PRESUPPOSITIONS FOUND IN OPRAH'S 2020 VISION TOUR VISIONARIES: MICHELLE OBAMA INTERVIEW

A THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment to the Requirement
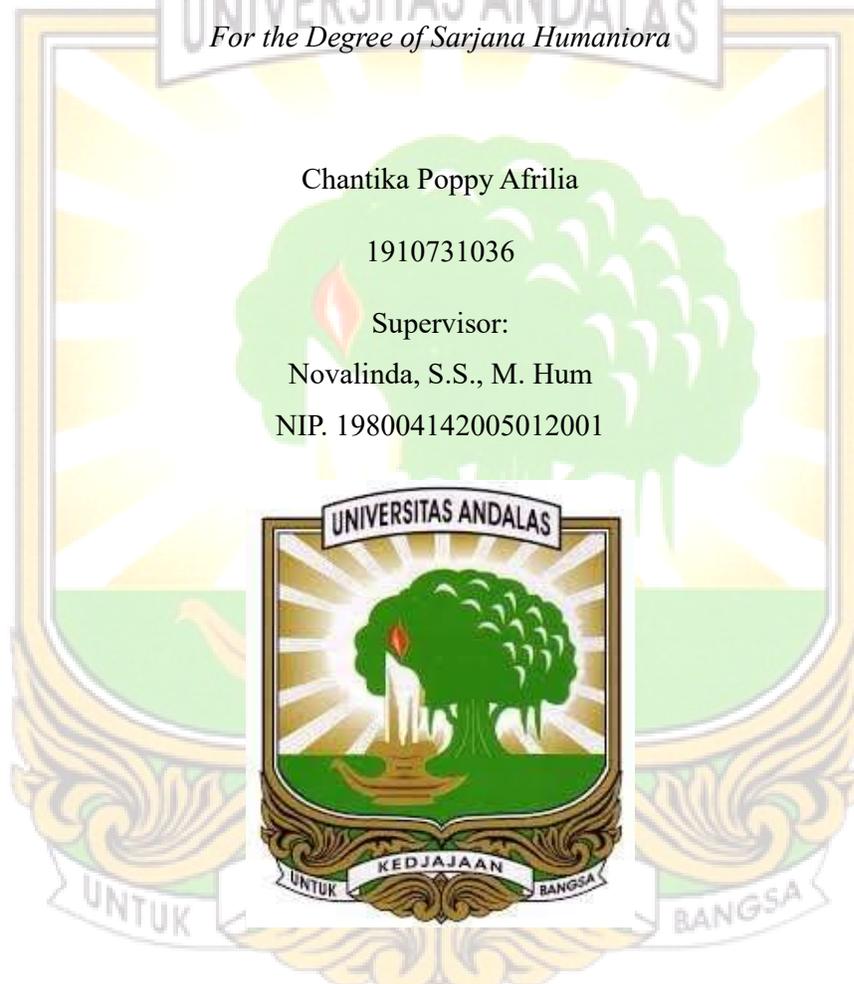
For the Degree of Sarjana Humaniora

Chantika Poppy Afrilia

1910731036

Supervisor:

Novalinda, S.S., M. Hum

NIP. 198004142005012001

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

PADANG

2023

APPROVAL PAGE

Presuppositions Found in Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama

Interview

By

Chantika Poppy Afrilia
NIM. 1910731036

Approved on 13 November 2023

By

Thesis Supervisor

Novalinda, S.S., M.Hum.
NIP. 198004152005012001

Endorsed by

Head of English Department
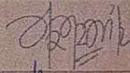Faculty of Humanities – Andalas University

Novalinda, S.S., M.Hum.
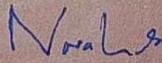NIP. 198004152005012001

Telah dipertahankan di depan Tim Penguji Skripsi

Jurusan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Andalas Padang

dan diterima untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat dalam memperoleh gelar

Sarjana Humaniora (S.Hum)

Nama	: Chantika Poppy Afrilia
No. BP	: 1910731036
Judul Skripsi	: Presuppositions Found in Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview
Hari / Tanggal	: Senin / 13 November 2023
Waktu	: 10.00 – 11.30 WIB
Tempat	: Ruang Sidang Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Andalas

Susunan Tim Penguji

No.	NAMA / NIP	JABATAN	TANDA TANGAN
1.	Dr. Ike Revita, M.Hum. NIP. 197309301999032001	Ketua	
2.	Dhiant Asri, S.S., M.Hum. NIP. 197905082007012001	Anggota	
3.	Shilva Lioni, S.Hum., M.Hum. NIP. 199308192019032019	Anggota	
4.	Novalinda, S.S., M.Hum. NIP. 198004152005012001	Pembimbing Tunggal	
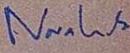
Disahkan oleh Ketua Program Studi Sastra Inggris

Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Andalas

Novalinda, S.S., M.Hum.

NIP. 198004152005012001

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that neither in the same form nor in any others, this thesis has not yet been presented. As far as I am concerned, no further forms or ideas have been written or published except for those cited in this thesis and included in the references.

Padang, 21 September 2023

Chantika Poppy Afrilia

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

DEDICATION PAGE

I dedicate this thesis to these amazing people:

1. Myself. I want to thank myself for being a girl who dared to live independently, far from her parents, in a new place. I want to thank me for working really hard to complete this thesis. To Chantika, you did a great job.

2. My dear parents. I want to thank my parents for always being there for me, even if it is just through a video call. Hopefully, this thesis could demonstrate that their efforts to give me an excellent education over the years were not in vain.

3. My thesis supervisor, Mrs. Novalinda, S.S., M. Hum., always helps and guides me with great patience. I may not have been her best student guidance but hopefully this thesis could at least bring her a little happiness and prove that she did a wonderful job as a supervisor. Thank you, buk.

4. My youngest sister, Chyntia Maharani. A 17-year-old girl who always be there to support me. I am glad to have a younger sister like her because she is a model of maturity for her age. Without her support and love, I would not have made it this far. This thesis is also for you, Chyntia.

5. To every other sibling of mine, Chandra, Chandrika, Chandriki, Chandika. Thank you for always supporting me financially and emotionally, which has given me the confidence to believe that I can get through all of this. Thank you, guys, especially for always giving me money so that I am able to buy whatever I desire. xoxo.

6. My partner, Abdurrahman Alfarisi. Thank you for always encouraging me in whatever I do, walking with me through the highs and lows of working on this thesis, and constantly checking in on how it is going literally every time, which clearly makes me even more stressed. However, because of his annoying attitude, I feel motivated to finish my thesis right away. I really thank you for being who you

are, for constantly bearing with my emotional instability and stubbornness, and for accepting me for who I am. Thank you for everything.

7. My partner in crime, Salima Ananda Putri, from *Isekai*. Thank you for your unwavering emotional support, always accompanying me to explore food in Padang, taking me on walks where we frequently get lost because neither of us is from this city, being my clown friend, and being my "*nge-wibu*" friend. Thank you for being my best friend; I appreciate it.
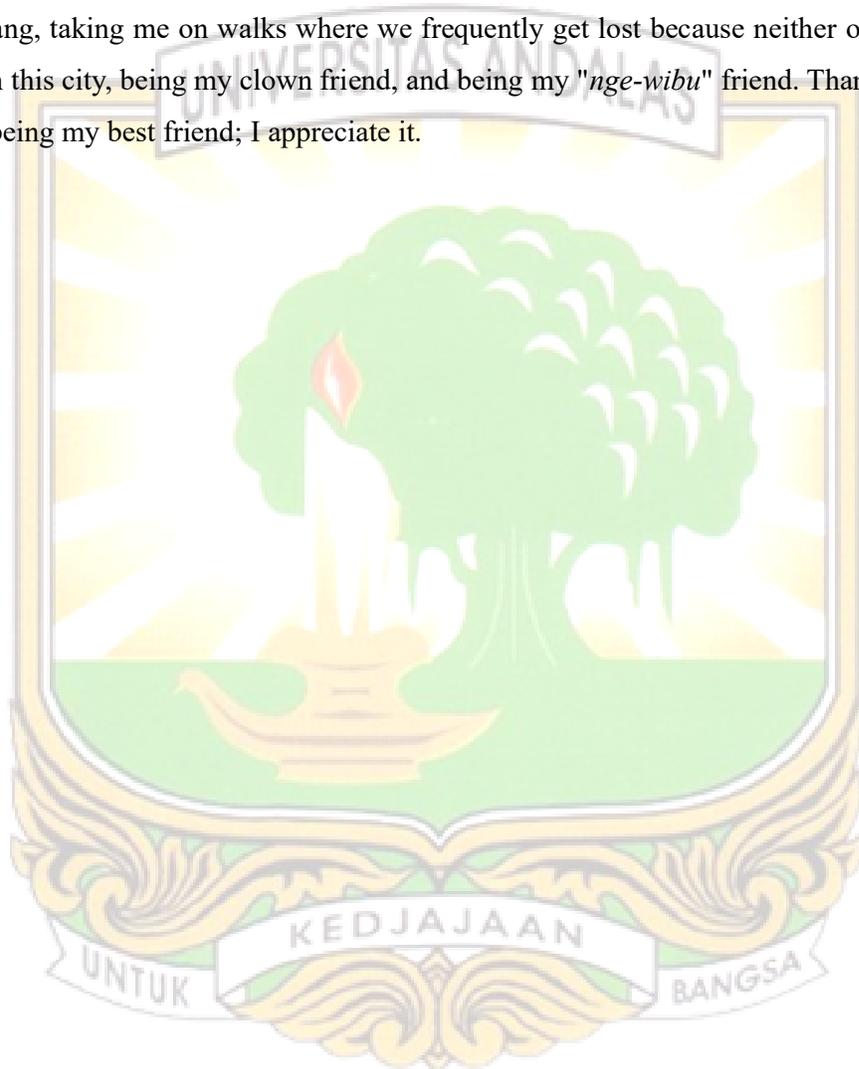
ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas tentang praanggapan-praanggapan semantik *(semantic presuppositions)* yang ditemukan dalam salah satu talk show Oprah Winfrey yang berjudul Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview. Dalam kajian ini, peneliti peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam menafsirkan data. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana Oprah Winfrey dan Michelle Obama menggunakan praanggapan selama interview, serta menganalisis jenis-jenis praanggapan dan pemicunya. Peneliti menggunakan teori praanggapan George Yule (1996) untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis praanggapan, serta teori pemicu praanggapan Karttunen (1971) untuk menginvestigasi pemicu praanggapan yang muncul. Dari 42 data yang ada, hanya 4 dari 6 jenis praanggapan yang ditemukan yakni Praanggapan Eksistensial (23), Praanggapan Faktif (3), Praanggapan Leksikal (11), dan Praanggapan Struktural (5). Selain itu, ada enam kategori pemicu dalam praanggapan yang muncul, yakni Deskripsi Definit (23), Kata Kerja Implikatif (2), Kata Kerja Faktif (3), Kata Kerja Perubahan Keadaan (7), Iteratif (2), dan Pertanyaan 5W1H (5). Adapun jenis praanggapan yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah Praanggapan Eksistensial dan pemicu praanggapan yang muncul didominasi oleh Deskripsi Definit. Jenis praanggapan yang tidak ditemukan dalam kajian ini adalah Praanggapan Non-Faktif dan Praanggapan Konterfaktual. Hasil penelitian ini digunakan sebagai referensi untuk membantu calon peneliti lain dengan topik yang sama. Selain itu mungkin juga dapat menambah informasi terkini pada bidang ilmu yang dipelajari.

