
A Pragmatic Analysis of George Yule's Presupposition In the News Article of the Jakarta Post

Achwan Sapar^a

^a English Lecturer, Universitas Nahdlatul Wathan Mataram

Muh Junaidi^b

^b English Lecturer, Universitas Nahdlatul Wathan Mataram

Nurul Wahidah^c

^c English Lecturer, Universitas Nahdlatul Wathan Mataram

Heni Irmayanti^d

^d English Student, Universitas Nahdlatul Wathan Mataram

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to examine the various types of presupposition and determine which ones are most commonly used in the Jakarta Post. In conducting this research, the researcher used a mixed methodology. The primary data sources for this research are the online news articles of The Jakarta Post. After analyzing the data, the researcher concludes that the most widely used or dominant presuppositions are existential presuppositions, with a total of 49 out of 10 data points, followed by lexical presuppositions, with a total of 12 out of 10 data points, then non-factual presuppositions, totaling 11 out of 10 data points, then factual presuppositions, totaling 9 out of 10 data points, then, in the next order, structural presuppositions and counterfactuals, which have a total of 2, and are the least used type of the 10 data.

Keywords: *Pragmatics, Presupposition, News Article, The Jakarta Post.*

INTRODUCTION

In social interactions, people use language to transmit messages or information that might represent ideological and cultural differences. Language is utilized to communicate one's ideas and perspectives on certain circumstances and events in written form. A writer, for instance, utilizes words to convey his ideas and perspectives on news in

the media. In brief, language is a tool that allows humans to communicate information or messages belonging to other individuals.

Language is part of a larger process of communication. Interaction between speakers and listeners enables communication; hence, language may be utilized either verbally or in writing. Written language includes text, letters, and anything that conveys information in full

text to the public, such as books, newspapers, magazines, etc. While spoken language may be conveyed via films, talks, etc., written language cannot. So that, while having a discussion, occasionally assumptions are made that do not appear immediately; these assumptions are implicit and perplexing, but the interlocutor must comprehend the meaning of the statement given. To determine what the speaker means to the listener, it is necessary to have a deeper grasp of presuppositions. Conversations involve presuppositions relating to a context or understanding between the speaker/listener or the writer/reader.

There are several opportunities for mistakes or misconceptions when communicating a message or information from a speaker to an audience or from a writer to a reader. The information communicated to listeners may be interpreted or assumed in several ways by listeners and readers. Something, namely one of them, is about the most recent news, particularly now that people are used to dealing with technology such as the internet and other online media and keeping up with diverse information. People have diverse perspectives on the sort of information they get; it is also affected by the various language used in both

speech and writing; hence, information from online media ultimately influences one's way of thinking. In order to prevent this, pragmatic procedures, or presuppositions, will be used.

The field of pragmatics examines speaker meaning. According to Yule (1996:3), pragmatics is the study of meaning transmitted by a speaker or writer and understood by listeners and readers. There are four pragmatic fields: Deixis Requirements, Implicature, Maxims, and Presuppositions. By making conclusions from the information offered in the speech, one might make assumptions, such as "Rina's outfit is blue." In this discourse, the listener's presumption is that Rina has clothing; these presuppositions are known as existential presuppositions.

Presupposition is intended to indicate presuming something to be true without evidence. According to Yule (1996:25), a presupposition is anything that the speaker expects to be true before discussing something, and the assumptions that are known to the listener pertain to utterances whose veracity is assumed in a conversation. Presupposition is also a part of pragmatics, since pragmatics is the study of the meaning of words in context, and pragmatics can be used not only to analyze linguistic forms but

also to analyze the context of speech or speech, so that the phenomenon of presupposition can be found in Jakarta Post news articles about politics.

The Jakarta Post is an English-language Indonesian daily newspaper. The Jakarta Post provides a variety of news categories, including entertainment, education, politics, and sports. The researcher has a personal interest in investigating the Jakarta Post's headlines and news assumptions. In this study, the author selects articles from the Jakarta Post, which is published by PT Bina Media Tenggara and has its headquarters in the Jakarta Post Building in Gelora, Tanah Abang, Central Jakarta. In this context, the author utilizes a pragmatic technique to determine the link between the Jakarta Post's presumptions and language.

Based on the aforementioned context, this study was done to examine the sorts of presuppositions or presupposition triggers employed in Jakarta Post political news pieces. The researcher is interested in analyzing the presumption because he or she wants to learn more about the sorts of suppositions most often utilized in the Jakarta Post. In the study, the researcher selects data and examines it to identify terms from Jakarta Post political news items.

