

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the introduction to the research. It provides the research background, research questions, research objectives, research significance, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of Research

Language serves as a means of communication in society. Communication can occur on either an individual or a group level. One popular medium for group communication is mass media, which comes in the form of print and electronic media. Although newspapers continue to hold a strong position within mass media, electronic media has grown in popularity and now serves as a viable alternative. Electronic media can be accessed easily via network and data, which makes it superior to print media. However, with the increasing influence of modernity, information can be manipulated with greater sophistication by irresponsible parties. This underlines the importance of individuals making informed decisions when giving and receiving information.

Numerous electronic media platforms are available to access both domestic and foreign information sources. These include Jawa Pos, Kompas, Koran Jakarta, Koran Tempo, Media Indonesia, Rakyat Merdeka, Republika, Bisnis Indonesia, Kontan, Investor Daily, Koran Sindo, Sinar Harapan, Suara Pembaruan, Top Skor, Pikiran Rakyat, Tribun news, Kumparan and The Jakarta Post.

One of the well-known electronic media platforms is The Jakarta Post. It is a daily English-language newspaper in Indonesia that is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara (Kompas Gramedia Group) and based in the nation's capital, Jakarta. It can be categorized into the daily newspaper type which uses the broadsheet format. The Jakarta Post provides both print (called J+) and digital versions,

making its content accessible to readers around the world ensuring access to varying content. Yet, regrettably, not all content is freely available, as The Jakarta Post has introduced subscription fees to access online “premium” content.

The Jakarta Post is an informative and analytical publication covering various topics, such as politics, economics, social developments, and cultural events in Indonesia and elsewhere. Its readership includes both residents and expatriates in Indonesia, who value the newspaper's credibility as a reliable source of news and commentary.

The information presented is based on actual and factual data which is shared with the community to discover information beyond the region, including areas that are not accessible. Occasionally, the information will reflect local hot topics, including current political issues. Indeed, the arena of politics is never devoid of contentious matters. The researcher will analyze sentences containing presupposition types and their triggers, found in The Jakarta Post's online edition of political articles. This topic was chosen because it is of great significance to society. Politics is an essential issue in a community as it is an interconnected system that can affect both economic structures and political policies. The 2024 election's predicted outcome is currently a topic of much discussion. This is a trending issue in social and entertainment media. Politics is the theory and practice of controlling people through the movement of power, including government, elections, and political parties. The political side must employ theories and practices to maintain a profitable economy. The study of politics is a serious and complex subject that can be enjoyed by all. However, due to the nature of politics and the issues it presents, arguments between individuals or groups are often found to arise due to differing views on politics. The language used in politics is often quite confusing, and multi-interpretive, and not all people can understand it directly, which can lead to various assumptions and presuppositions in the minds of readers or listeners. These assumptions can be considered true or false. To reduce misunderstandings in understanding politics, it is necessary to have a good understanding of language. The researcher assumed

that politics and presupposition both intersect and these topics was worthy of discussion and research. The Jakarta Post was selected as the object of study because it is a daily English newspaper in Indonesia that has won multiple awards and has been referred to as "Indonesia's leading English-language daily newspaper." The access and availability of the newspaper and other magazines made it a desirable choice. Data sources for the research were political articles' utterances.

An utterance denotes a spoken or written statement, comment, or expression by an individual. Communication is its primary function and, depending on the situation, can comprise sentences, phrases, or single words. The analysis of utterances by linguists and discourse professionals seeks to comprehend their structure, sense, and the intent behind them. Context, tone, and the relationship between speaker and listener are critical in interpreting an utterance's meaning. It can be investigated using the pragmatics approach.

Pragmatics is the study of the meaning expressed by the speaker or author and inferred by the audience or reader (Yule, 1996, p. 3) In simpler terms, it analyses the implied meaning of communication. (Stalnaker R. C., 1974) identified five areas of interest in pragmatic research: deixis, implicature, presupposition, discourse, and speech acts.

A presupposition is a speaker's assumption before making an utterance (Yule, 1996, p. 25). In other words, presuppositions are assumptions made by listeners before or after the speaker's speech. This does not necessarily confirm the allegations that they suspect to be close to the truth, entirely appropriate, or inappropriate at all. This assumption could potentially be maintained in conversation as a speech act that can be performed by both the source and the interlocutor during their interaction. In line with this, (Yule, 1996, p. 27) categorized presuppositions into six types, namely existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, non-factive presupposition, structural presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition.

Karttunen, as cited in Levinson (Levinson, 1983, p. 5) stated that presuppositions have their triggers, which can be divided into three main categories: existential, lexical (including change of state verbs, factive and implicative verbs, judging verbs, conventional items, counterfactual verbs, and iterative), and structural (such as WH-questions, constructions, adverbial and comparative constructions, non-restrictive clauses, and counterfactual conditions). Presupposition triggers will serve as distinguishing features during the investigation of the types and their meanings that are generated in the utterance of The Jakarta Post's online edition of Political articles.

