. *Aunt Agnes downed three whiskie*

c. Change of state verbs

Change of state verbs which are also called ‘aspectual verbs’ is another type of lexical presupposition. Saeed (1997: 99) states that these verbs have a kind of switch presupposition that the new state is both described and is presupposed not to have held prior to the change as shown in Saeed’s following instances:

- a. *Judy started smoking cigars.*
- b. *Judy used not to smoke cigars.*

c. *Michelle stopped seeing werewolves.*

d. *Michelle used to see werewolves.*

Some further examples are: *begin; continue; finish; take; leave; enter; come; go; arrive;* etc.

d. Verbs of judging

Unlike other presupposition triggers, the implication in such presuppositions is not attributed to the speaker so much as to the subject of the verb of judging (Levinson, 1983: 182), e.g.:

a. *Agatha accused/didn't accuse Ian of plagiaris.*

b. *(Agatha thinks) plagiarism is bad.*

c. *Ian criticized/didn't criticize Agatha for running away.*

e. Counter-factual verbs

Counter-factual constructions presuppose the falsity of the proposition expressed in the complement clause. Therefore, what is presupposed is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts, (Crystal 1997: 147).

McCawley (1976: 400) states that it was suggested by Karttunen (1970) and Lakoff (1971) that the verb 'pretend' carries a counter-factive presupposition.

a. *Max is pretending that he is sick.*

b. *Max is not sick.*

McCawley (ibid) adds that there is a distinction between factive and counter-factive presuppositions in that factive presuppositions have the property of transitivity while counter-factive presuppositions do not, e.g. the sentences presupposes since it contains the factive verb realize, as shown below:

a. Max regretted that he realized that he was sick.

b. Max realized that he was sick.

c. Max was sick.

By that, factive presuppositions hold the property of transitivity. The sentences does not presuppose, and hence transitivity does not hold for counter-factive presuppositions.

a. Max pretended that he realized that he was sick.

b. Max realized that he was sick.

c. Max was sick.

d. Max was not sick.

f. Conventional items

After viewing presupposition as a necessary precondition for a sentence to be either true or false, semanticists define this semantic concept as conventional. Levinson (1983: 206) points out that presuppositions of sentences can be seen as part of the conventional meaning of expressions, that is, tied to lexical items. Palmer (1981:170) confirms this point of view by

stating that presupposition is associated with specific features of certain lexical items. Thus, the sentence *I cleaned the room* involves the presupposition that *The room was dirty* due to the verb ‘clean’, and the sentence *I killed the bird* involves the presupposition that *The bird was alive* due to the verb ‘kill’.

The notion of conventionality is not restricted to verbs only, i.e. other lexical items can have presupposed conventional meaning. Some nouns carry such a conventional meaning. Consider the following example:

a. John is a bachelor.

b. John is unmarried.

The meaning of ‘bachelor’ includes the information that John is an unmarried adult male

g. Iteratives

Another type of lexical presupposition is ‘iterative’ or ‘categorical’ presupposition. Iterative is a term used to "refer to an event which takes place repeatedly" (Crystal: 1997: 206). Levinson (1983: 182) states that iterative presupposition is associated with certain words, such as, another and again, e.g.:

a. Bill drank another cup of tea.

b. Bill had drunk at least one.

*c. The flying saucer came/didn't
come again.*

d. The flying saucer came before.

This type also involves the following words: *anymore; returned; another time; to come back, restore, repeal, etc.* The occurrence of such words or expressions triggers a presupposition. Thus, in the case of lexical presupposition, the addresser's use of particular expressions is taken to presuppose another unstated concept.

2.1.3. Structural Presupposition triggers

Structural presuppositions form a type when certain sentence structures conventionally and regularly, presuppose that part of the structure is already assumed to be true. Addressers can use such structures to treat information as presupposed (i.e., assumed to be true), and, hence, to be accepted as true by the addressee.

a. Cleft constructions

Biber et al (1999:155) states that a clause can be "divided into two parts, each with its own verb". He adds that clefting is used to bring particular elements into focus. He classifies cleft constructions into two major types:

1) It-clefts

The it-cleft construction consists of the pronoun *it* followed by form of the verb *be* and by "the specially focused element, which may be of the following types: a noun phrase, a prepositional phrase, and adverb phrase, or an adverbial clause [and finally by] a relative-like dependent clause introduced by *that, who, which, or zero*" (Biber et al:959) e.g.:

a. It was his voice that held me.

b. Something held me.

The sentence (a) exhibits the it-cleft¹ construction and the expression 'his voice' is the specially focused element which is of the type noun phrase. The occurrence of such constructions triggers a presupposition. Thus sentence (b) presupposes the following:

2) Wh-clefts

The wh-cleft construction consists of a clause introduced by a wh-word, usually what, a form of verb to be, and the especially focused element: a noun phrase, an infinitive clause, or a finite nominal clause (Biber et al, 1999:959), e.g.

a. What I really need is another credit card.

Sentence (a) exhibits the wh-cleft² construction and it presupposes (b):

b. I need something.

Levinson (1983:181-2) argues that both constructions, i.e., the it-cleft and the wh-cleft constructions share approximately the same presuppositions.

3) Wh-questions

The wh-question constructions in English are conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the wh-form as is already known to be true, e.g.

a. When di leave?

b. He left.

*c. Where did you
buy the bike?*

d. You bought the bike.

The type of presupposition illustrated in (a,b,c,d) (as cited in Yule 2010: 29) can lead addressers to believe that the information presented is necessarily true, rather than just the presupposition of the person asking the question. Therefore, in asking "*Who has taken my umbrella?*" The addresser is said to be presupposing or taking it for granted that somebody has taken his umbrella. Clearly it would be anomalous for an addresser to say "*I know that he had taken my umbrella, but who has taken it?*"

b. Adverbial clauses

Adverbial clauses are used as adverbials in the main clause. Those clauses trigger presupposition. Therefore, sentence (a) presupposes sentence (b). These clauses have some freedom of positioning, i.e., they are commonly placed either in initial or final position (Biber et al, 1999:194), e.g.:

a. She wrote the book when she lived in Boston.

b. She lived in Boston.

c. Comparative constructions

Karttunen (cited in Levinson, 1983:183) argues that the use of comparisons and contrasts triggers presupposition. Thus, the comparative constructions (Adjective-er + than) and (As + adjective + as) signal the

occurrence of a presupposition as illustrated in the following examples (cited in Levinson, 1983:183)

· Adjective-er + than...

a. Carol is /isn't a better linguist than Barbara.

b. Barbara is a linguist.

· As + adjective + as

a. Jimmy is/isn't as unpredictably gauche as Billy.

b. Billy is unpredictably gauche.

d. Counter factual conditionals

A conditional structure of the type shown in sentence below, generally, presupposes that the information in the if-clause is not true at the time of utterance, (Yule, 2010: 29).

a. If you were my friend, you would have helped me. b.

You are not my friend.

c. If Hannibal had only twelve more elephants, the Romance languages would not exist this day

e. Non-restrictive clauses

Levinson (1983:183-4) argues that although there are two major kinds of relative clauses, restrictive and non-restrictive clauses, in English, only non-restrictive clauses trigger a presupposition. He justifies his viewpoint by stating that in the case of non-restrictive clauses the additional parenthetical information "is not affected by the negation of the main verb.