LITERATURE REVIEWS

Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of the branches of linguistics that examines the meaning of language. It is closely related to semantics because both study the meaning of language units, but the two branches of linguistics are distinct: semantics investigates the internal meaning of language units, whereas pragmatics investigates the external meaning of language. According to Levinson (1983:12), pragmatics is the study of all elements of meaning not covered by semantic theory. According to Yule (1996: 3), pragmatics is the study of meaning conveyed by a speaker (author) and perceived by a listener (reader).

The study of meaning supplied by the speaker or author and understood by the listener or reader is the focus of pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of the meaning of the speaker. This method is more concerned with the examination of what individuals intend by their words than with how the listener or reader interprets the meaning communicated by the speaker or author.

Context

Context is one of the most widely used definitions in linguistic literature, but from a relatively neutral point of view, context theory can be broadly defined as referring to the

features of a dynamic setting or environment in which the linguistic unit is used systematically. Context can be viewed from three different perspectives, which is known as the "geographical" of context (Ariel 1990). The first is physical context, which refers to the physical setting of an utterance, depending on the quantifiable knowledge of the physical context of an utterance, namely the spatio-temporal location of the utterance. For example, he is not the chief executive; he is the managing director. While the second is the linguistic context, which refers to the surrounding environment whose speech is in the same discourse, what has been mentioned previously plays an important role in understanding the construction ellipse. For example, John asks, "Who gives a big tip to the waiter?" Mary; Helen.

Context is a very broad concept that involves physical, linguistic, epistemic, and social elements; this is also stated by Leech (1), who says that we know pragmatically how language is used in communication. Leech says that you can't fully understand the nature of language until you know how it's used in communication, or "pragmatically."

Presupposition

The presumption is the speaker's assumption of a condition prior to uttering a

statement (Yule, 1996). While Huang (2007) defines a presumption as an inference or statement whose veracity is assumed in a phrase, I prefer the following definition: Presuppositions are more closely associated with speakers than with sentences. In addition, Grundy (2008) describes presuppositions as the necessary prior knowledge for the right speech to be delivered and accepted by the receiver. In the meanwhile, according to Levinson (1983:168), presuppositions are fundamental beliefs related to a speech that the speaker must know or assume for utterances that are deemed proper for the context.

There are two methods for the study of presuppositions: semantics and pragmatics, which are respectively grounded in logic and philosophy. In addition, Grundy (2008) emphasizes the accommodated assumptions necessary for an utterance to make meaning, which are known as pragmatic presuppositions. In other words, semantic presupposition seeks to comprehend the interlocutor's speech and is also connected to the implicit meaning communicated by the speaker via the use of certain words. According to Yule, there are six sorts of presupposition triggers (Yule, 1996), specifically, existential, factual, lexical,

structural, non-factual, and counter-factual. The author elaborates on the six types of assumptions and biases.

The Types of Presupposition

Existential Presupposition

Existential presuppositions are the assumptions contained in possessive formulations, which are often noun phrases (Yule, 1996, p.27). It consists mostly of noun phrases and possessive forms.

Example:

- The teacher teaches mathematics.
 - There is a teacher.
- William is a professor.
 - There is one professor.
 - William is an old man.

Factual Presupposition

Factual presuppositions are presuppositions that can be triggered by using a verb and are required as facts, such as "knowing," "aware," "sorry," "regret," etc.

Example:

- He doesn't realize he's sick.
 - He's sick.
- We regret telling him.
 - We told him.

Lexical Presupposition

In lexical presuppositions, the use of a conventionally affirmed form of word

meaning is interpreted with the assumption that other meanings (unconfirmed) are understood, such as "stop," "start," and "again."

Example:

- He quit smoking.
 - He used to smoke.
- You were late again.
 - You were late before.

Structural Presupposition

Structural presuppositions are sentence structures that refer to assumptions about specific uses and are analyzed as conventional and regular presuppositions that part of the structure is true.

Example:

- When did he leave?
 - He's gone.
- Where did you buy the motorbike?
 - You bought the bike.

Non-factual Presupposition

Non-fictive presuppositions are presuppositions that refer to something that is not true; based on the semantics of the truth condition, they refer to the semantic properties of certain verbs produced by the speaker or writer.

Example:

- I dream that I am rich.

- I am not rich.
- We imagine we are in America.
 - We are not in America.