Kata kunci: *presuppositions, semantics, types of presuppositions, presupposition triggers.*

ABSTRACT

This research examines the semantic presuppositions found in one of Oprah Winfrey's talk shows entitled Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview. In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method in interpreting the data. This study aims to find out how Oprah Winfrey and Michelle Obama use presuppositions during the interview, also analyzes the types of presuppositions and their triggers. The researcher used George Yule's presuppositions theory (1996) to analyze the types of presuppositions, as well as Karttunen's presupposition triggers theory (1971) to investigate the triggers of presuppositions. From 42 data, only 4 of the 6 types of presuppositions were discovered, such as Existential Presuppositions (23), Factive Presuppositions (3), Lexical Presuppositions (11), and Structural Presuppositions (5). Furthermore, there are six types of triggers as the presuppositions appear, such as Definite Descriptions (23), Implicative Verbs (2), Factive Verbs (3), Change of State Verbs (7), Iteratives (2), WH-Questions (5). In conclusion, the type of presuppositions are dominated by Existential Presupposition and the types of presupposition triggers are dominated by Definite Descriptions. The type of presupposition that is not discovered in this study are Non-Factive Presuppositions and Counterfactual Presupposition. The results of this research are used as a reference to help other prospective researchers with the same topic. Besides that, it might also be able to add the latest information in the field of science studied.

Keywords: *presuppositions, semantics, types of presuppositions, presupposition triggers.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Communication has become particularly important for humans as social beings to maintain their survival in society. Communication is the process of exchanging messages or information from one individual to another. By using language as a communication tool, humans can convey each other's messages and intentions. In this communication process, communicators and communicants must have knowledge of language in order to understand the message of the communication.

In communication, humans use a variety of speech patterns to convey their intentions. In terms of speakers, some individuals communicate by stating their messages clearly and directly. However, some individuals also use words or expressions that imply meaning to convey their messages indirectly on purpose and in particular contexts. A message will be easy to understand if the speakers convey their messages directly with clear expressions, but if the speakers use implicit meaning in their expressions, sometimes it is difficult for the listeners or readers to understand what message is being conveyed.

In communication, implicit meaning indicates that something is understood even when it is not communicated or conveyed explicitly or clearly (Merriam-Webster, n.d.) so that is where presupposition takes place. Presupposition is a term that is used to determine what assumptions the listeners may take when the speakers express a statement that contains implicit meaning. Presupposition comes from semantics, the subfield of linguistics. Semantics is the study of how an expression's meaning can be determined from each component, such as a word, phrase, or sentence. Due to its connection to sentence interpretation, presupposition plays a role in semantics. When speakers use presuppositions in their statements, they expect the information will be understood or accepted by the listeners. Later, this supposed information will affect the overall meaning and interpretation of the statements. As semantics only examines the meaning of speech, which is restricted

to the sentences used in the statement, semantic presuppositions are assumptions that can be drawn only through the vocabularies, phrases, or words used in the statement. It is also important for the researcher to investigate the presupposition triggers since specific triggers are thought to be connected to semantic presupposition.

Communication will work effectively if there is a mutual understanding between the sender of the message and the recipient of the message. However, there are occasions when speakers would rather use brief sentences with implicit meaning than use precise and clear words to convey their intentions and aims. The use of implicit meaning in an expression can be caused by several factors such as the speaker's limited time to convey the message, the need or desire to make a short conversation, the possibility that the speaker has a habit of doing so (e.g., they are the type of person who does not talk much), etc. In written communication, expressions that contain implicit meaning are commonly found in text messages, blogs, letters, social media, and others. Whereas in oral communication, expressions that contain implicit meaning are commonly used in official/unofficial forums, daily conversations, interviews, and others.

Expressions that contain implicit meaning may be difficult for certain people to understand because sometimes it takes longer to understand them. Additionally, there is a chance that speakers and listeners will not understand each other so that the speaker's message is not conveyed properly which could lead to ineffective communication. In fact, not everybody is able to fully understand the context or purpose behind someone else's use of implicit meaning in their statements. After observing this phenomenon, the researcher is interested in analyzing presuppositions.

However, in this research, the researcher's limited focus in this study is on presupposition analysis that occurs in oral communication in the form of interviews. The researcher is interested in analyzing the presuppositions discovered in one of the interviews on Oprah Winfrey talk show entitled Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview. The researcher prefers to use a talk show

as it is an oral conversation and unscripted, so the language used sounds natural. The researcher also interested in this one episode—which had Michelle Obama as the guest star and Oprah Winfrey as the interviewer— because the researcher believes that women tend to imply meaning in speaking. STEM Women Community in their website also stated that to avoid coming out as abrupt or unpleasant, women prefer speaking "less directly" (*The Language Women Use in the Workplace and What It Means*, 2021). Hence, these facts support this research since the researcher analyzes presuppositions.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

1.2.1 Semantics

According to Yule (1985), semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. Linguistic semantics deals with the conventional meaning conveyed by the use of words, phrases, sentences of a language. From Yule's statement, it could be concluded that semantics is a subfield of linguistics that deals with the study of meaning in language. It is concerned with comprehending the meaning that words express, independently and in combination, to produce logical and significant conversation. Semantic studies how language users create and understand meaning in context, taking into account discourse, pragmatics, and the use of language in communication. It focuses on how words, phrases, sentences, and discourse convey meaning and how language users interpret meaning. Thus, semantics is an essential field of study in linguistics that is vital to comprehending the ways in which people use language to express and interpret meaning.

1.2.2 Presuppositions

According to Yule (1996), presupposition is something that is assumed by the speaker before making a statement. In other words, presupposition is a term that is used to determine what assumptions that listeners may take when the speakers express a statement that contains implicit meaning. Statements that contain implicit meaning may be difficult for certain people to understand because sometimes it

takes longer to be understood. Therefore, the listeners must be able to make assumptions from the speaker's statements in order to fully understand what the speaker is trying to say. When speakers use presuppositions in their statements, they expect the information to be already understood or accepted by the audiences. Later, this supposed information will affect the overall meaning and interpretation of the statements. As semantics only examines the meaning of speech which is restricted to the sentences used in the statement, semantic presuppositions are assumptions that can be drawn only through the vocabulary, phrase, or word used in the statement.

When people communicate, they often convey more than simply the literal meaning of their words, and it is called the implicit meaning. Implicit meaning in communication refers to the messages or information that are stated indirectly. Implicit meaning can be conveyed through various linguistic and non-linguistic aspects, such as tone of voice, facial expressions, body language, choice of words, cultural references, and shared information. To understand the implicit meaning beyond what is explicitly stated, the reader or listener must be aware of the context, social cues, and shared knowledge. Understanding implicit meaning is important because it enables deeper and more nuanced communication. Failure to recognize implicit meaning can lead to misunderstandings or misinterpretations.

In conversation, there is a particular type of implicit meaning that exists within sentences and is logically assumed for the sentence to be meaningful which is known as presuppositions. Presuppositions is a subsection of semantic meaning that deals with the assumptions or background beliefs that are implied or presupposed by a specific linguistic expression (I. Beaver et al., 2021). These assumptions go beyond what is explicitly stated and are part of the shared knowledge or information assumed by the speaker and the listener. They represent background information that is assumed to be true or known by both the speaker and the listener. The implicit meaning in presuppositions can be powerful because it affects how we interpret and understand the intended message in conversations. If the listener does not accept the presupposition, it may lead to confusion or

miscommunication. Acknowledge presuppositions and their implicit meanings is important in order to fully understand what the intended message behind a statement is.

In this study, the researcher focuses on presuppositions under the scope of semantics. Semantic presuppositions are assumptions that are implied by the meaning of a statement and are considered to be the speaker and the listener's shared understanding in a conversation. These presuppositions are not explicitly stated in the sentence, but rather implied by the choice of words or sentence structure. Presuppositions might be helpful in understanding the implicit meanings as they often reveal the shared assumptions and knowledge that speakers rely on in communication. However, presuppositions can occasionally lead to communication problems as they can assume knowledge or understanding that are not shared by all participants in a conversation.

1.2.3 Types of Presuppositions

In conducting this research, the researcher uses George Yule's theory (1996) to analyze the presuppositions found. According to George Yule, presupposition is something that the speaker assumes as a phenomenon before making an utterance. From Yule's statement, it can be concluded that presuppositions are assumptions that can be made by listeners from speakers' utterances that can be indirectly understood by listeners. In his theory, George Yule categorizes presuppositions into six categories, which are as follows:

1) Existential Presuppositions

According to Yule (1996), the existential presupposition is not only assumed to be present in possessive constructions (for example, 'your car' >> 'you have a car'), but more generally in any definite noun phrase. It indicates that existential presuppositions could be used to determine the existence of a thing through presuppositions taken from a statement. The examples of existential presuppositions can be seen as follows:

Utterances	Presuppositions
The girl next door	>> There is a girl
The cat	>> There is a cat

The Examples of Existential Presuppositions by George Yule (1996)

The presuppositions in the example above can be referred to as existential presuppositions because they use words that indicate the existence of something. The word "girl" in example (a) indicates the existence of a human (a girl), and the word "cat" in example (b) indicates the existence of an animal (a cat). With the use of the words in examples (a) and examples (b), the speaker is considered to be committed to the existence of the entity named.

2) Factive Presuppositions

According to Yule, the presupposed information following a verb like "know" can be treated as a fact and is described as factive presupposition. From Yule's statement, it can be said that the use of certain verbs in an expression can prove that an assumption is a fact, where the assumption which is a fact is called a factive presupposition. Yule (1996) also mentions that other verbs such as "realize," "regret," as well as phrases involving "be" with "aware," "odd," "glad," in an expression also refer to factive presuppositions. Factive presuppositions can be illustrated in the following examples:

Utterances	Presuppositions
She did not realize that he was ill	>> He was ill
I was not aware that she was married	>> She was married

The examples of Factive Presuppositions by George Yule (1996)

The presuppositions in the example above can be referred to as factive presuppositions because they use verbs/phrases that can be treated as a fact. As in example (a) there is the word "realize" and in example (b) there is a phrase involving "be" with "aware" which refers to facts. From the expressions above, it can be seen that the fact from example (a) is "he was ill" and the fact from example (b) is "she was married."

3) Lexical Presuppositions

According to Yule (1996), in the case of lexical presupposition, the speaker's use of a particular expression is taken to presuppose another (unstated) concept. It could be said that the affirmation of an idea using particular words in an expression can produce other presuppositions that are not even mentioned in the statement. For instance, adding the word "stop" in a statement creates the assumption that something has already been started/began to be done before and now it is no longer be continued. Examples of lexical presuppositions include the following:

Utterances	Presuppositions
(a) They started complaining	>> They were not complaining before
(b) You are late again	>> You were late before

The examples of Lexical Presuppositions by George Yule (1996)

The presuppositions in the example above can be referred to as lexical presuppositions because the use terms like "start" and "again" refer to the affirmation of something. As seen in the table above, the word "start" is used in example (a), and as it indicates that something has just begun, it may be concluded that it has never been started or done before and was only just beginning at that moment. Likewise in example (b), the word "again" in the utterance indicates that something has been done before and it is likely that something was done again.

