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CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

The researcher presents the conclusion in this chapter after analyzed the types of presuppositions and the meanings of each presupposition indetified in the English slogan to Prevent COVID-19 on online media. The researcher takes ten pictures of the English slogans from the internet (Pinterest). They are *Wearing is Caring, Stay Home Stay Safe, Protect Yourself and Others, No Face Mask No Service, Wash Your Hands Frequently, Spread Facts Not Fear, Keep Your Distance, Keep Your Hands Clean With Alcohol Sanitary Gel, Time To Vaccinate Stop COVID-19, and Maintain Social Distancing*. The researcher uses the six types of presupposition theory proposed by Yule (1996) in analyzing and identifying presupposition contained in the data. Moreover, the researcher also analyzes the picture, and other additional features that are contained in the data in order to support the researcher's analysis in giving the explanation.

The researcher discovered that each slogan has significant utterance that contains of presupposition. Following the classifying of each presupposition's types, the researcher also examines the information that being intended in the presupposition by considering the context that influences the meaning in the slogan. Based on the finding, the researcher found out from the ten of English

slogan to Prevent COVID-19 on online media, there are 17 existential presuppositions, 8 factive presuppositions, and 4 lexical presuppositions.

From ten slogans analyzed, the most dominant types of presupposition found in the English slogan to Prevent COVID-19 is existential presupposition. Therefore, the researcher concludes that the English slogan to prevent COVID-19 tells about the existence of something. Meanwhile, three types of the presupposition are not found based on the data which has been collected and analyzed are the structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition and counterfactual presupposition type because these types of presupposition belong to ambiguity element. The slogan to prevent COVID-19 is frequently persuasive, hence, these types of presupposition is rarely employed in the slogan.

4.2 Suggestion

Following the conclusion, the researcher would like to give some suggestions for the future researcher. The researcher expected the next researchers who are excited to conduct the research of the same field to investigate the presupposition in deeper and more critical analysis. The researcher also hope for the future researchers to be able to find something new about presupposition since this research only limited the presupposition on the English slogan to prevent COVID-19 on online media.