3. Description of Article

Article is a factual essay complete with a certain length made for publication (through newspapers, magazines, newsletters, etc.) and aims to convey ideas and facts to convince, educate, and entertain.

Author Pages is a person or persons acting in composing a post, merging several words into a sentence interesting and readable so as to make the reader feel able to know what was previously unknown to them before.

KBBI (2006) - The article is an essay in full, for example essays in magazines or news reports, newspapers, DLS. Sumandiria (2004) - The article is a freelance writing containing the opinion or opinion of someone who thoroughly explores the nature of an actual problem and usually controversial with the intent to influence, inform, convince and entertain the reader. Al-'Aqli - The article is an article written by each discipline and each discussion examined and solved by means of thorough, straightforward and clear so that the reader can take excerpts from an essay written. The America Heritage Desk Dictionary (1981) - The article is part of nonfiction writing in free form, in which the part of the publication as the report essay.

Article is the one who eventually becomes the standard of writing an essay shaped articles. That in an article in the form of this article should contain contemporary with the content of factual, reliable and correct.

4. Description of The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. With an average circulation of around 40,000 copies, it is the largest English newspaper in Indonesia. This is owned by PT. Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the national's capital, Jakarta. The Jakarta Post is a small but influential newspaper oriented towards local English-speaking expatriates and the diplomatic community. The Jakarta Post presents daily news stories.

The newspaper is owned by a consortium of competing Indonesian language newspaper companies. Shareholders include Gramedia (owner of Kompas, by far Indonesia's biggest newspaper), Tempo, Suara Karya, and Sinar Harapan. Minister Moeropo suggested that the possibility of publishing an English language newspaper that would be able to provide an Indonesian perspective to counter what he perceived to be highly-unbalanced Western-dominated news and views.

Edition and other publications of the Jakarta Post are Sunday edition, Online edition, and Bali edition. Sunday edition includes more in-depth stories, as well as entertainment and fiction that would not be published in the weekly edition. The Jakarta Post features an online edition, which includes both print and internet exclusive stories that are free to access. The Jakarta Post is targeted at Indonesian business people, well-educated Indonesians and foreigners.

B. Previous Related Study

1. An Analysis of Presupposition Triggers by: Layth Muthana Khaleel 2010

The notion of presupposition and its triggers have been studied by many scholars, linguists and philosophers, but as far as the researcher knows, the investigation of presupposition triggers in journalistic texts has not been explored yet. Therefore, the present research tries to identify the main presupposition triggers used in English journalistic texts. It is hypothesized that there are many presupposition triggers in English journalistic texts. The steps to be followed in this study are exploring the concept of presupposition, investigating the semantic and pragmatic presupposition, and identifying the presupposition triggers used in the English journalistic texts according to a model proposed by the researcher based on Karttunen (n.d.), cited in Levinson 1983:181-184, and Yule 1996: 28

The study is designed to the presupposition triggers of six randomly selected English journalistic texts. These texts have been sampled from six different national and regional English newspapers representing a range of political and regional differences. The national newspapers include The Independent, The Guardian, and the Daily Mirror. The regional newspapers include Liverpool Echo, The Belfast Telegraph, and The Northern Echo. According to (Biber, et al, 1999:31), these newspapers represent different readership levels. The samples are arbitrarily selected from different issues published in 2009. The study is of importance to linguists, journalists, translators, teachers and students of linguistics and education.

The analysis of the data has shown that English journalistic texts rely heavily on existential presuppositions (definite descriptions) whose ratio has constituted 57.7% of the studied sample. As to the lexical triggers, they have constituted 19.7% of the studied sample. The conventional items, iteratives, change of state verbs and factive items have recorded a frequency of occurrence 8, 7, 7 and 4 respectively, while no instances of other lexical triggers, like implicative verbs, verbs of judging and counterfactual verbs, have been recorded. Finally, the ratio of structural presupposition triggers has been 22.7% of the studied sample. Adverbial clauses have recurred 17 times and therefore ranking first among the other structural triggers. The category of non-restrictive clauses has occupied the second position registering five occurrences in the studied sample, whereas comparative expressions have scored three occurrences. Cleft constructions and counterfactual conditionals have both recorded two occurrences. Finally, wh-questions scored one occurrence.

2. Presupposition Trigger-A Comparative Analysis of Broadcast News

Discourse

By: Javad Zare' 2010

Presupposition has long been used as a property of language to mold the audience's ideology. Using presupposition triggers, surprisingly the author or speaker impinges on readers or listeners' interpretation of facts and events, establishing either a favorable or unfavorable bias throughout the text. The role of presupposition in mass media's use of language is of paramount importance in that media writers attempt consciously or unconsciously to influence the audience understanding of news events.

The present paper is aimed at pinpointing the oral discourse structure of two English news channels i.e. PressTV and CNN as varieties of Persian and American English respectively, in terms of presupposition triggers, employed to share non-asserted meaning. Accordingly, 40 transcripts (20 selected from PressTV and another 20 from CNN) were analyzed in terms of presupposition triggers, namely existential, factive, lexical, non-factive, structural, counter-factual, adverbial, and relative. Analysis of the transcripts revealed that the most frequently used presupposition trigger in both varieties of oral discourse was Existential.

C. Conceptual Framework

English as an important language has an important role. Because of understanding English will make us easily interact and communicate with others. Moreover, we will face the trade international and everyone should know much more about English. There is a subject that people need to pay attention to. Presupposition and its trigger often exist in every English text. Nevertheless, many people, especially students in Muhammadiyah University of North Sumatra, are not interested in reading English text, but they are unaware of that often makes them confused when reading the English text, one of the causes being presupposition and its triggers.

CHAPTER III

METHODE OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

The study analyzed presupposition trigger in Political Article of *The Jakarta post*. So, descriptive qualitative method was applied in this research. Then it was analysis into types of presupposition trigger in Political Article of *The Jakarta Post*. Creswell (1994:145) stated that the qualitative research was descriptive in the research was interested in process, meaning, and understanding through words or pictures. So it was concluded that descriptive qualitative was a way of describing something clearly in written.

B. Source Of Data

The source of the data in research was obtain from *The Jakarta Post* newspaper online edition. *The Jakarta Post* newspaper online edition was published from Monday until Sunday (everyday), the researcher only choose *The Jakarta Post* newspaper that was publish at januari 2017 until februari 2017. There were 7 articles taken from 7 different week edition.

C. The Techniques of Data Collection.

There were some steps in collecting the data they were as follows

- 1) collecting the political articles of *The Jakarta Post*.
- 2) reading the political articles of *The Jakarta Post*.
- 3) underlining the sentences that contains Pressuposition triggers of the political articles of *The Jakarta Post*.