4) Structural Presuppositions

According to Yule (1996), in the case of structural presuppositions, certain sentence structures have been analyzed as conventionally and regularly presupposing that part of the structure is already assumed to be true. From Yule's statement it can be understood that structural presuppositions are presuppositions taken from the existence of words that refer to interrogative sentences such as "what," "when," "where," "who," "why," and "how" (WH-questions) in an expression. If a statement contains one of the WH-questions, then the statement itself can be used to determine whether the presuppositions within it are true. Here are some instances of structural presuppositions:

Utterances	Presuppositions
(a) When did he leave?	>> He left
(b) Where did you buy the bike?	>> You bought the bike

The examples of Structural Presuppositions by George Yule (1996)

The presuppositions in the example above can be referred to as structural presuppositions because it contains WH-questions "when" and "where" in the statements. When the WH-question "when did he leave?" is used in clause (a), the structural assumption is "he left," because the speaker would not ask that question if he or she did not believe that "he left" had happened. The same logic applies to example (b), where the speaker asks, "Where did you buy the bike?" This implies that the structural assumption is "you bought the bike," since the speaker would not ask this question if he or she did not believe that "you bought the bike" was true.

5) Non-Factive Presuppositions

According to Yule (1996), a non-factive presupposition is one that is assumed not to be true. Presuppositions of the various kinds previously mentioned are always presumed to be true, but this does not apply to non-factive presuppositions. As the name implies, "non-factive", refers to things that are not true or factual. Yule also added, the usage of verbs like "dream," "imagine," and "pretend" can be used in situations where assumptions are false or fake. Following are some examples of non-factive presuppositions:

Utterances	Presuppositions
I dreamed that I was rich	>> I was not rich
He pretends to be ill	>> He is not ill

The examples of Non-Factive Presuppositions by George Yule (1996)

The presuppositions in the examples above can be referred to as non-factive presuppositions. The usage of verbs in the statements above indicate that anything in the statements did not truly happen. As shown in the table, expression (a) contains the word "dream" where the speaker is only "dreaming" about being rich, so the assumption taken from the expression is "I was not rich." A similar thing occurs in

expression (b), which contains the word "pretend" where the speaker is only "pretending" to be ill, so the assumption taken from the expression is "he is not ill."

6) Counterfactual Presuppositions

Yule (1996) explains that what is presupposed is not only not true but is the opposite of what is true. Yule further stated that counterfactual presuppositions are marked by the existence of an expression that uses an if-clause. It implies that all assumptions drawn from an if-clause-accompanied statement are not only false but also the exact opposite of the realities. Take a look at the samples in the following table for further information.

Utterances	Presuppositions
If you were my friend, you would have helped me	>> You are not my friend
If I were not ill	>> I am ill

The examples of Counterfactual Presuppositions by George Yule (1996)

The presuppositions in the example above can be referred to as counterfactual presuppositions because the utterances contain if-clauses. As in expression (a) which clearly begins with an if-clause, it means that the speaker is "assuming", then the assumption implied by the statement is supposed to be the exact opposite of what is true, which is "you are not my friend." Likewise with expression (b), which similarly employs an if-clause to indicate that the speaker is "assuming," statement (b) is supposed to imply the opposite of what is true, which is "I am ill."

1.2.4 Presupposition Triggers

According to Stalnaker (1973), since specific triggers are thought to be connected to semantic presupposition, it is important for the researcher to investigate the presupposition triggers. Presuppositions can occasionally be difficult to notice since they are sometimes subtle and easily overlooked, but being aware of common presuppositional triggers may help listeners/readers to recognize

and identify the implicit meaning conveyed through presuppositions. Presupposition triggers is a term in linguistics that is used to indicate the existence of certain information indirectly in a statement. The form of presupposition triggers could be in the form of words or phrases that indirectly provide "additional information" that is not explicitly stated in the statement. When people communicating, speakers who use presupposition triggers in their utterances normally assume that the presuppositions have been understood or accepted by the listeners. For this reason, it is important that speakers and listeners have the same understanding so that the message will be effectively delivered.

According to Karttunen (1971), presupposition triggers are classified into three major types such as existential, lexical, and structural, they are as follows:

1) Existential

   a. Definite Descriptions

A word or phrase that refers to an object or event that indicates the existence of something. Keenan (1972) provides following example:

<p align="center">"John saw the man with two heads."</p>

The definite description "**the man with two heads**" triggers the presupposition, presupposes that "There is a man with two heads."

2) Lexical

The items below serve as examples of how specific verb tenses or lexical elements lead to presuppositions.

   a. Implicative Verbs

The use of verbs that carry asserted meaning and presuppose meaning in a statement, such as "manage," "try," "forgot," etc. Karttunen (1971) proposes the following instance:

<p align="center">"John managed to open the door."</p>

The implicative verb "managed" carries the asserted meaning that "John succeeded in doing something (open the door)" and presupposes meaning that "John tried to do something (open the door)."

b. Factive Verbs

The use of verbs that presuppose the truth of something in a statement such as "realize," "tell," "regret," "aware," etc. The example of factive verbs (George Yule 1996: 28) is as follows:

"She didn't **realize** he was ill."

The factive verb "realize" presupposes the truth that "he was ill." Other classes such as adjectives and noun constructions may also indicated as factive predicators as shown in George Yule (1996) following example:

"I wasn't **aware** that she was married."

The adjective "aware" presupposes the truth that "she was married."

c. Change of State Verbs

Change of state verbs are verbs that trigger the presupposition in a statement using verbs like "start," "stop," "take," "leave," "enter," "come," "begin," "continue," "finish," etc. Saeed (1997) proposes the following instance:

"Michelle **stopped** seeing werewolves."

The verb "stopped" presupposes that the person called "Judy is used to see werewolves."

d. Verbs of Judging

According to Karttunen (1971), verbs of judging or also called implication in a statement is unrelated to the subject of the verbs of judging itself, it is because these verbs refer to actions or events affiliated with making opinions or evaluating someone or something. Wilson and D. Sperber (1979) propose the following instance:

"Agatha accused Ian of plagiarism."

The statement above presupposes that "Agatha thinks plagiarism is bad."

e. Counterfactual Verbs

Crystal (1997) stated that counterfactual verbs are used to express actions, events, or situations that are not true. As a result, what is presupposed is wrong or contrary to fact. The verb "pretend" conveys a counterfactual presupposition, as shown in McCawley (1976) following example:

"Max is **pretending** that he is sick."

The verb "pretending" in the statement presupposes that "Max is not sick" so it is contrary to facts because Max pretends as if he is sick when the fact he is not.

f. Conventional Items

In the context of conventional items, presupposition triggers could be words or phrases that indicate the existence/awareness of generally known or accepted objects/concepts. Karttunen (1971) argues that sentence presuppositions can be considered as a part of the conventional meaning of expressions, which is related to lexical items. Lexical items such as "another," "still," "replace," "again," etc., can presupposed conventional meaning. Consider these following examples:

"Cassey bought **another** book."

The word "another" in the statement above refers to the existence of at least one previous book. Therefore, it presupposes that Cassey already has at least one book.

"Chris is **still** using his old phone."

The word "still" in the statement above refers to the continuity or an ongoing situation. Therefore, it presupposes that Chris has an old phone in the first place.

"John needs to **replace** her broken chair."

The word "replace" in the statement above refers to the existence of the original item. Therefore, it presupposes that John already has a chair.

"Lily lost her keys **again**."

The word "again" in the statement above mentions that someone is doing something again. Therefore, it presupposes that Lily has lost her keys before.

g. Iteratives

Iteratives are linguistic elements that indicate repetition or multiple occurrences of an action or event. In the context of presupposition triggers, iteratives can imply the existence of previous instances of an action or event, thus presupposing certain information. According to Crystal (1997), the word "iterative" is used to describe an action that repeats continually. Iterative presupposition is associated with certain words, such as "another," and "again." Other words or phrases such as "once more," "another time," "repeatedly," etc., also indicated as iteratives. Consider these following examples:

<p style="text-align:center">"Bill ate doughnut again."</p>

The word "again" in the statement above means that the action or event has occurred at least once before. Therefore, it presupposes that Bill has eaten pizza on previous occasions.

<p style="text-align:center">"Let's watch the movie another time."</p>

The phrase "another time" in the statement above means that the action has been done previously. Therefore, when someone mentions doing something as in the example, it presupposes that they have watched the movie before.

<p style="text-align:center">"The lecturer has to explain the lectures once more."</p>

The phrase "once more" in the statement above implies repetition and presupposes prior instances of the action or event. Therefore, when someone mentions doing something as in the example, it presupposes that the lecturer has explained the lectures before.

<p style="text-align:center">"Joe repeatedly made the same mistake."</p>

The word "repeatedly" in the statement above explicitly indicates repetition and presupposes multiple occurrences of the action or event. Therefore, it presupposes that Joe made the mistake multiple times.

3) Structural

Structural presupposition triggers are linguistic items that indicate particular information or assumptions based on the structure or form of a statement. In order

to convey presupposed information, these triggers rely on the syntactic or grammatical structure of a sentence.

    a. Cleft Constructions

According to Biber et al. (1999), a clause can be divided into two parts, each with its own verb. He also states that clefting can be used to highlight specific components. He divides the two main categories of cleft constructions into:

(1) It-clefts

"It-cleft" construction is a specific sort of cleft sentence that employs the pronoun "it" as the subject of the main clause, the verb "be," and then an additional clause that begins with the word "that." The aim is to highlight particular information inside the statement. An "it-cleft" construction has the following structure:

$$It + be + X + that + Y$$

In the structure, X represents the highlighted information, and Y represents the rest of the sentence or the comment about X. The "it-cleft" form enables the speaker to highlight particular information and make it the main focus of the statement. Consider the example below to illustrate the "it-cleft" construction:

<p align="center">"Chloe ate the cake."</p>

It-cleft construction: "It was Chloe who ate the cake."

In this example, the "it-cleft" construction emphasizes and highlights "Chloe" as the subject who performed the action of eating the cake. The remaining part of the sentence, "ate the cake," becomes the comment or further information about Chloe.

(2) WH-clefts

A "WH-cleft construction" is a type of cleft sentence that uses a WH-word as the focus of the sentence. The aim is to highlight the particular information represented by the WH-words. A "WH-cleft" construction has the following structure:

$$WH\text{-words} + be + X + subordinate\ clause.$$

In the structure, X represents the highlighted information, and the subordinate clause provides additional information related to the focused element. Here is an example to illustrate the WH-cleft construction:

"Chloe ate the cake."

WH-cleft construction: "What Chloe ate was the cake."

