

**PRESUPPOSITION IN *DONALD TRUMP'S SPEECH TO UNITED NATION*
GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
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English Education Program*

By

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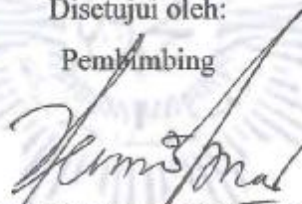
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ABSTRACT

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This study deals with the presupposition of Donald trump's speech to United Nations General Assembly. The objective of this study were to find out the types of presupposition and to comprehend the presupposition of the selected uttered by Donald trump. The source of data for this research were collected from the script of the speech, all the data related to the presupposition. The research design of this study was descriptive qualitative 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 transcribing 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 except counterfactual. The presuppositions found were existensial, factive, lexical, structural, non-factive. It was found that Donald Trump presupposed 31 data or 51.7% of existensial presupposition. Then there were 17 data or 28.3% of factive presupposition. For lexical presupposition there were 7 data or 11.7%. Then 2 data or 3.3%, the last was cstructural which were 3 data or 5%. Counterfactual Presupposition which there was no presupposed by the speaker, it is because in the speech Donald Trump did not mention all the things that opposite of what was true or contrary of facts.

Keyword: Pragmatics, Presupposition, Speech

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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.

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The Researcher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics and semiotics that studies the ways in which context contributes to meaning. Pragmatics encompasses speech act theory, conversational implicature, talk in interaction and other approaches to language behavior in philosophy, sociology, linguistics and anthropology. Unlike semantics, which examines meaning that is conventional or "coded" in a given language, pragmatics studies how the transmission of meaning depends not only on structural and linguistic knowledge (e.g., grammar, lexicon, etc.) of the speaker and listener, but also on the context of the utterance, any pre-existing knowledge about those involved, the inferred intent of the speaker, and other factors. In this respect, pragmatics explains how language users are able to overcome apparent ambiguity, since meaning relies on the manner, place, time etc. of an utterance. Pragmatics is the study of meaning, just like semantics. But they are different. Semantics discuss the meaning as the existence of the meaning of the sentence. While pragmatics discuss the meaning of the speaker, not from the sentence (Peccei, 2000).

One of the fields of pragmatics is presupposition. Presupposition is an implicit assumption about the world or background belief relating to an utterance whose truth is taken for granted in discourse. Examples of presuppositions include:

“Jane no longer writes fiction”.

Presupposition: Jane once wrote fiction.

“Have you stopped eating meat? “

Presupposition: you had once eaten meat.

“Have you talked to Hans?”

Presupposition: Hans exists.

A presupposition must be mutually known or assumed by the speaker and addressee for the utterance to be considered appropriate in context. It will generally remain a necessary assumption whether the utterance is placed in the form of an assertion, denial, or question, and can be associated with a specific lexical item or grammatical feature (presupposition trigger) in the utterance.

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, the hearer will responds, “you have a car?” presupposition of the speaker is fault and communication will be hampered.

Presupposition is what a speaker assumes is true or known by a listener can be describe as presupposition (Yule, 2006). To check for the presupposition underlying sentences involves negating a sentence with a particular presupposition and checking if the presuppositions remain true.

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).

From the brief explanation above, knowledge and understanding of presupposition is necessary for the smooth daily communication. Whether it is realized or not, the people are sure to have presuppositions in everyday communication. Whether it is in formal scope or not. In this case the researcher takes the content of Donald Trump's speech to the United Nation as the object of research, in addition to know whether the presuppositions of the sentences of Donald Trump in his speech, also to know the truth of the utterance of Trump sentence through the theory of presupposition (the researcher will use Yule's theory) the presupposition of what he says. Thus the researcher feels need to discuss more about presupposition, especially as studentsof English language.

B. The Identification of the Problem

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

1. Many people have not known more about presupposition in conversation.

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

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of the present research was presupposition, especially the presupposition in the interview in Donald Trump's speech to United Nation General Assembly and it was limited on the types of presupposition and what the utterances presupposed based on theory of George Yule.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

The problems of the present research was formulated in the following research questions:

1. What are the types of presupposition found in the speech of Donald Trump to United Nation General Assembly?
2. What is the presupposition of selected utterances in the speech of Donald Trump to United Nation General Assembly?

E. The Objectives of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problems, the objective of the study was stated below:

1. To investigate the types of presupposition of the selected utterances in the speech of Donald Trump to United Nation General Assembly.
2. To know the presupposition of the selected utterances delivered in the speech of Donald Trump to United Nation General Assembly.

F. The Significance of the Study

This present research 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, people always use pragmatics in the daily conversation, particularly in this case is presupposition. This findings study were also expected to be useful for those who are interested in the study of presupposition and the may enrich their proficiency in comprehending the presupposition 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 finding could significantly be useful for:

- a. Students as their material references in understanding presupposition and its types.
- b. Teachers as their material references in teaching about pragmatics and laguage especially presupposition.
- c. Researchers as their review of literature in conducting further research about presupposition.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Pragmatics

The term pragmatics is difficult to define, that is why many linguists have their own definition in defining this term. (Kadmon, 2001) views that “language consists of grammar, vocabulary, and pragmatics.” He then defines “pragmatics as a set of strategies and principles for achieving success in communication by the case of grammar.” Therefore in this case, pragmatics is interested in the process of producing language and in its procedures, not just in the end – product, language. As whatever the outcome of our preliminary quest for a definition, the language uses seem to be at the center of attention in pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of the use of context to make inferences about meaning (Peccei, 2000).

The context in which an utterance is made is also an important factor in sentence.” So, the meaning of language in utterance cannot be separated with the context. Because when the same utterance is uttered in different context, it will also have different meaning. In other word, “pragmatics relates to meaning in interaction since this takes into account of the different contributions of both speaker and hearer as well as that of utterance and context to the making of meaning” (Thomas, 1995). Pragmatics is a way of investigating how sense can be made of certain text even when, from semantic viewpoint, the text seems to be either incomplete or to have a different meaning to what is really intended. Pragmatics is distinguished from semantics in being concerned with meaning in relation to a speech situation (Kadmon, 2001). This phenomenon can be viewed

from a criterion of a speech situation. They are addressers, the context of an utterance, and the goals of an utterance as a product of a verbal act. Those elements are composed as a notion of a speech situation and perhaps other elements as well, such as the time and the place of the utterance. In other words, pragmatics is mostly focused on the process of producing language and its producers, not just in the language itself. After knowing the review about pragmatics, the writer concludes that the speech acts, the study of the writer, is the branch of pragmatics itself. In pragmatics as stated by Leech above, there is a speech situation which consists of addressers, context of an utterance, and the goal of an utterance.

2. The Field of Pragmatics

As one of linguistics branches, pragmatics covers several scopes; they are deixis, cooperative principles, implicature, presupposition and speech acts (Yule, 2006).

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). Another definition of deixis is proposed by Yule. He states that the word deixis comes from a Greek word, to point something via language (Yule, 2006).

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 Levinson, 1983), “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 distinct from what the speaker literally 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 then divides implicature into two, namely conventional implicature and conversational implicature.

d. Presupposition

Presupposition is treated as the relationship between two propositions. Yule states that a presupposition is something that the speaker assumes to be the case prior in making an utterance. Meanwhile, Givon (in Yule, 2006) 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, 2006). Similarly, (Austin, 1962) 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.

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, 2006). The same opinion also stated by Laurence and

Gregory (2014). They say 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.

3. Presupposition

Presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance (Yule, 2006). Speakers, not sentences, have presuppositions. Presupposition can be a useful concept when analyzing speaker meaning. Some definitions 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.

It can identify some of potentially assumed information that would be associated with the utterance "*Mary's Brother bought three horses*", in producing that utterance, the speaker will normally be expected to have presuppositions that a person called Mary exists and that she has a brother. The speaker may also hold more specific presuppositions that Mary has only one brother and that has a

lot of money. All of these presuppositions are the speaker's and all of them can be wrong, in fact. The sentence presupposes the other if untruthness of the second one (be presuppositioned) causes the first (presupposition) which is not be categorized as true or false sentence. The sentence presupposes the other if untruthness of the second one (be presuppositioned) causes the first (presupposition) which is not be categorized as true or false sentence. Let us see the following examples:

(1) The book "Harry Potter" is so interesting

(2) Karl's wife is an attractive girl

Having analyzing the examples above it is said that the sentence (1) presuppose the book Harry Potter. If the book can be found with thee appropriate title, the sentence can be seen wether it is true or false. But if the book Harry Potter cannot be found means it cannot be valued its true or false. Meanwhile, the sentence (2) presupposes Karl's wife is an attractive girl, in this case if Karl's wife is an attractive girl, so this sentence can be valued its true or false, but if the wife is not an attractive girl, the sentence (2) cannot be decided its truth. Some examples of sentence and its presupposition are shown below:

(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.

