A STUDY OF PRESUPPOSITION TRIGGERS ON PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA'S FAREWELL ADDRESS SPEECH

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
2019

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UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

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DECLARATION OF AUTORSHIP

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Malang, July 12th 2019

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ABSTRACT

In delivering speech, the speaker absolutely has the meaning behind what she or he wants to deliver to the hearers or listeners. These meaning can be revealed and analyzed using the theory of Yule (2010) which is Presupposition Triggers. The words, phrases, clauses and structure were analyzed using 6 types of presupposition found which are: existential, factive, structural, lexical, non-factive and counter-factual presupposition. This study aims to identify and also to explain the presupposition triggers and the meanings in President Obama's speech.

This study used two data sources which are fifty one-minute video entitled "President Barack Obama's Farewell Address" uploaded by NBC News on YouTube. Also, this study used the secondary data source which is the speech transcript uploaded by Los Angeles Times website. The data are the words, phrases, clauses or structures uttered by President Obama in his farewell address speech. This study also used qualitative approach by analyzing the transcript.

Based on the findings, it is found that 5 out of 6 types of presupposition triggers were used by President Obama. The triggers that were not found are counter-factual because the speech is not political speech so that there are no utterances showing the contrary of fact. It is also found that the triggers have the same characteristics for each type. There were possessive constructions, definite noun phrase, the use of 'that' to show the facts, WH-questions, lexical items and if-clause. In addition, President Obama used the same characteristics of words yet not included on the triggers of Yule (2010) in order to emphasize on what he and the American had been doing to make America great again. Moreover, certain triggers showed certain issues such as refugees, same gender marriage, health care system, workers and women justice, etc. However, there is no finding that farewell speech containing persuasiveness. These happen, due to the fact that farewell speech is mainly about recalling the issues happened during 8 years at his presidency term.

Finally, it is suggested that future researchers to analyze presupposition correlated with syntax and also to use the combination theory such as Levinson's and Yule's to reveal more about the meaning behind the speech. Also, it can use the other objects that have two people in it, for example talk show.

ABSTRAK

Widyanti, Klarina. 2019. **Sebuah Studi Pemicu Presuposisi pada Pidato Perpisahan Presiden Barack Obama.** Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang. Pembimbing: Syariful Muttaqin

Kata Kunci: presuposisi, pemicu presuposisi, pidato perpisahan, Presiden Barack Obama

Di dalam menyampaikan pidato, pembicara tentu mempunyai maksud apa yang disampaikan ke pendengar. Maksud tersebut dapat diungkapkan dan dianalisis menggunakan teori Yule (2010) yaitu Pemicu presuposisi. The words, phrases, clauses and structure were analyzed using 6 types of presupposition found Kata-kata, frasa-frasa, klausa-klausa dan struktur yang dianalisis menggunakan 6 tipe pemicu presuposisi yaitu: *existential, factive, structural, lexical, non-factive* dan *counter-factual* presuposisi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan juga untuk menjelaskan pemicu-pemicu presuposisi dan arti yang ada di pidato Presiden Obama.

Penelitian ini menggunakan dua sumber data yaitu *video* berdurasi 51 menit berjudul *"President Barack Obama's Farewell Address"* diunggah oleh berita NBC di *YouTube* . Juga, penelitian ini menggunkan sumber data sekunder yaitu naskah pidato ynng disampaikan oleh Presiden Obama pada pidato perpisahannya. Penelitian ini juga menggunaka pendekatan kualitatif dengan menganalisis naskah.

Berdasarkan penemuan, ditemukan bahwa 5 dari 6 tipe pemicu presuposisi yang digunakan oleh Presiden Obama. Pemicu yang tidak ditemukan adalah *counter-factual* karena pidato ini bukan merupakan pidato politik jadi tidak ada perkataan yang menunjukkan kebalikan dari fakta. Dan juga ditemukan kata pemicu dengan karakteristik yang sama di setiap tipe. Terdapat kata kepemilikan, frase benda pasti, penggunaan kata 'bahwa' untuk menunjukkan fakta, kalimat tanya berbasis WH, kata leksikal dan klausa pengandaian. Ditambah lagi, penelitian ini juga ditemukan bahwa Presiden Obama menngunakan karakteristik yang sama tetapi tidak termasuk pada *triggers* yang dikemukakan oleh Yule (2010) untuk menekankan apa yang sudah dia dan warga Amerika lakukan untuk membuat Amerika maju lagi. Ditambah lagi, bahwa pemicu tertentu menunjukkan isu-isu tertentu contohnya adalah para pengungsi, pernikahan sesama jenis, sistem kesehatan, para pekerja, keadilan para wanita dan lain-lain. Selain itu, tidak ditemukan bahwa pidato perpisahan mengandung unsur persuasif. Hal ini terjadi karena fakta yang menunjukkan bahwa pidato perpisahan adalah tentang mengingat kembali isu isu yang terjadi selama 8 tahun masa kepemimpinan.