In this example, the "WH-cleft" construction highlights "the cake" as the object that John ate. The WH-word "what" acts as the sentence's focus, and the following phrase, "Chloe ate was the cake," adds details or commentary about the focused element.

    b. WH-questions

The "WH-questions" constructions interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the WH–questions is already known to be true. WH-questions can also trigger presuppositions even when they are replaced with alternative variables.

(1) Questions containing WH-questions tend to trigger a corresponding presupposition containing an indefinite pro-form. Consider the following example:

"**Who** is the professor of linguistics at MIT?"

The information after the word "who" in the statement above can be assumed as information that is known to be true. Therefore, it presupposes that someone is the professor of linguistics at MIT.

(2) Questions presenting alternatives of WH-questions tend to trigger the presuppositions of the truth of one of the alternatives. Consider the following example:

"**Is** Newcastle in England or in Australia?"

The replacement of the WH-questions to related variable trigger the presuppositions which presupposes that Newcastle is either in England or in Australia.

c. Adverbial Clauses

Adverbial clauses are adverbials that are used in the main clause that trigger presuppositions to provide additional information about how an activity or event occurred in the statement. Biber et al. (1999) stated that these clauses can be positioned in several ways; typically, they can be found in the beginning position, in the middle, or in the end position. Consider the example below:

"Joe wrote the book **when** he lived in Boston."

The placement of adverbial clause "when" in the middle of the statement presupposes that Joe lived in Boston.

d. Comparative Constructions

According to Karttunen (1971), comparisons and contrasts can trigger the presuppositions in statements. As seen in the following instances, the comparison formulations (Adjective-er + than) and (As + adjective + as) indicate the presence of a presupposition:

(1) Adjective-er + than

"Carol is /isn't a better linguist than Barbara."

The comparison in the statement above presupposes that Barbara is also a linguist.

(2) As + adjective + as

"Jimmy is/isn't as unpredictably gauche as Billy."

The comparison in the statement above presupposes that Billy is unpredictably gauche.

e. Counterfactual Conditionals

Counterfactual conditionals are conditional sentences that address what would be considered true in different situations and intended to convey an assumption while also conveying the reality of the situation. According to Lakoff (as cited in McCawley 1976), in comparison and contrast, sentences are distinguished by stress, comparison constructions, or other prosodic markers. As shown in Yule (1996) following example:

"If you were my friend, you would have helped me."

The conditional structure in the statement above presupposes that "you" are not my friend.

   f. Non-Restrictive Clauses

In English, there are two types of relative clauses: restrictive (those that limit or define noun phrases) and non-restrictive (those that deliver additional contextual information). Although there are two main categories of relative clauses—restrictive and non-restrictive clauses— Karttunen argues that only non-restrictive clauses can be presupposition triggers. He argues that non-restrictive clauses withstand the negative test because the additional contextual information is unaffected by the negation of the main verb outside of the relative sentence, so it creates presupposition. Consider the following example:

   "The Proto-Harrappans, **who flourished 2800-2650 B.C.**, were/were not great temple builders."

The non-restrictive clause "**who flourished 2800-2650 B.C.**" in the statement above provides additional information which presupposes that The Proto-Harrappans flourished 2800-2650 B.C.

1.2.5 Context

Context significantly influences how people understand and interpret the meaning of a language. In linguistics, context assumes that the linguistic, social, and cultural context of where events or communication take place affects the meaning of words, phrases, or sentences in a statement. According to Leech (1983), context examines relevant elements of an utterance's physical or social environment. Therefore, the social setting in this case comes from the speaker and the listener. Furthermore, Yule (1996) also states that context simply refers to the actual setting in which a term is being used. Thus, it could be concluded that knowledge and the environment might affect how someone uses and understands a language. For this reason, in understanding the meaning of a language, it is

important to consider how the circumstances around it, background information, and other relevant factors that might influence its interpretation and significance.

Communication interpretation is significantly influenced by context. Thus, communication cannot be accomplished solely by words and sentences. Nothing could illustrate how important context is than the various definitions of words in dictionaries. In communication, context can be important in assisting listeners to understand the speaker's intentions and messages. Things like gestures, voice intonation, existing cultural norms, and prior interactions can contribute to conversational context. As a result, it is important to correlate the use of words or sentences with the existing context. If the communication does not consider the existing context, there will be misunderstandings between listeners and speakers.

In context, it is assumed that language is not a system that can function independently but is interconnected with the environment, leading to the possibility that the significance of an event may change over time and in different contexts. As a result, historical, social, and cultural aspects may also have an impact on human interpretation or comprehension of an event.

1.2.6 Constancy Under Negation

In particular, the idea of constancy under negation on presupposition often appears in the area of linguistics and semantics. It concerns the behavior of presuppositions when a sentence is negated. According to Yule (1996), this feature of presupposition is commonly known as Constancy Under Negation, which simply states that the presupposition of a statement will be true even if it is negated. R. Horn & Wansing (2020) also stated that the idea behind the constancy under negation is that when a statement is negated, the presuppositions are supposed to remain the same. Negating a statement may result in various impacts on its presuppositions depending on the context and structure of the statement. In certain situations, a presupposition that is included in a sentence that is negated can yet "project" or continue to be active. In other words, even though the utterance is negated, the original statement is still true or valid. In conclusion, the idea of

constancy under negation concerns the behavior of presuppositions in statements when those statements are negated. The answer can change based on the particular linguistic theory or framework being applied.

1.2.7 Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview

The talk show started with the discussion of Michelle Obama's recently published book entitled "Becoming" which at the time (2020) was one of the best-selling autobiographies of the year. "Becoming" is an exploration of Michelle Obama's life beginning with her childhood and concluding with her legacy as First Lady. Michelle Obama also discusses the highs and lows of her personal life as well as how she handled them after leaving the White House.

1.3 Review of Previous Studies

For the purpose of writing and analyzing this research, the researcher compares her work to previous studies, since research procedures and research outcomes are conducted can be learned from previous studies. As a linguistics student, presupposition has become a common topic in numerous studies, such as journals and theses. Thus, as a result, there are several research publications for linguistic students on the same issue as this research and those literature reviews from some earlier studies that are relevant to the research issue may be used in this research. The researcher found some accredited journals and theses to be investigated such as; a Sinta 2-accredited journal article entitled "The Analysis of Presuppositions in the Short Stories of Silverter Goridus Sukur" by Erwin Oktoma and Styfanus Mardiono; a Sinta 4 accredited journal article entitled "The Problem of Presupposition in George Orwell's Novella Animal Farm" by Faizal Risdianto, Noor Malihah, Agung Guritno; and a Sinta 4-accredited journal article entitled "Presuppositions as Found in the Tagline of Horror Movie Posters" by Yelmi Roza and Ayumi.

Firstly, the researcher came upon a Sinta 2 accredited journal article entitled "The Analysis of Presuppositions in the Short Stories of Silverter Goridus Sukur"

by Erwin Oktoma and Styfanus Mardiono where the writers also used presuppositions as the topic of this research. Nevertheless, the subject of this research is the short stories of Silverter Goridus Sukur. The researchers tried to describe the types of presuppositions and their meaning. In doing the research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. George Yule's (1996) theory is used by the researchers to analyze the types of presuppositions. The result of this study, the researchers found 6 out of 6 types of presuppositions, which are existential presuppositions, lexical presuppositions, structural presuppositions, factive presuppositions, non-factive presuppositions, and counterfactual presuppositions. Furthermore, the similarities between Erwin Oktoma and Styfanus Mardiono's research and this research is that they both use George Yule's theory of presuppositions. The dissimilarity between this article and the researcher's research is that the writers used short stories as the subject and focuses on pragmatic presuppositions while this research focuses on presuppositions under the scope of semantics.

Next, the researcher came to a journal article entitled "The Problem of Presupposition in George Orwell's Novella Animal Farm" which the journal has been accredited to Sinta 4. In this research, the writers Faizal Risdianto, Noor Malihah, and Agung Guritno also investigated presuppositions. The subject used is the conversation in George Orwell's Novella Animal Farm and in this article the writers tried to classify and identify the types and functions of presuppositions found in the data. In doing the research, the writers used descriptive qualitative methods. The writers used George Yule's (1996) theory to classify the types of presuppositions and Jakobson's (1960) theory to identify the function of the presuppositions. The results of their research, the researchers only found 4 out of 6 types of presuppositions, which are existential presuppositions, lexical presuppositions, factive presuppositions, and non-factive presuppositions. The writers also found 5 out of 6 presupposition functions such as referential, emotive, conative, poetic, and phatic, which referential functions are the dominant presupposition functions. Additionally, the similarities between "The Problem of

Presupposition in George Orwell's Novella Animal Farm" and this ongoing research is that they both use George Yule's theory of presuppositions. What makes this article different from the researcher's ongoing research are that the writers used conversation in George Orwell's novella as the subject and focuses on pragmatic presuppositions while this research focuses on presuppositions under the scope of semantics.

Afterwards, the researcher also came to a Sinta 2 accredited journal article entitled "Presuppositions as Found in the Tagline of Horror Movie Posters" by Yelmi Roza and Ayumi where they also mentioned presuppositions as the subject of this research. However, the subject of this research is taglines of horror movie posters. The purpose of the study itself is to discover presupposition triggers and categorize the different types of presuppositions that can be found in the taglines of horror movie posters. In this article, they used a descriptive qualitative method. The researchers discovered the presupposition triggers using Karttunen (1971) theory and categorized the types of presuppositions by using George Yule's (1996) theory. In doing this research, the researchers found that there are 42 presupposition triggers in 14 taglines of horror movie posters which definite descriptions are the most dominant presupposition triggers. The researchers also found 4 out of 6 types of presuppositions, which are existential presuppositions, lexical presuppositions, factive presuppositions, and counterfactual presuppositions. In addition, the similarities between Yelmi Roza and Ayumi's research and this ongoing research is that they both use George Yule's theory of presuppositions and also discover the presupposition triggers. What makes this article different from the researcher's ongoing research are that the writers use taglines of horror movie posters as the subject and focuses on pragmatic presuppositions while this research focuses on presuppositions under the scope of semantics.

In a thesis entitled "Presupposition Used in the Oprah Talk Show About J. K. Rowling's Life and Career," the writer, Ranny Lestari, a student from Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, also discusses the same topic. The writer also chose one of Oprah's Talk Show as the subject of her research. Ranny Lestari

conducts her research using a qualitative study with a descriptive research method. Further investigation reveals that Ranny Lestari's research tries to determine what forms of presuppositions may be found in J. K. Rowling's interview on the Oprah Talk Show. The writer of "Presupposition Used in the Oprah Talk Show About J. K. Rowling's Life and Career" employs Huang's nine sorts of presuppositions which are Definite Description, Factive Predicates, Aspectual/change of State Predicates, Implicative Predicates, Iteratives, Quantifiers, Temporal Clauses, Cleft Sentences, and Counterfactual Conditional. In her research, Ranny Lestari discovered all types of Huang's presuppositions where the Definite Description is the most-used type of presupposition and Aspectual/Change of State Predicates is the least-used type of presupposition in the talk show. The similarities between Ranny Lestari's research and the researcher's ongoing research are that they both use Oprah's Talk Show as the subject. But although researching from the same talk show, Ranny Lestari uses Huang's theory of presuppositions while the researcher uses George Yule's theory of presuppositions.

