CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The researcher elaborated the conclusion of the current research in this section. The conclusion showed the significant findings after analyzing types of presupposition in *Parhata*'s uttered words in the Batak Toba wedding ceremony, as following:

1. The research showed that the mostly appeared type of presupposition was existential presupposition for both Batak Toba wedding ceremony videos. The research showed the mostly appeared type of presupposition was existential presupposition for 2 Batak Toba wedding ceremony videos. The researcher found four types of presupposition in Batak Toba wedding ceremony video 2 and six types of the presupposition in Batak Toba wedding ceremony 1. The dominant type of presupposition found from the wedding ceremony video 1 and wedding ceremony video 2 was existential presupposition. The existential type realized whereas the speaker mentioning the existence of an entity. Thus, the spoken words mostly occured as positive statements. The speaker (*Parhata*) tended to deliver information to the speaker instead of giving order or question. *Parhata* were assuming the audiences would had the same interpretation of given information so that *Parhata* had a tendency to stated information related to the current situation of the wedding ceremony.

In contrary to the result of the dominant, the current research showed that only one data of structural presupposition type found. While, the structural presupposition formed in interrogative statements. Thus, the research revealed that *Parhata* mostly uttered in positive statement. *Parhata* had role as the main contributed speaker during the wedding ceremonies. So that *Parhata* put theirselves as communicator between the bride and the audiences to inform the current situation on the wedding ceremony.

2. The researcher found that the realization of presupposition occured when *Parhata* uttered the spoken words. The realization recognize by the trigger of presupposition theme. They were five features established to spot the presupposition realization; possesive pronoun, noun phrase, verb, conditional clause and wh-question form. The use of possesive construction (my, our, their, his, her, your) appeared the most in the *Parhata*'s spoken words due to the dominant type of the result, existential presuppostion. Existential presuppositon deal with existence of entites that made the speaker (*Parhata*) tend to mention subject or object. Mostly, subject or object formed as a noun phrase.

Moreover, presupposition existed in *Parhata*'s spoken words since the audience presuppose the information they had from the speaker (*Parhata*). *Parhata* used their similar knowledge with the audiences to deliver information during the wedding ceremony. Since their role is the main mediator, *Parhata* mostly uttered in positive statements. In result, the types of presupposition found from *Parhata*'s spoken words mostly categorized to existential presupposition. Moreover, the

researcher assumed that any other further research would conclude similar result since *Parhata* tend to work in same template sequences of wedding ceremony. In case, the sequence of the wedding ceremony change or more events to the sequence, the result will show different template. However, this research is limited in finding the significant realization of Presupposition in *Parhata*'s spoken words, such as language patterns or use of significant words.

The researcher hope any research would be conducted based on the current research since many objects can be develop based on Yule's presupposition framework. The researcher realized the current research might have lacks, therefore the next research can be conducted from the lacking of this current research.

5.2 Suggestions

The researcher admitted that there were weaknesses of this research since there were limitations. Therefore, several suggestions were recommended by the researcher to readers towards presupposition analysis, as presented below:

1. For readers it would be enrich their knowledge through presupposition and presupposition types.

2. For Bataknese teenagers and young adult it is expected to obtain more knowledge, especially about Batak Tobanese language as their own culture that has to be maintained through this study.

3. For other researchers are advised to research more and expand analysis about presupposition in another field.