Dengan demikian, disarankan kepada peneliti yang akan datang menganalisis presuposisi yang berhubungan dengan sintaks dan juga menggunakan kombinasi teori seperti teori Levinson dan teori Yule untuk mengungkap lebih jauh arti dari pidato. Juga, dapat menggunakan obyek yang ada dua orang di dalamnya, contohnya adalah *talk show.*
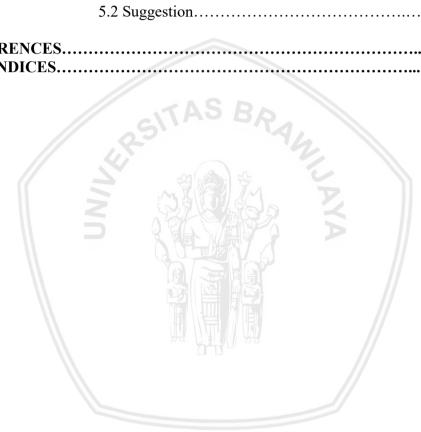
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the explanation related to (1) background of the study, (2) problems of the study, (3) objectives of the study and (4) definition of key terms. They will be elaborated as follows:

1.1 Background of the study

In daily life situation, communication is mostly what people need. People communicate with others to talk about personal and professional things. In terms of personal, people usually use daily language or informal language and the topic is personal which not everybody could know about. Meanwhile in professional settings, like meetings, conferences, seminars, people have to communicate with formal language and the topic also could be discussed by many people. Speech is also one of the examples including as the communication, speech could be either personal or professional. It is based on the topic being brought by the speakers, for example, statehood speech or political speech is professional speech. As we know that many aspects in our daily life that people talk about, politics is one of it. However, politicians do not always do the political speech. It depends on what occasion that the politicians want to deliver speech, for example inaugural speech, farewell speech, campaign speech and etc.

Through speech, politicians can elaborate their ideas to the audiences or listeners, because politicians have some words and expression to affect people's the way of thinking. Moreover, Charteris-Black (2005 : 4) argues that political speech intended for pointing out the politician's need of persuasiveness and the impact linguistics choices may have because of the context. It means that, language seems simple in our daily life but it plays major roles especially in delivering speech because through language people could get affected and affect others. However, in this study I brought President Barack Obama as the object of the study when he had farewell address speech which was not intended to persuade people but to reflect back what President Barack Obama and American have been doing in 8 years. Therefore, what he has been delivered might have been known by the hearers. In this context, President Barack Obama utilized pragmatic tools in his speech to convey their messages to the hearer which uses Presupposition.

According to Yule (2010 : 25), presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. It means that a person who tries to deliver messages understands the background of the knowledge beforehand. For example:

"*We regret telling him the secret*"

In producing that utterance, the speaker presupposes that the meaning is "*We told him the secret*". This study analysed President B O's farewell speech. The speech is taken from the NBC News YouTube channel. Barack Hussein Obama is the 44th President

of United States from January 20, 2009 to January 20, 2017. He was the first African-American person to be elected. He was first as the United States Senator from Illinois. On February 2007, he declared himself as one of the candidates of United States presidential election with his vice, John Biden. They got elected as the president and vice president term 2008-2012. After 4 years-presidency, Obama put himself up as one of the candidates of United States presidential election with his vice, John Biden. They got elected twice. His presidency ended in January 20, 2017. Approaching the end of his presidency, he conducted a final speech on January 10, 2017 at 9.00 p.m EST held in Chicago. His speech was broadcasted on many media such as TV channels, radio stations and several live streaming online media. In this speech, he told the experiences he and American had been doing after 8 years presidency.

