

## Presupposition in The Jakarta Post News Article

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### Abstract

This paper attempts to explain more about presupposition in pragmatics field. The writer intended to find other examples about presupposition in another source, which is from *The Jakarta Post* digital newspaper. The writer's purpose is to give broader understanding about presuppositions; definition, types and its functions, for tertiary level students include the writer itself. In the discussion part, the writer provides several examples that divided into each type of presupposition that is contained in the newspaper. By providing several examples which more complex sentence than the example given in other book sources, the writer hope that it can motivate people to be able to looking for other examples in other sources. In the end of this paper, the writer concludes that presuppositions' function is generally to give effect of emphasizing information in the speakers' sentence.

**Key words:** Article, Jakarta Post News, Presupposition

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### INTRODUCTION

Communication is become a primary need of human being (Suprayogi & Eko, 2020), (Cahyaningsih & Pranoto, 2021). We need to communicate with each other when we want to convey ideas or thought (Fatimah et al., 2021). In general, not every time someone uses a sentence that has a clear meaning (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019), for example, when someone tries to insinuate something, rarely does the speaker use clear direct sentences (Samanik, 2021), (Kardiansyah, 2019). Sometimes they play their use of language and keep the true meaning behind their sentences (Fakhrurozi & Puspita, 2021), (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020). From here, the listener starts to interpret something that is meant in the context of the sentence (Suprayogi, Puspita, et al., 2021), (Amelia, 2021). In fact, human ability in language is quite complex so that humans have something great when they understand the intentions conveyed by others even though it is not spoken (Kuswoyo & Indonesia, 2021), (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020). This is of course helped by the conditions and the context of the sentence itself.

In pragmatic, as a branch in linguistics, there is a kind of how the way speakers and hearers assuming information which not even conveyed when they communicate each other (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021), (Afrianto & Gulö, 2019). It is called as presupposition.

According to (Qodriani, 2021) defines presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Speakers, not sentences, have presupposition (Fithratullah, 2019), (Ngestirosa et al., 2020). In presupposition, (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021) stated that in daily communication speakers assume certain information which they conveyed is already known by the hearers. That is the reason why presupposition as the part of linguistics field in pragmatic branch, which study about meaning, what is intended by the speakers to be conveyed to the listeners (F. M. Sari & Wahyudin, 2019), (Aminatun, 2021).

This paper aims to analyze kinds of presupposition that contained in The Jakarta Post digital news article, in which it is inform about the actress Angelina Jolie hints at move into politics. In the article, she talked about her planning to give contribution in political fields, she would fight on everything that related to women rights. Further, this analysis will discuss what is the meaning intended by the sentences in the article as its categorized of presupposition's types.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

According to (Nindyarini Wirawan, 2018) the analysis of how speakers' assumptions are typically expressed. Presupposition has been associated with the use of a large number of words, phrases, and structures (Abidin et al., 2022), (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021). There are six types of presupposition; existential presupposition, factual presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factual presupposition, and counter factual presupposition (Fakhrurozi et al., 2021), (Journal et al., 2021). Each type of presuppositions surely has its own characteristics and functions (Kuswoyo et al., 2020). However, in this part of discussion, the writer found several types of the presupposition in the news article choosen. Take a look to the discussion below.

### **1. Existential presupposition**

Existential presupposition according to (Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020) usually marked with the possessive construction. It is a present assumption of the speaker about the existence of the entities (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020), include proper names, possessives pronoun, and certain words or phrases (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2019), (S. N. Sari & Aminatun, 2021). In the simple words, existential presupposition is explained about how something that exists is owned by something that exists as well (Kardiansyah & Qodriani, 2018), (Asia &

Samanik, 2018). As the writer analyzed from the news article, the writer found the existence of existential presupposition.

Jolie said her work with the United Nations and other organizations enabled her to “get a lot done without a title”

When the article conveys “*Jolie said her work with United Nation and other organizations*”, the writer can presuppose that:

>> There is Angeline Jolie

>> There is United Nation

>> They work together for certain program related to politics.

The possessive pronoun of “her” triggers existential presupposition that emphasizing about what Angeline Jolie has done with United Nation. From the context it clearly seen that Jolie gave her contribution to the world, like she did something to refugees and women in conflict as its contained in the news article without required Jolie’s education background as stated in the sentence “*get a lot done without a title*”. Therefore, from this analysis can be seen that the sentences categorized as existential presupposition.

## **2. Factual Presupposition**

It is the same with existential presupposition, factual presupposition categorized as the present assumption (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021), (Iriawan & Fithriasari, 2018). Further, the presupposed information following a verb like “know/s” that can be treated as a something true at presence (Fakhrurozi & Adrian, 2020), (Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019). As we already know about the definition of presupposition that the speakers, not sentence, have other assumptions that can be understood by the listeners. Assumptions in factual presupposition are conveyed through sentences that are usually followed by negative verbs first (Suprayogi, Samanik, et al., 2021). This definition helps the writer to find on the news article about the sentences that are included as the factual presupposition (Endang Woro Kasih, 2018).