D. The techniques of Data Analysis

The data was collected from the news in the political articles of the *Jakarta Post*. There were some procedures of analyzing the data, they were

- 1) identifying sentences that contains presupposition trigger in the texts of political articles of *The Jakarta Post*.
- 2) classifying the presupposition triggers sentences in each type.
- 3) calculating the precentage of each type of the presupposition triggers.
- 4) finding out the most dominant type of presupposition triggers.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

A. Data Collection

After collecting the data, all the data were classified based on the types of lexical presupposition, namely implicative verbs, factive items, change of state verbs, verbs of judging, counterfactual verbs, conventional items, iteratives. In this research, the researcher analyzed seven political articles wich containing presuppositions triggers of the *Jakarta Post*. Data can be presented as the following tables:

Table 4.1
The Data collection of the jakarta post
Monday, January 2, 2017

No	Headlines	Types of Presupposition tiggers
1.	Basuki tjahaja purnama pledged on Monday to hold demonstrations at the court complex.	Factive items
2.	Bara-badja (volunteer front basuki and djarot) member soelianto rusli, who is head coordinatoor of the demostration.	Factive items
3.	Wich is slated for Tuesday and seeks to demand that judges realese the beleguered incumbent gubernational candidate.	Verbs of judging

4.	Soelianto claims that the trial has become politicized and subject to public pressure.	Verbs of judging
5.	We want to be present at the trial.	Factive items
6.	We see that Ahok has been criminalized.	Verbs of judging
7.	He said approximately 800 people would flock to hearing on Tuesday.	Factive items
8.	Ahok, a christian of chinese descent, has been charged with violating articles 156 and 156 (a) of the criminal code (KUHP).	Factive items

Table 4.2
The Data Collection of the Jakarta Post
Monday, January 9, 2017

No	Headlines	Types of Presupposition Triggers
1.	Residents of the Thousands islands say they did not feel offended by a statement Jakarta Governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnma made about a verse from the Quran rejecting an accusation.	Verbs of judging
2.	Novel, he said Islam in Thousand Islands is not Islam.	Verbs of Judging
3.	Many residents lived in peace and harmony on the Thousand islands.	Factive items
4.	My friends converted to Islam.	Change of state verbs

5.	He used to be principal of a Junior high school.	Change of state verbs
6.	Both Faturrahman and Saadah, claimed that Ahok said was not insulting and did not defame Islam	Verbs of judging
7.	Novel called the residents who laughed upon hearing Ahok's statement "commoners".	Verbs of judging

Table 4.3
The Data Collection of The Jakarta Post
Tuesday, January 17, 2017

No	Headlines	Types of Pressuposition Triggers
1.	A police officer who received a report of Ahok's alleged blasphemy subitted by Bogor resident, admitted that he made a mistake in typing the report	Factive items
2.	An officer with the Bogor police, the North Jakarta District court's panel of Judges that he unintentionally made an error when he typed the date of th report.	Factive items
3.	Ahmad stated in the report that Wilyudin watched the video on September 6 or three weeks	Factive items

	before Ahok made the speech.	
4.	It is clear that ou have made some errors	Factive items
5.	Ahmad said he should have typed the report more carefully	Counterfactual verbs
6.	I did not check the calender when tyoing the report	Conventional items
7.	I should have done that to make sure there were no errors	Counterfactual verbs
8.	Wilyudin''s report also raised suspicion because it was written that Ahok's alleged blasphemy speech in Tagalega, West Java, not in island regency.	Factive items
9.	Wilyudin abdul rasyid filed the report with the police on october 7 2016 or one day after he watche a video of ahok controversial speech.	Factive items
10.	He filed the report after he watched the governor's speech in a video at his hause in Tegallega.	Factive items

Table 4.4
The data Collection of the Jakarta Post
Thursday, January 26, 2017

No	Headlines	Types of Pressuposition Triggers
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1.	Qorry Dellaserra of the Working's People Asosiation said as the blasphemy case had devided Jakarta into teo opposing groups, namely pro and anti- Ahok.	Verbs of judging
2.	Votters had forgotten their responsibilities in advocating for the rights of poor people in the city of more than 10 million.	Factive items
3.	Qorry said, voices defending jakarta's poor fro evictions had lost out to the blasphemy allegation.	Verbs of judging
4.	We need not only initiatives	Iteratives
5	Initiatives without real action are nothing	Verbs of judging
6.	There are no programs from the three Jakarta gubernational candidates that have touched on the substantial matters the poor facting.	Verbs of judging
7.	She added that even labor movements, which had always been at the forefront of defending the rights of the poor, had also become a trapped in the issue.	Verbs of judging
8.	Qorry said participants of a worker's rally to protest low provincial minimum wages on December 2 last year, eventually joined with the anti –	Verbs of judging

	Ahok protest.	
9.	Lefist media <i>Indoprogress</i> Muhammad ridha said the issue of people's equal rights in the city should be raised one again to consolidate action among civil society organizations.	Verbs of judging

Table 4.5
The Data Collection of the Jakarta Post
Wednesday, February 1, 2017

No	Headlines	Types of Pressuposition Triggers
1.	Hundred of people who crowded a house on jl. Tipar Cakung, East Jakarta, had started to look a little worried after waiting for 30 minutes there.	Factive items
2.	A stages and dozens of chairs were erected the night before and several banners were seen along the street heading to the house.	Factive items
3.	“This is my president, give some space to my president”, one lady shouted .	Counterfactual vebs
4.	Prabowo who was president Joko Jokowi” Widodo’s rivals in the 2014 presidential election.	Iteratives

5.	If you vote for the wrong for the wrong man than you should not to be angry, cry or whine, prabowo said	Verbs of judging
6.	His words were responded to with head nods throughout the audience.	Factive items
7.	Prabowo started his three- day campaign drive for Jakarta gubernational candidate pair Anies baswedan and Sandiaga Uno, who are supported by the Gerindra party and PKS party.	Factive items
8.	Anies- Sandiagaare running againts two other candidates.	Factive items
9.	In 2014 presidential election, the majority vote Prabowo over jokowi.	Factive items
10.	Prabowo and his team hope that residents in the area will once again stand by his side	Verbs of judging
11.	We need leaders who defend marginalized citizenz	Verbs of judging
12.	The collaboration between the two has sureprise.	Factive items
13.	Both parties suggested that is was now water under the bridge.	Verbs of judging
14.	Recent polls show the Anies- Sandiaga pair in second place.	Factive items

15.	Prabowo remains a popular figure and his campaign support could boost Anies' electability.	Verbs of judging
16.	It is believe that prabowo would run again in the 219 presidential election.	Iteratives
17.	The members of geindra want to support Prabowo again	Iteratives
18.	Anies said that his campaign team was working in full speed.	Factive items
19.	jokowi wants to run again in the 2019 election	Iteratives

Table 4.6
The Data Collecction of the Jakarta Post
Thursday, February 9, 2017

No	Headlines	Types of Pressuposition Triggers
1.	Jakarta Goverbor Basuki "Ahok" Tjahaja Purnama cancel his impromptu visit in kalimalang.	Factive items
2.	Saying the letter had no permit to campaign in the area	Verbs of Judging
3.	There was no schedule for him to visit the area	Factive items
4.	We instructed him to stop his activity	Iteratives

5.	It would be ok if he had a permit	Verbs of judging
6.	Panwaslu cakung received information about Ahok's visit from the Cakung police.	Factive items
7.	We will report his activity to the panwaslu headquarters.	Verbs of judging
8.	We will investigate the finding.	Verbs of judging
9.	Ahoks's campaign team claimed that governo was in kalimalang not to campaign but to visit residents.	Factive items
10.	Dispite the fact that he and his entourage wore campaign attributes.	Counterfactual verbs
11.	It is not the first time that Ahok has been accused of unauthorized campaigning.	Iteratives
12.	He promised to solve the problems	Verbs of judging