Other works on the same topic were discovered in a thesis published by Ayu Puspita Sari, a student of Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, entitled "A Pragmatics Analysis of Presupposition in Mata Najwa 'Politik Sarung Ma'ruf Amin'." This thesis also focuses on examining several sorts of presuppositions found in the interview of Ma'ruf Amin in Mata Najwa Talk Show. In the research, Ayu Puspita Sari explained the data by using qualitative study with a descriptive research method. She also used George Yule (1996) idea of presuppositions to identify several forms of presuppositions found in the talk show. In her research, Ayu Puspita Sari discovered all types of George Yule's presuppositions where the Structural Presupposition is the most-used type of presupposition and Lexical Presupposition is the least-used type of presupposition in the Mata Najwa talk show. The similarities between Ayu Puspita Sari's research and the researcher's ongoing research are that they both use talk shows as the subject and rely on George Yule's theory of presuppositions to identify the presuppositions found. However, despite using talk shows and George Yule's idea, Ayu Puspita Sari uses an Indonesian

television program as the subject of her research, in which they use Indonesian throughout the conversation.

Based on all the previous studies above, the researcher determines that the research above has the following strengths: all the research objects are quite clear, the theories used are appropriate, the language used are easy to understand, and the researcher believes that the results of the research above could enrich the repertoire of presuppositions research. The researcher has not discovered any weaknesses in all of the previous research above.

After reviewing all of the previous research above, the researcher came to the conclusion that this research could potentially use as a guide for thye researcher in order to improve the theory used in conducting this research. The research above also helps the researcher to determine systematic steps in conducting this research in terms of theories and concepts.

1.4 Research Questions

This research aims to provide the answers to the following questions using George   Yule's (1996) presuppositions theory. The research questions are:

(1) What types of presuppositions are found in Oprah Winfrey talk show entitled Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview based on George Yule's (1996) Presuppositions Theory?

(2) What are the presupposition triggers are found in Oprah Winfrey talk show entitled Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview based on Karttunen's Presupposition Triggers Theory?

1.5 Objectives

Due to the questions listed above, there are two objectives in this research. They are as follows:

(1) To analyze what types of presuppositions found in Oprah Winfrey talk show entitled Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview.

(2) To investigate what are the presupposition triggers found in Oprah Winfrey talk show entitled Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview.

1.6 Scopes

Presupposition comes under the branch of linguistics both in pragmatics and semantics. However, in this research, the researcher only focuses on analyzing the semantic presuppositions found in Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview. Despite the fact that all statements containing presuppositions will be examined, only 5 utterances from each type of presupposition will be included in the data analysis. Following that, the Appendix will gather all remaining data. In conducting this research, the researcher uses George Yule's (1996) Presuppositions Theory to analyze the types of presuppositions and also Karttunen's (1971) Presupposition Triggers Theory to investigate the presupposition triggers.
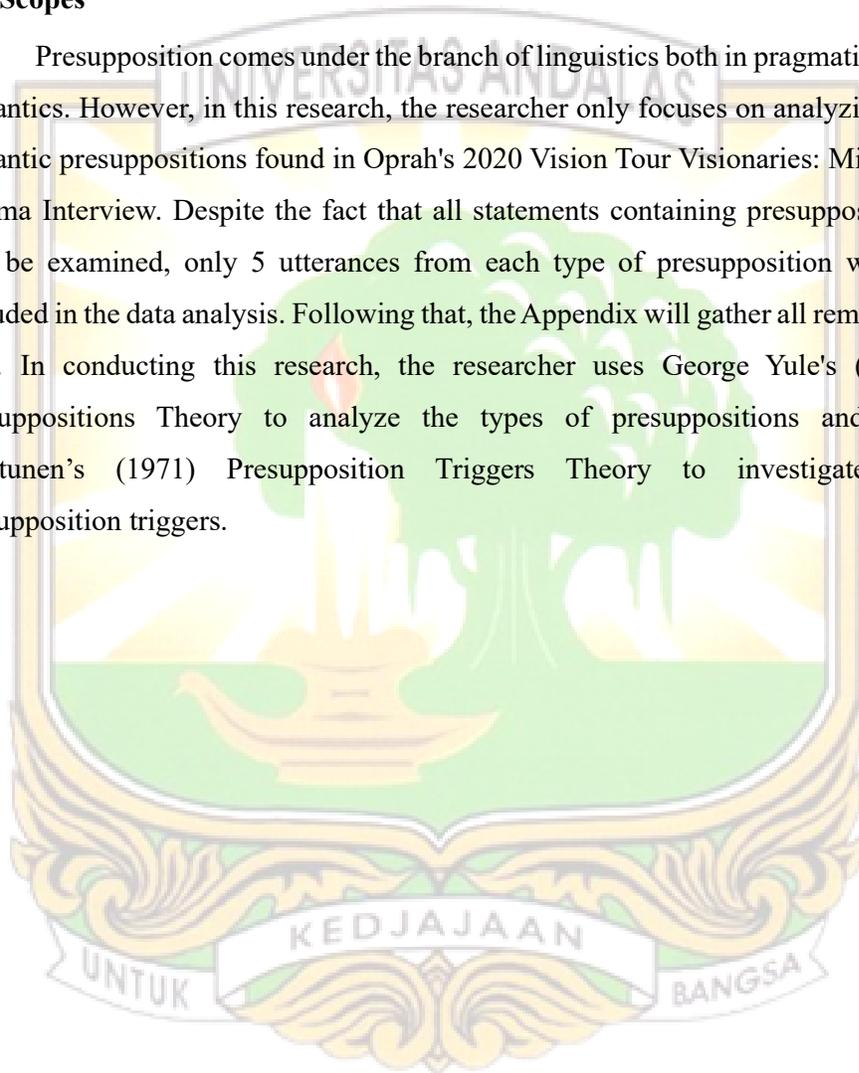
CHAPTER II

METHODS

2.1 Data and Source of Data

The data used in this study are all statements/sentences that contain presuppositions in the talk show entitled Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview. The video is uploaded by Weightwatchers Channel on YouTube on February 13, 2020, with duration about 53:21 minutes long. The researcher chose that one episode, where Oprah Winfrey was interviewing Michelle Obama, the spouse of Barack Obama, the 44th President of the United States, and discussed her personal life after leaving the White House.

The source of data in this study is a talk show video entitled Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview on YouTube. Oprah Winfrey Talk Show is a television show intended as an inspiring platform and is one of the highest-rated talk shows in the United States of America television history, which usually features self-development segments, interesting interviews with inspirational figures, and so on. This talk show is hosted by a famous host, Oprah Winfrey, who is also an actress, producer, television icon, and the first Black woman to own a production company. The guest star, Michelle Obama, is the first African American First Lady of the United States, a well-known revolutionary woman and a role model for women who has fought for equal rights and other good deeds that have a significant impact on the people of the United States.

2.2 Data Collection Instruments

Data collecting instruments are tools or techniques used to gather data in an organized and systematic way. It is intended to gather particular data that is required for research, analysis, and other uses. Various data gathering tools may be used depending on the type of data required, the purpose of the research, and the scope of the study. In this research, the researcher conducted qualitative research that examines the use of presuppositions found in an interview. In gathering the data,

the researcher uses non-participant observational method which is when an observer acts as an independent observer and does not take part in the group being examined. So, the researcher only uses existing data without participating in producing the data. In collecting the data, the researcher uses note-taking technique. Writing down or recording important information is known as note-taking. Note-taking involves simply collecting the details that directly address the subject of the research and support the working research. Moreover, the gathered data will be examined by using semantics perspective, focusing on the presupposition branch. In conducting this research, the researcher uses George Yule's presupposition theory to analyze and categorize presuppositions found in the data.

2.3 Data Collection Procedures

Data collection procedures are the methodological approaches and techniques used to collect data and information for research, analysis, and other uses. Different procedures are used depending on the type of data, the purpose of the research, and the sources of data that are available. Since the researcher uses a non-participant observational as the data collection method, the source of the data is taken from YouTube, a well-known talk show entitled Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview which was uploaded three years ago on February 13, 2020, by the Weight Watchers YouTube Channel.

In collecting the data, first, the researcher watched the talk show 2-3 times in order to fully understand the show. Then, as the researcher uses note-taking as the data collection technique, so while watching the talk show, the researcher takes notes to write down the whole script. After reading the full script several times, the researcher then identifies and classifies statements that contain presupposition triggers. The chosen statements were then systematically compiled by the researcher to serve as the research data.

2.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of investigating and classifying data with the purpose of finding relevant information, drawing conclusions, and supporting decision-making. It involves various techniques and steps to get useful information from raw data. After gathering the data, the researcher started to analyze the collected data in order to identify and classify the data that corresponded with the theory applied. The following steps were used for the data analysis in this research:

(1) The presupposition-containing table of utterances is used as a guide for data analysis.

(2) Data analysis begins with describing the linguistic context of each utterance that has been selected to serve as a data representation.

(3) Following a description of the linguistic context, the researcher applies George Yule's (1996) Presuppositions Theory to categorize the presupposition in the utterance chosen and provides an explanation of which presuppositions belong in which category.

(4) Then, to validate the presuppositions found, the researcher uses Constancy Under Negation Theory to confirm that the supposed presupposition holds true.

(5) At the end of the analysis, the type of triggers for the presuppositions found will be revealed, along with explanations or the reason why it belongs into that category.

2.5 Presenting the Result of Analysis

Presenting the findings is an important step, whether it is in the context of scientific research, data analysis, business, or any other field. In this research, the results of analysis are presented in two ways, written and oral. In written form, the results of the analysis are presented in this thesis, especially in Chapter III: Data Analysis along with the conclusions which can be seen in Chapter IV: Conclusion. In oral form, the results of the analysis are presented directly by the researcher through a video. Where the researcher explains the overall results of the analysis

using properties such as PowerPoint Slides which help the researcher in the presentation.

CHAPTER III

DATA ANALYSIS

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter the researcher analyzes the data based on types of presuppositions. The examined data in this chapter is formed up of data containing the lexical items that Yule (1996) indicated in each sort of presupposition in his theory. The analysis begins by presenting the findings in table form which then continues with a description of the analysis. If the total amount of frequencies of a type of presupposition is more than 5, then only five of the total utterances are taken as the representation of the data. But if the total amount of frequencies of a type of presupposition is less than 5, then all the utterances are taken as the representation of the data. Furthermore, all remaining data is presented in the appendix. In categorizing types of presuppositions, utterances are not sequential because the utterances are arranged based on the occurrence of presupposition triggers. Additionally, the researcher also uses the symbol ">>" which means "presupposes" as Yule (1996) mentioned in his book that to represent the relationship between a statement and its presupposition, he used the symbol >> to mean "presupposes."

3.2 Findings

This chapter contains the analysis of types of presuppositions and the presupposition triggers found in Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview. From the interview, the researcher found 42 data in total based on the theory used in this research. The researcher analyzed the types of presuppositions based on George Yule's (1996) presupposition theory and identified the presupposition triggers based on Karttunen's presupposition triggers theory.