4. Types of Presupposition

Since the main focus of this research is the presupposition, the researcher uses the theory of presupposition as main title for making the reader easier understand the theory. In this research, types of presupposition are based on Yule's explanation (2006). 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 committed to the existence of the entities named. The entities named by the speaker are assumed to be present. It is the assumption of the existence of the entities named by the speaker. Here the example the noun phrase:

(1) "the cold war has ended" (presupposes that existence of the entities it refers to in this case the "cold war")

Example for possessive constructions is following:

(2) "Tom's car is new" (it can presuppose that Tom exists and that he has a car)

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 treated as a fact and is described as a factive presupposition. It is the assumption that something is true due to the presence of some verbs as “know”, “realize”, and “glad”, etc.

Example:

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| (1) She didn't realize he was ill | (>> he was ill) |
| (2) we regret telling him | (>>we told him) |
| (3) He didn't realize that he is a teacher | (>>He is a teacher) |
| (4) I'm glad it's over | (>>it's over) |

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

c. Non-Factive Presupposition

It is an assumption referred to something 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:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| (1) I dreamed that I was rich | (>>I was not rich) |
| (2) we imagined that we were in London | (>> we're not in London) |
| (3) He imagine he was a president | (>>He was not a president) |
| (4) He pretends to be an expert | (>>He is not an expert) |

d. Lexical Presupposition

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

- (1) John's hair is now short (>>John used to has a long hair)
 (2) are you still such a bad driver? (>>you were a bad driver)

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.

e. Structural Presupposition

It is the assumption 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. The listener perceives that the information presented is necessarily true, or intended as true by the speaker.

Example:

- (1) When did Albert go to Makassar? (>>Albert went to Makassar)
 (2) When did he buy the bike? (>>he bought the bike)

f. Counterfactual Presupposition

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

- (1) If you were my daughter, I would not allow you to do this. (>>You are not my daughter)
 (2) they wish they could go on vacation now. (>>they cannot go on vacation)

5. The Projection Problem of Presupposition

In this research, 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. $p \gg q$ (At this point, the speaker uttering 'a' presupposes 'b')
- d. I imagined that Kelly was ill. ($=r$)
- e. Kelly was not ill. ($=\text{NOT } q$)
- f. $r \gg \text{NOT } q$ (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. ($=r \& p$)
- h. $r \& p \gg \text{NOT } q$ (At this point, after combining $r \& p$, 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 it combines two of the utterances, it has 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. $p \gg q$
- d. He didn't get her pregnant. ($= r$)
- e. George regrets getting Mary pregnant,
but he didn't get her pregnant. ($= p \ \& \ r$)
- f. $p \ \& \ r \gg \text{NOT } q$

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 (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.

6. Presupposition Triggers

A presupposition trigger is a lexical item or linguistic construction which is responsible for the presupposition. The following is a selection of presuppositional triggers following Stephen C. Levinson's classic textbook on Pragmatics, which in turn draws on a list produced by Lauri Karttunen. As is customary, the presuppositional triggers themselves are italicized, and the symbol “>>” stands for 'presupposes'. (Levinson, 1983).

a. Definite Descriptions

Definite descriptions are phrases of the form "the X" where X is a noun phrase. The description is said to be proper when the phrase applies to exactly one object, and conversely, it is said to be improper when either there exist more than one potential referents, as in "the senator from Ohio", or none at all, as in "the king of France". In conventional speech, definite descriptions are implicitly assumed to be proper, hence such phrases trigger the presupposition that the referent is unique and existent.

John saw the man with two heads.

>>there exists a man with two heads.

b. Factive Verbs

In Western epistemology, there is a tradition originating with Plato of defining knowledge as justified true belief. On this definition, for someone to know X, it is required that X be true. A linguistic question thus arises regarding the usage of such phrases: does a person who states "John knows X" implicitly claim the truth of X? Steven Pinker explored this question in a popular science format in a 2007 book on language and cognition, using a widely publicized example from a speech by a U.S. president. A 2003 speech by George W. Bush included the line, "British Intelligence has learned that Saddam Hussein recently sought significant quantities of uranium from Africa." Over the next few years, it became apparent that this intelligence lead was incorrect. But the way the speech was phrased, using a factive verb, implicitly framed the lead as truth rather than hypothesis. There is however a strong alternative view that factivity thesis, the proposition that relational predicates having to do with knowledge, such as knows, learn, remembers, and realized, presuppose the factual truth of their object, is incorrect.

Martha regrets drinking John's home brew.

>>Martha did in fact drink John's home brew.

Frankenstein was aware that Dracula was there.

>>Dracula was in fact there.

John realized that he was in debt.

>>John was in fact in debt.

Some further factive predicates: know; be sorry that; be proud that; be indifferent that; be glad that; be sad that.

c. Implicative Verbs

John managed to open the door.

>>John tried to open the door.

John forgot to lock the door.

>>John ought to have locked, or intended to lock, the door.

Some further implicative predicates: X happened to V»X didn't plan or intend to V; X avoided Ving»X was expected to, or usually did, or ought to V, etc.

d. Change of State Verbs

John stopped teasing his wife.

>>John had been teasing his wife.

Joan began teasing her husband.

>>Joan hadn't been teasing her husband.

Some further change of state verbs: start; finish; carry on; cease; take (as in X took Y from Z » Y was at/in/with Z); leave; enter; come; go; arrive; etc.

e. Iteratives

The flying saucer came again.

>>he flying saucer came before.

You can't get gobstoppers anymore.

>>ou once could get gobstoppers.

Carter returned to power.

>>arter held power before.

Further iteratives: another time; to come back; restore; repeat; for the nth time.

f. Temporal Clauses

Before Strawson was even born, Frege noticed presuppositions.

>>Strawson was born.

While Chomsky was revolutionizing linguistics, the rest of social science was asleep.

>>Chomsky was revolutionizing linguistics.

Since Churchill died, we've lacked a leader.

>>Churchill died.

Further temporal clause constructors: after; during; whenever; as (as in As John was getting up, he slipped).

g. Cleft Sentences

Cleft construction: It was Henry that kissed Rosie.

>>Someone kissed Rosie.

Pseudo-cleft construction: What John lost was his wallet.

>>John lost something.

h. Comparisons and Contrasts

Comparisons and contrasts may be marked by stress (or by other prosodic means), by particles like "too", or by comparatives constructions.

Marianne called Adolph a male chauvinist, and then HE insulted HER.

>>For Marianne to call Adolph a male chauvinist would be to insult him.

Carol is a better linguist than Barbara.

>>Barbara is a linguist.

i. Counterfactual Conditionals

If the notice had only said 'mine-field' in Welsh as well as in English, we would never have lost poor Llewellyn.

>>The notice didn't say 'mine-field' in Welsh.

j. Questions

Presuppose a seeking for what is sought.

k. Possessive Case

John's children are very noisy.

>>John has children.

B. Relevant Studies

There were some relevant studies relate to this study. First, a study that had been done by Paramytha, conducted a study in 2009 to know utterances presupposition emerge through the scenes of film “Janji Joni”. She used Yule’s and Grundy’s theory in analyzing “Janji Joni” films. In analyzing the data, she used descriptive study using methodology presented by Soejono and Abdurrahman (2005). Her findings showed the five classifications of presupposition with different frequencies used in both speeches. It was revealed that every classification occurred in Janji Joni’s film. They are presuppositions that are found in each of the data is factual presuppositions. Existential presuppositions of data appearing in six of the seven data analyzed factual presuppositions while appearing in seven overall data. There are two lexical presuppositions and preconceptions of the opposite of all existing data. There is nom presumption in the seventh structural data analyzed. However, the researcher

has some clear differences from Paramytha's study. The first difference is that Paramytha uses two theories; Yule and Grundy's theory, but the researcher does not use Grundy's theory. The researcher only uses Yule's theory to analyze the data. The second difference is that Paramytha chooses a film as the data, but the researcher chooses a speech as the data.

Then the second study done by (Essra, 2011) which was focused on presupposition in Newsweek Advertisements Slogans. However, the researcher has some clear differences from Essra's study. The first difference is that Essra's using newsweek magazine's advertisement slogan as object research, but the researcher uses presupposition in Donlad Trump Speech as object research. The contribution of Essra's analysis for the researcher is giving the idea to the researcher in how supposing the truth behind the words.

The last study (Marlisa, 2008) focused on Presupposition used in The Editorial Articles of The Jakarta Post News Paper. The theories is used to proceed the research is Yule's theory. In analyzing the data, she used library research to collect and obtain and theories needed for the paper. However, the difference between Yeni's analysis and the researcher's analysis is the object research or data where Yeni's uses newsweek as the data and the researcher uses a speech text as the data.

