

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.