Table 4.7
The Data Collection of the Jakarta Post
Thursday, February 16, 2017

No	Headlines	Types of Presupposition Triggers
1.	Agus briefly topped the polls during the campaign period	Factive items
2.	Yudhoyono made headlines ttwo weeks ago when he accused the goverment of	Verbs of Judging

	illegaly wire-tapping his phone conversation with Indonesian Ulama Concil (MUI)	
3.	I think Yudhoyoni involvement in the Jakarta election backfired	Verbs of judging
4.	The Democratic party chairman made another press statement.	Factive items
5.	Yudhoyono involvement and controversial twitter posts had triggered a negative public reaction.	Verbs of judging
6.	This had affected Agus popularity	Factive items
7.	Agus political career was too dependent on his father.	Factive items

B. Data Analysis

b.1. The types of lexical presupposition triggers were use in the *Jakarta Post*.

Data were analyze based on the objective of the problems were to figure out the types of presupposition triggers and to find out the dominant type of presupposition triggers. Data classified Accordig to Yule (2010: 28) lexical presupposition devided into seven namely, Implicative verbs, Factive items, Change of state verbs, Verbs of judging, Counterfactual verbs, conventional items, iteratives. After collecting the data, all the data were classified based on the types of lexical presupposition triggers.

a. Implicative verbs

Yule (2010: 28) explains lexical presupposition by stating that in saying someone managed to do something; the verb 'managed' carries asserted and presupposed meaning. The asserted meaning is that the person succeeded in doing something. Therefore, in saying someone did not manage to do something, the asserted meaning is that the person did not succeed, whereas the presupposed meaning (non-asserted) is that the person tried to do that something. So, 'managed' is conventionally interpreted as asserting 'succeeded' and presupposing 'tried'. There were no implicative verbs found in the seven political articles of the *Jakarta Post* that was analyzed by the researcher, because at the seven articles of the *Jakarta post* there were no sentences that reveals attainment or succes of doing something. Most of the sentences in the seven articles were reveals the fact that there was not correleted with someone's attainment and also reveals the things that ever happened in the past and will repeated. While implicative verbs were sentences that contined verbs that reveals or pressupose about an attainment.

b. Factive items

Crystal (1997: 147) argues that the term ‘factive’ is used in the classification of verbs, referring to a verb which takes a complement clause, and where the addresser presupposes the truth of the proposition expressed through the clause. There were 31 factive items found in the political articles of the *Jakarta Post*. The data belongs to the factive items were explained below:

1. Basuki tjahaja purnama pledged on Monday to hold demonstrations at the court complex.
2. Bara-badja (volunteer front basuki and djarot) member soelianto rusli, who is head coordinatoor of the demostration.
3. We want to be present at the trial.
4. He said aproximately 800 people would flock to hearing on Tuesday.
5. Ahok, a christian of chinese descent, has been charged with violating articles 156 and 156 (a) of the criminal code (KUHP).
6. Many residents lived in peace and harmony on the Thousand islands.
7. A police officer who received a report of Ahok”s alleeged blasphemy subitted by Bogor resident, admitted that he made a mistake in typing the report.

8. An officer with the Bogor police, the North Jakarta District court's panel of Judges that he unintentionally made an error when he typed the date of th report.
9. Ahmad stated in the report that Wilyudin watched the video on September 6 or three weeks before Ahok made the speech.
10. It is clear that ou have made some errors.
11. The collaboration between the two has sureprise.
12. Wilyudin's report also raised suspicion because it was written that Ahok's alleged blasphemy speech in Tagalega, West Java, not in island regency.
13. Recent polls show the Anies- Sandiaga pair in second place.
14. In 2014 presidential election, the majority vote Prabowo over jokowi in tis area.
15. Anies- Sandiaga are running againts two other candidates.
16. Wilyudin abdul rasyid filed the report with the police on october 7 2016 or one day after he watche a video of ahok controversial speech.
17. He filed the report after he watched the governor's speech in a video at his hause in Tegallega.
18. Votters had forgotten their responsibilities in advocating for the rights of poor people in the city of more than 10 million.

19. Hundred of people who crowded a house on Jl. Tipar Cakung, East Jakarta, had started to look a little worried after waiting for 30 minutes there.
20. A stages and dozens of chairs were erected the night before and several banners were seen along the street heading to the house.
21. His words were responded to with head nods throughout the audience.
22. Prabowo started his three- day campaign drive for Jakarta gubernational candidate pair Anies baswedan and Sandiaga Uno, who are supported by the Gerindra party and PKS party.
23. Anies- Sandiaga are running againsts two other candidates.
24. Jakarta Governor Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama cancel his impromptu visit in Kalimantan.
25. There was no schedule for him to visit the area
26. Panwaslu cakung received information about Ahok’s visit from the Cakung police.
27. Ahok’s campaign team claimed that governor was in Kalimantan not to campaign but to visit residents.
28. Agus briefly topped the polls during the campaign period.
29. The Democratic party chairman made another press statement.
30. This had affected Agus popularity.

31. Agus political career was too dependent on his father.

From the data, the factive items (1) Basuki tjahaja purnama pledged on Monday to hold demonstrations at the court complex. The word *pledge* and *hold* were treated as a fact that there were demonstration happened and presupposed the fact that *Ahok wants to handle the demonstration*. The factive items (2) Bara-badja (volunteer front basuki and djarot) member soelianto rusli, who is head coordinator of the demonstration. The word *volunteer* and *member* were treated as a fact that Bara-Badja is a volunteer and member of an organization or volunteer of some people and that word presuppose the fact if *there were any volunteer surely there were some people or a person as role model and Bara-Badja was a volunteer of Ahok-Djarot, and Bara-Badja was a member that chaired by Solieanto*. (3) We want to be present at the trial. The word *present* was treated as a fact that there was an event that must be attended and the word presuppose that *they wants to present an event and the fact is the event is a trial*. The factive items (4) He said approximately 800 people would flock to hearing on Tuesday. The word *flock* was . The factive items (5) Ahok, a christian of chinese descent, has been charged with violating articles 156 and 156 (a) of the criminal code (KUHP), the word *violating* was treated as a fact that Ahok was violated a rules and the fact is ahok was violated the articles 156 and 156 (a) KUHP about blasphemy. The word also presupposed that *Ahok was fault*. The factive items (6) Many

residents lived in peace and harmony on the Thousand islands. The word *peace* and *harmony* was treated as a fact that there were a group of people lived without no interference and the fact is people in thousands island that lived in peace. The word also presuppose that *thousands island's people was a group of people that full of harmony and respect each other*. The factive items (7) A police officer who received a report of Ahok's alleged blasphemy submitted by Bogor resident, admitted that he made a mistake in typing the report. The word *received* and *mistake* was treated as a fact that there was a people received something and made a mistake. The fact is *the receiver was a police that handled Ahok's case and the thing that he has received was a report about ahok*. And in the sentence *the police did something wrong that evidenced by word mistakes*. The mistake that he has done *was a fault in typed a report*. The factive items (8) An officer with the Bogor police, the North Jakarta District court's panel of Judges that he unintentionally made an error when he typed the date of the report. The word *error* and *typed* was treated as a fact that a *police did an error in typed report*. The fact is *police did an error when typed the date of the report*. The word also presuppose *that there was a report of someone that being a trouble because of a police fault*. The factive items (9) Ahmad stated in the report that Wilyudin watched the video on September 6 or three weeks before Ahok made the speech. The word *stated* and *watch* was treated as a fact that *there were a statement by ahmad that stated wilyudin*