There are some previous researches that focus on similar topics, such as those undertaken by (Dewanta, 2020), (Damayanti, 2018), (Syahril, 2017), and (Thoyyibah, 2017)

The first research which observed by (Dewanta, 2020) took the educational articles from *The Jakarta Post* as data. This research explains the types of presupposition and the most frequent types found there and why they can be dominant. This topic took political articles as data and explained the types of presupposition and the meaning generated by that utterance. The second research that discusses related to this topic has previously been observed by (Damayanti, 2018) She took the news articles of CNN and the Jakarta Post as data, particularly about the Israel-Palestina conflict. She explains how the presupposition triggers were used in online media, she showed the similarities and differences between them, and she found the most frequent type of them. Whereas this topic needs to find the types and identify the meaning generated from them, without comparing the news. The third research was conducted by (Syahril, 2017) with the short story as the main data source and he explains the types of presupposition found and the most frequent types in the Sea Form Short Story in The Jakarta Post on Monday, October 23rd. Meanwhile, this research chooses political articles in The Jakarta Post's online edition. The fourth research which observed by (Siahaan, 2020) also used the different news, they chose the Guardians news as the data sources to find the types of presupposition and identify the most dominant types. Whereas, this

research analyzes the types of presuppositions used in the Jakarta Post's online edition of Political articles and identifies the meaning generated from them based on the presupposition triggers. The last research was conducted by (Thoyyibah, 2017), who selected 20 data from two different styles of news discourse oral and written news with a comparative analysis to compare the types of presupposition. While this research simply uses the written news from The Jakarta Post online edition without comparative analysis.

Therefore, this research sets out to review different types of presuppositions and their meanings in the utterances from the Political articles of The Jakarta Post's online edition. Referring to the explanation before, this research is conducted under the title "PRESUPPOSITIONAL ANALYSIS IN THE JAKARTA POST'S ONLINE EDITION OF POLITICAL ARTICLES".

1.2 Statement of Problems

Based on the background of problems can be formulated into the research questions as follows:

1. What are the types of presupposition used in the Jakarta Post's online edition of Political articles?
2. How meanings are generated from the types of presupposition in the Jakarta Post's online edition of Political articles?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the formulation of the questions above, the objectives of the research are to:

1. To analyze the types of presuppositions used in the Jakarta Post's online edition of Political articles.

2. To identify the meaning generated from the types of presupposition in the Jakarta Post's online edition of Political articles based on the presupposition triggers.

1.4 Research Significance

The significance of this study is the researcher especially divides it into two significances, they are theoretically and practically. This study is designed to be functional both theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, the researcher anticipates that this study will advance the knowledge in linguistic research, specifically in the analysis of presuppositions and their types, as well as the field of Pragmatics. Additionally, it can serve as a source of information concerning presupposition triggers in article utterances. Practically, the researcher anticipates that this study will be advantageous for readers, especially English Department students from all universities who plan to incorporate the Pragmatics aspect in their future research. This research can serve as an additional reference to enhance the next researcher's comprehension of the presupposition study. Through this study, readers will be able to review and decipher the intended meaning of others. Studying presuppositions regarding customary dialogue can provide a better understanding of language characteristics. The research is hoped to be easily understood by readers, enabling them to apply it in their daily communication, both written and spoken, to ensure their messages are clearly understood by the recipient.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

To formulate and explain the terms of the title to avoid ambiguity in this research. The definition is as follows:

1. *Pragmatics* is the study of the relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding as asserted by Levinson (Levinson, 1983).
2. *Presupposition* is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance (Yule, 1996, p. 25), in another word presupposition is something assumed behind the text or utterance as an event before producing the utterance.
3. *Presupposition triggers* are the linguistic terms that generate presuppositions (Liang, 2016). Presupposition triggers can be used to identify presupposition and to reveal the presupposition from the utterance or sentence. Each presupposition has its triggers, presupposition triggers are categorized into three major types: existential, lexical (change of state verbs, factive & implicative verbs, judging verbs conventional items, counterfactual verbs, and iterative), and structural (WH-question, construction, adverbial and comparative constructions, non-restrictive clauses and counterfactual conditions).
4. *Utterance* is a bit of spoken language like a phrase, a sentence, or an assertion which connected to the context behind the action, and its normally related to grammar. It is behind the action of uttering something, which may imply purposes and other aspects of context.
5. *Article* is known as an exclusive paper, such as a news report or essay in a magazine, newspaper, and so forth. An article can be considered as a treatise that comprises ideas, opinions, or information published in several media. An article can also be found as an offline or online edition.
6. *The Jakarta Post* is one of the online mass media originated from Indonesia which uses English language as the introductory language. *The Jakarta Post* has several themes discussed in the article, such as business, opinion, economics, politics, culture, travel, sports, education, and health. It has also podcasts, videos, photos, and E-posts. There are topics from within the country, and there are also topics from the world.