Speeches are rarely spontaneous because they are served in formal situation which needs to be well-prepared yet this speech occurred in special occasion and assumed to the idea that the speaker had already known the hearer's understanding about certain information delivered. Therefore, his speech could be analysed using presupposition and presupposition triggers to enhance knowledge in that field and also to know the intended meaning President Barack Obama tried to convey. The ideas conveyed by the speaker in speech were understood by the hearers, the utterances can be said appropriate in context. This is called Presupposition. In order to make a better understanding of presupposition, the hearers must have basic

knowledge of the things that the speaker has delivered. If the hearers have the similar understanding as the speakers, the indicators are considered as appropriate in context. Those indicators in an utterance can be analysed from words, phrases and structures in an utterance. Those indicators are named Presupposition Triggers. According to Yule (2010), presupposition triggers have six types which are existential, factive, lexical, non-factive, counter-factual and structural presupposition. For example:

"I know that some of you had shown your best of the best that you can"

It presupposes that the people had shown the best of the best that they can. The underlined phrase above is the presupposition triggers, it shows that the word *know* followed by word *that* is already strong enough for the speaker to have assumption that the audiences have the mutual knowledge about the fact of the utterance were conveyed.

Several studies with the same issues have been conducted previously. These previous studies used to be the references to the current research. The first previous study was conducted by Ghassani (2018) entitled "Presupposition In The Utterances of Elon Musk In TED Talk Conference". Liang and Liu (2016) was also conduct a study on presupposition using campaign speech by employing the combination of Levinson (1983) and Yule (2010) theories entitled "An Analysis of Presupposition Triggers On Hillary Clinton's First Campaign Speech". The third previous study is Ramadhan (2017) entitled " Presupposition On TV Series *Game Of Thrones* Season 1" by using theory of presupposition of Yule (1996). The gap between current study

and the previous studies conducted by Ghassani (2018), Liang & Liu (2016) and Ramadhan (2017) is that this study used farewell address speech produced in English and aired live in TV and YouTube channel as the data source. Moreover, this study was focused on the types of presupposition triggers and also the presupposition while the previous studies which only can be found the type of presupposition triggers and the meanings conveyed by the triggers. Unlike the previous studies, this study also took farewell address speech which is different with the TED Talk Conference by Ghassani (2018), campaign speech by Liang & Liu (2016) and TV series by Ramadhan (2017). However, this current study is only limited on analysing the types of presupposition and the presupposition.

Regarding the topic, the current study analysed the presupposition triggers that exist on political speech uttered by President Barack Obama. I chose farewell address speech because this was the last speech from the former president and it was different with the political speech. Furthermore, the words, phrases and structures used are also different from political speech like campaign or inaugural speeches. Through this speech, people mostly get inspired. Therefore, his farewell address speech was the most remarkable moment for the American to once more listen to Obama's last words as President. I chose President Barack Obama because during his term, there were achievements he did like; ending 2008 recession, receiving 2009 Nobel Peace Prize, regulating the Big Banks, raising fuel efficiency standards and having nuclear agreement with Iran.

This significance of this study is to contribute the variation of pragmatics presupposition since the data were derived from the utterances spoken by President Barack Obama in farewell address speech which categorized as the non-political speech because no persuasive intention. Besides, it contained about the intention of President Barack Obama to reflect back what has been done by him and American during 8 years President Barack Obama's presidency. The outcome of this study are theoretically expected to enrich the research in presupposition triggers especially language that is usually used in farewell speech and practically to give the better understanding about the hidden meaning conveyed in farewell address speech to avoid misconceptions. Hence, I did research entitled *A Study of Presupposition Triggers in Barack Obama's Farewell Address Speech.*

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study explained above, this study was conducted to answer these following questions:

1. What are the types of presupposition triggers in President Barack Obama's farewell speech?

2. What are the presuppositions in President Barack Obama's farewell speech?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Regarding the problem of the study that were stated, the objectives of this study explained as follows:

1. To identify the types of presupposition triggers in President Barack Obama's farewell speech.

2. To identify the presuppositions in President Barack Obama's in farewell speech.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

Some of key terms are described as follows to avoid misconceptions.

a. Presupposition : Something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. (Yule, 2010)

b. Presupposition Triggers **:** A construction or item signals the existence of presupposition. (SIL website, 2017)

c. President Barack Hussein Obama : He is the 44th United States President who got elected in two presidency terms.

d. NBC News : Acronym of National Broadcasting Company. It is the news division of the American broadcast television network. It has many social media including YouTube channel where people will find many clips about global news and information. (NBC News website, 2018). This study uses the clips lasted for 51 minutes entitled "President

Barack Obama's Farewell Address (Full Speech)" which has 2.9 million

viewers per October 2018.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of (1) theoretical framework and (2) previous studies. They are explained as follows:

1.1 Theoretical Framework

This sub-chapter discussed three main theories used in this research. They are pragmatics, presupposition, presupposition triggers and political speech.

