PRESUPPOSITION IN INTERVIEW OF ANIES BASWEDAN WITH STANFORD HUMANITIES CENTER

SKRIPSI

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By

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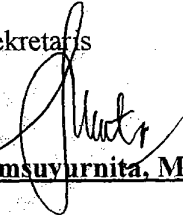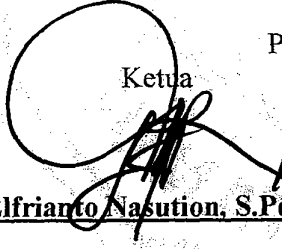
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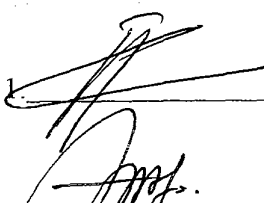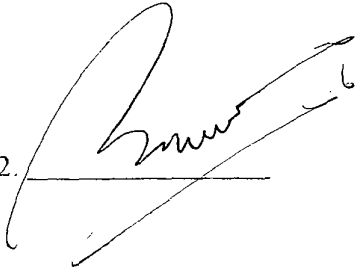
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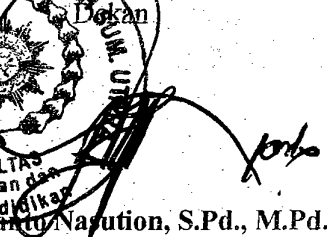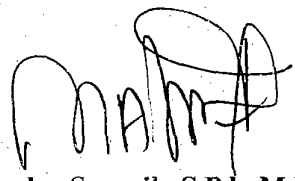sudah layak disidangkan.

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Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
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	table exam	

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ABSTRACT

Melati. 1402050013. *Presupposition in Anies Baswedan with Stanford Humanities Center*. **English Department of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera. 2018**

This study deals with the presupposition of Anies Baswedan' statements in the interview with Stanford Humanities Center. The objective of this study were to find out the types of presupposition and to comprehend the presupposition of the selected uttered by Anie Baswedan. The source of data for this research were collected from the script of the interview, all the data related to the presupposition. The research design of this study was descriptive method.

Technique of data collection used was documentary method where the data collected by categorizing and classifying the written document that has relation with the problem discussed. The steps in collecting data were transccribing the data, reading the script of the interview of Anies Baswedan with Stanford Humanities Center than underlining the selected utterances that has presupposition, classified them in each types of presupposition based on Yule's theory.

The results showed that in the interview there were all of the six types of presupposition, namely existensial, factive, lexical, structural, non-factive and counterfactual presupposition. It was found that Anies Baswedan presupposed 30 data or 51.7% of existensial presupposition. Then there were 15 data or 25.8% of factive presupposition. For lexical presupposition there were 7 data or 12.1%. Then 2 data or 3.4% for each structural, non-factive, and counterfactual presupposition.

Keyword: Pragmatics, Presupposition, Interview

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Finally, the researcher hopes that this study will be useful for the reader, especially for the students of English Department who want to do the same topic of research and may Allah bless all of us.

Medan,   Maret 2018

The Researcher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In expressing a meaning, human cannot communicate each other without language. Correspondently, language makes everything surrounding us meaningful, what speaker says or utters to the hearer will have the meaning if both parties (speaker and hearer) know the utterance is apparopriate in the context or the information arises from the utterance and gets the influence of the context in which they are performed and it can be understood by the hearer.

Language and context are supposed to be a basic to account language understanding that refer to the utterances. The range of utterance from word to sentence and the use of it cannot be separated from context. Sometimes a speaker assumes that certain information already known by the listener, although the information are not appear directly in the speaker's sentence. It is not a simple to catch the information. Listener needs to look for word's meaning and what the speaker's mean in the same context. To avoid the misinterpretation in meaning it will be deal with presupposition.

Presupposition is a thing that is presupposed, while presupposes means to assume something true before it is proved. Presupposition can occur in verbal and written language, in daily conversation or in movie conversation. Movie series is one of the types of movie that attract much audience. The uses of presupposition

by the characters in that series must be appropriate so the audience will under stand them.

Presupposition is very important in communication, even in daily conversation. Having a same presupposition will improve communication, while when the presupposition is different, it will hamper the communication. For example, while we respond to a speaker, "at the time, my car drove at high speed", if the hearer does not know that the speaker have a car, a the hearer will responds, "you have a car?" presupposition of the speaker is fault and communication will be hampered.

The use of presupposition is not only in daily life but also in a formal occasion like an interview with certain people. In this case is Anies Baswedan interviewed by Donald Emmerson, in Stanford Humanities Center. Related to the phenomena above, there are many possible research problems that can be studied, such as the types, uses and function of presupposition. Yule (2006) stated a definition of presupposition that is what a speaker assumes is true or known by a listener can be describe as presupposition. To check for the presupposition underlying sentences involves negating a sentence with a particular presupposition and checking if the presuppositions remain true.

e.g. My hat is red (= p)

My hat is not red (= NOT p)

This sentence presupposes that "I have a hat". It remains that this underlying presupposition sentences is true despite two sentences have opposite meanings. It is called as 'constancy under negation' test for finding a presupposition. The

concept of presupposition is often treated as the relationship between two propositions. In the case below, we have a sentence that contains a proposition (p) and another proposition (q), which is easily presupposed by any listener. However, the speaker can produce a sentence by denying the proposition (p), obtaining as a result the same presupposition (q).

a. Debora's cat is cute. (= p)

b. Debora's cat is not cute (= NOT p)

c. Debora has a cat (= q)

d. p >> q, NOT p >> q

When it says that Debora's cat is cute, this sentence presupposes that Debora has a cat. In Debora's cat is not cute. (NOT p). The same thing holds true, that is, it presupposes that she has a cat. This property of presupposition is generally described as constancy under negation. Basically, it means that the presupposition of a statement will remain constant (i.e. still true) even when that statement is negated.

There were two reasons why this study is worthwhile to be researched. First, speaker need to be understood about presupposition to help him or her produces utterances that easy to understand by listener. Speakers have to make the sentence that its presupposition is known by the listener to avoid the misinterpretation between speaker and listener. Second, when the speaker delivers his or her message to the listener in unstated sentence, the listener doesn't understand the meaning of speaker's utterance from the sentence itself, so it must be added with presuppositions in true context. Beside that the listener also needs to understand

about presupposition to help him in catching the speaker's message. Based on the explanation above, the researcher analyzed the presupposition in interview of Anies Baswedan with Stanford Humanities Center.

B. The Identification of the Problems

Based on the background of the study above, the problems of this study were identified as follow:

1. Many people do not know more about presupposition and how important it is in conversation.

2. Many students of English language do not know more about presupposition, its types, and how it is in linguistics field.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study was the presupposition in the interview of Anies Baswedan with Stanford Humanities Center and limited on the presupposition theory based on George Yule that devide presupposition into six types: (1) Existential; (2) Factive; (3) Lexical; (4) Structural; (5) Non Factive; and (6) Counterfacual.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

The problems of the present study were formulated in the following research questions:

1. What are the types of presupposition of the selected utterances in interview of Anies Baswedsan with Stanford Humanities Center?

2. How do the selected utterances presuppose in the interview of Anies Baswedan with Stanford Humanities Center?

E. The Objectives of the Study

Related to the formulation of the problems above, the objective of the study were stated below:

1. To identify the types of presupposition of the selected utterances in interview of Anies Baswedsan with Stanford Humanities Center.

