PRESUPPOSITION ANALYSIS IN HEADLINES OF JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER: A CONTENT ANALYSIS RESEARCH

Syafryadin

University of Bengkulu
syafryadin@unib.ac.id

Abstract

Presupposition is one of pragmatics part that should be noticed by everyone because it is essential to know the assumption or interpretation of utterance or written form. Thus, this study aimed to identify the types of presupposition in the headlines of Jakarta Post Newspaper. Qualitative research with content analysis was employed by the researcher to undertake this research.The instrument was a checklist. The corpus was headlines of Jakarta Post Newspaper starting from 1st of February 2022 until 28th of February 2022. The data were analyzed by using several stages namely collecting, reducing, displaying and concluding data. The result showed that five types of presupposition found in headlines of Jakarta Post Newspaper namely existential, lexical, factive, structural, and counterfactual presupposition. The dominant one is existential presupposition. In addition, there is not found non-factive presupposition because the Jakarta Post shows the factual data.

Keywords: Presupposition, Jakarta Post Newspaper, Content Analysis

INTRODUCTION

Presupposition is one of the pragmatics parts that should be known by students because the presupposition can be as an assumption about the utterance. The assumption can be wrong or true. According to Yule (1996), presupposition is something the speaker assumes to the case prior to make an utterance. In learning presupposition, the reader could increase the understanding what the speaker means to convey. Presupposition has several types, such as existential, lexical, factive, non-factive, structural, and counterfactual. Exitential presuppostion refers to something exist assumption, lexical refers to the vocabulary that shows another meaning, factive shows that fact assumption, non-factive indicates non-fact assumption, structural shows he grammatical one, but it is signed by wh-questions, and counterfactual shows the conditional sentence. Based on the knowledge development, the presuppostion is not only analyzed in oral form, but also written form. In written form, newspaper is one of them. In Indonesia, Jakarta Post is English newspaper published with English. It covers update news about national and international news. It is well known newspaper in Indonesia.

Many studies have already investigated about presupposition from 2013 until 2020, but the object of the research was different. In 2013, Oktoma & Mardiyono conducted the research on presupposition in short story. The result showed that six types of presupposition found in the story namely existential, factive, lexical, structural, non factive and counterfactual presupposition. Existential is dominant one. In the same year, Rubiyanti (2013) also studies about pressuposition, but the object was in news. She found that interrogative headlines showed many wh-questions and it is categorized as structural presupposition. Every interrogative sentence caused different assumption. In 2014 until 2019, several studies focused on presuppostion in the movie. Aditya (2014) found that all types presupposition were found in the movie. The dominant one was counterfactual presupposition and the less one is non-factive

pressuposition. Then, Chandra & Damanhuri (2016) showed that only several types of PSP were occurred in the movie namely factive, counterfactual, lexical, and existential. The dominant one is factive. Besides, Umar, Hartati and Febrianto (2018) & Paradieta (2018) found that lexical presupposition is the most occurred. But, all types of presuppostion were in the movie. Risdianto, Malihah, Guritno (2019) investigated presupposition in movie found that 180 presuppositions are found: 69 (38,3%) **existential** triggered by definite description and possessive construction, 35 (19,4%) **lexical** triggered by change of state verb; implicative predicate; iterative, 53 (29,4%) **structura**l triggered by WH-question, 4 (2,2%), **factive** triggered by factive verb/predicate aware & glad and 19 (10,6%) **non-factive** triggered by the verb dream & imagine. Based on the six language function by Jakobson (1960), there are 5 functions of presupposition in the novella which are, 57 (47, 9%) referential, 33(27,7%) emotive, 25(21,1%) conative, 3(2,5%) poetic and 1 (0,8%) phatic.