watch the video three weeks before Ahok made the speech. The fact is *wilyudin was watched the video previously before the video exist.* And the sentence presuppose that wilyudin has a liar. the factive items (10) It is clear that our have made some errors. The word *clear* and *error* was treated as a fact that *there was a clarity if they did something wrong.* The fact is they did an error in typed a date of report. The factive items (11) The collaboration between the two has sureprise. The word *collaboration* and *sureprise* was terated as a fact that there were *two or more than two people collaboration did something and they made a surprise for people who know who they are.* the word presuppose that *they were influencer and important in their own abilities and it was surprised if they could collaboration in doing someting.* The factive items (12) Wilyudin's report also raised suspicion because it was written that Ahok's alleged blasphemy speech in Tagalega, West Java, not in island regency. The word *raised* and *suspicion* was treated as a fact *that report from wilyudin was doubtful* becuse the report was written that ahok's alleged blasphemy in tegalega not island regency. The factive items (13) Recent polls show the Anies-Sandiaga pair in second place. The word *showed* was treated as a fact *that Anies-sandi polls were more low than another pairs.* The factives items (14) In 2014 presidential election, the majority vote Prabowo over jokowi in tis area. The word *over* was presupposed the *fact in a some area prabowo was superior than his rival on the presidential election 2014.* The

factive items (15) Anies- sandiaga are running againts two other candidats. The word *againts* pressuposed the fact *Anies- Sandi keep ahead on the election*. The factive items (16) Wilyudin abdul rasyid filed the report with the police on october 7 2016 or one day after he watche a video of ahok controversial speech. The word *filed* was pressuposed the fact that *Wilyudin was filed the report that video one day after he watched the video*. the factive items (17) He filed the report after he watched the governor's speech in a video at his hause in Tegallega. The word *filed* was pressuposed the fact *he filed the report watch the video at his house at tegalega*. Tha factive items (18) Votters had forgotten their responsibilities in advocating for the rights of poor people in the city of more than 10 million. The word *forgotten* and *responsibilitities* was factive items, because pressuposed the *fact that poor people in the city more than 10 million*. The factive items (19) Hundred of people who crowded a house on jl. Tipar Cakung, East Jakarta, had started to look a little worried after waiting for 30 minutes there. The word *crowded* was treated as a fact that *there are so many people who crowded because of something on Jl. Tipar Cakung*. The factive items (20) A stages and dozens of chairs were erected the night before and several banners were seen along the street heading to the house. The word *erected* was treated as a fact that *there was a stage, dozens of chair and several banner for an event that was erected the night before the event*. The factive items (21) His words were responded to with

head nods throughout the audience. The word *responded* was treated as fact that there were some people who responded someone's word with head nods and the words presupposed *the words that they told was good*. The factive items (22) Prabowo started his three- day campaign drive for Jakarta gubernational candidate pair Anies baswedan and Sandiaga Uno, who are supported by the Gerindra party and PKS party. The word *started* was treated as a fact that prabowo started his campaign for Anies-Sandi and the word presuppose that *Anies-Sandi were member from Gerindra*. The factive items (23) Anies- Sandiaga are running againts two other candidates. The word *againts* was treated as a fact that *will not give up in this election*. And presupposed the fact that *Anies sandiaga keep ahead on the election*. The factive items (24) Jakarta Goverbor Basuki "Ahok" Tjahaja Purnama cancel his impromptu visit in kalimalang. The word *cancel* and *visit* was treated as a fact that Ahok cancel to visit kalimalang. And presuppose the fact *Ahok cancel to met up with peoples in kalimalang*. The factive items (25) There was no schedule for him to visit the area. The word *no schedule* was treated as a fact that he have no shedule to visit an area. And presupposed *that he will not visit that area*. factive items, because presupposed the fact that he has no schedule in that area. The factive items (26) Panwaslu cakung received information about Ahok's visit from the Cakung police. The word *received* and *visit* was treated as a fact that Panwslu received a report about ahok's visited an area. And

presupposed that *Ahok has visited that area, Ahok had no permission from panwasli to visited that area.* factive items (27) Ahoks's campaign team claimed that governor was in kalimalang not to campaign but to visit residents. The word *claimed* was treated as a fact that Ahok's campaign team deny they were campaign. And presuppose *that they were tried to hide the campaign or did black campaign.* factive items, because presupposed the fact that Ahok visit kalimalang. The factive items (28) Agus briefly topped the polls during the campaign period. The word *topped* was treated as a fact that Agus was had a higher polls than 2 others candidate before the campaign. And presuppose that *Agus will be a winner in the election.* The factive items (29) The Democratic party chairman made another press statement. The word *made* was treated as a fact that someone made an another statement. And the statment from democracy party chairman, presupposed that *the other statement were not clear.* The factive items (30) This had affected Agus popularity. The word *affected* was treated as a fact that someone has too important for agus popularity. And presuppose that *Agus popularity depend on someone.* factive items, because presupposed the fact that popularity of Agus was affected. The factive items (31) Agus political career was too dependent on his father. The word *dependant* was treated as a fact that Agus career was depend on his father. And presuppose that *Agus was nothing without his father.*

c. Changes of State Verbs

Change of state verbs which are also called ‘aspectual verbs’ is another type of lexical presupposition. Saeed (1997: 99) states that these verbs have a kind of switch presupposition that the new state is both described and is presupposed not to have held prior to the change. There were 2 change of states verbs found in the *Jakarta post*. The data belongs to the changes of state verbs were explained below:

1. My friends converted to Islam.
2. He used to be principal of a Junior high school.

From the data, Changes of states verbs (1) My friends converted to Islam. The word *converted* state kind of switch presupposition. These sentence was presupposed that his friend was not a muslim previously. Changes of states verbs (2) He used to be principal of a Junior high school. The word *used to* have a kind of switch presupposition. These sentence was presupposed that now he is not a principal one.

d. Verbs of Judging

Unlike other presupposition triggers, the implication in such presuppositions is not attributed to the speaker so much as to the subject of the verb of judging (Levinson, 1983: 182). There were 27 Verbs of Judging found in the *Jakarta Post*. The data belongs to the Verbs of Judging were explained below:

1. Wich is slated for Tuesday and seeks to demand that judges release the beleaguered incumbent gubernational candidate.
2. Soelianto claims that the trial has become politicized and subject to public pressure.
3. We see that Ahok has been criminalized.
4. Residents of the Thousands islands say they did not feel offended by a statement Jakarta Governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama made about a verse from the Quran rejecting an accusation.
5. Novel, he said Islam in Thousand Islands is not Islam.
6. Both Faturrahman and Saadah, claimed that Ahok said was not insulting and did not defame Islam.
7. Novel called the residents who laughed upon hearing Ahok's statement "commoners".
8. Qorry Dellaserra of the Working's People Association said as the blasphemy case had divided Jakarta into two opposing groups, namely pro and anti- Ahok.
9. Qorry said, voices defending Jakarta's poor from evictions had lost out to the blasphemy allegation.
10. Initiatives without real action are nothing.