2. To comprehend the presupposition of the selected utterances in the interview of Anies Baswedan with Stanford Humanities Center.

F. The Significance of the Study

This study was theoretically and practically was expected to give useful inputs for readers.

1. Theoretically

The findings of this study were expected to be useful for those who study pragmatics, because realized or not, we always use pragmatics in our daily conversation, particularly in this case is presupposition. the findings of this study were also expected to be useful for those who interested in the study of presupposition and the may enrich their proficiency in comprehending the truth of utterance.

2. Practically

The findings of this study were also expected to provide more information about the types of presupposition, for those who are interested in studying related to the fields. Moreover, the ideas and the point of views of the findings could significantly be useful to be used for:

a. Researchers as their review of literature in conducting further research about presupposition.

b. Students as their material references in understanding presupposition and its types.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Framework

1.   Pragmatics

Yule (1996) explains that pragmatics concerns with 4 areas: 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, move to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterences than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning.

This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what circumstances. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning.

This approach also necessarily explores make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speakers intended meaning. This type of study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as a part of what is communicated. We might say that it is the investigation of invisible meaning. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said.

This perspective than raises the question of what determines the choice between the said and unsaid. Closeness, weather it is physical, social, or conceptual, implies shared experience. On the assumption of how close or distant

the listener is, speaker determine how much needs to be said. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance.

Yule (1996) also distinguishes three fields of linguistic study to review its relationship with other areas of linguistic analysis. Firstly, he defines syntax as the study of relationships between linguistic forms – how they are arranged in sequences are well-formed. This type of study generally takes place without considering any world of reference of any user of the forms. Secondly, he considers semantics are the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and entities in the world – how words literally connect to things. Semantics analysis also attempts to establish the relationship between verbal descriptions and states of affairs in the world as accurate (true) or not, regardless of who produces that description. Thirdly, he regards pragmatics as the study of relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. In addition, as social individuals, people spend much of their time talking or interacting with other people, for example when they are getting together with friends, workmates or families over meal time. These interactions involving utterances can be analyzed by pragmatics analysis to find out the speaker's intended meanings, the listener's assumptions or receptions regard with some aspects such as who the speaker and the listener are, what relationship they have, and in what context they are in when they interact.

Peccei (2000) stated that pragmatics concentrates on those aspects of meaning that cannot be predicted by linguistic knowledge alone and takes into account knowledge about physical and social world. Peccei compare the pragmatics with semantics which concentrates on meanings that comes from

purely linguistics knowledge. In conclusion, pragmatics is the study of meaning of utterances in relation to the contexts which involves how a speaker produces an utterance to deliver his or her intention and how the listener interprets it.

The meaning gained from an utterance may differ from one to another person, it depends on the mentioned aspects. For example, two friends, Maggie and James, are having a conversation which may imply some things and infer some other things without providing any clear linguistic evidence of 'the meaning' of what was being communicated.

Maggie : "Coffee?"
James : "It would keep me awake all night "

Maggie has to know that Jamie has to stay up all night to study for an exam to comprehend that James receives her offering.

2. The Scope of Pragmatics

As one of linguistics branches, pragmatics covers several scopes; they are deixis, cooperative principles, implicature, presupposition and speech acts.

a. Deixis

Deixis is concerned with the way of how language encodes features of utterances' context and also with the ways of interpreting those utterances (Levinson, 1983: 54). Another definition of deixis is proposed by Yule (1996: 9). He states that the word deixis comes from from a Greek word, to point something via language

b. Cooperative Principle

People use cooperative principles as their guidance, which usually performs between the speakers and hearers when they are involve in conversational interactions. According to Grice (in Leech, 1983: 7-8), "there is a general assumption underpinning all utterance interpretations". Those interpretations are influenced by a cooperative principle in which a speaker and hearer are connected into the same goals. This cooperative principle is structured by a number of maxims.

a) Maxim of Quality

The maxim of quality requires the speakers to be truthful.

They should not make statement for which they have no evidence.

b) Maxim of Quantity

The maxim of quantity emphasizes the importance information. The information delivered by the speaker should be informative (neither too little, nor too much) to make sure that the conversation will be able to proceed.

c) Maxim of Relation

This type of maxim forces the speaker to create a relevant statement which is related to the topic.

d) Maxim of Manner

The maxim of manner is done by the speaker by creating a clear and brief statement. He or she also has to avoid absurdity and ambiguity of expression.

c. Implicature

Grice (in Levinson, 1983) defines implicature as "what the speaker can imply, suggest or mean as distict from what the speaker litteraly says". Thus, to understand a speaker's message, the hearer should be able to guess the intended meaning because sometimes the speaker delivers information more than what she or he is really said. The speaker may deliver the message both explicitly and implicitly. Grice (in Levinson, 1983) then divides implicature into two, namely conventional implicature and conversational implicature.

d. Presupposition

Presupposition is treated as the relationship between two propositions. Yule (1996) states that a presupposition is something that the speaker assumes to be the case prior in making an utterance. Meanwhile, Givon (in Brown and Yule, 1983) writes that the notion of presupposition refers to a discourse analysis. It refers to the logical meaning of a sentence. The more explanation about presupposition will be discussed in the next subchapter.

e. Speech Act

People do not only produce utterances which contain grammatical structure and words when they speak, but also perform action through those utterances. Utterances that perform an action is generally called as speech act (Yule, 1996:47). Similarly, Austin (in Tsui, 1994:4) states that speech act is an act refers to the action that is performed in making an utterance. Based on those opinions above, it can be concluded that speech act is the act performed by a speaker in

uttering a sentence. The functions of the speech act itself is to state the speaker's intention to the hearer. The discussion of speech act cannot be separated from the other aspects of speaking activities, such as speech situation and speech event. Speech situation is a speech which is associated with the situation and an event may consist of one or more speech acts (Hymes in Fasold, 1999:42).

f. Politeness

Politeness is a very important principle in a language use, and in communication, it can be defined as a means to show awareness of another person's face (Yule, 1998:60). The same opinion also stated by Holmes (1992:306). He says that a polite person makes other people are able to feel comfortable. So politeness involves how one can make others feel more pleasant. It also includes the appropriate linguistic choices in accordance with a certain social and a situational context. Related to the discussion of politeness, in issuing commands, a speaker has to make sure that he or she is able to create a polite command. It is not only because he or she usually expects a positive result from the hearers (which the form is in compliance) but also because a speaker cannot employ commands directly (anytime and at any situation) because he or she must consider several factors. Those factors are when and where he or she utters the expressions and also consider to whom he or she speaks to. Bonvillain also adds that the above factors are very important because a speaker should make requests, so he or she will have a positive result, namely compliance; but because of the fact that sometimes there is a social relationship exists between the speaker and

the addressee (even if the addressee is a strange person), a speaker must be sensitive to the hearer's feeling (2003).

3.   Context of Situation

A situational context or context of situation is an important element in communication. As stated by Leech (1983), context has a great influence and also effect in understanding the meaning of an utterance. Through the context, the speaker and the addressee share their background in understanding the utterances. Malinowski (in Halliday and Hasan, 1986) defines context of situation as the environment of the text that includes the verbal and the situational environment in which the text is uttered. Holmes (2001) explains that there are some components, in any situation, will be generally reflected by the linguistic choices. They are the participant, the setting or social context of interaction, the topic, and the last is the function.