In 2017, Khalili analyzed the presupposition in the novel. He found that all six types of presupposition which applied in the novel Heart of Darkness, they are 13 existential (16%), 11 lexical (14%), 20 structural (25%), 18 factive (22%), 16 counterfactual (20%), and 4 non-factive (5%). It means that structural PSP was dominant one and the less dominant was non-factive. In the same year, Hikmah (2017) analyzed presupposition in advertisement. Her finding showed that there were three types presupposition existed in the advertisement. Those were existential, structural and counterfactual presupposition. Two years later, Nurchaerani & Intani (2019) also analyzed types of presupposition in candy advertisiment. They found that only existential and non-factive presupposition were existed in the advertisiment. In 2018, Mono, Putri, Putri researched on presupposition in Waspada Daily articles. They found that 201 Sentences with presuppositions consisting of individual, existential, lexical, factive, structural, Non-factive, and counter factive presuppositions. In 2020, Siahaan & Mubarak researched on presupposition in guardian news. They found that There are 3 types of presupposition found in the Guardian news. The most used type used is existential presupposition. Furthermore, Manu (2020) compared presupposition in Ghanian and British Newspaper. They found that existential presupposition was frequently used in both newspaper. Then, in Ghanian newspaper, structural presupposition was 45.9%, while, in British newspaper, it was 69.8%. In short, those previous studies focused on analyzing presupposition in TV news, novel, article, short story, movie, advertisement, and headlight of newspaper in the abroad. This current study is almost different because the current study investigated the presupposition in Jakarta Post newspaper. Even though, in the previous study, there was newspaper analysis, but the previous study compared the presupposition in newspaper, but the current study does not compare it. Thus, this study aimed to analyze the presupposition in English newspaper in Indonesia.

METHOD

The researcher employed content analysis of qualitative research because the researcher analyzed the newspaper or document. Ary, Jacobs, Razavieh (2010) stated that content analysis is one of qualitative research design which analyzing the document. Besides, Content analysis is a research tool used to determine the presence of certain words, themes, or concepts within some given qualitative data (i.e. text). Using content analysis, researcher can quantify and analyze the presence, meanings and relationships of such certain words, themes, or concepts. The sample of this research was Jakarta Post newspaper from 1st of February until 28th of February. It took randomly 10 articles for each edition. The Jakarta Post was chosen because Jakarta Post newspaper is the only one English newspaper from Indonesia. The instrument of this research was checklist. In this case, the researcher provided checklist which involved the indicators of the research namely types of presuppsotion, such as existential, lexical, structural,

factive, non-factive and counter factual. In collecting the data, several steps were (1) collecting Jakarta Post newspaper from 1st of February 2022 until 28th 2022 edition; (2) Taking ten articles from every edition; (3) Putting every article on blank paper; (4) highlighting the presupposition types. Furthermore, the data were analyzed qualitatively by using theory of Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014). There were several steps namely collecting the data, reducing, displaying, and concluding the data. In collecting data, the researcher used a checklist to analyze the presuppostion types. Then, data were reduced by the researcher by coding and highlighting the types of presupposition in the article of Jakarta Post newspaper. In diplaying the data, the presupposition types were presented in table and text. The last, the resercher concluded the types of presuposotion and looked the dominant one.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The research question can be answered by checklist intrument. The checklist can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Checklist for presupposition types of Headlines of Jakarta Post Newspapers

Article	Presupposition types					
	Existential (Frequency)	Lexical (frequency)	Factive (frequency	Non-Factive (Frequency)	Structural (frequency)	Counterfactual (Frequency)
1	9	1	5	0	1	1
2	8	0	7	0	0	0
3	12	0	7	0	0	2
4	10	1	4	0	1	0
5	9	0	5	0	1	1
6	8	1	5	0	1	1
7	7	1	6	0	0	1
8	8	0	5	0	0	0
9	7	0	7	0	0	0
10	6	0	6	0	0	0
11	5	0	5	0	0	0
12	4	0	5	0	2	0
13	7	0	8	0	1	2
14	7	1	7	0	0	3
15	8	2	4	0	0	1
16	8	1	5	0	0	1
17	9	1	6	0	0	0
18	10	0	6	0	1	0
19	7	0	7	0	0	1
20	10	0	9	0	0	1
21	8	0	6	0	0	2
22	7	0	5	0	0	0
23	8	1	5	0	1	0
24	8	1	7	0	0	1
Total	191	11	145	0	9	18

Table 1 shows that there are five types of presupposition that appeared in headlines of Jakarta post newspaper namely exitential, lexical, factive, structural and counterfactual. The first is existential presupposition. There are 191 statements about existential presuppostion. It is signed by the subject of the sentence exists. The example can be seen in sample 1.