11. There are no programs from the three Jakarta gubernational candidates that have touched on the substantial matters the poor facting.
12. She added that even labor movements, which had always been at the forefront of defending the rights of the poor, had also become a trapped in the issue.
13. Qorry said participants of a worker's rally to protest low provincial minimum wages on December 2 last year, eventually joined with the anti –Ahok protest.
14. Lefist media *Indoprogress* Muhammad ridha said the issue of people's equal rights in the city should be raised one again to consolidate action among civil society organizations.
15. If you vote for the wrong for the wrong man than you should not to be angry, cry or whine, prabowo said.
16. Prabowo and his team hope that residents in the area will once again stand by his side.
17. We need leaders who defend marginalized citizenz.
18. Both parties suggested that was now water under the bridge.
19. Prabowo remains a popular figure and his campaign support could boost Anies' electability.
20. Saying the letter had no permit to campaign in the area.
21. It would be ok if he had a permit.

22. We will report his activity to the panwaslu headquarters.
23. We will investigate the finding.
24. He promised to solve the problems.
25. Yudhoyono made headlines two weeks ago when he accused the governor of illegally wire-tapping his phone conversation with Indonesian Ulama Concil (MUI).
26. I think Yudhoyono involvement in the Jakarta election backfired.
27. Yudhoyono involvement and controversial twitter posts had triggered a negative public reaction.

From the data, the Verbs of Judging (1) Wich is slated for Tuesday and seeks to demand that judges realese the beleaguered incumbent gubernational candidate. The word *realese* was verbs of judging, because these word was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, the word pressupose *if the judges not realese the gubernational candidate it would be a troble* . The verbs of Judging (2) Soelianto claims that the trial has become politicized and subject to public pressure. The word *claims* was verbs of judging, because the word was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, and pressupose that *soelianto thought that the trial was a political manipulated* . The Verbs of Judging (3) We see that Ahok has been criminalized. The word *criminalized* was verbs of judging, because this word was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of

judging, these word was presupposed *that they thought ahok was not wrong and have been a sacrifice from political issue*. The Verbs of Judging (4) Residents of the Thousands islands say they did not feel offended by a statement Jakarta Governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnma made about a verse from the Quran rejecting an accusation. The phrase *did not feel offended* was verbs of judging, because these phrase was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, these sentence was presupposed *that the residents of thousand islands thought that Ahok was not tried to rejecting the verse of Qur'an*. The Verbs of Judging (5) Novel, he said Islam in Thousand Islands is not Islam. The phrase *not islam* was verbs of judging, because these phrase was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, these sentence was presupposed that *novel thought moeslim in thousand island were not as trully a moeslim*. The Vebs of judging (6) Both Faturrahman and Saadah, claimed that Ahok said was not insulting and did not defame Islam. The word *claimed* was verbs of judging, because these word was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, these word was presupposed that *they were thought that Ahok was not defame Islam*. The Verbs of Judging (7) Novel called the residents who laughed upon hearing Ahok's statement "commoners". The word *commoners* was verbs of judging, because these word was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, these sentence was presupposed that *Novel thought the residents same as Ahok*. The Verbs of Judging (8) Qorry Dellaserra of the Working's People

Asosiasi said as the blasphemy case had divided Jakarta into two opposing groups, namely pro and anti- Ahok. The word *divided* was verbs of judging, because these word was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, these word was presupposed that *Qorry thought Jakarta was divided into two groups pro and anti- Ahok*. The Verbs of Judging (9) Qorry said, voices defending jakarta's poor from evictions had lost out to the blasphemy allegation. The word *defending* was verbs of judging, because these word was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, these sentence was presupposed *that people who alleged blasphemy is people who was protected poor people in Jakarta* . The Verbs of Judging (10) Initiatives without real action are nothing. The word *without* was verbs of judging, because these sentence was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, and presupposed *that initiative without real act is nonsense*. The Verbs of Judging (11) There are no programs from the three Jakarta gubernational candidates that have touched on the substantial matters the poor facting. The word *touched* was verbs of judging, because these sentence was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, and presupposed that *the program from three candidates should be accurate and clear*. The Verbs of Judging (12) She added that even labor movements, which had always been at the forefront of defending the rights of the poor, had also become a trapped in the issue. The word *trapped* was verbs of judging, because these sentence was what people's thought and not attribute to

the subject of the verbs of judging, and presupposed *that people who defending poor people now in trapped by political manipulated* . The Verbs of Judging

(13) Qorry said participants of a worker's rally to protest low provincial minimum wages on December 2 last year, eventually joined with the anti –Ahok protest. The word *Joined* was verbs of judging, because that word was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, that word was presupposed that *Qorry thought the worker's rally eventually a part of anti- Ahok*. The verbs of judging (14) Lefist media *Indoprogress* Muhammad ridha said the issue of people's equal rights in the city should be raised one again to consolidate action among civil society organizations. The word *consolidate* was verbs of judging, because these sentence was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, that word was presupposed that *people of the city had an equal rights and must be raised to consolidate*. The verbs of judging (15) If you vote for the wrong man than you should not to be angry, cry or whine, Prabowo said. The phrase *wrong man* was verbs of judging, because these sentence was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, these phrase was presupposed that *prabowo thought if vote a wrong man was a big mistake, or prabowo thought another candidate were wrong people*. The verbs of judging (16) Prabowo and his team hope that residents in the area will once again stand by his side. The word *hope* was verbs of judging, because that word was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, these sentence was presupposed

that *prabowo thought the residents will by his side one more time*. The verbs of judging (17) We need leaders who defend marginalized citizens. The word *defend* was verbs of judging, because these sentence was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, that word was presupposed that *Prabowo thought the leader who defend marginalized citizens was a good leader*. The verbs of judging (18) Both parties suggested that was now water under the bridge. The word *suggested* was verbs of judging, because these sentence was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, that word was presupposed that *water under the bridge was the supposed to be*. The verbs of judging (19) Prabowo remains a popular figure and his campaign support could boost Anies' electability. The word *remains* was verbs of judging, because the word presuppose that *prabowo thought Anies-Sandi was a good candidate*. The verbs of judging (20) Saying the letter had no permit to campaign in the area. The phrase *had no permit* was verbs of judging, because these sentence was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, these phrase was presupposed that *Ahok can not campaign in that area or Ahok must be permit with panwaslu*. The verbs of judging (21) It would be ok if he had a permit. The word *permit* was verbs of judging, because that word was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, that word was presupposed that *he thought he must be had a permit to campaign or a permit being one of important rules for campaign*. The verbs of judging (22) We will report his activity to the panwaslu headquarters. The word