4.   Presupposition

Yule (1996) states that presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Speakers, not sentences, have presuppositions. Presupposition can be a useful concept when analyzing speaker meaning. Some defenitions of presupposition are very broad and speaker oriented; anything speaker assumes to be true before making the utterance. Others are much more narrow and sentence oriented; a necessary prediction for the sentence to be true. For example:

(1)   Where has Anne looked for the keys?
Presuppositions of (1): Anne has looked for the keys, but has not found it yet.

(2)   Do you want to do it again?

Presupposition of (2): You have done it already, at least one time.

(3)   My wife is pregnant

Presupposition of (3): The speaker has a wife.

5.   Types of Presupposition

Since the main focus of this thesis is the presupposition, the researcher uses the theory of presupposition as main title for making the reader easier to understand the theory. In this thesis, types of presupposition are based on Yule's (1996) explanation. To answer the first problem, the researcher uses the types of presuppositions as follows:

a.   Existential Presupposition

This type of presupposition is not only assumed to be present in possessive constructions (for example, 'your car'), but more generally in any definite noun phrase. By using any of the expressions, the speaker is assumed to be commited to the existence of the entities named.

(4)   The king of Sweden, the cat, the girl next door, the Counting Crows.

Other triggers of existential presupposition: the (definite article). a/an (indefinite article), this, that, these, those (demonstrative) my, their, her, his, our (possessive pronoun).

b.   Factive Presupposition

The presupposed information following a verb like "know" can be tread as a fact and is described as a factive presupposition.

Example:

(5) I regret inviting him

Presupposition of (5): I invite him.

(6) It isn't odd that she come early

Presupposition of (6): She comes early.

(7) He didn't realize that he is a teacher

Presupposition of (7): He is a teacher.

Other triggers of factive presupposition: know, be sorry that, be proud that, be indifferent that, be glad that, be sad that, be odd that, surprised that, know that, matter, realized that, aware that, notice that, discover that.

c.   Lexical Presupposition

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

(8) Fathan stopped running

Presupposition of (8): He used to run.

(9) You are late agains

Presupposition of (9): He was late before.

In this case, the use of the expression stop and again are took to presuppose another (unstead) concept. Other triggers of lexical presupposition: return, no mere, another time, anymore, come back, repeat, still, restore.

d. Structural Presupposition

In this type, the assumption is associated with the use of certain words and phrases and assumed to be true. WH-question construction in English are conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the WH-form is already known to be the case.

Example:

(10) When did she travel to the USA?
Presupposition of (10): She traveled.

(11) When did you buy the book?
Presupposition of (11): You bought the book.

e. Non-Factive Presupposition

This type is an assumption that is assumed not to be true. In this type, verb like dream, pretend and imagine are used with the presupposition that what follows is not true.

Example:

(12) She dreamed that she was married
Presupposition of (12): She was not married

(13) He imagine he was a president
Presupposition of (13): He was not a president

(14) He pretends to be an expert
Presupposition of (14): He is not an expert.

f. Counterfactual Presupposition

The assumption that was it presupposed is not only not true, but also the opposite of what is true or contrary of facts is counterfactual presupposition. For instance, some conditional structural, presupposes that the information, in the if-clause is not true at the time of utterance.

Example:

(15) If you were my daughter, I would not allow you to do this.
Presupposition of (15): You are not my daughter.

6. The Projection Problem

In this thesis, the truth of presupposition are based on Yule's (1996) explanation.The presupposition of a simple sentence will continue to be true when that simple sentence becomes part of a more complex sentence. This is one version of the general idea that the meaning of the whole sentence is a combination of the meaning of its parts. However, the meaning of some presupposition (as 'parts') does not survive to become the meaning of some complex sentences (as 'wholes').

This is known as the project problem. In example, we are going to see what happens to the presupposition q ('Kelly was ill') which is assumed to be true in the simple structure of, but which does not 'project' into the complex structure. In order to follow this type of analysis, we have to think of a situation in which a person might say: 'I imagined that Kelly was ill and nobody realized that she was ill.'

a. Nobody realized that Kelly was ill.   *(=p)*

b. Kelly was ill. *(=q)*

c. p >>q (At this point, the speaker uttering 'a' presupposition 'b'

d. I imagined that Kelly was ill. *(=r)*

e. Kelly was not ill.   (=NOT *q*)

f. *r* >>NOT *q* (At this point, the speaker uttering 'd' presupposes 'e', the opposite of 'b'.

g. imagined that Kelly was ill and nobody realized that she was ill. (=r&q)

h. *r & q* >> NOT *q* (At this point, after combining r&q, the presupposition q can no longer be assumed to be true.

In an example, the technical analysis may be straight forward, but it may be difficult to think of a context in which someone would talk like that. Perhaps example will contextualize better.

Shirley : It's so sad. George regrets getting Mary pregnant.
Jean   : But he didn't get her pregnant. We know that now.

If we combine two of the utterances, we have the sequence, 'George regrets getting Mary pregnant; but he didn't get her pregnant'. Identifying the different propositions involved, as in:

a.   George regrets getting Mary pregnant.   *(= p)*

b.   George got Mary pregnant.   *(= q)*

c.   p >> q

d.   He didn't get her pregnant.   *(= r)*

e.   George regrets getting Mary pregnant,
       but he didn't get her pregnant.   *(= p & r)*

f.   *p & r* >> NOT *q*

One way to think about the whole sentence presented is as an utterance by a person reporting what happen in the soap opera that day. That person will not assume that presupposition q (that George got Mary pregnant) is true when uttering.

A simple explanation for the fact that presupposition do not 'project' is that they are destroyed by entailments. Memories that an entailment is something that necessarily follows from what is asserted. In example, Jean's utterance of 'he didn't get her pregnant' actually entails 'George didn't get Mary pregnant' as a logical consequence.

In analyzing presuppositions, the truth of the data analysis process rests on the truth of presupposition itself. Truth presuppositions according to Yule(1996) can be viewed from the perspective of the kinds of presuppositions. To answer the second problem, the researcher uses the kinds of presuppositions as follows.

7. Definition of Interview

An interview is a conversation where questions are asked and answers are given. In common parlance, the word "interview" refers to a one-on-one conversation with one person acting

According to Gary Dessler (2005), an interview is a procedure designed to obtain information from a person's oral response to oral inquiries. The word interview comes from Latin and middle French words meaning to "see between" or "see each other". Generally, an interview means a private meeting between people when questions are asked and answered. The person who answers the questions of an interview is called in the interviewer. The person who asks the

questions of our interview is called an interviewer. It suggests a meeting between two persons for the purpose of getting a view of each other or for knowing each other. When we normally think of an interview, we think a setting in which an employer tries to size up an applicant for a job.

It can be concluded that an interview is formal meetings between two people (the interviewer and the interviewee) where questions are asked by the interviewer to obtain information, qualities, attitudes, wishes etc. Form the interviewee.

