5.1. Conclusion

This study focused on the use of presupposition triggers in editorials of The Jakarta Post. It was aimed to find out the realization of the presupposition triggers and to explain the reason the way of presupposition to be triggered in editorials of the Jakarta Post. After analyzing the data, conclusions can be drawn as the following.

1) The presupposition in editorials found twelve triggers from thirteen triggers found during the data analysis in editorials, except implicit cleft with the stress constituent. They are definite description, factive verb, implicative verb, judging verb, change state of verb, cleft sentence, questions, temporal clause, comparison clause, counterfactual conditional sentence, non-restrictive clause. Other triggers found which are considered to trigger presupposition in editorials, namely the quantifier *all*, *given* clause, prepositional phrase and parenthetical information. The definite description was found the most frequent trigger occurs in editorials while judging verb was the least one. However, the implicit cleft with stressed constituents was the trigger that was not found in editorials.

2) The presupposition triggers become one of the editorialists’ strategies to commonly present the background information which is assumed to be true, to recall the readers toward the information of the event that they did not acknowledge, to interpret the editorialists’ attitude and to awaken the readers’ curiosity. Considering the definite description was the most frequent trigger occurs
in editorials, the editorialist tended to imply the presupposition and to state the existence of the background knowledge having within the truth value.

5.2. Suggestion

Based on the conclusions stated above, this study has some suggestions to the readers as provided in the following items.

1) To the other researchers, it is suggested that this study could be further expanded in examining the presupposition triggers in different news topics or comparing different newspapers toward the use of presupposition triggers, which might appear the amazed and different result. Furthermore, this study could be hopefully elaborated and explored in other field in order to contribute the development of presupposition triggers theory in any discourse, such as written text, speech, or talk show. This will make the comparison more fair and the research more complete and wider to be conducted.

2) To all the readers, it is suggested to use this study as reference to consent for understanding the application of presupposition triggers in written media, especially editorial of newspaper.

3) The journalist, it is suggested to elaborate more various linguistic expressions to attract the reader’s attention to read at them, and to make the editorials readable and informative serving their opinion.