report was verbs of judging, because that word was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, that word was presupposed that *Ahok's activity was wrong because cross the rules of election*. The verbs of judging (23) We will investigate the finding. The word *investigate* was verbs of judging, because that word was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, that word was presupposed that *the finding were something important to investigate*. The verbs of judging (24) He promised to solve the problems. The word *promised* was verbs of judging, because that word was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, that word was presupposed that *he thought he able to solve the problems*. The verbs of judging (25) Yudhoyono made headlines two weeks ago when he accused the governor of illegally wire-tapping his phone conversation with Indonesian Ulama Concil (MUI). The word *accused* was verbs of judging, because that word was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, that word was presupposed that *Yudhoyono thought that wire-tipping illegally was a bad thing and he thought governor was wire-tipping his conversation*. The verbs of judging (26) I think Yudhoyono involvement in the Jakarta election backfired. The word *involvement* was verbs of judging, because that word was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, that word was presupposed that *Yudhoyono was someone who influencing Jakarta Governor election*. The verbs of judging (27) Yudhoyono involvement and controversial twitter posts had triggered a negative

public reaction. The verb *involvent* and *triggers* was verbs of judging, because that verbs was what people's thought and not attribute to the subject of the verbs of judging, that verbs *was presupposed that controversial twitter of Yudhoyono was made a bad triggers for public reaction.*

e. Counter –factual verbs

Counter-factual constructions presuppose the falsity of the proposition expressed in the complement clause. Therefore, what is presupposed is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts, (Crystal 1997: 147). McCawley (1976: 400) states that it was suggested by Karttunen (1970) and Lakoff (1971) that the verb 'pretend' carries a counter-factive presupposition. There were 4 Counterfactual verbs found in the headline of the *Jakarta Post*. The data belongs to the factive items were explained below:

1. Dispite the fact that he and his entourage wore campaign attributes.
2. This is my president, give some space to my president", one lady shouted to prabowo.
3. I should have done that to make sure there were no errors.
4. Ahmad said he should have typed the report more carefully.

From the data, counterfactual verbs (1) Dispite the fact that he and his entourage wore campaign attributes. The word *dispite* presuppose falsity of the proposition expressed in the complement clause and these sentence presuppose that *they were not admited if they were did campaign while they wore*

campaign attribute. The counterfactual (2) "This is my president, give some space to my president", one lady shouted to Prabowo. The word *my president* was counterfactual verbs, because these words presuppose falsity of the proposition expressed in the complement clause that *actually Prabowo was not a president*. The counterfactual verbs (3) "I should have done that to make sure there were no errors". The words *make sure* and *error* were counterfactual verbs, because these words presuppose falsity of the proposition expressed that *there were an errors*. The counterfactual verbs (4) "Ahmad said he should have typed the report more carefully". The word *more carefully* was counterfactual verbs, because these sentence presuppose falsity of the proposition expressed that *he has not be careful previously*.

f. Conventional items

After viewing presupposition as a necessary precondition for a sentence to be either true or false, semanticists define this semantic concept as conventional. Levinson (1983: 206) points out that presuppositions of sentences can be seen as part of the conventional meaning of expressions, that is, tied to lexical items. Palmer (1981:170) confirms this point of view by stating that presupposition is associated with specific features of certain lexical items. There were 1 conventional items found in the headline of the *Jakarta Post*. The data belongs to the factive items were explained below:

1. I did not check the calendar when typing the report.

From the data, the conventional items (1) I did not check the calendar when typing the report. Was conventional items because the sentence, *I did not check* the presupposition that *he was forgot to check* or *he lazy to check* due to verb *did not* have presupposed conventional meaning.

g. Iteratives

Another type of lexical presupposition is 'iterative' or 'categorical' presupposition. Iterative is a term used to "refer to an event which takes place repeatedly" (Crystal: 1997: 206). Levinson (1983: 182) states that iterative presupposition is associated with certain words, such as, another and again. There were 7 iteratives found in the headline of the *Jakarta Post*. The data belongs to the factive items were explained below:

1. It is not the first time that Ahok has been accused of unauthorized campaigning.
2. We instructed him to stop his activity.
3. Jokowi wants to run again in the 2019 election.
4. It is believed that Prabowo would run again in the 2019 presidential election.
5. The members of Gerindra want to support Prabowo again.
6. Prabowo who was president Joko Jokowi's rival in the 2014 presidential election.
7. We need not only initiatives anymore.

From the data, the iteratives (1) It is not the first time that Ahok has been accused of unauthorized campaigning. The sentence *not the first time* place repeatedly and presuppose *there were any unauthorized campaign previously*. The iteratives (2) We instructed him to stop his activity. The words *instructed* and *activity* state takes place repeatedly *if he did an activity previously*. The iteratives (3) It is believe that prabowo would run again in the 2019 presidential election. The word *again* refer to an event which takes place repeatedly and presuppose *that prabowo ever runs in the election previously*. The iteratives (4) was iteratives, because these sentence refer to an event which takes place repeatedly and presuppose *that Prabowo ever runs in the election previously*. The iteratives (5) The members of geindra want to support Prabowo again. the word *again* was iteratives, because these sentence refer to an event which takes place repeatedly and presuppose *that the members were ever support prabowo previously*. The iteratives (6) Prabowo who was president Joko Jokowi” Widodo’s rivals in the 2014 presidential election. The sentence *Jokowi” Widodo’s rivals in the 2014 presidential election* was refer to an event which takes place repeatedly and presuppose that *prabowo was ever runs in the presidential election*. The iteratives (7) We need not only initiatives anymore. The word *anymore* refer to an event which takes place repeatedly and presuppose *that the initiative were always being a good speech previously*.

Table 4.8

Data analysis of Presupposition Triggers

No	Headlines	Factive items	Change Of state verbs	Verbs of judging	Counter Factual Verbs	Conventional items	iteratives
1	Basuki tjahaja purnama pledged on Monday to hold demonstrations at the court complex.	✓					
2	Bara-badja (volunteer front basuki and djarot) member soelianto rusli, who is head coordinatoor of the demonstration.	✓					
3	Wich is slated for Tuesday and seeks to demand that judges realese the beleguered incumbent gubernational candidate.			✓			
4	Soelianto claims that the trial has become politicized and subject to public pressure.			✓			
5	We want to be present at the trial.	✓					
6	We see that Ahok has been criminalized.			✓			
7	He said aproximately 800 people would flock to hearing on Tuesday.	✓					
8	Ahok, a christian of chinese descent, has been charged wih violating articles 156 and 156 (a) of the criminal code (KUHP).	✓					
9	Residents of the Thousands islands say they did not feel offended by a statement Jakarta Governor Basuki Tjahaja			✓			

	Purnma made about a verse from the Quran rejecting an accusation.						
10	Novel, he said Islam in Thousand Islands is not Islam.			✓			
11	Many residents lived in peace and harmony on the Thousand islands.	✓					
12	My friends converted to Islam.		✓				
13	He used to be principal of a Junior high school.		✓				
14	Both Faturrahman and Saadah, claimed that Ahok said was not insulting and did not defame Islam			✓			
15	Novel called the residents who laughed upon hearing Ahok's statement "commoners".			✓			
16	A police officer who received a report of Ahok's alleged blasphemy subitted by Bogor resident, admitted that he made a mistake in typing the report	✓					
17	An officer with the Bogor police, the North Jakarta District court's panel of Judges that he unintentionally made an error when he typed the date of th report.	✓					