8. Types of Interview

There are many types of interviews that an organization can arrange. It depends on the objectives of taking the interview. Some important types of interviews are stated below:

a. Personal Interviews

Personal interviews include selection of the employees, promotion of the employees, and retirement and resignation of the employees. Of course, this type of interview is designed to obtain information through discussion and observation about how well the interviewer will perform on the job.

b. Evaluation Interviews

The interviews which take place annually to review the progress of the interviewee are called the evaluation interviews. Naturally, it is occurring between superiors and subordinates. The main objective of this interview is to find out the strengths and weaknesses of the employees.

c. Persuasive Interviews

This type of interview is designed to sell someone a product or an idea. When a sales representative talk with a target buyer, persuasion takes the form of convincing the target that the product or idea meets a need. Structured interviews: Structured interviews tend to follow formal procedures; the interviewer follows a predetermined agenda or questions.

d. Unstructured Interviews

When the interview does not follow the formal rules or procedures. It is called an unstructured interview. The discussion will probably be free-flowing and may shift rapidly form on subject to another depending on the interests of the interviewee and the interviewer.

e. Counseling Interviews

This may be held to find out what has been troubling the workers and why someone has not been working.

f. Disciplinary Interviews

Disciplinary interviews are occurring when an employee has been accused of breaching the organization's rules and procedures.

g. Stress Interviews

It is designed to place the interviewee in a stress situation in order to observe the interviewees reaction.

h. Public Interviews

These include political parties' radio-television and newspaper.

i.   Informal or Conversational Interview

In the conversational interview, no predetermined questions are asked, in order to remain as open and adaptable a possible to the interviewee's nature and priorities; during the interview the interviewer "goes with the flow".

j.   General Interview Guide Approach

The guide approach is intended to ensure that the same general areas of information are collected from each interviewee this provides more focus than the conversational approach but still allows a degree of freedom and adaptability in getting the information from the interviewee.

k.   Standardized or Open-Ended Interview

Here the same open-ended questions are asked to all interviewees; this approach facilitates faster interviews faster interviews that can be more easily analyzed and compared.

l.   losed or Fixed-Response Interview

It is an interview where all interviewers ask the same questions and asked to choose answers from among the same set of alternatives. This format is useful for those not practiced in interviewing.

B.   Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework based on Miles, et.al. (2014) for present study was graphically as follows:

Table 2.1 Conceptual Framework

Existential
(show the existence of the referent, uttered definitely)

Factive
(the presupposed information is following the predicate and regarded as a truth)

Non-Factive
(presupposition that assumed not true)

Lexical
(the meaning stated conventionally interpreted as another expression)

Counterfactual
(the presupposed utterance contrary to the

Structural
(refers to the certain structure of the sentence

Pragmatics

presupposition

Presupposition in the interview of Anies Baswedan with Stanford Humanity Center

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A.   Research Design

The present study was use qualitative approach. Qualitative research is a mean for exploring and understanding the meanig individuals or groups ascribe to social or human problem (Creswell:2009). In qualitative approach, the researcher described the data based on image and text analysis. The researcher made interpretations of the meaning of the data so that the researcher was easier to collect and made a conclusion based on the data.

B.   Source of Data

Data was important thing to discuss in the research. Richard (2007) said that data are created in particular from according to the method used. For this present study, the source of data was obtained from the script and the video of the interview Anies Baswedan with Stanford Humanities Center. All data were focused on the presupposition appears in the words they pronounced.

C.   Technique of Data Collection

In collecting the data this research applied documentary method. This method was used because the source of the data in this research was a written source. Ralf in Flick (2014) "documentary method is a kind of technique of collecting data by categorizing and classifying the written document that has relation with the problem discussed, wether from document or books, newspaper, magazine, comic, novel, ect."

There were some steps in collecting data:

a. Transcribing the data.

b. Reading the script of the interview of Anies Baswedan with Stanford Humanities Center closely.

c. Finding presupposition of the words pronounced by Anies Baswedan as interviewee and Donald Emmerson as interviewer.

d. Tabulating all presupposition words based on the classification.

D.   Technique of Data Analysis

The data of the present study was analyzed by using interactive model arranged by Miles, et.al. (2014). The data analysis with interactive model consist of some components. The components were following:

1.   Data Collection

Data collection refers to the process of collecting all the data. In this research, the researcher collected the data by reading the script of the interview.

2.   Data Condensation

Data condensation refers to the process selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the raw data that appear in written-up field notes.

a. Selecting

The researcher selected the utterances which contain presupposition in the interview.

b. Focusing

The researcher concerned the attention to the appropriate data. In this study, the researcher only focused on the types or categories of presupposition.

c. Simplifying

Simplifying helped the researcher to simplify the data. The data that had been collected need to be simplified so the researcher was easier to analyze it.

d. Abstracting

Abstracting means summarize the data. In this research, the researcher summarized the data related to presupposition in the interview of Anies Baswedan with Stanford Humanities Center.

e. Transforming

All the data that had been selected and categorized was transformed into table, because data display of this research was the table.

3. Data Display

Data display, permits the researcher to extrapolate from the data enough to begin to identify systematic patterns and interrelationship. Related to this study, data display answered the first problem of the study, what are the types of presupposition in the interview of Anies Baswedan with Stanford Humanities Center. Then to answer the second question, How do the selected utterances presuppose in the interview of Anies Baswedan with Stanford Humanities Center.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Description of Data

The data of the research were the utterances of the presupposition in the interview of Anies Baswedan at Stanford Humanity Center. It was found there were 58 phrases contained presupposition, they were existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. Some of them are as follow:

No. Data	Utterances	Types	Presupposition
1	But the foundations of that democracy was built long befre '98	Existensial Presupposition	The foundation of democracy has been there
2	Indonesia decided to abolish the aristocracy system that was there	Factive Presupposition	Indonesia Abolished the aristocracy sytem
3	Muslims in Indonesia, in political terms is very modern, it's beyond religious symbols. It has gone through that process	Lexical Presupposition	Muslims in Indonesia before the process was conventional
4	It is what we call Pancasila State	Structural Presupposition	The state (Indonesia) is called Pancasila state
5	I think the business sectors aand government must pay	Non-Factive Presupposition	The business sectors and government not

	attention on that aspects		pay attention on that aspect.
6	If your background is a businessman or lawyer, you're not being viewed as you have to maintain the neutrality	Counterfactual Presupposition	Your background is not a businessman or lawyer so that you're being viewed as you have to maintain the neutrality

Table 4.1 Description of Data

B. Discussion

In this discussion described all the research results, that is, types of presupposition, and also how do those statements is presupposed. It was related to the research questions in the first chapter of this research. The researcher found each types of presupposition from the statements pronounced by Anies Baswedan. In each statement that was choosen, the researcher firstly explain about the statement that presupposed certain type of presupposition. Then the researcher put the presupposition of the statement. More data can be seen in the appendix completely.

1. Existensial Presupposition

This type of presupposition is not only assumed to be present in possessive constructions (for example, 'your car'), but more generally in any definite noun phrase (Yule, 2006)

.

(1) But the foundations of that democracy was built long before '98. (Data 1)

(The speaker, in this statement presupposes the existential presupposition, it is known from the existence of definite noun, that is *the foundations of democracy.* The presupposition of this statement: the foundations of democracy has been there.)

(2) You mentioned earlier about the extreme diversity. (Data 2)

(This statement of data 2 above presupposes the existential presupposition. The statement from the speaker is assumed to be commited to the existence of the definite noun phrase *the extreme diversity* as the trigger for this type of presupposition. The presupposition of this statement: There is an extreme diversity.)