Sample 1.

"***Few Asian Goverments*** intercepted imported….."

"***Indonesia itself*** has shipped….."

Sample 1 shows that "few Asian government " and "Indonesia itself" existed in real life.

The second, there are 11 statements that shows the lexical presupposition. The example can be seen in sample 2.

"Now, tickets ***sell out*** within an hour.."

"Back in the day we ***used to*** give away two or three thousand tickets…"

Sample 2 indicates that ***sell out*** and ***used to*** are categorized as lexical presuppostion because those are diction or vocabulary that has another meaning to be conveyed by the reader.

The third, there are 145 statements that shows factive presupposition. The example can be seen in sample 3.

" ***According to research by the United Kingdom-based Financial Times***, countries…"

"***According to the most recent data from the Health Ministry*** , it is predicted….."

"***The fact that*** the two political leaders met on a fairly neutral ground…."

According to research by.., According to the most recent data, and ***The fact that*** shows the factive presupposition because it is fact and true.

The fourth, there is not non-factive presupposition found in headlines of Jakarta Post Newspaper because all the things in headlines are true or fact. It is based on the actual news.

The fifth, there are nine data that shows the structural presuppposotion. It can be seen in sample 4.

"***Why didn't [Golkar] dismiss me instead? Don't do it to do local representatives***."

"*** What the government will do to anticipate the poverty?***"

In sample 4, "***Why didn't…..*** and ***What the government will…..***" indicates the structural presupposition because those were signed by "WH-Questions".

The sixth, there are eighteen statements that shows the counterfactual presupposition. The example can be seen in sample 5.

"***Unless shorted and collected such packaging will end up……..***"

"***If the launch does not happen in the next 48 hourse, it could be postponed….***"

"***If China wants to expand, no one can prevent it from building a military base..***"

In sample 5, the word, " Unless and if" are categorised as counterfactual presupposition because those indicate the conditional sentences.

In short, the headlines of Jakarta Post newspaper consisted of 191 statements for existential presupposition, 11 statements for lexical presupposition, 145 statements for factive presuppostion, 0 statements for non-factive presupposition, 9 statements for lexical presupposition and 18 statements for counterfactual presupposition.

Discussion

This part just discusses the presupposition types. The results shows that there were five types of presupposition that occurred in the headlines of Jakarta Post Newspaper. Those types were existential, lexical, factive, structural and counterfactual presupposition. The first, the existential presupposition was found in the newspaper because the newspaper contained many subjects that existed in real world. In other words, it is present in the world. For example, "Indonesia itself..", in this case, Indonesia is existed because Indonesia is one of countries in the world and many people know about it. The second, lexical presupposition was appeared in

the newspaper because the authors of articles wrote the lexical that can be understood by the readers. For example, "sell out..". This verb phrase means that something has been sold. The third, factive presupposition is present in the newspaper because the Jakarta Post newspaper describes the fact event that happened in Indonesia and abroad. Therefore, the readers could know the news inside and outside country of Indonesia. For instance, "*The fact that* the two political leaders met on….". The word " the fact that.." indicates the real things happened. The fourth, structural presupposition also existed in the newspaper because the author used Wh-Questions" in text. It is used to ask and give information to the readers, such as "*What the government will do to anticipate the poverty?* ". What is one of question statements that needs explanation answer. The last, counterfactual presupposition appeared in the articles because the authors want to show the conditional things or to make interpretation about the event. For instance, *"If China wants to expand, no one can prevent it from building a military base.."*. That sentence shows that China does not want to expand. In this presupposition, the author triggered the reader critical thinking to analyze the meaning of the conditional sentence itself. The finding of this research was in line with the theory from Yule (1996) about the types of presupposition. However, in Yule's theory there are six types, but in the headlines of newspaper were found only five types. The non-factive presupposition was not found in the newspaper because Headlines of Jakarta Post Newspapers shows the real news or fact about something or event or phenomena, while non-factive presupposition indicates the statements or sentences were not fact or unreal.