1.1.1 Pragmatics

According to Yule (2010), Pragmatics can be defined in several aspects which are, (1) the study of speaker meaning. It is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader); (2) the study of contextual meaning. It is the interpretation of what people mean in a context and how the context influences what is said. The speakers considerate how organize to whom, where and when to deliver what they say; (3) a study of how more gets communicated than is said. It is how listeners can make inferences about what is being said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning, what is unsaid recognized as part of what is communicated; (4) a study of the expression of relative distance. It is on the assumption of how close or distant the

listener is, speakers determine how much needs to be said. The example is taken from Grundy (2008 : 2)

Barmaid : Are you two both together – well you know what I mean.

Grundy : I was wondering too

One of the men: That's how rumours get started.

From the example above, the words 'you know what I mean' indicates that 'are you two both together' is not the meaning Barmaid intends. Moreover, 'are you together' also means as an offer to serve a person standing beside someone who is already being served. The combination of using 'both' and 'you two' causes the Barmaid to realize that she might be thought to be asking the men if they are a gay couple furthermore, the use of the word 'well' also crucial. If there's 'well', the meaning changes into apologizing for the speaker's unfortunate choice of words. In doing Pragmatic research, the main purpose is to avoid the misunderstanding of meaning behind the utterances uttered by someone.

1.1.2 Presupposition

According to Yule (2010 : p.25) Presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to make an utterance. For example :

(I)   a. Mary's brother bought three horses.

In producing the utterance, the speaker will have the presuppositions that : (1) a person called Mary exist

(2) that she had a brother

Or it can be specific :

(3) Mary has only one brother

(4) He has a lot of money

Presupposition considered as the relationship between two propositions which are proposition p and proposition q and using the symbol >> which means presupposes. For example:

(II)   (a) Mary's dog is cute (=p)

      (b) Mary has a dog (=q)

      (c) p>>q

Interestingly, when the opposite of the sentence is produced by negating it which is (=NOT p), the relationship between both propositions does not change.

(III)   (a) Mary's dog isn't cute (=NOT p)

      (b) Mary has a dog (=q)

      (c) NOT p>>q

Another example:

(IV)   (a) Ana is Boy's little sister(=p)

      (b) Ana is not Boy's little sister (=NOT p)

      (c) Boy has a little sister

(d) p>>q and NOT p>>q

Although both speakers disagree about the validity of p, they both assume the truth of q in making their statement. The proposition q as shown in IV(d) is presupposed by both p and NOT p, remaining constant under negation.

1.1.3 Types of Presupposition Triggers

According to SIL website (2017), Presupposition Triggers is a construction or item that signals the existence of presupposition. There are two ways that can be used to analyse the presupposition which uses presupposition triggers and to think of them as ways of expressing shared or non-controversial knowledge, as Grundy stated (2000, cited in Oktoma & Mardiyono 2013). Presupposition triggers can be used to reveal the presupposition from utterances or sentences. Yule (2010) classified the type of presupposition that contains presupposition triggers which are, (1) existential presupposition, (2) factive presupposition, (3) non-factive presupposition, (4) lexical presupposition, (5) structural presupposition, (6) counter factual presupposition.

1.1.3.1 Existential Presupposition

Yule (2010) argues that 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. By using any of these expressions, the speaker is assumed to be committed to the existence of the entities named.

The King of Sweden, the cat, the girl next door, the Counting Crows

For example,

<p style="text-align:center">*Your car >> You have a car*</p>

1.1.3.2 Factive Presupposition

Yule (2010) argues that factive presupposition exists when there is a presence of verb. The presupposed information following a verb like 'know' can be treated as a fact. A number of other verbs, such as 'realize', 'regret', 'be', 'aware', 'odd' and 'glad'. For example,

<p style="text-align:center">*It isn't odd that he left early >> He left early*</p>

<p style="text-align:center">*I'm glad that it's over >> It's over*</p>

<p style="text-align:center">*We regret telling him >> We told him*</p>

1.1.3.3 Lexical Presupposition

Yule (2010) argues that lexical presupposition is the use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another meaning is understood. In example, involving the lexical items, 'stop', 'start' and 'again'.