(3) Now, Indonesia had its independent in 1945. (Data 3)

(from this statement, we can see that there is a possessive construction used by the speaker. A possessive construction is known as a trigger of existential presupposition. The speaker is assumed to be committed to the existence of the possessive pronoun. The presupposition of this statement: Indonesia got its independence in 1945.)

(4) The spirit of being one nations in this archipelago was agreed upon 17 years before the independence. (Data 4)

(The speaker of this statement, Anies Baswedan presupposes the existential presupposition from this statement. It is known since the existence of the definite noun. Anies Baswedan is assumed to be committed to the existence of the entitiy

thing he mentioned. The presupposition of this statement: there is a spirit of being one nation of the Indonesian before the independence.)

(5) Because the language that was choosen is the common language. (Data 5)

(From the statement above we can see the existence of definite noun *the language*. This stuff is a trigger for existential presupposition because This type of presupposition is not only assumed to be present in possessive constructions but more generally in any definite noun phrase. The presupposition of this statement: there is a common language that has choosen as a national language.)

(6) It was the linguafranca of the archipelago, adopted as the national language. (Data 6)

(Anies Baswedan, in this statement presupposes the existential presupposition, it is known from the existence of definite noun phrase, that is *the linguafranca of the archipelago*. The definite noun phrase is known as the trigger of this kind of presupposition in addition to possessive construction. The presupposition of this statement: the linguafranca of the archipelago is adopted as the national language.)

(7) Indonesia decided to abolish the aristocracy system that was there. (Data 7)

(This statement of data 7 above presuppose the existential presupposition. The statement of Anies Baswedan above is assumed to be commited to the existence of the definite noun phrase *the aristocracy system* as the trigger for this type of presupposition. The presupposition of this statement: There was an aristocracy system in Indonesia.)

(8) …and created a very egalitarian foundation that five decades later. (Data 8)

(From this statement, we can see that there is an indefinite article in the phrase *a very egalitarian foundation* where it is known as a trigger of existential presupposition. The presupposition of this statement: there is an egalitarian foundation created by Indonesian.)

(9) But also the fact that the majority understood that the language of the minority has become the linguafranca (Data 9)

(Anies Baswedan presupposes the existential presupposition from this statement. It is known since the existence of the definite noun *the fact*. So the speaker presupposes another meaning or sentence of this statement. The presupposition of this statement: it is the fact that the majority understood that the language of the minority has become the linguafranca.)

(10)　That is where I am now managing a university and higher education in Indonesia. (Data 10)

(From the statement above we can see the existence of definite noun phrase *a university and higher education*. Indefinite article is one of triggers for existential presupposition. The speaker is assumed to be committed to the existence of the entities name. The presupposition of this statement: there is a university and higher education that the speaker -Anies Baswedan- manages now)

(11)　The questions are just like them. (Data 11)

The statement above is assigned as a existensial presupposition. It can be seen from the existence of the definite article of the noun phrase *the question*. The presupposition of the statement: there are some questions.)

(12) The society of Indonesia is reflecting the symbols. (Data 12)

(The context of the statement above is the speaker talks about Indonesian and Islam and its symbols that assign Islam. The speaker presuppose another meaning or sentence that indicates an existential presupposition, it is triggered by the definite noun phrase *the symbols* as object of the sentence. Presupposition of this statement: there are symbols of Islam that is reflected by majority of Indonesian.)

(13) The values of Islam from TV programs, books, literatures, it reflected the value of Islam. (Data 13)

(From the statement above we can see the existence of definite noun phrase *the value of Islam.* This is a trigger for existential presupposition because This type of presupposition is not only assumed to be present in possessive constructions but more generally in any definite noun phrase. The presupposition of this statement: the symbol of Islam is there commonly in Indonesia.)

(14) It is what we call the Pancasila State (Data 14)

(This statement of data 14 above presupposes the existential presupposition. The statement from the speaker is assumed to be commited to the existence of the definite noun phrase *the Pancasila state* as the trigger for this type of

presupposition. The presupposition of this statement: The Pancasila state is an epithet of Indonesia.)

(15)   We are in the transitions (Data 15)

(Anies Baswedan, in this statement presupposes the existential presupposition, it is known from the existence of definite noun phrase, that is *the transition*. The definite noun phrase is known as the trigger of this kind of presupposition in addition to possessive construction. The presupposition of this statement: there is a transitions of Indonesian.)

(16)   The populations of these groups were participating in democratic process. (Data 16)

(The speaker, in this statement presupposes the existential presupposition, it is known from the existence of definite noun phrase, that is *the populations of these groups*. The presupposition of this statement: there are populations of the groups were participating in democracy.)

(17)   Democracy is the only game in town, they're playing in the game. (Data 17)

(From the statement above we can see the existence of definite noun phrase *the game*. This is a trigger for existential presupposition. The game in the context means ideology that is applied in Indonesia. The presupposition of this statement: the game (ideology) that is the only avowed in Indonesia is democracy.)

(18)   The old players were still there all the remnants of player. (Data 18)

(The statement above is assigned as a existensial presupposition. It can be seen from the existence of the definite article of the noun phrase *the remnants of player*. The presupposition of the statement: there are some remnants of player.)

(19)   I think the challenge of an initiated is how can we continue this is where international community comes in here. (Data 19)

(The statement of data 19 above is assigned as a existensial presupposition. It can be seen from the existence of the definite article of the noun phrase *the challange*. By using the expressions, the speaker is assumed to be commited to the existence of the entities definite noun phrase. The presupposition of the statement: there is a challenge in applying democracy in Indonesia.)

(20)   You look at Vietnam, you look at China, their economic development is there. (Data 20)

(The statement of data 20 above is assigned as a existensial presupposition. It can be seen from the existence of the possessive construction *their economic development*. The presupposition of the statement: they (Vietnam and China) have economy that has developed well)

(21)   University serve as escalator for people from all levels in the lower level of the society. (Data 21)

(The statement of Anies Baswedan above is assigned as a existensial presupposition. We can see from the existence of the definite article of the noun

phrase *the lower level of the society*. The presupposition of the statement: there are some lower level of the society that also need education till university.)

(22) The problem today is that the cost of education, especially higher education has horizon up a lot. (Data 22)

(The statement of data 22 above is assigned as a existensial presupposition. It can be seen from the existence of the definite article of the noun phrase *the problem*. The presupposition of the statement: there are a problem of the cost in Indonesia which is very expensive, especially higher education.)

(23) The challenge of Indonesia is more urgent. (Data 23)

(The statement above is assigned as a existensial presupposition. It can be seen from the existence of the definite article of the noun phrase *the challenge*. The presupposition of the statement: there is an urgent challenge of Indonesia.)

(24) I think the business sectors and government must pay attentions on that aspect. (Data 24)

(the context of the statement above is the speaker talk about education of Indonesia. The statement is assigned as a existensial presupposition. It can be seen from the existence of the definite article of the noun phrase *the business sectors and government*. The presupposition of the statement: the business sectors and government of Indonesia must look up to the quality of education.)

(25)   I think this is where one of the strengths of many universities were actually

there. (Data 25)

(The statement of data 25 above is assigned as a existensial presupposition. It can

be seen from the existence of the definite article of the noun phrase *the strengths*

of many universities. The presupposition of the statement: the universities have

the strengths.)

(26)   The society is benefited from that (Data 26)

(From the statement above we can see the existence of definite noun phrase *the*

society. This is a trigger for existential presupposition. The presupposition of this

statement: there is society that benefited.)