C. Conceptual Framework

Presupposition is treated as the relationship between two propositions. Presupposition is something that the speaker assumes to be the case prior in making an utterance (Yule, 2006). It refers to the logical meaning of a sentence. the researcher make the diagram of Conceptual framework based on Miles, et.al. (2014) as figure 2.1 below:

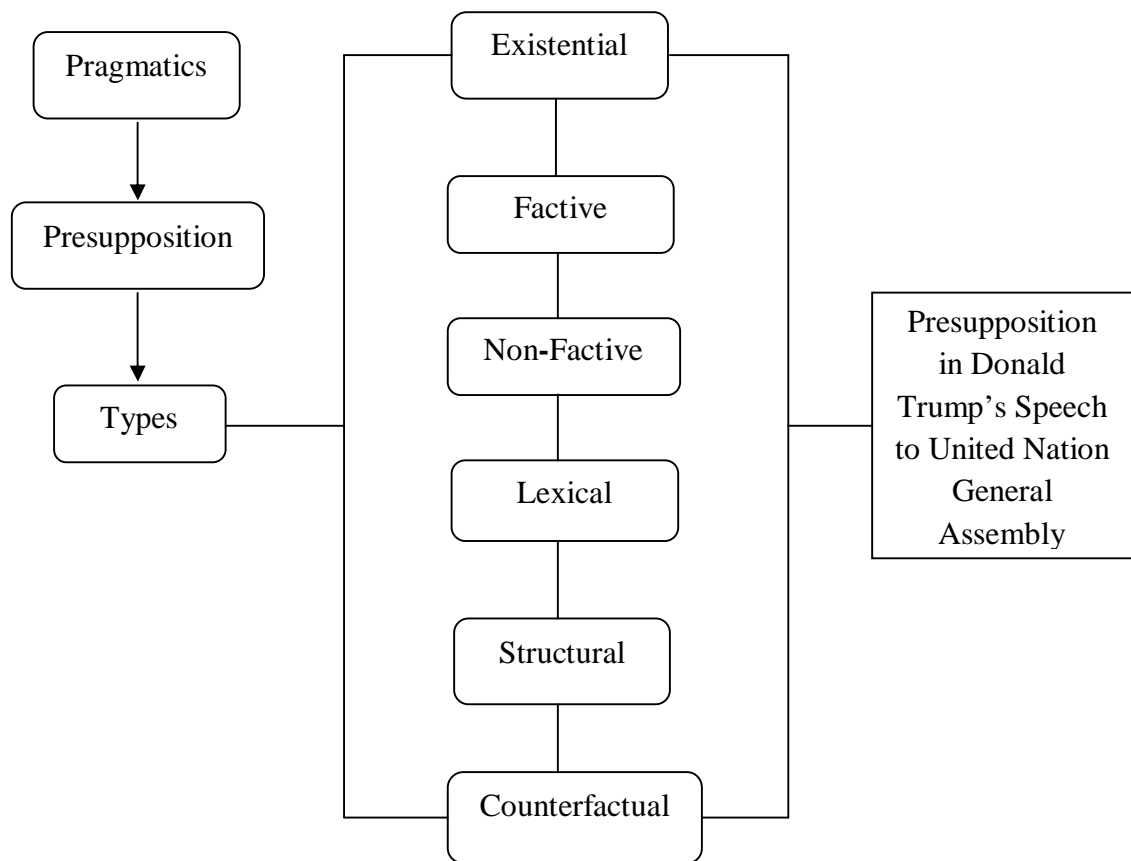


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

The present study used qualitative approach. Qualitative research is a mean for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to social or human problem (Creswell, 2009). In qualitative approach, the researcher described the data based on image or 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 is important thing to discuss in the research. For this present study, the source of data was obtained from the script text of Donald Trump's speech to United Nation General Assembly on September 19th, 2017. All data were focused on presupposition of the utterances selected words in Trump's speech.

C. Technique of Data Collection

In collecting the data the researcher applied documentary method. This method was used because the source of the data in this research was 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." In this method.

There were some steps in collecting data:

- a. Transcribing the data.
- b. Reading the script of the Trump's speech closely.
- c. Finding presupposition of the selected utterances in the Trump's speech.
- d. Tabulating all presupposition based on the classification.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

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

1. Data Collection

Data collection refers to the process of collecting all the data. In this research, the researcher collected the data, firstly by reading script of the speech, and secondly collecting the data, all the data related to presupposition.

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 the onomatopoeic words constructed in the speech of Donald Trump to United Nation General Assembly.

b. Focusing

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

c. Simplifying

Simplifying helped the researcher to simplify the data. The data that had been collected was simplified so the researcher was easier in analyzing it.

d. Abstracting

Abstracting means summarize the data. In this research, the researcher summarized the data related to the presupposition of the selected utterances.

e. Transforming

All the data that had been selected and categorized were 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 step, the researcher displayed the research data into a table

4. Conclusion

This process involves stepping back to consider what the analyzed data mean and to access their implications for the questions at hand. It was the last steps to draw the conclusion from the data show in data display. Here the researcher showed and described the findings after displaying the data.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data of this research were the total occurrences of the presuppositions in the Donald Trump's speech to United Nation General Assembly. As already mentioned in the previous chapter, the data were obtained from the script text of the Donald Trump's speech to United Nation General Assembly. There were 60 utterances containing presupposition for the data. The data can be seen completely in the Appendix.

B. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher found five types of presupposition from the statements pronounced by Donald Trump. It was related to the research questions in the first chapter of this research, that was types of presupposition, and also the presupposition of the utterances. In each statement that was chosen, the researcher firstly explain about the statement that presupposed certain type of presupposition. Then the researcher put the presupposition of the statement. So that it means the researcher had answered at once the first and the second question of the research problem mentioned in the first chapter.

1. 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 committed to

the existence of the entities named (Yule, 2006). The data of existensial was found in the speech of Donad Trump below:

Data 1

The United states has done very well since election day last November 8.

(PRE.1)

The speaker, in this statement presupposes the existential presupposition, it is known from the existence of definite noun, that is *The United states*. It was indicated by definite article *the*. So the data above presupposes that existence of the entities referring to *United States*.

Data 2

Our military will soon be the strongest it haas ever been. **(PRE.2)**

From the data above shows the appearance of the existensial presupposition. The speaker presupposes the existential presupposition was known from the existence of possessive construction *our military*.

Data 3

But also the enermous potential waiting to be unneashed. **(PRE.3)**

This statementabove shows the existential presupposition. The statement of Trump above is assumed to be committed to the existence of the definite noun phrase *the enermous potential*.

Data 4

Terrorists and extremists have gathered strength and spread to every region of the planet. **(PRE.4)**

The statement of data 4 presupposes the existential presupposition. The statement of Trump above is assumed to be committed to the existence of the definite noun phrase *terrorists and extremists*.

Data 5

We meet a time of both immense promise and great peril. **(PRE.5)**

The statement above indicates a presupposition by the speaker, that is an existential presupposition. The statement of Trump above is assumed to be committed to the existence of the definite noun phrase *a time of both immense promise and great peril* as the trigger for this type of presupposition.

Data 6

This institution was founded in the aftermath of two world wars, to help shape this better future. **(PRE.6)**

This statement above presupposes the existential presupposition. The statement of Trump above is assumed to be committed to the existence of the definite noun phrase *this institution* as the trigger for this type of presupposition.)

Data 7

This week gives our country a special reason to take pride in that example. **(PRE.7)**

The speaker in this statement presupposes the existential presupposition. The statement of Trump above is assumed to be committed to the existence of the definite noun phrase *a special reason* as the trigger for this type of presupposition.

Data 8

The oldest constitution still in use in the world today. **(PRE.8)**

The statement above presupposes the existential presupposition. The statement of Trump above is assumed to be committed to the existence of the definite noun phrase *the oldest constitution* as the trigger for this type of presupposition.

Data 9

Our government's first duty is to its people, to our citizens, to serve their needs, to ensure their safety, to preserve their rights, and to defend their values. **(PRE.9)**

This statement above presupposes the existential presupposition. The statement of Trump above is assumed to be committed to the existence of the possessive noun phrase *Our government's first duty* as the trigger for this type of presupposition.

Data 10

All responsible leaders have an obligation to serve their own citizens. **(PRE.10)**

This statement above presuppose the existential presupposition. The statement of Trump above is assumed to be committed to the existence of the indefinite noun phrase *anobligation* as the trigger for this type of presupposition.

Data 11

The United States will forever be a great friend to the world and especially to its allies. **(PRE.11)**

Trump presupposes the existential presupposition from this statement. It is known since the existence of possessive construction noun *its allies*. So the speaker presupposes another meaning or sentence of this statement.

Data 12

We have a policy of principled realism, rooted in shared goal, interests, and values. **(PRE.12)**

From the statement above we can see the existence of indefinite noun phrase *a policy of principled realism*. Indefinite article is one of triggers for existential presupposition. The speaker is assumed to be committed to the existence of the entities name.

Data 13

That realism forces us to confront the question facing every leader and nation in this room, it is a question we cannot escape or avoid. **(PRE.13)**

From the statement above we can see the existence of definite noun phrase *the question*. Definite article is one of triggers for existential presupposition. The speaker is assumed to be committed to the existence of the entities name.

