

ABSTRACT

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The objectives of the study were to find out: (1) the types of presupposition triggers in articles of Toastmasters magazine (2) the process of presupposition triggers in articles of Toastmasters magazine (3) the reasons for using presupposition triggers in articles of Toastmasters magazine. The study was qualitative. The source of data was Toastmasters magazine online website. The data of the study were the words, phrases, clauses or sentences, which triggered the presupposed meaning in articles. The data were identified, analyzed, and categorized based on Yule (1996) Levinson's theory (1983). The findings of the study showed that: (1) fourteen presupposition triggers were suggested by Yule (1996) and Levinson (1983) found in articles namely: definite description, factive verb, implicative verb, change of state verbs, verbs of judging, counterfactual verbs, conventional item, iterative item, cleft construction, questions, adverbial clause, comparative sentence, counterfactual conditional clause and non-restrictive clause. In addition, additive particles, discourse particles, manner adverbs, quantifiers and discourse connectives were the new presupposition triggers found in this study. (2) The process of presupposition triggers in articles of Toastmasters magazine was realized by constancy under negation test. (3) The reasons why the authors used presupposition triggers in articles of Toastmasters magazine were a) describe an experience, event, person, or place, b) present an opinion or balanced argument, c) compare and contrast, d) provide information, e) offer suggestion and f) offer advice. Based on the findings, the use of factive verbs, which was found the most dominant occurrence among the other triggers, was signed the way of authors to present more their background assumption or information based on fact. This aimed to present opinion or balanced argument in articles. Some suggestions are directed to those who are interested in understanding presupposition in any discourse especially journalistic text.

Keywords: presupposition, presupposition triggers, articles, Toastmasters Magazine.

ABSTRAK

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Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan: (1) jenis- jenis pemicu persangkaan pada teks artikel majalah Toastmasters (2) proses dari pemicu persangkaan pada teks artikel majalah Toastmasters dan (3) alasan penggunaan pemicu persangkaan pada teks artikel majalah Toastmasters. Penelitian ini adalah kualitatif. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah teks artikel majalah Toastmasters dan data dari penelitian ini adalah susunan kata, frase, klausa atau kalimat yang memicu makna persangkaan dalam teks artikel. Data diidentifikasi, dianalisis, dan dikelompokkan berdasarkan teori Yule (1996) dan Levinson (1983). Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) empat belas jenis pemicu persangkaan yang dinyatakan oleh Yule (1996) dan Levinson (1983) ditemukan pada teks artikel, yakni definite description, factive verb, implicative verb, change of state verbs, verbs of judging, counter factual verbs, conventional item, iterative item, cleft construction, questions, adverbial clause, comparative sentence, counterfactual conditional clause dan non-restrictive clause. Selain itu, additive particles, discourse particles, manner adverbs, quantifiers dan discourse connectives merupakan pemicu persangkaan baru yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini. (2) Alasan mengapa para penulis menggunakan pemicu persangkaan dalam artikel karena mereka a) menggambarkan pengalaman, kejadian, orang, atau tempat, b) menyajikan pendapat atau argumen yang seimbang, c) membandingkan dan membedakan, d) memberikan informasi, e) menawarkan saran dan f) menawarkan nasehat. Berdasarkan temuan, penggunaan factive verb, yang paling dominan muncul diantara pemicu lainnya, menandai cara para penulis artikel majalah Toastmasters untuk menyajikan lebih banyak latar belakang asumsi yang berdasarkan fakta. Hal ini dimaksudkan untuk memberikan pendapat atau argumen seimbang dalam artikel. Beberapa saran juga ditunjukkan bagi mereka yang tertarik dalam pemahaman teori persangkaan dalam wacana apapun, khususnya teks jurnalistik.

**Kata kunci: persangkaan, pemicu persangkaan, artikel, majalah
Toastmasters.**