

ABSTRACT

Mina Khaerunnisa 1185030102, 2024. “Presuppositional Analysis in The Jakarta Post’s Online Edition of Political Articles”. An Undergraduate Thesis, English Literature Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University Bandung. Advisors: Mr. Dian Nurrachman, S.S., M. Pd; and Mrs. Ika Yatmikasari, S. S., M. Pd.

Presupposition refers to implicit assumptions or background beliefs embedded in a statement that are taken for granted or assumed to be true. These assumptions are often essential for understanding the intended meaning of a sentence or utterance. Therefore, this research discussed the concept of presupposition in pragmatic studies on utterances in The Jakarta Post’s online edition of political articles. This research aims to identify the types of presuppositions and analysis of the meaning possessed by each trigger of each presupposition. This research applied qualitative description methods with a pragmatic orientation, in conjunction with the principal theory of (Yule, 1996) to respond to the types and meanings of each presupposition that will be used in this research. Based on the data analysis, the findings showed 34 data for existential presuppositions referring to their presuppositions triggers with their meanings, 38 data for lexical presupposition which used lexical presuppositions triggers that possessed meanings, 4 data for structural presupposition which refers to the assumptions involved in an utterance by using WH-Questions, 14 data for counterfactual presupposition that are used for examples of events and they were still changing for some reasons, 3 data for non-factive presupposition that just imagination and can be predicted as fact, and 7 data for factive presupposition that expressed fact by using the factive words as triggers. From the findings of the analysis, it can be summarized that lexical presupposition was the most frequent type used in the utterances that were addressed by the addresser indicating the activities done in the past. This type is the most frequently observed since the various perceptions that emerge in the utterances in political articles contain implicit meanings, meanings that are not explicitly stated in the utterance or the text. In contrast, the least frequently used is the non-active presupposition, which is as many as three utterances. This presupposition implies that the utterance is untruthful. Researchers have found that this type is rarely used in political articles because political discussions require facts and data, and therefore speakers base their utterances on facts rather than simply talking.

Keywords: Presupposition, presupposition triggers, utterances, articles, The Jakarta Post