Data 14

We must protect our nations, their interests and their futures. **(PRE.14)**

From the statement of data 14 we can see the existence of possessive noun phrase *our nations*. Possessive construction is one of triggers for existential presupposition. The speaker is assumed to be committed to the existence of the entities name.

Data 15

They respect neither their own citizens nor the sovereign rights of their countries. **(PRE.15)**

From the statement above we can see the existence of possessive noun phrase *their own citizens and sovereign rights of their country*. Possessive construction is one of triggers for existential presupposition. The speaker is assumed to be committed to the existence of the entities name.

Data 16

It is responsible for the starvation deaths of millions of North Koreans. **(PRE.16)**

From the speaker statement above it shows the existence of definite noun phrase *starvation deaths of millions of North Koreans*. 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.

Data 17

We saw it in the assassination of the dictator's brother, using banned nerve agents in an international airport. **(PRE.17)**

From the statement above we can see the existence of definite noun phrase *the assassination of the dictator's brother*. 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.

Data 18

Ballistic missiles threatens the entire world with unthinkable loss of human life. **(PRE.18)**

From the statement from data 18, we can see the existence of definite noun phrase *ballistic missiles*. 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.

Data 19

Rocket man is on a suicide mission for himself and for his regime. **(PRE.19)**

Trump, in this statement presupposes the existential presupposition, it is known from the existence of definite noun phrase, that is *Rocket man*. The definite noun phrase is known as the trigger of this kind of presupposition in addition to possessive construction.

Data 20

It is time for all nations to work together to isolate the Kim regime until it ceases its hostile behavior. **(PRE.20)**

Trump, in this statement presupposes the existential presupposition, it is known from the existence of definite noun phrase, that is *the Kim regime*. The definite noun phrase is known as the trigger of this kind of presupposition in addition to possessive construction.

Data 21

The longest-suffering victims of Iran's leader are, in fact, its own people. **(PRE.21)**

Trump, in this statement presupposes the existential presupposition, it is known from the existence of definite noun phrase, that is *the longest-suffering victims of Iran's leader*. The definite noun phrase is known as the trigger of this kind of presupposition in addition to possessive construction.

Data 22

The Iran deal was one of the worst and most one-sided transactions the United States has ever entered into. **(PRE.22)**

The speaker in statement above presupposes the existential presupposition, it is known from the existence of definite noun phrase, that is *the iran deal*. The definite noun phrase is known as the trigger of this kind of presupposition in addition to possessive construction.

Data 23

It is time for the regime to free all Americans and citizens of other nations that they have unjustly detained. **(PRE.23)**

The speaker in this statement presupposes the existential presupposition, it is known from the existence of definite noun phrase, that is *the regime*. The definite noun phrase is known as the trigger of this kind of presupposition in addition to possessive construction.

Data 24

The United States and our allies are working together throughout the Middle East to crush the loser terrorists. **(PRE.24)**

The speaker in this statement presupposes the existential presupposition, it is known from the existence of definite noun phrase, that is *the United States and our allies*. The definite noun phrase is known as the trigger of this kind of presupposition in addition to possessive construction.

Data 25

Last month I announced a new strategy for victory in the fight against this evil in Afghanistan. **(PRE.25)**

The Speaker in this statement presupposes the existential presupposition, it is known from the existence of definite noun phrase, that is *a new strategy*. The definite noun phrase is known as the trigger of this kind of presupposition in addition to possessive construction.

Data 26

We appreciate the efforts of the United Nations agencies that are providing vital humanitarian assistance in areas liberated from ISIS. **(PRE.26)**

The speaker, in this statement presupposes the existential presupposition, it is known from the existence of definite noun phrase, that is *the efforts of the United Nations agencies*. The definite noun phrase is known as the trigger of this kind of presupposition in addition to possessive construction.

Data 27

Too often the focus of this organization has not been on results, but on bureaucracy and process. **(PRE.27)**

The statement above presupposes the existential presupposition, it is known from the existence of definite noun phrase, that is *this organization*. The definite noun phrase is known as the trigger of this kind of presupposition in addition to possessive construction.)

Data 28

The United States is one out of 193 countries in the United Nations. **(PRE.28)**

The statement in data 28 presupposes the existential presupposition, it is known from the existence of definite noun phrase, that is *the United Nations*. The definite noun phrase is known as the trigger of this kind of presupposition in addition to possessive construction.

Data 29

My administration recently announced that we will not lift sanctions on the Cuban government until it makes fundamental reforms. **(PRE.29)**

Trump presupposes the existential presupposition from this statement. It is known since the existence of the possessive noun *my administration*. So the speaker presupposes another meaning or sentence of this statement.

Data 30

The Venezuelan people are starving, and their country is collapsing. **(PRE.30)**

Trump presupposes the existential presupposition from this statement. It is known since the existence of the definite noun *the Venezuelan people*. So the speaker presupposes another meaning or sentence of this statement.

Data 31

America stands with every person living under a brutal regime. **(PRE.31)**

From the statement above we can see the existence of indefinite noun phrase *a brutal regime*. Indefinite article is one of triggers for existential presupposition. The speaker is assumed to be committed to the existence of the entities name.

1. 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). The data of factive presupposition found in the speech of Donald Tump as follow:

Data 32

We have more people working in the united states today than ever before. **(PRE.32)**

From the data above shows the appearance existence of factive presupposition by the speaker, the verb *working* and can be tread as a fact and described as a factive presupposition.

Data 33

It has just been announced that we will be spending almost \$700 billion on our military defense. **(PRE.33)**

The statement of data 31 above indicates the existence of presupposition by Trump, the verb *announced* and can be tread as a fact and described as a factive presupposition.

Data 34

Breakthroughs in science, technology, and medicine are curing illnesses and solving problems that prior generations thought impossible to solve. **(PRE.34)**

The statement above indicates the existence of presupposition by the speaker, the words *curing illnesses and solving problems* is the trigger and this statement can be tread as a fact and this is described as a factive presupposition.

Data 35

Terrorist and extremists have gathered and spread to every region of the planet. **(PRE.35)**

From the data above shows the appearance existence of presupposition by the speaker, the verbs *gathered and spread* is the trigger and this statement can be tread as a fact and this is described as a factive presupposition.

Data 36

In America, we do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone, but rather to let it shine as an example for everyone to watch. **(PRE.36)**

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 *seek* as trigger and that is assumed to be the fact.

Data 37

Generations of Americans have sacrificed to maintain the promise of those words, the promise of our country and of our great history. **(PRE.37)**

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 *sacrificed* as trigger and that is assumed to be the fact.

Data 38

Our citizens have paid the ultimate price to defend our freedom and the freedom of many nations represented in this great hall. **(PRE.38)**

From the data above shows the appearance a presupposition by the speaker, that is a factive presupposition. We can see from the statement that there is a verb *defendas* trigger and that is assumed to be the fact.

Data 39

We did not seek territorial expansion or attempt to oppose and impose our way of life on others. **(PRE.39)**

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 *seek* as trigger and that is assumed to be the fact although it is in the negative form.

Data 40

No one has shown more contempt for other nations and for the well-being of their own people than the devraped regime in North Korea. **(PRE.40)**

the statement from data 40 showsthe factive presupposition. We can see from the statement that there is a verb *shown* as trigger and that is assumed to be the fact.

Data 41

We know it kidnapped a sweet 13-year-old Japanese girl from a beach in her own country, to enslave her as a language tutor for North Koorea's spies. **(PRE.41)**

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 *kidnapped* as trigger and that is assumed to be the fact.

Data 42

The Iranian government masks a corrupt dictatorship behind the false guise of a democracy. **(PRE.42)**

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 *masks* as trigger and that is assumed to be the fact.

Data 43

I have also totally changed the rules of engagement in our fight against the Taliban and ,other terrorist group. **(PRE.43)**

In statement above shows a presupposition by the speaker, that is a factive presupposition. We can see from the statement that there is a verb *changed* as trigger and that is assumed to be the fact.

Data 44

In fact, our country has achieved more against ISIS in the last eight months that it has in many, many years combined. **(PRE.44)**

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 *achieved* as trigger and that is assumed to be the fact.

Data 45

We have learned that over the long term, uncontrolled migration is deeply unfair to both the sending and the receiving countries. **(PRE.45)**

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.

Data 46

The United States continues to lead the world in humanitarian assistance, including famine prevention and relief, in South Sudan, Somalia, and northern Nigeria and Yemen. **(PRE.46)**

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 *continues* as trigger and that is assumed to be the fact.

Data 47

To make matters worse, Maduro has defied his own people, stealing power from their elected representatives, to preserve his disastrous rule. **(PRE.47)**

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 *defied* as trigger and that is assumed to be the fact.

Data 48

But as those promises flowed, millions of jobs vanished and thousands of factories disappeared. **(PRE.48)**

This statement above presupposed the fact by Trump. It is triggered by the verb *disappeared*. It can be tread as a fact. The speaker presupposed a factive presupposition from this statement.