Counterfactual Presupposition

Counter-factual presuppositions refer to the case that what is assumed is not only untrue but the opposite of what it is. This means that something is assumed that contradicts the fact.

Example:

- If you were my friend, you would help me.
 - You are not my friend.
- If I wasn't short, I'd be a flight attendant.
 - I'm short.

RESEARCH METHODS

In conducting this research, the researcher used a mixed methodology. It incorporates philosophical assumptions, the use of qualitative and quantitative methodologies, and the combination of both approaches in a research. Thus, it is more than just gathering and evaluating both forms of data; it will use both methodologies concurrently, so that the total strength of a study is stronger than qualitative or quantitative research alone (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2007).

The primary data sources for this research are Jakarta Post online news phrases including various sorts of assumptions. This study's research instrument is the researcher, who is the primary instrument for collecting research data by searching for words or phrases that include presupposition triggers. And the researcher utilizes <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news>, specifically regarding political news in Indonesia posted in August-September, with dates chosen at random, as a tool to locate the necessary data sources.

Several stages are followed by the researcher to gather the data. The researcher selects the news article's title to be analyzed. Researchers will detect utterances that are included in online news reaction categories. The obtained data is then categorised depending on which is discovered the most often. After collecting the aforementioned data, the researcher will examine it. The steps are as follows: Researchers will read political headlines. The study decided to determine the sorts of assumptions in the Jakarta Post's political news. The researcher will underline the terms containing the different sorts of assumptions. Moreover, the data will be measured and evaluated utilizing the data table.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

In this research, the author will evaluate data classified according to Yule's (1996) theory about presuppositions. The data is obtained from online news stories on politics, particularly in Indonesia, posted to the official Jakarta Post website in August–September 2022. The gathered hypotheses will be grouped according to Yule's theory. Yule describes six different forms of presuppositions: existential, factual, structural, lexical, factual, and counterfactual. The researcher discovered all types of hypotheses based on data findings using ten data points extracted from the Jakarta Post website. This research also categorized presuppositions based on the categories of presuppositions that were most often seen, and context explanations were included to support scenarios connected to sentence events and presuppositions.

The researcher will investigate all assumptions, or the most prevalent ones, discovered on the Jakarta Post website about political news in Indonesia based on Yule's pragmatic theory and data tables. The following table provides information on the prevalence of presuppositional triggers in political news items in The Jakarta Post.

Before describing the majority of the most prevalent types of presuppositions, this research will identify sentences triggered by the types of presuppositions, and explanatory context will be added to support the analysis based on Table 1, which identified 21 existential presuppositions, 10 factual presuppositions, 11 non-factual presuppositions, 10 lexical presuppositions, 3 structural presuppositions, and 2 counterfactual presuppositions. Based on the findings, the following will be explained:

Existential Presupposition

Utterance	... <i>A Supreme Court official, mostly in Singapore dollars, some hidden in hollow dictionaries...</i>
Presupposition	There is a Supreme Court.

Because there is a name that has a title or that references the noun phrase that is articulated, it is assumed that the Supreme Court is a court of cassation charged with promoting consistency in the application of the law based on the context of the utterance.

Utterance	... <i>President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo was elected in 2014 on a platform to fight corruption but some critics say the KPK's powers have been limited during his tenure...</i>
-----------	--

Presupposition	There is a president named Joko Widodo.
----------------	---

The context of the utterance is characterized as a trigger for existential presuppositions due to the presence of a person's name and title; the name of the person is in the word "Jokowi," while the title is in the term "president," which implies that Jokowi is the president who was elected in 2014.

Utterance	<i>...A lawyer from the loan cooperative on Friday told reporters at the KPK that he was prepared to be "severely punished"...</i>
Presupposition	There is a lawyer.

From the context of the sentence, it is identified as an existential presupposition because it mentions noun phrases in the form of names and occupations, so from the sentence, it is assumed that there is someone who works as a lawyer.

Utterance	<i>...A 35-year-old factory worker who joined protests outside the parliament building in Jakarta on Tuesday, "will never be enough to meet the growing need..."</i>
Presupposition	There is someone who works in a factory.

The context of the utterance is characterized as a trigger for existential presuppositions since it presumes that there are individuals in a renowned factory who are employed.

Factual Presupposition

Utterance	<i>...The KPK has detained six other suspects believed to be involved earlier this year in facilitating Rp2.2 billion (\$146,520) in bribes to secure favorable rulings in an appeal by the bankrupt lending cooperative...</i>
Presupposition	KPK has succeeded in detaining the suspect.