For example,

<p style="text-align:center">*You're late again >> You were late before*</p>

They started complaining >> They weren't complaining before

He stopped smoking >> He used to smoke

1.1.3.4 Structural presupposition

Yule (2010) argues that certain sentence structures have been analysed as conventionally and regularly presupposing that part of the structure is already assumed to be true. It can be said that speakers use such structures to treat information as presupposed and hence to be accepted as true by listener. For example, WH-question with the presupposition, that the information after WH-form is already known to be the case. In example,

When did he leave? >> He already left

Where did you buy the bike? >> He already bought the bike

Another example in the case of a person was investigated by the police of being the witness of car crash. The person has been asked, 'How fast was the car going when it ran the red light?' >> The car ran the red light. Such structure may represent sharp version of the information creation that the speaker believes appear to be what the listener should believe.

1.1.3.5 Non-Factive Presupposition

Yule (2010) argues that non-factive presupposition is assumed not to be true. Verbs like 'dream', 'imagine' and 'pretend' are used with the presupposition that what follows is not true. For example,

I dreamed that I was rich >> I was not rich

1.1.3.6 Counterfactual Presupposition

Yule (2010) argues that counter factual presupposition means what is presupposed is not only not true, but is the opposite of what is true, or 'contrary to facts'. In example,

If you were my friend, you would have helped me >> You are not my friend

It is called a counter-factual conditional, presupposes that the information in the if-clause is not true at that time of utterance.

To make easier to understood, here is the table of presupposition triggers included in the types of presupposition based on Yule (2010 :p.30) ;

Type	Example	Presupposition
Existential	the X	>> X exists
Factive	I regret leaving	>> I left
non-factive	He pretended to be happy	>> He wasn't happy
Lexical	He managed to escape	>> He tried to escape
Structural	When did she die?	>> She died

Counterfactual	If I weren't ill	>> I am ill

Table 2.1.3.4 Potential presupposition

1.1 Previous Studies

This current research uses the other sources of research to support the development of the research. The previous studies done by the other researchers which had similar issues regarding on presupposition are used to support the current research. There are two previous studies found that has the same intention as the current research, which are Ghassani (2018), Liang and Liu (2016) and Ramadhan (2017).The previous studies were chosen because they have fulfilled the criteria to help the betterment of the current research. The first previous study is taken from undergraduate thesis conducted by Ghassani (2018) entitled *Presupposition In The Utterances Of Elon Musk In TED Talk Conference.* This research analysed the presupposition triggers and revealed the meaning behind the utterances that consist of presupposition triggers. This previous study used qualitative approach with analysing the document. It was also use Presupposition theory of Yule (2010). To collect the data, I also used table containing the types of presupposition, utterances and the presupposition triggers. The result of Ghassani's research revealed the types of presupposition used in the utterances of Elon Musk in TED Talk conference and also revealed the meaning behind the utterances that were uttered. In Ghassani's research, the data that were found also 4 out of 6 types of presupposition triggers, excluding the non-factive and counter-factual presupposition. Those types of presupposition

triggers could not be found because the utterances that were uttered by Elon Musk in TED Talk Conference was talking about fact and Musk did not utter the words or sentences that contrary to facts. The second previous of the study is taken from International Journal of English Linguistic by Liang and Liu (2016) entitled *An Analysis of Presupposition Triggers in Hilary Clinton's First Campaign Speech.* This previous of study published on September 23, 2016 by Canadian Center of Science and Education. The data source of this research is Hilary Clinton's first campaign speech. This research was conducted to figure out how Hillary succeeds in achieving her target of result through the use of presupposition triggers. The researchers used qualitative study as the research method. Moreover, they used the combination theory by Yule's and Levinson's and then re-classified the presupposition triggers by Li (2010) and Du (2012) since they did the research on two aspects which are lexical and syntactic levels. By this research, the writers got the result that the major use of presupposition triggers helps to have better communication on her political messages and consequently persuading the audiences and also the presupposition triggers in both aspects, lexical and syntactical, play an important role in strengthening the language to be more economic and real. Furthermore, motivating the interaction with the audiences and drawing a closer relationship between both of the speaker and audiences. The third previous study was taken from Ramadhan (2017), this study aimed to identify the kinds of presupposition that are mostly used and to identify why the speakers of 'Game of Thrones' season 1 TV series that applied presuppositions.

This study also used descriptive qualitative to uncover the deeper meaning of human experience. Moreover, the data were taken from the utterances of all the characters in 'Game of Thrones' season 1 TV series. This study found that structural presupposition was the most frequent presupposition because there are many missing information that speakers and listeners handle and the expression of structural presupposition are simpler and easy to find than others. Meanwhile, the less frequent presupposition is non-factive presupposition. It happened because the number of expressions of it was limited and it delivered falsity of a case while the story of TV series mostly concern about facts which makes the presupposition inappropriate to use. Also, the writer did not find any misunderstanding between speakers and listeners while having conversation because in the communication process the listeners always correctly refer to what speakers said.