2. Non-Factive Presupposition

It is an assumption referred to something 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). The data of non-factive in the speech of Donanld Trump below:

Data 49

The United States bears an unfair cost burden, but to fair, if it could actually accomplish all of its stated goals, especially the goal of peace, this investment would easily be well worth it. **(PRE.49)**

The statement above has non-factive presupposition. It can be seen from the statement is assumed not to be true because the speaker use *if* clause.

Data 50

The peace and prosperity of life are the ancient wish of every people and the deepest yearning that live inside every sacred soul. **(PRE.50)**

This statement above has non-factive presupposition. It can be seen form the statement is assumed not to be true because the speaker use the word wish as the trigger.

3. Lexical Presupposition

It is assumption that in using one word, the speaker can act as the another meaning (word) will be understood (Yule, 2006). The data of lexical presupposition in the speech of Donald Trump as follow:

Data 51

Terrorists and extremists have gathered strength and spread to every region of the planet. **(PRE.51)**

this statement is having a lexical presupposition, presupposed by Trump that terrorists and extremist is now gathered. It is triggered by the auxiliary verb *have* that means it was never before but it has now.

Data 52

We are celebrating the 230th anniversary of our beloved constitution. **(PRE.52)**

in this statement Trump act as the another meaning (word) can be understood. We can get another meaning since Trump said the United Nations celebrating the 230th anniversary. It is kind of lexical presupposition.

Data 53

In foreign affairs, we are renewing this founding principle of sovereignty. **(PRE.53)**

this statement is having a lexical presupposition, presupposed by Trump that they are renewing the founding principle of sovereignty. It is triggered by the auxiliary verb *renew* that means it has established before but need to repair.

Data 54

But we can no longer be taken advantage of or enter into a one-sided deal where the United States gets nothing in return. **(PRE.54)**

this statement is having a lexical presupposition, presupposed by Trump and he can act as the another meaning (word) can be understood. It is triggered by the words *no longer*.

Data 55

Above all, Iran's government must stop supporting terrorists. **(PRE.55)**

this statement is having a lexical presupposition, presupposed by Trump and can act as the another meaning (word) can be understood from the statement above. It can be understood since Trump said *must stop supporting*.

Data 56

As a responsible neighbor and friend, we and all others have a goal, that goal is to help them regain their freedom, recovery their country and restore their democracy. **(PRE.56)**

the speaker of the statement aboveshow lexical presupposition, presupposed by Trump and acts as the another meaning (word) can be understood from the statement. It can be understood since there is word *regain* as trigger.

Data 57

While America will pursue cooperation and commerce with other nations, we are renewing our commitment to the first duty of every government, the duty of our citizens. **(PRE.57)**

this statement is having a lexical presupposition, presupposed by Trump and can act as the another meaning (word) can be understood from the statemen. Itis triggered by the word *renew*.

4. Structural Presupposition

It is the assumption 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 (Yule, 2006). The data of structural presupposition in the Speech of Donald Trump as follow:

Data 58

it is entirely up to us wether we lift the world to new heights or let it fall into a valley of despair. **(PRE.58)**

This statement is having structural presupposition. The statement assumed to be true since there is a trigger *wether*, that is usually assign a structural presupposition.

Data 59

That's what the United Nations is all about, that's what the United Nations is for.

(PRE.59)

This statement is also has a structural presupposition since there is word *what* as the trigger. The speaker assumed this statement to be true.

Data 60

That is why in the Western Hemisphere the United States has stood against the corrupt, destabilizing regime in Cuba. **(PRE.60)**

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.

C. Research Findings

After analyzed the types of presupposition in the speech of Donald Trump in the United Nations General Assembly, it was found those all the types of presupposition except counterfactual presupposition, namely existensial presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive 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 4.2 following shows summed up of finding of this research.

Table. 4.1
The Occurance of Presupposition

No.	The Types of Presupposition	The Occurance	Percentage
1	Existensial Presupposition	31	51.7%
2	Factive Presupposition	17	28.3%
3	Non-Factive Presupposition	2	3.3%
4	Lexical Presupposition	7	11.7%
5	Structural Presupposition	3	5%
6	Counterfactual Presupposition	-	-
Total Data		60	100%

Based on the table of total data found in the speech of Donald Trump in the United Nations General Assenbly, it could be identified that there are 60 data or statements that was preupposed by Donald trump. There were 31 data of existensial (51.7%), 17 data of factive (28.3%), 2 data of non-factive (3.3%), 7 data of lexical (11.7%), 3 data of structural (5%).

D. Discussion

After analyzed the speech of Donald Trump to United Nation General Assembly, the researcher found five types of presupposition, they are and existensial, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counterfactual presupposition. It means there was a type that did not appear or found in the speech, namely counterfactual presupposition. There were 31 data of existensial, 17 data of factive, 2 data of non-factive, 7 data of lexical, 3 data of structural, and the last there was no data found about counterfactual Presupposition.

Counterfactual Presupposition was not presupposed by the speaker, it is because in the speech Donald Trump did not mention all the things that opposite of what was true or contrary of facts. He was only mentioning the reality (that he considered) or kind of wishes. It was clearly different with Non-Factive where the assumption is only assumed not to be true, but such a wishes or dream and we can not say it contrast with a truth. Then, as mentioned in chapter II that as is customary, the presuppositional triggers themselves are italicized, and the symbol “>>” stands for 'presupposes'.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

Referring to the research findings, there were some points that the researcher could draw to be conclusions as follows:

1. There are six types of presupposition according to (Yule, 2006), they are and existensial, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counterfactual presupposition. And in this research, all the types are found in the speech of Donald Trump to United Nations General Assembly, except counterfactual presupposition. There were 31 data of existensial (51.7%), 17 data of factive (28.3%), 2 data of non-factive (3.3%), 7 data of lexical (11.7%), 3 data of structural (5%), and the last there was no data found about counterfactual Presupposition.
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 existensial 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 and also in line with the conclusions above, there were some suggestions listed below:

1. It was suggested for students to learn about the pragmatics more, especially presupposition. Because so far the pragmatics study is not a particular material study. There is only semantics as a particular material study. So that students can increase their knowledge about both pragmatics and semantics, that those two are not the same. And also because there are many of the fields of pragmatics which the students of English Department must know, one of them is what the researcher had discussed in this study, Presupposition.
2. For another researcher especially English Department students of UMSU, this research conducted to study of types of presupposition 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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APPENDIX 2

Data description of the types of Presupposition in the Speech of Donald Trump to United Nations General Assemblys

No.	Utterances	Presupposition	Types	Code
1	The <u>United states</u> has done very well since election day last November 8.	the US is there and has just conducted the election day last 8 November 2016.	Existensial	PRE. 1
2	<u>Our military</u> will soon be the strongest it haas ever been.	we have military and soon be strongest one.	Existensial	PRE. 2
3	But also <u>the enermous potential</u> waiting to be unneashed.	there is an enermous potential that is waiting to be unleashed	Existensial	PRE. 3
4	<u>Terrorists and extremists</u> have gathered strength and spread to every region of the planet.	the terrorists and extremists are exist and gathered.	Existensial	PRE. 4
5	We meet <u>a time of both immense</u> promise and great peril.	there is a time of both immense and great peril.	Existensial	PRE. 5
6	<u>This institution</u> was founded in the aftermath of two world wars, to help shape this better future.	the institution (United Nations) is there to establish the better future.	Existensial	PRE. 6
7	This week gives our	there is a special	Existensial	PRE. 7

	country a <u>special reason</u> to take pride in that example.	reason to take pride.		
8	<u>The oldest constitution</u> still in use in the world today	the oldest constitution is there and still in use.	Existential	PRE. 8
9	<u>Our government's first duty</u> is to its people, to our citizens, to serve their needs, to ensure their safety, to preserve their rights, and to defend their values.	our government has first duty that is toward its people and citizens	Existential	PRE. 9
10	All responsible leaders have <u>an obligation</u> to serve their own citizens.	the obligation of leaders is exist that is to serve the citizens.	Existential	PRE. 10
11	The United States will forever be a great friend to the world and especially to <u>its allies</u> .	there are allies of United States.	Existential	PRE. 11
12	We have <u>a policy of principled realism</u> , rooted in shared goal, interests, and values.	United Nations have a policy of principled realism.	Existential	PRE. 12
13	That realism forces us	there is a	Existential	PRE. 13

	to confront <u>the question</u> facing every leader and nation in this room, it is a question we cannot escape or avoid.	question facing every leader and nation.		
14	We must protect <u>our nations</u> , their interests and their futures.	we have our nations and must protect it.	Existensial	PRE. 14
15	They respect neither <u>their own citizens</u> nor <u>the sovereign rights</u> of their countries.	they have citizens and sovereign of their country.	Existensial	PRE. 15
16	It is responsible for <u>the starvation deaths</u> of millions of North Koreans.	there is starvation deaths of millions of North Koreans	Existensial	PRE. 16
17	We saw it in <u>the assasination of the dictator's brother</u> , using banned nerve agents in an international airport.	there is assasination of Kim Jong Un's brother.	Existensial	PRE. 17
18	<u>Ballistic missiles</u> threatens the entire world with unthinkable loss of human life.	there is ballistic missiles that threatens the entire world.	Existensial	PRE. 18
19	<u>Rocket man</u> is on a suicide mission for himself and for his	there is a man that is called rocket man (Kim	Existensial	PRE. 19