No.	Types of Presuppositions	Frequency	Types of Triggers
1.	Existential Presupposition	23	Definite Descriptions

2.	Factive Presupposition	3	Factive Verbs
3.	Lexical Presupposition	11	Implicative Verbs (2); Change of State Verbs (7), Iteratives (2)
4.	Structural Presupposition	5	WH-Questions (5)
	Total		**42**

Total types of presuppositions and the triggers in Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview.

3.3 Data Analysis

The data found was analyzed based on types of presuppositions using George Yule's (1996) presupposition theory, followed by types of presupposition triggers based on Karttunen's presupposition triggers theory.

3.3.1 Existential Presupposition

After identifying data sourced from an interview between Oprah Winfrey and Michelle Obama in a talk show entitled "Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview", the researcher found that there were 23 existential presuppositions out of 42 existing data. Implicit meaning in a statement can be referred to as existential presuppositions if they use words that indicate the existence of something. In this section, 5 out of 31 existential presuppositions are taken as the representation of the data as the total amount of frequencies is more than 5.

1) Utterance No. 3

Oprah: "Because you were here wearing those fab Balenciaga gold boots."

>> There is a pair of Balenciaga gold boots.

Michelle Obama was wearing gold Balenciaga boots the last time Oprah Winfrey met her. Now Oprah and Michelle were reunited in this interview, but Michelle did not wear those boots, so Oprah talked about them. Oprah's statement above presupposes that there is a pair of Balenciaga gold boots. This presupposition can be referred to as existential presuppositions because the phrase "Balenciaga

gold boots" in the statement indicates the existence of something. As Yule (1996) stated that words or phrases that refer to certain objects can determine the existence of a thing through presuppositions drawn from a statement. Thus, it presupposes that Oprah is considered to be committed to the existence of the boots. This can be strengthened by the idea of constancy under negation, that even if Oprah's statement is being negated, the existence of Balenciaga gold boots remains unchanged. Additionally, the presupposition trigger of the statement is categorized as Definite Descriptions which is a word or phrase that refers to an object or event that indicates the existence of something, because the phrase "Balenciaga gold boots" indicates the existence of a pair of gold Balenciaga boots.

2) Utterance No. 8

Oprah: "And all of the people in this room paid money to come out to give up a Saturday."

>> There are people in the room.

In the interview, Michelle Obama said that people are hungry for connection and community. People are willing to do anything to make connections with other people, such as coming to Oprah's interview session with Michelle, whether it is to hear about a book or to talk about health or just to see Oprah or else, so Oprah confirmed Michelle's statement by saying that people paid money to come there. Oprah's statement above presupposes that there are people in the room. This presupposition can be referred to as existential presuppositions because the phrase "the people" in the statement indicates the existence of something. As Yule (1996) stated that words or phrases that refer to certain objects can determine the existence of a thing through presuppositions drawn from a statement. Thus, it presupposes that Oprah is considered to be committed to the existence of people in the room. This can be strengthened by the idea of constancy under negation, that even if Oprah's statement is being negated, the existence of people in the room remains unchanged. Besides, the presupposition trigger of the statement is categorized as Definite Descriptions which is a word or phrase that refers to an object or event that

indicates the existence of something, because the word "people" indicates the existence of people in that room.

3) Utterance No. 16

Michelle: "I got nice clothes and jewelry now."
>> There are clothes and jewelry.

Michelle Obama was comparing her childhood life with her life now, that she is from the South Side of Chicago and grew up in a little city house but now she got nice clothes and jewelry. Michelle's statement above presupposes that there are clothes and jewelry. This presupposition can be referred to as existential presuppositions because the words "clothes" and "jewelry" in the statement indicate the existence of something. As Yule (1996) stated that words or phrases that refer to certain objects can determine the existence of a thing through presuppositions drawn from a statement. Thus, it presupposes that Michelle is considered to be committed to the existence of clothes and jewelry. This can be strengthened by the idea of constancy under negation, that even if Michelle's statement is being negated, the existence of clothes and jewelry remain unchanged. Moreover, the presupposition trigger of the statement is categorized as Definite Descriptions which is a word or phrase that refers to an object or event that indicates the existence of something, because the words "clothes" and "jewelry" indicate the existence of Michelle Obama's clothes and jewelry.

4) Utterance No. 18

Michelle: "We dropped Malia off, too."
>> There is a person called Malia.

Oprah discussed the part of Michelle Obama's new book that Michelle and Barack Obama just dropped off Sasha (her youngest daughter) as she was going to college. Then Michelle answered that not only Sasha, she and her husband also dropped off Malia, her oldest daughter. Michelle's statement above presupposes that there is a person called Malia. This presupposition can be referred to as existential

presuppositions because the word "Malia" in the statement indicates the existence of something. As Yule (1996) stated that words or phrases that refer to certain objects can determine the existence of a thing through presuppositions drawn from a statement. Thus, it presupposes that Michelle is considered to be committed to the existence of a person called Malia. This can be strengthened by the idea of constancy under negation, that even if Michelle's statement is being negated, the existence of her oldest daughter named Malia remain unchanged. Furthermore, the presupposition trigger of the statement is categorized as Definite Descriptions which is a word or phrase that refers to an object or event that indicates the existence of something, because the word "Malia" indicates the existence of a person called Malia.

5) Utterance No. 20

Michelle: "I'm, like, you cannot keep all these clothes."
>> There are clothes.

Michelle was telling the story when she was preparing to drop off her daughters at the dormitory. She told them that they could not bring all their things and could not keep all these clothes in the dormitory as they have too many clothes. Michelle's statement above presupposes that there are clothes. This presupposition can be referred to as existential presuppositions because the word "clothes" in the statement indicates the existence of something. As Yule (1996) stated that words or phrases that refer to certain objects can determine the existence of a thing through presuppositions drawn from a statement. Thus, it presupposes that Michelle is considered to be committed to the existence of clothes. This can be strengthened by the idea of constancy under negation, that even if Michelle's statement is being negated, the existence of clothes remains unchanged. In addition, the presupposition trigger of the statement is categorized as Definite Descriptions which is a word or phrase that refers to an object or event that indicates the existence of something, because the word "clothes" indicates the existence of Michelle's daughter's clothes.

3.3.2 Factive Presupposition

After identifying data sourced from an interview between Oprah Winfrey and Michelle Obama in a talk show entitled "Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview", the researcher found that there were 3 factive presuppositions out of 42 existing data. According to Yule's (1996) theory, the use of certain verbs in an expression can prove that an assumption is a fact, where the assumption which is a fact is called a factive presupposition. In this section, all of the factive presuppositions are taken as the representation of the data as the total amount of frequencies is less than 5.

1) Utterance No. 6

Oprah: "Especially because Michelle Obama's book, *Becoming*–I know everybody in here has it."

>> Everybody in the room has Michelle Obama's book, *Becoming*.

Oprah Winfrey started talking about Michelle Obama's new book, Becoming, which was not only the best-selling memoir of the year but also the best-selling memoir of all time. Oprah's statement above presupposes the fact that everybody in the room has the book. This presupposition can be referred to as factive presuppositions because the word "know" in the statement can be treated as a "fact." This can be strengthened by the idea of constancy under negation, that even if Oprah's statement is being negated, the fact that "everybody in the room has Michelle Obama's book, *Becoming*" remain unchanged. Moreover, the presupposition trigger of the statement is categorized as Factive Verbs which is the use of verbs that presuppose the truth of something in a statement, because the verb "know" in the utterance presupposes the truth of the presupposition.

2) Utterance No. 17

Oprah: "But I know Malia's third year Harvard and you all–all together as a family dropped Sasha off."

>> Michelle's daughter, Malia, was in her third year at Harvard and they also had just dropped off their youngest daughter, Sasha, who was just starting college.

Oprah discussed the part of Michelle Obama's new book about Michelle and Barack Obama's daughters that they just dropped off Sasha (their youngest daughter) as she was going to college. Oprah's statement above presupposes the fact that Michelle's daughter, Malia, was in her third year at Harvard and they also had just dropped off their youngest daughter, Sasha, who was just starting college. This presupposition can be referred to as factive presuppositions because the word "know" in the statement can be treated as a "fact." This can be strengthened by the idea of constancy under negation, that even if Oprah's statement is being negated, the fact that "Michelle's daughter, Malia, was in her third year at Harvard and they also had just dropped off their youngest daughter, Sasha, who was just starting college" remain unchanged. Furthermore, the presupposition trigger of the statement is categorized as Factive Verbs which is the use of verbs that presuppose the truth of something in a statement, because the verb "know" in the utterance presupposes the truth of the presupposition.

3) Utterance No. 33

Michelle: "And what you realize is everybody has their own way of hiking."
>> Everybody has their own way of hiking.

Michelle was giving advice in her speech to follow our own path and avoid comparing ourselves to others walking in front of or behind us. Some people can run up a mountain quickly, some people can run quickly on level ground, some people stroll slowly and methodically, and so on. Michelle's statement above presupposes the fact that everybody has their own way of hiking. This presupposition can be referred to as factive presuppositions because the word "realize" in the statement can be treated as a "fact." This can be strengthened by the idea of constancy under negation, that even if Michelle's statement is being negated, the fact that "everybody has their own way of hiking" remain unchanged. Additionally, the presupposition trigger of the statement is categorized as Factive Verbs which is the use of verbs that presuppose the truth of something in a

statement, because the verb "realize" in the utterance presupposes the truth of the presupposition.

3.3.3 Lexical Presupposition

After identifying data sourced from an interview between Oprah Winfrey and Michelle Obama in a talk show entitled "Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview", the researcher found that there were 11 lexical presuppositions out of 42 existing data. According to Yule (1996), in the case of lexical presupposition, the speaker's use of a particular expression is taken to presuppose another (unstated) concept. In this section, 5 out of 11 lexical presuppositions are taken as the representation of the data as the total amount of frequencies is more than 5.

1) Utterance No. 27

Michelle: "And so I had to stop focusing on what he wasn't doing."

>> Michelle used to focus on what her husband does not do for her.

Michelle was giving relationship advice, saying that we were each responsible for our own happiness and that she did not marry Barack just to make her happy, so that she had to stop focusing on what he does not do for her. Michelle's statement above presupposes that Michelle no longer focuses on what her husband does not do for her. This presupposition can be referred to as lexical presuppositions because the word "stop" in the statement indicates that something has been done before and it is no longer being done now. It means Michelle is considered to be committed that she used to focus on what her husband does not do for her, but now she no longer does that. This can be strengthened by the idea of constancy under negation, that even if Michelle's statement is being negated, the fact that "Michelle used to focus on what her husband doesn't do for her" remains unchanged. In addition, the presupposition trigger of the statement is categorized as Change of State Verbs because the verb "stop" presupposes that the person called Michelle used to focus on what her husband does not do for her.

2) Utterance No. 28

Michelle: "Start thinking about how to carve out the life that I wanted for myself with or without Barack."

>> Michelle never thought about how to carve out the life that she wanted for herself with or without Barack before.