Furthermore, the dominant presupposition found in the headlines of Jakarta Post Newspaper was existential presupposition because Jakarta Post shows the actual news and it indicates something exist or present in every paragraph. Even, every sentence shows the existence of something. This finding is almost the same as Risdianto, Malihah, Guritno (2019) investigated presupposition and from 180 presuppositions existential was dominant one. However, their object was a movie. Siahaan & Mubarak (2020) also researched on presupposition in guardian news. The most used type used is existential presupposition. Then, Manu (2020) compared presupposition in Ghanian and British Newspaper. They found that existential presupposition was frequently used in both newspaper. This finding was almost different from Mono, Putri, Putri (2018) also researched on presupposition in Waspada Daily articles.They found that lexical and factive were mostly used ih the articles. In short, the new finding of this research showed existential and followed by factive presupposition were frequently used by the authors in headlines of Jakarta Post Newspaper.

CONCLUSION

In short, in headlines of Jakarta Post Newspaper, there were five types of presupposition namely existential, factive, lexical, structural, and counterfactual. The existential presupposition was mostly used in the headlines, and the non-factive was not found in the headlines of Jakarta Post newspaper. The limitation of this research was only the headlines part of Jakarta Post used by the researcher, however, many parts of Jakarta Post that can be investigated, such as opinion part, entertainment, politics and other parts.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

REFERENCES

Aditya, B. N. (2014). *A Pragmatic Analysis of Presupposition in Genndy Tartakovsky's Hotel Transylvania*. Published Thesis. English Language and Literature Study Program, Yogyakarta State University.

Ary, D., Jacobs, L.C., Razavieh, A. (2010). Introduction to. Research in Education 8th edition. Wardswoth Cengage Learning.

Chandra, D. G., & Damanhuri, A. (2016). An analysis of presupposition used in fifty shades of Grey by E.L James. *Language Horizon*, *4*(1), 57–64.

Hikmah, S. N. (2017). An Analysis of Language Presupposition. In *Undergraduate Thesis*. English and Literature Department, Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar.

Khalili, E. (2017). An Analysis of Presupposition Used in The Heart of Darkness. *Scinzer Journal of Humanities*, *3*(2), 83–87.

Manu, J. G. (2020). Presupposition in Ghanaian and British Newspaper editorials. *Ghana Journal of Linguistics*, *9*(1), 18–45. https://doi.org/10.4314/gjl.v9i1.2

Miles,M.B, Huberman,A.M, dan Saldana,J. (2014). Qualitative Data Analysis, A. Methods Sourcebook, Edition 3. USA: Sage Publications.

Mono, U., Putri, D. M., & Putri, L. A. (2018). Pragmatic Presupposition in Waspada Daily Articles. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal) : Humanities and Social Sciences*, *1*(3), 7–12. https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v1i3.25

Nurchaerani, M., & Intani, E. N. (2019). Existential and Non-Factive Presupposition in Candy Advertisements , a Pragmatics Study. *Journal Eduscience*, *4*(2), 81–86.

Oktoma, E., & Mardiyono, S. (2013). the Analysis of Presupposition in the Short Stories of Silvester Goridus Sukur. *English Review: Journal of English Education*, *2*(1), 1–11. http://journal.uniku.ac.id/index.php/ERJEE

Paradieta, A. M. (2018). Presupposition in the Movie "Pitch Perfect." *Lexicon*, *3*(2), 113–124. https://doi.org/10.22146/lexicon.v3i2.42109

Risdianto, F., Malihah, N., & Guritno, A. (2019). The Analysis of Presupposition in George Orwell's Novella Animal Farm. *Journal of Pragmatics Research*, *1*(1), 3.

Rubiyanti, A. (2013). *Pressuposition in Interrogative headlines on ALLKPOP " News and gossip site*. Thesis. Linguistics in English Department, Diponegoro University.

Siahaan, C., & Mubarak, Z. (2020). An Analysis Of Presupposition Found In The Guardian News: Pragmatical Approach. *JEE (Journal of English Education)*, *6*(1), 1–8. https://doi.org/10.30606/jee.v6i1.405

Umar, T., Hartati, E., & Febrianto, D. (2018). A Pragmatic Analysis of Presupposition Found in the Conjuring Movie. *JELE (Journal of English Language and Education)*, *4*(1), 1–6.

Yule, G. (1996). Pragmatics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.