	regime.	Jong Un).		
20	It is time for all nations to work together to isolate <u>the Kim regime</u> until it ceases its hostile behavior.	the Kim regime is exist and the United Nations should isolate that regime until it ceases its hostile behavior.	Existensial	PRE. 20
21	<u>The longest-suffering victims of Iran's leader</u> are, in fact, its own people.	there is longest-suffering victim of Iran's leader and they are the people of Iran itself.	Existensial	PRE. 21
22	<u>The Iran deal</u> was one of the worst and most one-sided transactions the United States has ever entered into.	there is the Iran deal that US has ever entered to.	Existensial	PRE. 22
23	It is time for <u>the regime</u> to free all Americans and citizens of other nations that they have unjustly detained.	there is a regime and it has unjustly detained Americans and citizens of other nations.	Existensial	PRE. 23
24	<u>The United States and our allies</u> are working together throughout the Middle East to crush the loser terrorists.	the US and its allies are exist and working together to crush the terrorists.	Existensial	PRE. 24
25	Last month I announced <u>a new strategy for victory</u> in the fight against this evil in Afghanistan.	there is a new strategy announced by Trump against terrorists in Afghanistan.	Existensial	PRE. 25

26	We appreciate <u>the efforts of the United Nations agencies</u> that are providing vital humanitarian assistance in areas liberated from ISIS.	there are efforts of the United nations agencies.	Existensial	PRE. 26
27	Too often the focus of <u>this organization</u> has not been on results, but on bureaucracy and process.	The organization (United Nations) is exist.	Existensial	PRE. 27
28	<u>The United States</u> is one out of 193 countries in the United Nations.	the United Nations is exist and America is one of out of 193 contries in it.	Existensial	PRE. 28
29	<u>My administration</u> recently announced that we will not lift sanctions on the Cuban government until it makes fundamental reforms.	I (Trump) have administration that recently announced that United Nnations will not lift sanctions on the Cuban government until it makes fundamental reforms.	Existensial	PRE. 29
30	<u>The Venezuelan people</u> are starving, and their country is collapsing.	there are Venezuelan people that are starving and the country is collapsing.	Existensial	PRE. 30
31	America stands with every person living under <u>a brutal regime</u> .	there is a brutal regime.	Existensial	PRE. 31

32	We <u>have more people</u> working in the united states today than ever before.	more people are working in the US than ever before.	Factive	PRE. 32
33	It <u>has just been announced</u> that we will be spending almost \$700 billion on our military defense.	America has announced that they will be spending almost \$700 billion on our military defense.	Factive	PRE. 33
34	Breakthroughs in science, technology, and medicine are <u>curing illnesses and solving problems</u> that prior generations thought impossible to solve.	breakthrough in science, technology, and medicine cure illnesses and solve problems.	Factive	PRE. 34
35	Terrorist and extremists <u>have gathered and spread</u> to every region of the planet.	Terrorist and extremists have gathered and spread.	Factive	PRE. 35
36	In America, we <u>do not seek to impose</u> our way of life on anyone, but rather to let it shine as an example for everyone to watch.	America not seeks to impose their way of life on anyone.	Factive	PRE. 36
37	Generations of Americans <u>have</u>	Generations of Americans have	Factive	PRE. 37

	<u>sacrificed</u> to maintain the promise of those words, the promise of our country and of our great history.	sacrificed for their nation.		
38	Our citizens have paid the ultimate price to <u>defend</u> our freedom and the freedom of many nations represented in this great hall.	citizens of nations defend their freedom of their nation.	Factive	PRE. 38
39	we <u>did not seek</u> territorial expansion or attempt to oppose and impose our way of life on others.	we did not seek territorial expansion.	Factive	PRE. 39
40	No one <u>has shown</u> more contempt for other nations and for the well-being of their own people than the devraped regime in North Korea.	No one has shown more contempt.	Factive	PRE. 40
41	<u>We know it kidnapped</u> a sweet 13-year-old Japanese girl from a beach in her own country, to enslave her as a language tutor for North Koorea's spies.	North Korea kidnapped a 13-year-old Japanese girl from a beach in her own country, to enslave her as a language tutor for North Koorea's spies.	Factive	PRE. 41
42	The Iranian government masks a <u>corrupt dictatorship</u> behind the false guise	the Iranian government masks a corrupt dictatorship.	Factive	PRE. 42

	of a democracy.			
43	I have also totally <u>changed the rules of engagement</u> in our fight against the Taliban and ,other terrorist group.	Trump changed the rules of engagement in the fight against terrorists group.	Factive	PRE. 43
44	In fact, our country <u>has achieved</u> more against ISIS in the last eight months that it has in many, many years combined.	America has achieved more against ISIS.	Factive	PRE. 44
45	We <u>have learned</u> that over the long term, uncontrolled migration is deeply unfair to both the sending and the receiving countries.	United Nations have learned that uncontrolled migration is deeply unfair to both the sending and the receiving countries.	Factive	PRE. 45
46	The United States <u>continues to lead the world</u> in humanitarian assistance, including famine prevention and relief, in South Sudan, Somalia, and northern Nigeria and Yemen.	US continues to lead the world in humanitarian assistance, including famine prevention and relief.	Factive	PRE. 46
47	To make matters worse, Maduro <u>has defied</u> his own people,	Maduro has defied his own	Factive	PRE. 47

	stealing power from their elected representatives, to preserve his disastrous rule.	people.		
48	But as those promises flowed, millions of jobs <u>vanished</u> and thousands of factories <u>dissappeared</u> .	millions of jobs vanished and thousands of factories disappeared.	Factive	PRE. 48
49	The United States bears an unfair cost burden, but to fair, <u>if it could _____ actually accomplish all of its stated goals, especially the goal of peace, this investment would easily be well worth it.</u>	it doesn't actually accomplish all of its stated goals.	Non-Factive	PRE. 49
50	The peace and prosperity of life are the ancient <u>wish</u> of every people and the deepest <u>yearning</u> that live inside every sacred soul.	the peace and prosperity haven't been felt yet by every people.	Non-Factive	PRE. 50
51	Terrorists and extremists <u>have gathered strength and spread</u> to every region of the planet.	terrorists and extremists used to not gather and not spread as bad as now	Lexical	PRE. 51
52	We are <u>celebrating the 230th anniversary</u> of our beloved constitution.	the United Nations has existed 230 years since the first time it has established until	Lexical	PRE. 52

		now.		
53	In foreign affairs, we are <u>renewing</u> this founding principle of sovereignty.	the founding principle of sovereignty has established and existed.	Lexical	PRE. 53
54	But we can <u>no longer</u> be taken advantage of or enter into a one-sided deal where the United States gets nothing in return.	America used to or had ever taken advantage of or enter into a one-sided deal.	Lexical	PRE. 54
55	Above all, Iran's government <u>must stop</u> supporting terrorists.	Iran's government is supporting terrorists.	Lexical	PRE. 55
56	As a responsible neighbor and friend, we and all others have a goal, that goal is to help them <u>regain</u> their freedom, <u>recover</u> their country and <u>restore</u> their democracy.	they (the citizen that is suppressed by its tyrannical government) is the people that have freedom before.	Lexical	PRE. 56
57	While America will pursue cooperation and commerce with other nations, we are <u>renewing</u> our <u>commitment</u> to the first duty of every government, the duty of our citizens.	they have committed on the commitment to the first duty of every government, the duty of the citizens before.	Lexical	PRE. 57
58	it is entirely up to us <u>wether</u> we lift the world to new heights	the choice remains lift the world to new	Structural	PRE. 58

	or let it fall into a valley of despair.	heights or let it fall into a valley of despair.		
59	That's <u>what</u> the United Nations is all about, that's what the United Nations is for.	the United Nations is really important for security of all nations.	Structural	PRE. 59
60	That is <u>why</u> in the Western Hemisphere the United States has stood against the corrupt, destabilizing regime in Cuba.	the Western Hemisphere the United States has stood against the corrupt, destabilizing regime in Cuba.	Structural	PRE. 60

APPENDIX 1

Trump's Full Speech to the United Nations General Assembly

Mr. Secretary General, Mr. President, world leaders, and distinguished delegates, welcome to New York. It is a profound honor to stand here in my home city as a representative of the American people to address the people of the world. As millions of our citizens continue to suffer the effects of the devastating hurricanes that have struck our country, I want to begin by expressing my appreciation to every leader in this room who has offered assistance and aid. The American people are strong and resilient, and they will emerge from these hardships more determined than ever before.