Michelle was giving relationship advice, saying that we were each responsible for our own happiness and that she did not marry Barack just to make her happy. As a result, she needed to stop focusing on what he does not do for her and to begin considering how to create the life she wanted for herself, with or without Barack. Michelle's statement above presupposes that she never thought about how to carve out the life that she wanted for herself with or without Barack before. This presupposition can be referred to as lexical presuppositions because the word "start" in the statement indicates that something has just begun and has never been done before. This can be strengthened by the idea of constancy under negation, that even if Michelle's statement is being negated, the fact that "Michelle never thought about how to carve out the life that she wanted for herself with or without Barack before" remain unchanged. Furthermore, the presupposition trigger of the statement is categorized as Change of State Verbs because the verb "start" presupposes that the person called Michelle never thought about how to carve out the life that she wanted for herself with or without Barack before.

3) Utterance No. 30

Michelle: "One thing I do every year, I started doing right after the White House, is taking a–a retreat."

>> Michelle had never taken a retreat before being at the White House.

As Oprah had questioned Michelle at the time about what she did to define her own happiness and fight towards that, Michelle responded that she went on a retreat every year shortly after she left the White House, going to a place where people are essentially walking for four hours. Michelle's statement above presupposes that she had never taken a retreat before being at the White House. This

presupposition can be referred to as lexical presuppositions because the word "start" in the statement indicates that something has just begun and has never been done before. This can be strengthened by the idea of constancy under negation, that even if Michelle's statement is being negated, the fact that "Michelle had never taken a retreat before being at the White House" remain unchanged. Besides, the presupposition trigger of the statement is categorized as Change of State Verbs because the verb "start" presupposes that the person called Michelle had never taken a retreat before being at the White House.

4) Utterance No. 34

Michelle: "And I had to sort of start telling myself over these four hours, stop comparing yourself to the person walking ahead of you or behind you."

>> She used to compare herself to others walking in front of or behind her.

Michelle was giving life advice that everyone hikes in their own way so we should not compare our walk to others. After recognizing that she had been frequently comparing herself to others, she had to sort of begin telling herself repeatedly to stop doing so and focus instead on pursuing her own path. Michelle's statement above presupposes that she used to compare herself to others walking in front of or behind her. This presupposition can be referred to as lexical presuppositions because the word "stop" in the statement indicates that something has been done before and it is no longer being done now. This can be strengthened by the idea of constancy under negation, that even if Michelle's statement is being negated, the fact that "Michelle used to compare herself to the others walking in front of or behind her" remains unchanged. Moreover, the presupposition trigger of the statement is categorized as Change of State Verbs because the verb "stop" presupposes that the person called Michelle is used to compare herself to the others walking in front of or behind her.

5) Utterance No. 42

Michelle: "And stop comparing myself to the woman next to me."

>> Michelle is used to compare herself to the woman next to her.

Oprah had questioned Michelle about her wellness objectives at the time, and Michelle responded by saying that women's bodies change quite differently from men's, that we go through menopause, that we have a lot going on, but this is normal, and that we should not compare ourselves to other women. Michelle's statement above presupposes that Michelle no longer compares herself to the woman next to her. This presupposition can be referred to as lexical presuppositions because the word "stop" in the statement indicates that something has been done before and it is no longer being done now. It means Michelle is considered to be committed that she used to compare herself to the woman next to her, but now she no longer does that. This can be strengthened by the idea of constancy under negation, that even if Michelle's statement is being negated, the fact that "Michelle is used to compare herself to the woman next to her" remain unchanged. In addition, the presupposition trigger of the statement is categorized as Change of State Verbs because the verb "stop" presupposes that the person called Michelle is used to compare herself to the woman next to her.

3.3.4 Structural Presupposition

After identifying data sourced from an interview between Oprah Winfrey and Michelle Obama in a talk show entitled "Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview", the researcher found that there were 5 structural presuppositions out of 42 existing data. According to Yule's (1996) theory, structural presuppositions are presuppositions taken from the existence of words that refer to interrogative sentences such as WH-questions in a statement. In this section, all of the structural presuppositions are taken as the representation of the data as the total amount of frequencies is not more than 5.

1) Utterance No. 5

Michelle: "He's, like, what did you do with those boots?"

>> Michelle did something to the boots.

As Oprah asked about the gold Balenciaga boots that Michelle was wearing when they met before, Michelle answered that her husband had also asked where the shoes were after Barack noticed that Michelle was not wearing them. Michelle's statement above presupposes that Michelle did something to the boots. This presupposition can be referred to as structural presuppositions because it contains the WH-question "what" which means that Barack believed that Michelle did something to the boots, because Barack would not ask that question if he did not believe that. This can be strengthened by the idea of constancy under negation, that even though Barack did not ask that question, it does not change the fact that Michelle did something to the boots. Moreover, the presupposition trigger of the statement is categorized as structural WH-questions since it contains one of the WH-questions in the statement which tends to trigger a corresponding presupposition containing an indefinite pro-form. The information after the word "what" in the statement above can be assumed as information that is known to be true. Therefore, it presupposes that someone called Michelle did something to her boots.

2) Utterance No. 9

Oprah: "How do you maintain a high and not appear to be passive and not lose your equilibrium?"

>> Michelle managed to maintain her enthusiasm and not look passive nor her balance.

When Michelle Obama started discussing the current climate of demeaning society, which at that time Michelle Obama was famous for saying "when they go low, we go high," so Oprah asked her about that in this climate where low has taken new lows, how does she stay on a high, not come off as passive nor lose her balance. Oprah's statement above presupposes that Michelle managed to maintain her enthusiasm and not look passive nor lose her balance. This presupposition can be referred to as structural presuppositions because it contains the WH-question "how" which means Oprah as the interviewer believes that Michelle managed to maintain

her enthusiasm and not look passive nor lose her balance, because Oprah would not ask that question if she did not believe that. This can be strengthened by the idea of constancy under negation, that even though Oprah did not ask Michelle that question, it does not change the fact that Michelle managed to maintain her enthusiasm and not look passive nor lose her balance. Furthermore, the presupposition trigger of the statement is categorized as structural WH-questions since it contains one of the WH-questions in the statement which tends to trigger a corresponding presupposition containing an indefinite pro-form. The information after the word "how" in the statement above can be assumed as information that is known to be true. Therefore, it presupposes that someone called Michelle managed to maintain her enthusiasm and not look passive nor her balance.

3) Utterance No. 13

Oprah: "What's the best advice do you think that you've given your daughters?"

>> Michelle gave advice to her daughters.

When Michelle started talking about her family, Oprah asked about the best advice Michelle had ever given to her daughters. Oprah's statement above presupposes that Michelle gave advice to her daughters. This presupposition can be referred to as structural presuppositions because it contains the WH-question "what" which means Oprah as the interviewer believes that Michelle gave advice to her daughters, because Oprah would not ask that question if she did not believe that. This can be strengthened by the idea of constancy under negation, that even though Oprah did not ask Michelle that question, it does not change the fact that Michelle gave advice to her daughters. Besides, the presupposition trigger of the statement is categorized as structural WH-questions since it contains one of the WH-questions in the statement which tends to trigger a corresponding presupposition containing an indefinite pro-form. The information after the word "what" in the statement above can be assumed as information that is known to be true. Therefore, it presupposes that someone called Michelle gave advice to her daughters.

4) Utterance No. 26

Oprah: "What did it teach you about yourself?"

>> Oprah believed that Michelle's marriage life with Barack Obama has taught Michelle something about herself.

When Michelle started talking about her marriage life with Barack Obama, Oprah asked her what her marriage life taught her about herself. Oprah's statement above presupposes that Michelle gave advice to her daughters. This presupposition can be referred to as structural presuppositions because it contains the WH-questions "what" which means Oprah as the interviewer believes that Michelle's marriage life has taught her something about herself, because Oprah would not ask that question if she did not believe that. This can be strengthened by the idea of constancy under negation, that even though Oprah did not ask that question, it does not change the fact that Michelle's marriage life has taught her something about herself. Additionally, the presupposition trigger of the statement is categorized as structural WH-questions since it contains one of the WH-questions in the statement which tends to trigger a corresponding presupposition containing an indefinite pro-form. The information after the word "what" in the statement above can be assumed as information that is known to be true. Therefore, it presupposes that someone called Oprah believed that Michelle's marriage life with Barack Obama has taught Michelle something about herself.

5) Utterance No. 40

Michelle: "Why was he so angry?"

>> Dandy (Michelle's paternal grandfather) was angry.

When Oprah brought up Michelle's recently published book called *The Journal* as a companion to Becoming. In it, there was a question asking, "If you could have a conversation with a loved one who has passed away, what would you ask him or her?" and Oprah posed it to Michelle. Then Michelle began talking about her paternal grandfather, Dandy, stating that she had read about him as somewhat of a crochety old man, a smart black man who failed to reach his full potential

because he lived in a time of segregation and Jim Crow. She wonders now that she is older and can reflect, why was he so angry. Michelle's statement above presupposes that Dandy (Michelle's paternal grandfather) was angry. This presupposition can be referred to as structural presuppositions because it contains the WH-question "why" which means that Michelle believed that Dandy was angry, because Michelle would not ask that question if she did not believe that happened. This can be strengthened by the idea of constancy under negation, that even though Michelle did not ask that question, it does not change the fact that Dandy was angry. Moreover, the presupposition trigger of the statement is categorized as structural WH-questions since it contains one of the WH-questions in the statement which tends to trigger a corresponding presupposition containing an indefinite pro-form. The information after the word "why" in the statement above can be assumed as information that is known to be true. Therefore, it presupposes that someone called Dandy (Michelle's paternal grandfather) was angry.
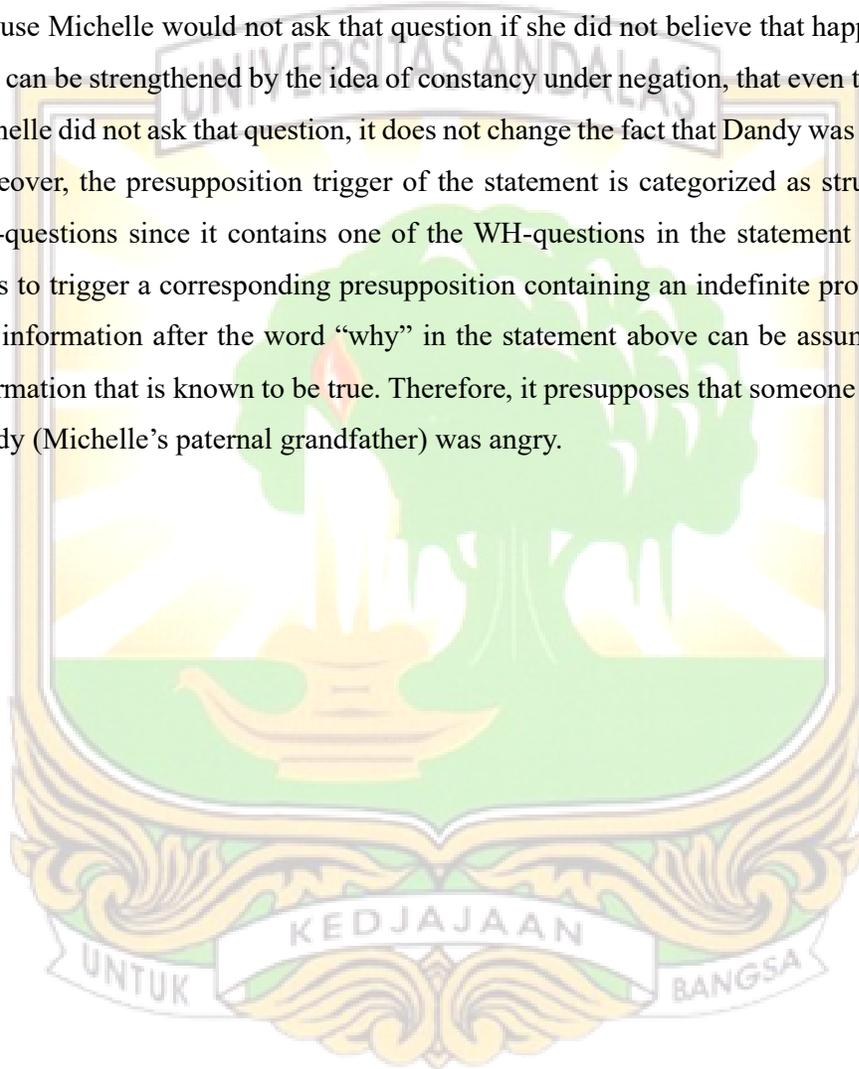
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