The context of the sentence is identified as a trigger for factual presuppositions because it arises from the information to be conveyed with words or sentences that show facts that are believed to be true and from statements that use the word "has been successful." Here, it can be assumed that the KPK has succeeded in detaining the suspect.

Utterance	<i>...Kennedy said anger over fuel prices could not have come at a better time for Jokowi, with his approval rating near an all-time</i>
-----------	--

	<i>high. Moreover, Jokowi's 2019 decision to invite his longtime rival, Prabowo Subianto, into his cabinet has removed a potential source of opposition, he said...</i>
Presupposition	He can't contain his anger anymore.

The context of the sentence is a factual presumption because it starts with a verb that is thought to be true. Therefore, it can be assumed that Kendi realized he couldn't control his anger.

Utterance	<i>...The president announced on Saturday that fuel prices would be raised by about 30 percent, the first increase since 2014...</i>
Presupposition	The President has announced an increase in fuel prices.

From the context of the sentence, it can be identified as a trigger for factive presuppositions because the statement after the word "already" can be assumed to be information that is believed to be true.

Utterance	<i>...The coalition has done a great job of calming potential distrust of the government, Sirojudin said...</i>
Presupposition	The coalition has succeeded in doing its job.

The context of the sentence is identified as a trigger for factual presuppositions because it arises from information conveyed in words that indicate a fact, so it can be assumed that the coalition has indeed worked extraordinarily.

Lexical Presupposition

Utterance	<i>...Thousands of people joined protests across Indonesia this week against rising fuel prices, but even as anger mounts on the streets of Southeast Asia's biggest economy...</i>
Presupposition	Previously, more than thousands of people had joined the protest.

From the context of the sentence, it is identified as a lexical presupposition because it appears through speech, which is interpreted with the idea of an utterance using a verb and is required as a fact or a reality such as "know," "has," etc. It can be assumed to be information that is believed to be true.

Utterance	<i>...The arrests of former sports and youth minister Roy Suryo, including the confiscation of his Twitter account and mobile phone, were aimed at preventing him from losing evidence, said</i>
-----------	--

	<i>police spokesman Sr. Comr. Endra Zulpan...</i>
Presupposition	Former minister has been detained.

The context of the sentence is identified as a trigger for lexical presuppositions because it can be known through speech, which is interpreted with the idea of an utterance, so that it can be assumed that there is a former minister and someone named Roy Suryo who has been arrested.

Utterance	<i>...The government has lowered fuel subsidies, which Jokowi says benefits the middle and upper classes, allowing fuel prices to rise but also increasing social assistance, including temporary cash transfers known as BLT...</i>
Presupposition	Previously, the price of fuel had not increased.

The context of the sentence is identified as a trigger for lexical presuppositions because it uses a form of meaning that is emphasized through speech, so it is assumed that before that the government had indeed raised the price of fuel.

Utterance	<i>...An Indonesian court began a trial on Wednesday that will</i>
-----------	--

	<i>examine whether a former army commander committed "crimes against humanity" over the fatal shooting of four teenagers in the country's easternmost region of Papua in 2014...</i>
Presupposition	The Indonesian court held a hearing on Wednesday.

The context of the sentence is identified as a lexical presupposition because it can be known through utterances that are interpreted with the idea of an utterance so that it can be assumed that the Indonesian court had indeed held a hearing on Wednesday.

Non-factual Presupposition

Utterance	<i>..Biting the bullet on fuel prices this year rather than next will also allow Jokowi to maintain his influence ahead of the 2024 presidential election, said Kennedy Muslim of Indicator...</i>
Presupposition	Imagining biting a bullet

The context of the sentence is identified as a non-factual assumption because there are words that come from assumptions that are not true, so it can be assumed as a statement that comes from just imagining and comes from fantasy.

Utterance	<i>...Defense Minister and Gerindra Party chairman Prabowo Subianto have officially announced his intention to run for president in 2024 as the sole candidate from the country's second-largest political party...</i>		<i>Europe, in countries like Poland, where audit bodies get funding from the state budget and this allows them to be independent of outside interference," Agus said at a press briefing...</i>
Presupposition	He imagines himself as the only candidate from the party.	Presupposition	Just imagining but he's not in that country.

The context of the sentence is a trigger for non-factual presuppositions because it comes from assumptions that are not correct, so it can be assumed that if it was not only him who was nominated, there could be others.