Fortunately, the United States has done very well since Election Day last November 8. The stock market is at an all-time high, a record. Unemployment is at its lowest level in 16 years, and because of our regulatory and other reforms, we have more people working in the United States today than ever before. Companies are moving back, creating job growth, the likes of which our country has not seen in a very long time, and it has just been announced that we will be spending almost \$700 billion on our military and defense. Our military will soon be the strongest it has ever been. For more than 70 years, in times of war and peace, the leaders of nations, movements, and religions have stood before this assembly.

Like them, I intend to address some of the very serious threats before us today, but also the enormous potential waiting to be unleashed. We live in a time of extraordinary opportunity. Breakthroughs in science, technology, and medicine are curing illnesses and solving problems that prior generations thought impossible to solve. But each day also brings news of growing dangers that threaten everything we cherish and value. Terrorists and extremists have gathered strength and spread to every region of the planet. Rogue regimes represented in this body not only support terror but threaten other nations and their own people with the most destructive weapons known to humanity.

Authority and authoritarian powers seek to collapse the values, the systems, and alliances, that prevented conflict and tilted the world toward freedom since World War II. International criminal networks traffic drugs, weapons, people, force dislocation and mass migration, threaten our borders and new forms of aggression exploit technology to menace our citizens. To put it simply, we meet at a time of both immense promise and great peril. It is entirely up to us whether we lift the world to new heights or let it fall into a valley of disrepair. We have it in our power, should we so choose, to lift millions from poverty, to help our citizens realize their dreams, and to ensure that new generations of children are raised free from violence, hatred, and fear.

This institution was founded in the aftermath of two world wars, to help shape this better future. It was based on the vision that diverse nations could cooperate to protect their sovereignty, preserve their security, and promote their prosperity. It was in the same period exactly 70 years ago that the United States developed the

Marshall Plan to help restore Europe. Those these beautiful pillars, they are pillars of peace, sovereignty, security, and prosperity. The Marshall Plan was built on the noble idea that the whole world is safer when nations are strong, independent, and free. As president, Truman said in his message to Congress at that time, our support of European recovery is in full accord with our support of the United Nations.

The success of the United Nations depends upon the independent strength of its members. To overcome the perils of the present, and to achieve the promise of the future, we must begin with the wisdom of the past. Our success depends on a coalition of strong and independent nations that embrace their sovereignty, to promote security, prosperity, and peace, for themselves and for the world. We do not expect diverse countries to share the same cultures, traditions, or even systems of government, but we do expect all nations to uphold these two core sovereign duties, to respect the interests of their own people and the rights of every other sovereign nation.

This is the beautiful vision of this institution, and this is the foundation for cooperation and success. Strong sovereign nations let diverse countries with different values, different cultures, and different dreams not just coexist, but work side by side on the basis of mutual respect. Strong sovereign nations let their people take ownership of the future and control their own destiny. And strong sovereign nations allow individuals to flourish in the fullness of the life intended by God. In America, we do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone, but rather to let it shine as an example for everyone to watch.

This week gives our country a special reason to take pride in that example. We are celebrating the 230th anniversary of our beloved Constitution, the oldest constitution still in use in the world today. This timeless document has been the foundation of peace, prosperity, and freedom for the Americans and for countless millions around the globe whose own countries have found inspiration in its respect for human nature, human dignity, and the rule of law. The greatest in the United States Constitution is its first three beautiful words. They are "We the people." Generations of Americans have sacrificed to maintain the promise of those words, the promise of our country and of our great history.

In America, the people govern, the people rule, and the people are sovereign. I was elected not to take power, but to give power to the American people where it belongs. In foreign affairs, we are renewing this founding principle of sovereignty. Our government's first duty is to its people, to our citizens, to serve their needs, to ensure their safety, to preserve their rights, and to defend their values. As president of the United States, I will always put America first. Just like you, as the leaders of your countries, will always and should always put your countries first.

All responsible leaders have an obligation to serve their own citizens, and the nation state remains the best vehicle for elevating the human condition. But

making a better life for our people also requires us to work together in close harmony and unity, to create a more safe and peaceful future for all people.

The United States will forever be a great friend to the world and especially to its allies. But we can no longer be taken advantage of or enter into a one-sided deal where the United States gets nothing in return. As long as I hold this office, I will defend America's interests above all else, but in fulfilling our obligations to our nations, we also realize that it's in everyone's interests to seek the future where all nations can be sovereign, prosperous, and secure.

America does more than speak for the values expressed in the United Nations charter. Our citizens have paid the ultimate price to defend our freedom and the freedom of many nations represented in this great hall. America's devotion is measured on the battlefields where our young men and women have fought and sacrificed alongside of our allies. From the beaches of Europe to the deserts of the Middle East to the jungles of Asia, it is an eternal credit to the American character that even after we and our allies emerge victorious from the bloodiest war in history, we did not seek territorial expansion or attempt to oppose and impose our way of life on others. Instead, we helped build institutions such as this one to defend the sovereignty, security, and prosperity for all. For the diverse nations of the world, this is our hope.

We want harmony and friendship, not conflict and strife. We are guided by outcomes, not ideologies. We have a policy of principled realism, rooted in shared goal, interests, and values. That realism forces us to confront the question facing every leader and nation in this room, it is a question we cannot escape or avoid. We will slide down the path of complacency, numb to the challenges, threats, and even wars that we face, or do we have enough strength and pride to confront those dangers today so that our citizens can enjoy peace and prosperity tomorrow.

If we desire to lift up our citizens, if we aspire to the approval of history, then we must fulfill our sovereign duties to the people we faithfully represent. We must protect our nations, their interests and their futures. We must reject threats to sovereignty from the Ukraine to the South China Sea. We must uphold respect for law, respect for borders, and respect for culture, and the peaceful engagement these allow.

And just as the founders of this body intended, we must work together and confront together those who threaten us with chaos, turmoil, and terror. The score of our planet today is small regimes that violate every principle that the United Nations is based. They respect neither their own citizens nor the sovereign rights of their countries. If the righteous many do not confront the wicked few, then evil will triumph. When decent people and nations become bystanders to history, the forces of destruction only gather power and strength.

No one has shown more contempt for other nations and for the well-being of their own people than the depraved regime in North Korea. It is responsible for the starvation deaths of millions of North Koreans. And for the imprisonment, torture,

killing, and oppression of countless more. We were all witness to the regime's deadly abuse when an innocent American college student, Otto Warmbier, was returned to America, only to die a few days later.

We saw it in the assassination of the dictator's brother, using banned nerve agents in an international airport. We know it kidnapped a sweet 13-year-old Japanese girl from a beach in her own country, to enslave her as a language tutor for North Korea's spies. If this is not twisted enough, now North Korea's reckless pursuit of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles threatens the entire world with unthinkable loss of human life. It is an outrage that some nations would not only trade with such a regime, but would arm, supply, and financially support a country that imperils the world with nuclear conflict.

No nation on Earth has an interest in seeing this band of criminals arm itself with nuclear weapons and missiles. The United States has great strength and patience, but if it is forced to defend itself or its allies, we will have no choice but to totally destroy North Korea. Rocket Man is on a suicide mission for himself and for his regime. The United States is ready, willing, and able, but hopefully this will not be necessary. That's what the United Nations is all about. That's what the United Nations is for. Let's see how they do.

It is time for North Korea to realize that the denuclearization is its only acceptable future. The United Nations Security Council recently held two unanimous 15-0 votes adopting hard-hitting resolutions against North Korea, and I want to thank China and Russia for joining the vote to impose sanctions, along with all of the other members of the Security Council. Thank you to all involved. But we must do much more.

It is time for all nations to work together to isolate the Kim regime until it ceases its hostile behavior. We face this decision not only in North Korea; it is far past time for the nations of the world to confront another reckless regime, one that speaks openly of mass murder, vowing death to America, destruction to Israel, and ruin for many leaders and nations in this room.

The Iranian government masks a corrupt dictatorship behind the false guise of a democracy. It has turned a wealthy country, with a rich history and culture, into an economically depleted rogue state whose chief exports are violence, bloodshed, and chaos. The longest-suffering victims of Iran's leaders are, in fact, its own people. Rather than use its resources to improve Iranian lives, its oil profits go to fund Hezbollah and other terrorists that kill innocent Muslims and attack their peaceful Arab and Israeli neighbors.

This wealth, which rightly belongs to Iran's people, also goes to shore up Bashar al-Assad's dictatorship, fuel Yemen's civil war, and undermine peace throughout the entire Middle East. We cannot let a murderous regime continue these destabilizing activities while building dangerous missiles, and we cannot abide by an agreement if it provides cover for the eventual construction of a nuclear program. The Iran deal was one of the worst and most one-sided transactions the

United States has ever entered into. Frankly, that deal is an embarrassment to the United States, and I don't think you've heard the last of it. Believe me.