18	Ahmad stated in the report that Wilyudin watched the video on September 6 or three weeks before Ahok made the speech.	✓					
19	It is clear that ou have made some errors	✓					
20	Ahmad said he should have typed the report more carefully				✓		
21	I did not check the calender when tyoing the report					✓	
22	I should have done that to make sure there were no errors				✓		
23	Wilyudin's report also raised suspicion because it was written that Ahok's alleged blasphemy speech in Tagalega, West Java, not in island regency.	✓					
24	Wilyudin abdul rasyid filed the report with the police on october 7 2016 or one day after he watche a video of ahok controversial speech.	✓					
25	He filed the report after he watched the governor's speech in a video at his hause in Tegallega.	✓					
26	Qorry Dellaserra of the Working's People Asosiation said as the blasphemy case had devided Jakarta into teo opposing			✓			

	groups, namely pro and anti-Ahok.						
27	Voters had forgotten their responsibilities in advocating for the rights of poor people in the city of more than 10 million.	✓					
28	Qorry said, voices defending Jakarta's poor from evictions had lost out to the blasphemy allegation.			✓			
29	We need not only initiatives						✓
30	Initiatives without real action are nothing			✓			
31	There are no programs from the three Jakarta gubernatorial candidates that have touched on the substantial matters the poor facing.			✓			
32	She added that even labor movements, which had always been at the forefront of defending the rights of the poor, had also become a trapped in the issue.			✓			
33	Qorry said participants of a worker's rally to protest low provincial minimum wages on December 2 last year, eventually joined with the anti-Ahok protest.			✓			

34	Lefist media <i>Indoprogress</i> Muhammad ridha said the issue of people's equal rights in the city should be raised one again to consolidate action among civil society organizations.			✓			
35	Hundred of people who crowded a house on jl. Tipar Cakung, East Jakarta, had started to look a little worried after waiting for 30 minutes there.	✓					
36	A stages and dozens of chairs were erected the night before and several banners were seen along the street heading to the house.	✓					
37	“This is my president, give some space to my president”, one lady shouted				✓		
38	Prabowo who was president Joko Jokowi” Widodo’s rivals in the 2014 presidential election.						✓
39	If you vote for the wrong for the wrong man than you should not to be angry, cry or whine, prabowo said			✓			

40	His words were responded to with head nods throughout the audience.	✓					
41	Prabowo started his three- day campaign drive for Jakarta gubernational candidate pair Anies baswedan and Sandiaga Uno, who are supported by the Gerindra party and PKS party.	✓					
42	Anies- Sandiagaare running againts two other candidates.	✓					
43	In 2014 presidential election, the majority vote Prabowo over jokowi.						✓
44	Prabowo and his team hope that residents in the area will once again stand by his side			✓			
45	We need leaders who defend marginalized citizenz			✓			
46	The collaboration between the two has sureprise.	✓					
47	Both parties suggested that is was now water under the bridge.			✓			
48	Recent polls show the Anies- Sandiaga pair in second place.	✓					
49	Prabowo remains a popular figure and his campaign support could boost Anies' electability.			✓			
50	It is believe that prabowo would run again in the 219 presidential election.						✓

51	The members of geindra want to support Prabowo again						✓
52	Anies said that his campaign team was working in full speed.	✓					
53	jokowi wants to run again in the 2019 election						✓
54	Jakarta Goverbor Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama cancel his impromptu visit in kalimalang.	✓					
55	Saying the letter had no permit to campaign in the area			✓			
56	There was no schedule for him to visit the area	✓					
57	We instructed him to stop his activity						✓
58	It would be ok if he had a permit			✓			
59	Panwaslu cakung received information about Ahok’s visit from the Cakung police.	✓					
60	We will report his activity to the panwaslu headquarters.			✓			
61	We will investigate the finding.			✓			
62	Ahoks’s campaign team claimed that governo was in kalimalang not to campaign but to visit residents.	✓					
63	Dispite the fact that he and his entourage wore campaign				✓		

	attributes.						
64	It is not the first time that Ahok has been accused of unauthorized campaigning.						✓
65	He promised to solve the problems			✓			
66	Agus briefly topped the polls during the campaign period	✓					
67	Yudhoyono made headlines two weeks ago when he accused the government of illegally wire-tapping his phone conversation with Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI)			✓			
68	I think Yudhoyono involvement in the Jakarta election backfired			✓			
69	The Democratic party chairman made another press statement.	✓					
70	Yudhoyono involvement and controversial twitter posts had triggered a negative public reaction.			✓			
71	This had affected Agus popularity	✓					
72	Agus political career was too dependent on his father.	✓					

b.2. The Most Dominant Types of Presupposition Triggers

After classifying the types of presupposition triggers in the political articles of the *Jakarta post*, the researcher found there were six types of presupposition triggers.

counting the most dominant type of presupposition triggers, apperence by applying the formula

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

Note P = Result of the totality of dominant use

F = The frequency types of presupposition triggers

N = Total of items

Table 4.9

The Total Precentage types of presupposition triggers

No	The types of presupposition triggers	Frequency	Percentage
1	Implicative verbs	-	-
2	Factive items	31	43,0 %
3	Changes of states verbs	2	2,7 %
4	Verbs of judging	27	37,5 %
5	Counter factual verbs	4	5,5 %

6	Conventional items	2	2,7%
7	Iteratives	7	9,7 %

From the data above, it known that the dominant type of presupposition triggers was lexical factive items with 31 (43,0%).

C. Reseach Findings

After the resercher analyzed all the data obtained in the political articles of the *Jakarta Post*, the finding can be reported as follows

1. there were six types of presupposition triggers, namely factive items, changes of states verbs, verbs of judging, counter-factual verbs, conventional items, iteratives and the percenteges of factive items was 31 (43,0%), changes of states verbs 2 (2,7%), verbs of judging 27 (37,5%), counter-factual verbs 4 (5,5 %), conventional items 2 (2,7%), iteratives 7 (9,7%).
2. factive items was the most dominant type which used in the political articles of the *Jakarta Post*.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

The presupposition triggers were found in the political articles of the *Jakarta Post* were factive items, changes of states verbs, verbs of judging, counter-factual verbs, conventional items, iteratives. Having the analyzed the data, the conclusion were presented as the following

1. there were six types of presupposition triggers, namely factive items, changes of states verbs, verbs of judging, counter-factual verbs, conventional items, iteratives and the percenteges of factive items was 31 (43,0%), changes of states verbs 2 (2,7%), verbs of judging 27 (37,5%), counter-factual verbs 4 (5,5 %), conventional items 2 (2,7%), iteratives 7 (9,7%).
2. factive items was the most dominant type which used in the political articles of the *Jakarta Post*.

B. Suggestion

In the relation to the conclusions, suggestions were staged as in the following

1. the findings of the research were expected to be useful.
2. to the other researchers, to add the knowledge and get information to have other research at the same field about presupposition triggers.

3. to the readers, as a contribution for everyone who were interested in learning how to analyze presupposition triggers in sentence especially in the article, and for those who wants to do the same focus on the research.

**PRESSUPPOSITION TRIGGERS IN THE POLITICAL ARTICLES
OF THE *JAKARTA POST***

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment on the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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