“I don’t know if I’m fit for politics.”

The sentence above is presented in negative form which marked by word “*know*”. As a matter of fact, the writer can presupposed that

>> Angelina Jolie is fit in politics.

Even though the sentence changed into “*I know if I’m fit for politics*”, it does not give effect of the presupposition. The assumption is the same; we cannot deny the present fact that Angelina Jolie is now fit in political field. The negative verb “*I don’t know*” used only to emphasize Jolie is fit to politics. Even though the words changed into “*I know*”, it cannot change anything (the present fact) like what the writer explained before.

Another example that the writer successfully found in the news article will be explained below. For additional information, the example below basically has the same structure’s sentence like the previous example. In which, the sentence marked by the negative verb to emphasize the present facts. Take a look to this example.

This should not be seen as a headache for people.

The sentence above also presented the negative form which marked by word “should”. As a matter of fact, it can be presupposed that

>> This already seen as the headache.

This can be concluded that Jolie in the article is emphasizing the truth by mentioning the negative verb that should be done in the past (Dhiona Ayu Nani, 2021), which is better for people to take it as the headache previously, but the fact people did not do that, finally people bring it as something that causing headache for them now (Amelia & Dintasi, 2019).

## **METHOD**

The researcher uses qualitative research as the methodology of this research. This kind of research belongs to qualitative research which is characterized by observation and description in forms of words or sentences. Qualitative research is accomplished by giving explanation of the issue in the analysis. The data of this research were obtained from The Jakarta Post news. The analysis started with the types of relative clauses found in the novel. The researcher will use the contrastive analysis study to contrast between Indonesian and English language.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Lexical Presupposition**

Yule (2006) defines lexical presupposition is the use of asserted meaning that conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another non-asserted meaning still could be understood by the hearers. In this case, the particular expression used by the speaker is taken to presuppose another unstated concept that also presupposes the truth of

the information that is stated after it. As the writer found the sentence that categorized as lexical presupposition, look at the data below.

She urged global to do more to help refugees and women in conflict.

From the news sentence above, it is categorized as the lexical presupposition because there are words “to do *more*” which indicate the meaning that the global is already giving help for all refugees, include women, in the war area. However, Jolie emphasized that global should to do more because people in conflict area need continuation of help.

There is another sentence that the writer found in the news article and categorized as the lexical presupposition. The sentence closely looks like the previous example because it consists of the same word characteristics. Take a look to the example found below.

She said more needed to be done to support refugees and host communities in developing countries.

The data above is involved into lexical presupposition as well because there are the words “*more needed*” presuppose that refugees in developing are already supported by the government before, however, it can be analyzed from Jolie’s sentence intended the meaning behind that they still need more and more support from the government. It clearly seen that this sentence categorized as lexical presupposition since it contains of the meaning which is implicitly communicated but not said by Angelina Jolie in the article.

### **Counterfactual Presupposition**

In the pragmatic branch of linguistics, conditional sentence turn out to be one of presupposition types, which is counterfactual presupposition. It means, what is presupposed is not only true, but also that is an opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts. It also generally called as counterfactual conditional, presupposes that the information in the *if*- clause is not true at the time of utterance. Further, this definition of counterfactual presupposition helps the writer to analyze the article news as it found in the sentence below.

“If you asked me 20 years ago, I would’ve laughed.”

The writer concerning to the word “if” on the statement above, it presupposed that

>> I was not laugh.

>> You were not asked me in 20 years ago.

Further, this presupposition can be interpreted by the news readers that if Jolie were asked in 20 years ago, probably she would have laughed because she did not have anything to

help people. In grammar field, this sentence called as conditional sentence, however, in the field of pragmatic it called as counterfactual presupposition

## CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above which talk about the types of presuppositions in the digital news article, it can be argued that the use of presupposition helps the speaker, Angelina Jolie as the informant in the news article, to give better communication on her political experiences. Presuppositions help her in emphasizing certain information related to her political action that fighting for the women rights. From the analysis, it can be seen that both the writer of The Jakarta Post and Angelina Jolie as the informant are used the entities of possessive pronoun, problem in women rights, and another additional information about Jolie's actions as the activist to the reader. The use of presupposition might be applied in people's daily life as well, whether in the written form like news article or in oral form like in conversation, presentation or speech. By understanding presuppositions include its definition, types and functions, it can help people, specifically hearers, to interpret the meaning assumed by speakers. When we successfully understand what speakers assume in their speech, we can be able to gain more about hiding information that contained in their sentences.

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