

ABSTRACT

Fitriani, Eka S. Registration Number: 8136111016. Presupposition Triggers in Editorials of The Jakarta Post. A Thesis. English Applied Linguistics Study Program. Post Graduate Program of State University of Medan. 2016

The objectives of the study were to find out: (1) the realization of presupposition triggers in editorials of The Jakarta Post and (2) the reasons for using presupposition triggers in editorials of the Jakarta Post. The study was descriptive qualitative. The source of data was The Jakarta Post online website. The data of the study were the sentence or clause which triggered the presupposed meaning in editorials. The data were identified, analyzed, and categorized based on Levinson's theory (1983). The findings of the study showed that: (1) twelve from thirteen presupposition triggers were suggested by Levinson (1983) found in editorials namely: definite description, factive verb, implicative verb, change of state verbs, judging verbs, iterative item, cleft sentences, questions, temporal clause, comparison clause, counterfactual conditional sentence and non-restrictive relative clause, while implicit cleft with stressed constituents was not found. In addition, given clause, parenthetical information, prepositional phrase and the quantifier *all (of)* were the new presupposition triggers found in this study. (2) The reasons why the editorialists used presupposition triggers in editorials of The Jakarta Post were a) commonly to present the background information which is assumed to be true, b) to recall the readers toward the information of the event that they have not unintentionally acknowledged, c) to interpret the editorialists' attitude on the fact of the event and d) to awaken the readers' curiosity to the questioning things. Based on the findings, the use of define description, which was found the most dominant occurrence among the other triggers, was signed the way of editorialists to present more their background assumption or information based on fact. This aimed to balance the opinion that they presented in their editorial texts. Some suggestions are directed to those who are interested in understanding presupposition in any discourse especially journalistic text.



ABSTRAK

Fitriani, Eka S. NIM: 8136111016. Pemicu Persangkaan pada Teks Tajuk Rencana Surat Kabar *The Jakarta Post*. Tesis. Linguistik Terapan Bahasa Inggris, Program Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Medan. 2016.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan: (1) realisasi bahasa pemicu persangkaan pada teks tajuk rencana surat kabar *The Jakarta Post* dan (2) alasan penggunaan pemicu persangkaan pada teks tajuk rencana surat kabar *The Jakarta Post*. Penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah teks tajuk rencana surat kabar *The Jakarta Post* dan data dari penelitian ini adalah kalimat – kalimat ataupun susunan kata yang memicu makna persangkaan dalam teks tajuk rencana. Data diidentifikasi, dianalisis, dan dikelompokkan berdasarkan teori Levinson (1983). Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) dua belas dari tiga belas jenis pemicu persangkaan yang dinyatakan oleh Levinson (1983) ditemukan pada teks tajuk rencana, yakni *definite description*, *factive verb*, *implicative verb*, *change of state verbs*, *judging verbs*, *iterative item*, *cleft sentences*, *questions*, *temporal clause*, *comparison clause*, *counterfactual conditional sentence* dan *non-restrictive relative clause*, sedangkan *implicit cleft with stressed constituents* tidak ditemukan dalam analisis data. Selain itu, *given clause*, *parenthetical information*, *prepositional phrase* dan *the quantifier all (of)* merupakan pemicu persangkaan baru yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini. (2) Alasan mengapa para editor surat kabar menggunakan pemicu persangkaan dalam teks tajuk rencana mereka karena mereka a) umumnya menyajikan latar belakang informasi yang dianggap benar terjadi, b) mengingatkan kembali para pembaca terhadap informasi peristiwa yang secara tidak sengaja belum ketahui, c) menginterpretasikan sikap para editor surat kabar terhadap fakta dari berita tersebut, dan d) membangkitkan rasa penasaran para pembaca terhadap fakta yang hal yang dipertanyakan. Berdasarkan temuan, penggunaan *definite description*, yang paling dominan muncul diantara pemicu lainnya, menandai cara para editor surat kabar *The Jakarta Post* untuk menyajikan lebih banyak latar belakang asumsi yang berdasarkan fakta. Hal ini dimaksudkan untuk menyeimbangkan pendapat yang mereka sajikan dalam teks tajuk rencana. Beberapa saran juga ditunjukkan bagi mereka yang tertarik dalam pemahaman teori persangkaan dalam wacana apapun, khususnya teks surat kabar.