(27)   But in the policy area, if you make a mistake, it costs you, your politics, it

costs your future. (Data 27)

(Anies Baswedan presupposes the existential presupposition from this statement.

It is known since the existence of the definite noun phrase *the policy area*. So the

speaker presupposes another meaning or sentence of this statement. The

presupposition of this statement: we are in the policy area.)

(28)   Indonesia is very unique because of its diversity have gone through

transformations (Data 28)

(From the statement of data 28 above we can see the existence of possessive

constructions from the phrase *its diversity*. It is the trigger for existensial

presupposition. The speaker presupposes the existencial of diversity   of

Indonesia. The presupposition of this statement: Indonesia has diversity that exist in it.)

(29)   The communal conflicts is very much down (Data 29)

(from the statement of the data 29 above, Anies Baswedan presupposes the existence of the communal conflict. It is existensial presupposition since there is the trigger, definite noun phrase *the communal conflicts.* The presupposition of this statement: there is a communal conflicts that very much down in Indonesia.)

(30)   The challenge is we don't have enough scholars to actually undergoing research (Data 30)

(From the statement above we can see the existence of definite noun *the challenge.* This stuff is a trigger for existential presupposition because This type of presupposition is not only assumed to be present in possessive constructions but more generally in any definite noun phrase. The presupposition of this statement: the challenge is we don't have enough scholar.)

2.   Factive Presupposition

The presupposed information following a verb like "know" can be tread as a fact and is described as a factive presupposition (Yule, 2006).

(1) I really enjoyed being at Standford here (data 31)

(The statement of data 31 above indicates the existence of presupposition by the speaker, the words *being at standford* and can be tread as a fact and described as a factive presupposition. The presupposition of this statement: I am at Stanford.)

(2) Indonesia decided to abolish the aristocracy system that was there. (data 32)

(The statement of data 32 above indicates the existence of presupposition by the speaker, the verb *abolish* is the trigger and this statement can be tread as a fact and this is described as a factive presupposition. The presupposition of this statement: Indonesia abolish the aristocracy system.)

(3) I think this is the other reason why our interest in democracy is consolidating now (data 33)

(the statement above indicates a presupposition by the speaker, that is a factive presupposition. We can see from the statement that there is a verb *consolidate* as trigger and that is assumed to be the fact. The presupposition of the statement: we consolidate our interest in democracy.)

(4) That's where I am now managing university and higher education in Indonesia (data 34)

(This statement of data 34 presupposed the fact by the speaker. It is triggered by the verb *manage*. It is can be tread as a fact. The speaker presupposed a factive presupposition from this statement. The presupposition of this statement: I manage a university and higher education in Indonesia.)

(5) And the other hand we are practicing democracy (data 35)

(this statement presupposes a fact, we can see the verb *practice* and that is the trigger of factive presupposition. So this statement can be tread as a fact. The presupposition of this statement: we practice democracy.)

(6) The society is Islamize in that way, very reflecting Islam (data 36)

From the statement of data 36 above, we can see that the speaker presupposes a factive information, it is triggered by the verb *reflect*. The statement assumed as the fact. Presupposition of this statement: the society is reflecting Islam.)

(7) In the beginning of the republic, when we debated wether or not this is an Islamic state or a secular state (data 37)

(in the statement of data 37 above, the speaker, Anies Baswedan, use a verb *debate*. We can assume that this statement assign a factive information. The statement presupposes a fact triggered by the verb. The presupposition of this statement: we (scholar and leader of Indonesia early) debate wether or not this is an Islamic state or a secular state.)

(8) Surveys have shown that some percentage of the society is small, 5 -8% still questioning where the democracy is. (data 38)

(The statement of data 38 above indicates the existence of presupposition by the speaker, the verb *question* is the trigger and this statement can be tread as a fact and this is described as a factive presupposition. The presupposition of this statement: about 5-8% the society of Indonesia is questioning where the democracy is.)

(9) The educated of Indonesia will never play the role that playing without the higher education that we get (data 39)

(From the statement of data 39 above, we can see that the speaker presupposes a factive information, it is triggered by the verb phrase *will never play*. The statement assumed as the fact. Presupposition of this statement: the educated of Indonesia never play the role in the country without higher education.)

(10) Today's middle-class of Indonesia was formed from the lower class of Indonesia in the past (data 40)

(In the statement of data 40 above, the speaker used a verb *form* in the passive words. We can assume that this statement assign a factive information. The statement presupposes a fact triggered by the verb. The presupposition of this statement: Middle-class of Indonesia was formed from its lower class in the past.)

(11) Intellectuals is often having more burden when they enter politics (data 41)

(The statement of data 41 above indicates a presupposition by the speaker, the verb *have* is the trigger and this statement can be tread as a fact and this is described as a factive presupposition. The presupposition of this statement: intellectuals have more burden when thet enter politics.)

(12) Intellectual scholars are willing to sort of a participate in political process (data 42)

(In the statement of data 42 above, the speaker used a verb *willing*. We can assume that this statement assign a factive information. The statement

presupposes a fact triggered by the verb *will*. The presupposition of this statement: intellectual scholars participate in political process.)

(13) We do need this hard science departments to grow and roll more students produce more engineers (data 43)

(the statement above indicates a presupposition by the speaker, Anies Baswedan, that is a factive presupposition. We can see from the statement that there is a verb *need* as trigger and that is assumed to be the fact. The presupposition of the statement: we need science to produce more engineer.)

(14) Humanities, social science, that we learned today is mostly result of experience of social transformations (data 44)

(the statement of data 44 above indicates a factive presupposition by the speaker. We can see from the statement that there is a verb *learn* as trigger and that is assumed to be the fact. The presupposition of the statement: humanities and social science of Indonesian today is mostly result of experience of social transformations.)

(15) We do not have enough scholars that are able to convert this experience into modern social science language that understood universally (data 45).

(the statement of data 45 above indicates a presupposition by the speaker, that is a factive presupposition. We can see from the statement that there is a verb *have* in the negative form *do not have* as trigger and that is assumed to be true. The presupposition of the statement: We have no enough scholars to convert the experience into modern social science language.)

3. Lexical Presupposition

This is assumption that in using one word, the speaker can act as if another meaning (word) will be understood (Yule, 2006).

(1) We had more 120 small kingdoms and sultanates. (data 46)

(From the statement of data 46 above, Anies used the auxiliary past participle *had* to tell the interviewer that Indonesia used to consist of many kingdoms before it is united into a nation-state. Presupposition of this statement is: we used to is not a nation-state. So this is a lexical presupposition. Presupposition: we used to is not a nation-state.)

(2) Muslims in Indonesia, in political terms is very modern, it's beyond religious symbols. It has gone through that process. (data 47)

(in the statement of Anies Baswedan above he used an auxiliary verb *has*, in this context, he mentioned about Indonesia is no longer very Islamic like in the age of sultanate and kingdoms, and since the independence 1945. It has gone by time and process. It is a lexical presupposition where the presupposition of this statement is: Muslims in Indonesia before the process was conventional)

(3) Conflicts was there in Indonesia. (data 48)

(This statement has a lexical presupposition since Anies Baswedan used past form of his statement above that it is no longer exist and we can get another meaning to be understood. Presupposition of this statement: Indonesia used to had many internal conflicts).