It is time for the entire world to join us in demanding that Iran's government end its pursuit of death and destruction. It is time for the regime to free all Americans and citizens of other nations that they have unjustly detained. Above all, Iran's government must stop supporting terrorists, begin serving its own people, and respect the sovereign rights of its neighbors. The entire world understands that the good people of Iran want change, and, other than the vast military power of the United States, that Iran's people are what their leaders fear the most. This is what causes the regime to restrict internet access, tear down satellite dishes, shoot unarmed student protesters, and imprison political reformers.

Oppressive regimes cannot endure forever, and the day will come when the people will face a choice. Will they continue down the path of poverty, bloodshed, and terror, or will the Iranian people return to the nation's proud roots as a center of civilization, culture, and wealth, where their people can be happy and prosperous once again? The Iranian regime's support for terror is in stark contrast to the recent commitments of many of its neighbors to fight terrorism and halt its finance, and in Saudi Arabia early last year, I was greatly honored to address the leaders of more than 50 Arab and Muslim nations. We agreed that all responsible nations must work together to confront terrorists and the Islamic extremism that inspires them.

We will stop radical Islamic terrorism because we cannot allow it to tear up our nation and, indeed, to tear up the entire world. We must deny the terrorists safe haven, transit, funding, and any form of support for their vile and sinister ideology. We must drive them out of our nation. It is time to expose and hold responsible those countries whose support and fi — who support and finance terror groups like al-Qaeda, Hezbollah, the Taliban, and others that slaughter innocent people.

The United States and our allies are working together throughout the Middle East to crush the loser terrorists and stop the reemergence of safe havens they use to launch attacks on all of our people. Last month I announced a new strategy for victory in the fight against this evil in Afghanistan. From now on, our security interests will dictate the length and scope of military operation, not arbitrary benchmarks and timetables set up by politicians. I have also totally changed the rules of engagement in our fight against the Taliban and other terrorist groups.

In Syria and Iraq, we have made big gains toward lasting defeat of ISIS. In fact, our country has achieved more against ISIS in the last eight months than it has in many, many years combined. We seek the deescalation of the Syrian conflict, and a political solution that honors the will of the Syrian people. The actions of the criminal regime of Bashar al-Assad, including the use of chemical weapons against his own citizens, even innocent children, shock the conscience of every decent person. No society could be safe if banned chemical weapons are allowed

to spread. That is why the United States carried out a missile strike on the airbase that launched the attack.

We appreciate the efforts of the United Nations agencies that are providing vital humanitarian assistance in areas liberated from ISIS, and we especially thank Jordan, Turkey, and Lebanon for their role in hosting refugees from the Syrian conflict. The United States is a compassionate nation and has spent billions and billions of dollars in helping to support this effort. We seek an approach to refugee resettlement that is designed to help these horribly treated people and which enables their eventual return to their home countries to be part of the rebuilding process. For the cost of resettling one refugee in the United States, we can assist more than 10 in their home region.

Out of the goodness of our hearts, we offer financial assistance to hosting countries in the region and we support recent agreements of the G20 nations that will seek to host refugees as close to their home countries as possible. This is the safe, responsible, and humanitarian approach. For decades the United States has dealt with migration challenges here in the Western Hemisphere.

We have learned that over the long term, uncontrolled migration is deeply unfair to both the sending and the receiving countries. For the sending countries, it reduces domestic pressure to pursue needed political and economic reform and drains them of the human capital necessary to motivate and implement those reforms. For the receiving countries, the substantial costs of uncontrolled migration are born overwhelmingly by low-income citizens whose concerns are often ignored by both media and government.

I want to salute the work of the United Nations in seeking to address the problems that cause people to flee from their home. The United Nations and African Union led peacekeeping missions to have invaluable contributions in stabilizing conflict in Africa. The United States continues to lead the world in humanitarian assistance, including famine prevention and relief, in South Sudan, Somalia, and northern Nigeria and Yemen.

We have invested in better health and opportunity all over the world through programs like PEPFAR, which funds AIDS relief, the President's Malaria Initiative, the Global Health Security Agenda, the Global Fund to End Modern Slavery, and the Women Entrepreneur's Finance Initiative, part of our commitment to empowering women all across the globe.

We also thank — we also thank the secretary general for recognizing that the United Nations must reform if it is to be an effective partner in confronting threats to sovereignty, security, and prosperity. Too often the focus of this organization has not been on results, but on bureaucracy and process. In some cases, states that seek to subvert this institution's noble end have hijacked the very systems that are supposed to advance them. For example, it is a massive source of embarrassment to the United Nations that some governments with egregious human rights records sit on the UN Human Rights Council.

The United States is one out of 193 countries in the United Nations, and yet we pay 22 percent of the entire budget and more. In fact, we pay far more than anybody realizes. The United States bears an unfair cost burden, but to be fair, if it could actually accomplish all of its stated goals, especially the goal of peace, this investment would easily be well worth it. Major portions of the world are in conflict, and some, in fact, are going to hell, but the powerful people in this room, under the guidance and auspices of the United Nations, can solve many of these vicious and complex problems. The American people hope that one day soon the United Nations can be a much more accountable and effective advocate for human dignity and freedom around the world.

In the meantime, we believe that no nation should have to bear a disproportionate share of the burden, militarily or financially. Nations of the world must take a greater role in promoting secure and prosperous societies in their own region. That is why in the Western Hemisphere the United States has stood against the corrupt, destabilizing regime in Cuba and embraced the enduring dream of the Cuban people to live in freedom.

My administration recently announced that we will not lift sanctions on the Cuban government until it makes fundamental reforms. We have also imposed tough calibrated sanctions on the socialist Maduro regime in Venezuela, which has brought a once thriving nation to the brink of total collapse. The socialist dictatorship of Nicolás Maduro has inflicted terrible pain and suffering on the good people of that country.

This corrupt regime destroyed a prosperous nation — prosperous nation, by imposing a failed ideology that has produced poverty and misery everywhere it has been tried. To make matters worse, Maduro has defied his own people, stealing power from their elected representatives, to preserve his disastrous rule. The Venezuelan people are starving, and their country is collapsing. Their democratic institutions are being destroyed. The situation is completely unacceptable, and we cannot stand by and watch.

As a responsible neighbor and friend, we and all others have a goal — that goal is to help them regain their freedom, recover their country, and restore their democracy. I would like to thank leaders in this room for condemning the regime and providing vital support to the Venezuelan people. The United States has taken important steps to hold the regime accountable. We are prepared to take further action if the government of Venezuela persists on its path to impose authoritarian rule on the Venezuelan people.

We are fortunate to have incredibly strong and healthy trade relationships with many of the Latin American countries gathered here today. Our economic bond forms a critical foundation for advancing peace and prosperity for all of our people and all of our neighbors. I ask every country represented here today to be prepared to do more to address this very real crisis. We call for the full restoration of democracy and political freedoms in Venezuela. The problem in Venezuela is

not that socialism has been poorly implemented, but that socialism has been faithfully implemented.

From the Soviet Union to Cuba to Venezuela, wherever true socialism or communism has been adopted, it has delivered anguish and devastation and failure. Those who preach the tenets of these discredited ideologies only contribute to the continued suffering of the people who live under these cruel systems. America stands with every person living under a brutal regime. Our respect for sovereignty is also a call for action. All people deserve a government that cares for their safety, their interests, and their well-being, including their prosperity. In America, we seek stronger ties of business and trade with all nations of goodwill, but this trade must be fair and it must be reciprocal.

For too long the American people were told that mammoth, multinational trade deals, unaccountable international tribunals, and powerful global bureaucracies were the best way to promote their success. But as those promises flowed, millions of jobs vanished and thousands of factories disappeared. Others gamed the system and broke the rules, and our great middle class, once the bedrock of American prosperity, was forgotten and left behind, but they are forgotten no more and they will never be forgotten again.

While America will pursue cooperation and commerce with other nations, we are renewing our commitment to the first duty of every government, the duty of our citizens. This bond is the source of America's strength and that of every responsible nation represented here today. If this organization is to have any hope of successfully confronting the challenges before us, it will depend, as President Truman said some 70 years ago, on the independent strength of its members.

If we are to embrace the opportunities of the future and overcome the present dangers together, there can be no substitute for strong, sovereign, and independent nations, nations that are rooted in the histories and invested in their destiny, nations that seek allies to befriend, not enemies to conquer, and most important of all, nations that are home to men and women who are willing to sacrifice for their countries, their fellow citizens, and for all that is best in the human spirit.

In remembering the great victory that led to this body's founding, we must never forget that those heroes who fought against evil, also fought for the nations that they love. Patriotism led the Poles to die to save Poland, the French to fight for a free France, and the Brits to stand strong for Britain. Today, if we do not invest ourselves, our hearts, our minds, and our nations, if we will not build strong families, safe communities, and healthy societies for ourselves, no one can do it for us.

This is the ancient wish of every people and the deepest yearning that lives inside every sacred soul. So let this be our mission, and let this be our message to the world. We will fight together, sacrifice together, and stand together for peace, for freedom, for justice, for family, for humanity, and for the almighty God who

made us all. Thank you, God bless you, God bless the nations of the world, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much.