This research reveals that during an interview between Oprah Winfrey and Michelle Obama in Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview talk show, there are 42 utterances that contained presuppositions. By using George Yule's (1996) Presuppositions Theory in categorizing the presuppositions, the researcher found that only 4 of the 6 types of presuppositions were discovered, they are Existential Presuppositions, Factive Presuppositions, Lexical Presuppositions, and Structural Presuppositions. Additionally, the order of the types of presuppositions from most used to least used is: Existential Presupposition with a total of 23 out of 42 data, followed by Lexical Presupposition with a total of 11 out of 42 data, then Structural Presupposition with a total of 5 out of 42 data, and Factive Presupposition with a total of 3 out of 42 data.

The researcher has also analyzed that identified presuppositions are defined by presupposition triggers in the form of words and phrases. By using Karttunen's (1971) Presupposition Triggers Theory, it was found that the presuppositions are mostly marked by the Definite Descriptions type of presupposition trigger, followed by Change of State Verbs, WH-questions, Factive Verbs, Implicative Verbs, and Iteratives. From these presupposition triggers, the researcher concluded that the Existential Presupposition contain Definite Descriptions, Factive Presuppositions contain Factive Verbs, Lexical Presuppositions contain Implicative Verbs; Change of State Verbs; Iteratives, and Structural Presuppositions contain WH-questions.

As existential presuppositions and lexical presuppositions dominate the data, the researcher comes to the conclusion that during Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview talk show, Oprah Winfrey and Michelle Obama tend to discuss the presence of things and people, and also the things that Michelle Obama started or stopped doing as she left the White House. Furthermore, the researcher believes that non-factual and counterfactual types of presuppositions

were not found in this research because Oprah Winfrey and Michelle Obama frequently talk about everyday life events, therefore they do not make statements that contain non-factual presuppositions (things that are not true or factual) or counterfactual presuppositions (statements that are not only false but also the exact opposite of the realities).

4.2 Implications of the Study

Based on this research's findings, the following theoretical and practical implications can be stated:

1. Theoretical Implications
   a. The results of this research demonstrate that the topic of conversation and its format—formal or informal—can affect how presuppositions are used.

   b. Existential Presuppositions are typically found when the speaker and the listener discuss about something that makes reference to a circumstance, person, item, etc.; Factive presuppositions are typically found when the speaker and the listener discuss an action that has never been done before or is no longer being done; Lexical Presuppositions are typically found when the speaker is presenting facts indirectly by using particular verbs; Structural Presuppositions are typically found when a speaker poses a question with 5W1H and uses a structure that is presumed to be true; Non-Factual Presuppositions are typically found when the speaker the listener discuss a topic that they frequently daydream about but never actually happen; and Counterfactual Presuppositions are typically found when the speaker and the listener discuss about something that is not true to reality.

   c. Constancy Under Negation Theory has a significant impact on research especially about presuppositions as it demonstrates the validity of the presuppositions.

   d. Presuppositions depend on the idea that the speakers or listeners have some common ground or background knowledge. Speakers might use presuppositions to make reference to shared background information rather than repeating all that is known about a situation. It may be helpful in creating a shared frame for discussion and encourage efficient conversation.

e. Presuppositions are frequently used to indicate expectations or assumptions about a circumstance, and they can be used to gently express a speaker's viewpoint, beliefs, or attitudes.

f. It is necessary to keep in mind that presuppositions are sometimes implied from the conversation's structure and substance rather than being expressly mentioned in statements. Since presuppositions have a big influence on how a discussion is interpreted and behaves, it is crucial to understand them and how they work in order to communicate effectively.

2. Practical implications
    The results of this research are used as a reference to help other prospective researchers with the same topic. Besides that, it might also be able to add the latest information in the field of science studied.

4.3 Limitation and Suggestion for Future Research

In conducting this research, the limitation experienced by the researcher is the limitation in obtaining references. In fact, George Yule's theory (1996) is not the only theory that can be applied when analyzing presuppositions. Other theories, such as Brown and Levinson's Presuppositions Theory, actually have more complete and detailed categories of types of presuppositions. Unfortunately, the researcher could not find this theory in online media or libraries. It might be taken into consideration to use a more detailed theory. Therefore, the researcher hopes that future researchers can discover and use more detailed references such as Brown and Levinson's Presuppositions Theory so they can obtain more thorough and accurate results.

REFERENCES

Biber, D., Johansson, S., Leech, G., Conrad, S., & Finnegan, E. (1999). *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. London: Longman.

Crystal, D. (1997). *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers Ltd.

I. Beaver, D., Geurts, B., & Denlinger, K. (2021, January 7). *Presupposition (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)*. Retrieved October 11, 2023, from https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/presupposition/

Johnson, M. G. (1974). Context, Flexibility and Meaning: Some Cognitive Aspects of Communication. *Journal of Advertising*, *3*(1), 18.

Karttunen, L. (1971). Implicative Verbs. *Language (Baltim)*, *47*(2). https://doi.org/10.2307/412084

Keenan, E. L. (1972). On Semantically Based Grammar. *Linguist. Inq.*, *3*(4).

Leech, G. (1983). *Principles of pragmatics*. http://ci.nii.ac.jp/ncid/BA0026722X

Lestari, R. (2017). *Presupposition Used in the Oprah Talk Show About J. K. Rowling's Life and Career* (thesis).

McCawley, J. (1976). Notes from the Linguistic Underground. In Syntax and Semantics (7th ed.).

Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). Implicit. In *Merriam-Webster*. Retrieved November 2, 2023, from https://www.merriam-webster.com/grammar/usage-of-explicit-vs-implicit

Oktoma, E., & Mardiyono, S. (2013). The Analysis of Presupposition in the Short Stories of Silvester Goridur Sukur. *English Review: Journal of English Education*, *2*(1).

R. Horn, L., & Wansing, H. (2020, February 20). *Negation (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)*. Retrieved October 11, 2023, from https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/negation/

Risdianto, F., Malihah, N., & Guritno, A. (2019). The Problem of Presupposition in George Orwell's Novella Animal Farm. *Journal of Pragmatics Research*, *1*(1).

Roza, Y., & Ayumi, A. (2020). Pragmatics Analysis of Presupposition as Found in The Tagline of Horror Movie Posters. *Vivid*, *9*(2), 98. https://doi.org/10.25077/vj.9.2.98-104.2020

Saeed, J. (1997). *Semantics*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.

Sari, A. P. (2019). *A Pragmatics Analysis of Presupposition in Mata Najwa "Politik Sarung Ma'ruf Amin"* (thesis).

Stalnaker, R. (1973). *Presuppositions*. Journal of Philosophical Logic, 2, 447–457. https://doi.org/10.1007/bf00262951

The Language Women Use in the Workplace and What It Means. (2021, March 19). STEM Women. Retrieved November 2, 2023, from https://www.stemwomen.com/the-language-women-use-in-the-workplace-and-what-it-means

WeighWatchers. (2020, February 13). *Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview* [Video]. YouTube. https://youtu.be/XvFaaO5b4hE?si=sHq3nfvyPwOPWhHD

Wilson, D., & Sperber, D. (1979). Ordered Entailments: an alternative to presuppositional theories. In BRILL eBooks (pp. 299–323). https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004268880_014

Yule, G. (1985). The study of language. http://www3.uji.es/~ruiz/1003/Lects/Yule-Chap19.pdf

Yule, G., & Widdowson, H. G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford University Press.

APPENDIX

No.	Utterances	Types	Triggers
1.	O: "No, when I **started** thinking about who has had some of the greatest impact on the global vision of what health and wellness and empowerment looks like, this person's name came to mind first"	Lexical	Change of State Verbs
2.	O: "Whoo, sister, does this feel like deja vu all over **again** for you?"	Lexical	Iteratives
3.	M: "Yeah, Barack is, like, **where** are those boots?"	Factive	WH-questions
4.	O: "It was–it wasn't just the best-selling memoir **book** of the year, it's the best-selling memoir of all time"	Existential	Definite Descriptions
5.	O: "World's most admired **woman**"	Existential	Definite Descriptions
6.	M: "And I take the words that I say to **children** very seriously"	Existential	Definite Descriptions
7.	M: "You know, when I'm with a **young person**, I want them to hear me–I want them to hear me see them"	Existential	Definite Descriptions
8.	O: "You just **start** to know something"	Existential	Definite Descriptions
9.	O: "You want your **children** to live comfortably"	Existential	Definite Descriptions
10.	M: "While **Barack** is trying to put together a lamp"	Existential	Definite Descriptions

11.	M: "And when the emotions come is when we are getting in our **cars** and getting on a **plane**"	Existential	Definite Descriptions
12.	M: "And, you know, my husband was busy being **President**"	Existential	Definite Descriptions
13.	M: "He's still the **man** that I fell in love with"	Existential	Definite Descriptions
14.	M: "So what I tell **young couples** is that you've got to hang in there"	Existential	Definite Descriptions
15.	M: "I said–I said this earlier, what **tried** to tell my girls is walk your walk"	Lexical	Implicative Verbs
16.	M: "All you have is a **Camelbak** with some water"	Existential	Definite Descriptions
17.	M: "A **hiker** is telling you, water, water, water"	Existential	Definite Descriptions
18.	M: "The last photo shoot I counted **47 people**"	Existential	Definite Descriptions
19.	M: "I was talking to **Tina Fey** recently"	Existential	Definite Descriptions
20.	M: "They're getting older, they **start** to judge themselves"	Lexical	Change of State Verbs
21.	M: "And, look, I'm a **black woman** in America"	Existential	Definite Descriptions
22.	M: "It's me changing the–the playbook, the recording in my head, that was–that has been played over and over **again**"	Lexical	Iteratives
23.	M: "Don't ask **Dandy** that"	Existential	Definite Descriptions