(4) I think the business sectors and government must pay attention on that aspect. (data 49)

(from the statement above we can get another meaning that can be understood. This has a lexical presupposition. The trigger is the word *must* in the phrase *government must pay attention*. Presupposition of this statement is: the business sectors and government of Indonesia have not paid attention on that aspect or education and the cost of education.)

(5) Indonesia today is no longer an authoritarian region. (data 50)

(In the statement above, we can get another meaning that can be understood. This statement has lexical presupposition since there is a clearly trigger of lexical presupposition, that is the words *no longer*. Presupposition of this statement: Indonesia was an authoritarian region or Indonesia had ever been an authoritarian region.)

(6) I think nowadays intellectuals of Indonesia no longer had to confront the choice of being in the system or outside the system. (data 51)

(the statement of data 51 above is also has lexical presupposition since it has trigger of lexical presupposition, that is the phrase *no longer* and we can understand the speaker act as if another meaning can be understood. The presupposition of this statement: Intellectuals of Indonesia used to confront the choice of being in the system or outside.)

(7) Indonesia is very unique because of its diversity have gone through transformations changes. (data 52)

(from the statement above, we can get understand Anies Baswedan act as if there is another meaning from his sentence above. This is has a lexical presupposition and the trigger is the phrase *have gone*. The presupposition of this statement: Indonesia before the transformations and being one nation-state had many diversity of its people.)

4. Structural Presupposition

In this type, the assumption is associated with the use of certain words and phrases and assumed to be true. WH-question construction in English are conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the WH-form is already known to be the case.

(1) I think this the other reasons why our democracy is consolidating now. (data 53)

(This statement is having structural presupposition. The statement assumed to be true since there is a trigger *why*, or WH-question that is usually assign a structural presupposition. The presupposition of the statement: our democracy is now consolidating.)

(2) It is what we call Pancasila state. (data 54)

This statement, data 54, is also has a structural presupposition since there is word *what* as the trigger. The speaker assumed this statement to be true. The presupposition of the statement: the state (Indonesia) is called as Pancasila state.)

5.   Non-Factive Presupposition

This type is an assumption that is assumed not to be true. In this type, verb like dream, pretend and imagine are used with the presupposition that what follows is not true (Yule, 2006).

(1) I think the business sectors and government must pay attentions on that aspect. (data 55)

(This statement above has non-factive presupposition. It can be seen form the statement is assumed not to be true. The presupposition of this statement: the business sectors and government not pay attentions on that aspect.)

(2) We need badly to develop our heart scientist definitely. (data 56)

From the statement of data 56 above we can see that the speaker, Anies Baswedan, make a statement as an assumption that is assumed not to be true. that is the heart scientist of Indonesian is not developed so that Indonesian need badly to develop it. The presupposition of this statement: our heart scientist is not developed.

6.   Counterfactual Presupposition

The assumption that was it presupposed is not only not true, but also the opposite of what is true or contrary of facts is counterfactual presupposition. For instance, some conditional structural, presupposes that the information, in the if-clause is not true at the time of utterance. (Yule, 2006).

(1) The problem today is that the cost of education, especially higher education has horizon up a lot, and that made us in the situations where if education helped to form the future of the middle class. (data 57)

(The statement above is presupposed by the speaker is not only not true but also opposite of what is true and contrary the fact. It can be seen from the words *if education helped to form the future of the middle class.* While the speaker mentioned earlier the education become one of problems because it cost, has horizon up a lot. The presupposition of the statement: education is not helping because its cost has horizon up a lot.)

(2) If your background is a businessman or lawyer, you're not being viewed as you have to maintain the neutrality. (data 58)

(In this statement, the context is the speaker, Anies Baswedan, used the word *you* as reference of himself. His background is a scholar or scientist, not businessman and lawyer. So his statement presupposes not true, and opposite of the fact. So this statement has a counterfactual presupposition. Presupposition of this statement: your background is not a businessman or lawyer, so that you're being viewed as you have to maintain the neutrality.)

C.   Research Findings

After analyzed the types of presupposition in the interview of Anies Baswedan with Stanford Humanities Center, it was found that all the types of presupposition appeared, namely existensial presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. The result of the research could be summed up in the following table. It was formulated to make the readers easier in getting information about the result of the study. The table 4.1 following shows summed up of finding of this research.

Table. 4.2
Result of the study

No.	The Types of Presupposition	Total Data of Presupposition	Percentage
1	Existensial Presupposition	30	51.7%
2	Factive Presupposition	15	25.8%
3	Lexical Presupposition	7	12.1%
4	Structural Presupposition	2	3.4%
5	Non-Factive Presupposition	2	3.4%
6	Counterfactual Presupposition	2	3.4%
	Total Data	58	100%

Based on the table of total data found in Interview of Anies Baswedan , it can be identified that there are 58 data or statements that was preupposed by Anies Baswedan. The occurrences of Existensial Presupposition were 30 data, the occurrences of Factive Presupposition were 15 data, the occurrences of Lexical

Presupposition were 7 data, the occurrences of Structural Presupposition were only 2 data. the occurrences of Non-Factive Presupposition were 2 data, and the last was Counterfactual Presupposition which were 2 data. And from the table, it could be seen that the existensiasl presupposition was the most dominant where there are 30 statements presupposed as existensial presupposition which means 51.7.% or a half statements presupposed existensial presupposition.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

After analyzed the presupposition and its types that was found in the interview of Anies Baswedan with Staanford Humanities Center, the researcher could draw some conclusions as follows:

1. There are six types of presupposition according to Yule (2006), they are and existensial, factive, lexical, structural, non-factive and counterfactual presupposition. And in this research, all the types are found in interview of Anies Baswedan with Stanford Humanities Center, where 30 data of existensial (51.7%), 15 data of factive (25.8%), 7 data of lexical (12.1%), 2 data of structural (3.4%), 2 data of non-factive (3.4%), and the last was also 2 data of counterfactual (3.4%).

2. Based on data analysis, each presupposed statements and each types of presupposition were in accordance with Yule's theory. Where for each types of presupposition have their triggers to assign them. For instance triggers of existential presupposition: definite article, indefinite article, demonstrative, and possessive construction. triggers of factive presupposition: know, be sorry that, be proud that, know that, matter, realized that, notice that, etc. triggers of lexical presupposition:, no more, another time, anymore, repeat, still, restore, etc. Trigger of structural is the use of WH-question construction. Trigger of non-factive: dream, pretend, imagine, etc. Then trigger of counterfactual is mosly the conditional sentence or if-clause.

B. Suggestions

Based on the research findings that had been conducted, various suggestions as an effort to be able to examine the onomatopoeic word in a literary work better was as follows:

1. For students, this research can be used as one of literature study materials. As for literary teachers, to be able to explain the image of various types of presupposition in a literary work in order to increase knowledge about Pragmatics, especially presupposition.

2. For the readers, especially English Department students, this research conducted to study of types of presupposition and the interview of Anies Baswedan at Stanford University as object research, based on Yule's theory. There might be another types of presupposition of other linguists or experts which should be explored further with another object to research.

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Data description of the kinds of Commissive Speech Act Used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton at US Presidential Debate.