The context of the sentence is identified as a trigger for non-factual presuppositions because it is an incorrect assumption, so it can be assumed from the sentence that he only takes examples from other countries but is not directly in those countries.

Structural Presupposition

Utterance	<i>...If you fall, you get up again. We [bounced back] with joy and optimism," Prabowo said...</i>	Utterance	<i>...The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) has arrested a Supreme Court judge for his alleged involvement in the bribery scandal, one of the most high-profile judges to face a corruption investigation...</i>
Presupposition	He imagines that if he loses then he will rise again.	Presupposition	There is a KPK that eradicates corruption.

The context of the sentence is identified as a trigger for non-factual presuppositions because it refers to assumptions that have not been proven true either by the speaker or the writer, so that it can be assumed that if he loses he will try again.

The context of the sentence was identified as a structural presupposition because a KPK had succeeded in arresting it, resulting in a question sentence that

Utterance	<i>...We have seen examples in</i>
-----------	------------------------------------

presupposed why the KPK had arrested a judge.

Utterance	<i>...After weeks of speculation, Jokowi's a decision to let fuel prices rise did not come as much of a surprise on Saturday...</i>
Presupposition	Jokowi has raised the price of fuel.

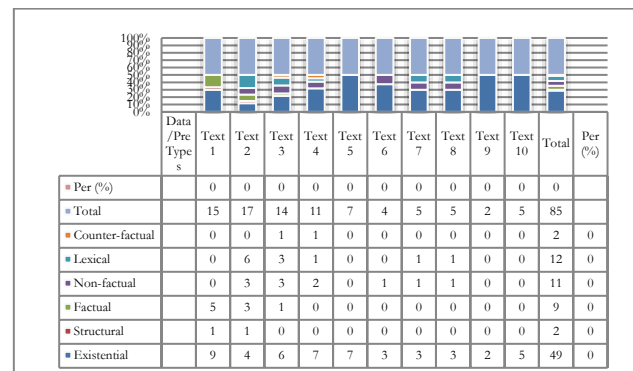
The context of the sentence is seen as a trigger for structural presuppositions because it comes from a correct assumption and is a presumption in an interrogative sentence. Because of this, it is assumed that Jokowi's words about raising the price of fuel have been heard.

Counterfactual Presupposition

Utterance	<i>...President Jokowi Widodo has pledged to boost development in impoverished Papua and visited the region months after his election in 2014 and promised justice for the people of Paniai...</i>
Presupposition	If Jokowi does not promise justice to the people, then he will not be elected as president.

The context of the sentence is identified as a trigger for counterfactual presuppositions because it refers to a case that is not only untrue but also contrary to fact.

Table of Frequency and Percentage of Presupposition Triggers



Based on the table above, the most commonly used type of presupposition in all readings of the Jakarta Post news article about politics, particularly in Indonesia, has an incidence of 49 (4,9%), namely existential presuppositions, followed by lexical presuppositions, with a number of incidents of 12 (1,2%), and the third is followed by non-factual presuppositions as much as 11 (1,1%), then factual presuppositions of events as much as 9 (0,9%).

Discussion

In this section, the researcher will discuss the use of presuppositional triggers in detail. In this finding, the author presents and analyzes data on political news articles in Indonesia taken from the online site Jakarta Post. The author starts the discussion by answering research questions about presuppositions used in the Jakarta Post based on Yule's (1996) theory about

presuppositions, and the results are based on 10 data points. The authors find all types of presuppositions taken on the Jakarta Post online site, namely on political news in Indonesia.

Of the six presuppositions used in political news in the Jakarta Post, the author finds the existential presupposition to be the most dominant or the most widely used among all types of presuppositions, which have 49 findings from 10 data points, because the existential presupposition type shows definite noun phrases and assumes that the trigger for this presupposition is easier to convince the reader of the validity of the news compared to other types. One example of this finding is in the sentence "President Jokowi," because the utterance refers to a noun phrase, namely using a person's name.

Furthermore, lexical presupposition has 12 findings from 10 data points in the Jakarta Post political news article. Lexical presupposition is the assumption that the speaker can act as if the meaning of another word can be understood or can be known through speech that is interpreted with the idea of an utterance. "The price of fuel has gone up" because the utterance has the presupposition that previously the price of fuel had not gone up, and the lexical

presupposition is any implied information that can be understood by the listener and has verbs such as start, again, and stop. Furthermore, non-factual presuppositions have 11 findings from 10 data points. Non-factual presuppositions are types of presuppositions that have assumptions that are not facts or are not true and have several verbs such as dreaming, imagining, and pretending, like the example in the sentence "bite a bullet" and the sentence "we have seen examples in Europe," so that the statement has the assumption that he imagines biting a bullet and they are not in Europe.