No. Data	Utterances	Types	Presupposition
1	But the foundations of that democracy was built long before '98	Existensial Presupposition	the foundations of democracy has been there
2	You mentioned earlier about the extreme diversity	Existensial Presupposition	There is an extreme diversity
3	Now, Indonesia had its independent in 1945	Existensial Presupposition	Indonesia got its independence in 1945
4	The spirit of being one nations in this archipelago was agreed upon 17 years before the independence.	Existensial Presupposition	there is a spirit of being one nation of the Indonesian before the independence.
5	Because the language that was choosen is the common language.	Existensial Presupposition	there is a common language that has choosen as a national language
6	It was the linguafranca of the archipelago, adopted as the national language	Existensial Presupposition	the linguafranca of the archipelago is adopted as the national language
7	Indonesia decided to abolish the aristocracy system that was there	Existensial Presupposition	Indonesia decided to abolish the aristocracy system that was there
8	…and created a very egalitarian foundation that five decades later	Existensial Presupposition	there is an egalitarian foundation created by Indonesian
9	But also the fact that the majority understood that the language of the minority has become the linguafranca	Existensial Presupposition	it is the fact that the majority understood that the language of the minority has become the linguafranca
10	That is where I am now managing a university and	Existensial Presupposition	there is a university and

			higher education that the speaker - Anies Baswedan- manages now.
11	The questions are just like them	Existensial Presupposition	there are some questions
12	society of Indonesia is reflecting the symbols	Existensial Presupposition	there are symbols of Islam that is reflected by majority of Indonesian
13	The values of Islam from TV programs, books, literatures, it reflected the value of Islam	Existensial Presupposition	the symbol of Islam is there commonly in Indonesia
14	It is what we call the Pancasila State	Existensial Presupposition	The Pancasila state is an epithet of Indonesia
15	We are in the transitions	Existensial Presupposition	there is a transitions of Indonesian
16	he populations of these groups were participating in democratic process.	Existensial Presupposition	there are populations of the groups were participating in democracy
17	Democracy is the only game in town, they're playing in the game.	Existensial Presupposition	the game (ideology) that is the only avowed in Indonesia is democracy
18	The old players were still there all the remnants of player	Existensial Presupposition	there are some remnants of player
19	I think the challenge of an initiated is how can we continue this is where international community comes in here	Existensial Presupposition	there is a challenge in applying democracy in Indonesia
20	You look at Vietnam, you look at China, their economic development is there.	Existensial Presupposition	they (Vietnam and China) have economy that has developed well
21	University serve as	Existensial	there are some

	escalator for people from all levels in the lower level of the society	Presupposition	lower level of the society that also need education till university
22	The problem today is that the cost of education, especially higher education has horizon up a lot	Existensial Presupposition	there are a problem of the cost in Indonesia which is very expensive, especially higher education
23	The challenge of Indonesia is more urgent	Existensial Presupposition	there is an urgent challenge of Indonesia
24	I think the business sectors and government must pay attentions on that aspect.	Existensial Presupposition	the business sectors and government of Indonesia must look up to the quality of education
25	I think this is where one of the strengths of many universities were actually there.	Existensial Presupposition	the universities have the strengths
26	The society is benefited from that	Existensial Presupposition	there is society that benefited
27	But in the policy area, if you make a mistake, it costs you, your politics, it costs your future.	Existensial Presupposition	we are in the policy area
28	Indonesia is very unique because of its diversity have gone through transformations	Existensial Presupposition	Indonesia has diversity that exist in it.
29	The communal conflicts is very much down	Existensial Presupposition	there is a communal conflicts that very much down in Indonesia
30	The challenge is we don't have enough scholars to actually undergoing research	Existensial Presupposition	the challenge is we don't have enough scholar
31	I really enjoyed being at	Factive	I am at Stanford

	Standford here	Presupposition	
32	Indonesia decided to abolish the aristocracy system that was there	Factive Presupposition	Indonesia abolish the aristocracy system
33	I think this is the other reason why our interest in democracy is consolidating now	Factive Presupposition	we consolidate our interest in democracy.)
34	That's where I am now managing university and higher education in Indonesia	Factive Presupposition	I manage a university and higher education in Indonesia.
35	And the other hand we are practicing democracy	Factive Presupposition	we practice democracy
36	The society is Islamize in that way, very reflecting Islam	Factive Presupposition	the society is reflecting Islam
37	In the beginning of the republic, when we debated wether or not this is an Islamic state or a secular state	Factive Presupposition	we (scholar and leader of Indonesia early) debate wether or not this is an Islamic state or a secular state
38	Surveys have shown that some percentage of the society is small, 5 -8% still questioning where the democracy is	Factive Presupposition	about 5-8% the society of Indonesia is questioning where the democracy is.
39	The educated of Indonesia will never play the role that playing without the higher education that we get	Factive Presupposition	the educated of Indonesia never play the role in the country without higher education
40	Today's middle-class of Indonesia was formed from the lower class of Indonesia in the past	Factive Presupposition	Middle-class of Indonesia was formed from its lower class in the past.
41	Intellectuals is often having more burden when they enter politics	Factive Presupposition	intellectuals have more burden when thet enter politics
42	Intellectual scholars are willing to sort of a	Factive Presupposition	intellectual scholars

	participate in political process		participate in political process
43	We do need this hard science departments to grow and roll more students produce more engineers	Factive Presupposition	we need science to produce more engineer
44	Humanities, social science, that we learned today is mostly result of experience of social transformations	Factive Presupposition	humanities and social science of Indonesian today is mostly result of experience of social transformations
45	We do not have enough scholars that are able to convert this experience into modern social science language that understood universally	Factive Presupposition	We have no enough scholars to convert the experience into modern social science language
46	We had more 120 small kingdoms and sultanates	Lexical Presupposition	we used to is not a nation-state
47	Muslims in Indonesia, in political terms is very modern, it's beyond religious symbols. It has gone through that process.	Lexical Presupposition	Muslims in Indonesia before the process was conventional
48	Conflicts was there in Indonesia.	Lexical Presupposition	Indonesia used to had many internal conflicts
49	I think the business sectors and government must pay attention on that aspect	Lexical Presupposition	the business sectors and government of Indonesia have not paid attention on that aspect or education and the cost of education
50	Indonesia today is no longer an authoritarian region.	Lexical Presupposition	Indonesia was an authoritarian region or Indonesia had ever been an authoritarian region
51	I think nowadays	Lexical	Intellectuals of

	intellectuals of Indonesia no longer had to confront the choice of being in the system or outside the system	Presupposition	Indonesia used to confront the choice of being in the system or outside
52	Indonesia is very unique because of its diversity have gone through transformations changes	Lexical Presupposition	Indonesia before the transformations and being one nation-state had many diversity of its people
53	I think this the other reasons why our democracy is consolidating now	Structural Presupposition	our democracy is now consolidating
54	It is what we call Pancasila state	Structural Presupposition	the state (Indonesia) is called as Pancasila state
55	I think the business sectors and government must pay attentions on that aspect.	Non-Factive Presupposition	the business sectors and government not pay attentions on that aspect.
56	We need badly to develop our heart scientist definitely	Non-Factive Presupposition	our heart scientist is not developed.
57	The problem today is that the cost of education, especially higher education has horizon up a lot, and that made us in the situations where if education helped to form the future of the middle class.	Counterfactual Presupposition	education is not helping because its cost has horizon up a lot
58	If your background is a businessman or lawyer, you're not being viewed as you have to maintain the neutrality.	Counterfactual Presupposition	your background is not a businessman or lawyer, so that you're being viewed as you have to maintain the neutrality

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