The next presupposition, namely, factual presuppositions, has nine findings from ten data points, in which factual presuppositions are those that arise from information that points to a fact that is believed to be true and has verbs such as know, aware, happy, and sorry, as in the example in the sentence "KPK has detained six suspects," so that the statement had the assumption that he had known that the KPK had succeeded in arresting six suspects.

And the last finding is structural and counter-factual presuppositions, where structural and counter-factual presuppositions both have two findings out of 10 pieces of data because structural presuppositions are

presuppositions in interrogative sentences such as what, who, where, why, when, and the structure of the sentence. refers to assumptions related to certain uses, which are analyzed as conventional and regular presuppositions, so that part of the structure is considered correct, as in the example in the sentence "Corruption Eradication Commission," so that the statement has an assumption that uses the question of "who eradicates corruption?" Then the trigger of the presupposition can help the speaker understand it. Whereas counter-factual presuppositions are presuppositions that have assumptions that are contrary to the facts or the truth, such as the example sentence in the finding "promising justice to the panini community," because in this utterance it can be assumed that if he does not promise justice then he will not be elected, so that the utterance can be said to be true. But it is not certain whether the truth will be in accordance with the facts or vice versa.

The findings in political news articles in Indonesia taken from online sites in Jakarta Post are different from previous research that also analyzed presuppositions, namely compared to the research of Oktoma and Mardiyono (2013), which analyzed presuppositions in Silvertes Gordius Sukur's

short story, which used theory. Yule found that 129 utterances contain existential presuppositions, 47 lexical presuppositions, 9 structural presuppositions, 15 factual presuppositions, 7 non-factual presuppositions, and 3 counter-factual presuppositions. Furthermore, research conducted by Fadhly and Kurnia (2015) investigated presuppositions in the Jakarta Post's daily political column. He found that existential and factual presuppositions are the most common. He also uses five presuppositions, which shows that the two triggers for these presuppositions are related.

And the last research was conducted by Liang and Liu (2016), entitled "Analysis of the triggers of prejudice in the first campaign speech by Hillary Clinton." The approach used in previous research was pragmatic and used the same approach. The results show that presupposition triggers, including lexical and syntactic triggers, play an indispensable role in reinforcing important information, making language more economical and clearer, motivating interaction with the audience, and engaging the closer relationship between the speaker and the audience, thus helping the speaker to reach his true goal.

After categorizing the types of presuppositions, the writer discovers that the

presuppositions used in Indonesian political news articles in the Jakarta Post in August–September can be seen from the type of presupposition that is most dominant or widely used: existential presuppositions, as are the presuppositions that are rarely used. structural and counterfactual presuppositions. So the researcher concludes that every presupposition that is generated or found has a meaning that you want to convey to the listener or reader; each presupposition can depend on the conditions and situations when the speaker makes an assumption, and when the speaker or reader produces a presupposition, we must consider the situation in accordance with the presupposition in order to reduce errors in interpreting it.

REFERENCES

- (Fadhly F. Z., & Kurnia, A. P. (2015) Presupposition in the Jakarta post's political articles: A pragmatics approach. Indonesian EFL Journal, 1(1), 117-124.
- (John W. Creswell-Research Design_ Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches-SAGE Publications, Inc (2009), n.d.)
- (Al-Zubeiry, 2020). Presupposition Triggers in British and Saudi English Newspaper Opinions. Theory and Practice in Language Studies, 10(7), pp.734-743.
- Bonyadi, A. & Samuel, M. (2011). Linguistic nature of presupposition in American and Persian newspaper editorials. International Journal of Linguistics, 3.1, 1-16. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5296/ijl.v3i1.554>.
- Primayandi, R. (2013). The Analysis of presupposition in Lysa Kleypas's novel "Love in the Afternoon. M A. thesis, Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar, Indonesia.
- Khaleel, L. M. (2010). An analysis of presupposition triggers in English journalistic texts. Journal of College of Education for Women, 21.2, 523-551.
- Finch, G. (2000). Key concept in language and linguistics. Hamshire: Palgrave Macmilan
- Liang, R., & Liu, Y. (2016). An analysis of presupposition triggers in Hilary Clinton's first campaign speech. International Journal of English linguistics, 6. 5, 68-73.