The three previous researchers were intended to be the comparison of this current study due to the similarity issue brought. However, there are some aspects needed to be considered to help the betterment of the current research. The research conducted by Ghassani (2018) supported the current research because there is a similarity in terms of theory used. The previous study used TED Talk Conference as the data source and the subject is Elon Musk. Meanwhile, in the current research, the writer uses transcript of farewell address speech with President Barack Obama as the subject. Furthermore, the current research shows the development since it used farewell speech to be analysed. Therefore, the current research obtained new findings

than the previous one. In that study, the theory that was being used is unique since the writers combined two linguists theory and re-classifying. Meanwhile, the current research only discusses the issue using one theory which is Yule's. Moreover, the current and the previous one would lead into different data result since the object of the research varies. In the third previous study that was conducted by Ramadhan (2017) the object was from the TV series which contain of 10 episodes and the utterances that analysed were from all the characters. The researcher also used Yule (1996) theory to identify the presupposition triggers and its meaning. Meanwhile, the current study used farewell address speech as the object and analysed the transcript of President Barack Obama. Moreover, between the previous and current studies the result lead into the different result, mainly in what types of presupposition triggers that were found. The gap between current study and the previous studies conducted by Ghassani (2018) ,Liang & Liu (2016), Ramadhan(2017) are this study used farewell address speech as the data source that was produced in English and aired live in TV and YouTube channel. Moreover, this study focused on the types of presupposition triggers and also the presupposition and then the meanings, which was different from the three previous studies. The consideration of selecting the previous studies is to fulfil the gap between the current and previous studied. Furthermore, to enrich the new knowledge from every aspect in the same issue brought.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter consists of (1) research design, (2) data sources, (3) data collection and (4) data analysis. They are explained as follows:

3.1 Research Design

This research analysed the utterances of Barack Obama's farewell address speech which contains presupposition triggers. I focused on the utterances that contain the presupposition triggers. The research design used by me is qualitative approach by analysing the transcript. According to Creswell (2007: 37), qualitative research begins with assumptions, a worldview, the possible use of theoretical lens, and the study of research problems inquiring into the meaning individuals or group ascribe to a social or human problem. However, due to the fact that this study analysed the transcript, I also did interpretation after figured out the types of presupposition triggers and presupposition.

3.2 Data Source

This research used fifty one-minute minutes video entitled "President Barack Obama's Farewell Address (Full Speech)" as the primary data source of the research, uploaded in NBC News YouTube channel which can be found on link (https://youtu.be/siyBp8Csugk). NBC News is the acronym for National Broadcasting

Company. It is the news division of the American broadcast television network. It has

many social media including YouTube channel where people will find many clips

about global news and information. The data of this research are the words, phrases,

clauses or structures that are uttered by Barack Obama that contains of Presupposition

Triggers. Moreover, the secondary data source is the transcript that downloaded from

the Los Angeles Times website accessed on the link

(http://www.latimes.com/politics/la-pol-obama-farewell-speech-transcript-20170110-

story.html). The secondary data source was to support the primary data source so that

the utterances could be easier to be analysed.

3.3 Data Collection

The data of this research are the utterances of President Barack Obama that

contain of Presupposition Triggers. The data of this research were collected through

the following steps:

1. Downloading the video on YouTube : https://youtu.be/siyBp8Csugk ;

2. Watching fifty one-minute video entitled "President Barack Obama's
   Farewell Address (Full Speech)";

3. Downloading the transcript of the speech on Los Angeles Times
   website:http://www.latimes.com/politics/la-pol-obama-farewell-speech-
   transcript-20170110-story.html;

4. Crosschecking the transcript and the utterances. This step was done in order to ensure the data since presupposition triggers can be found in every words, phrases and structure;

5. Classifying the utterances based on the same topic that I considered as the same topic ;

3.4 Data Analysis

Based on the research questions stated in chapter one, I did the data analysis in the following steps:

1. Underlining every words, phrases and structure containing that contains of presupposition triggers;

2. Classifying every words, phrases and structure containing triggers into the classification of the type of presupposition triggers;

3. Listing every words, phrases and structure containing of the triggers and put it in the table as follows:

Datum	Utterances	Triggers

This has been done in order to simply the analysis to find out the types of presupposition triggers;

4. Analysing and interpreting the presupposition from the triggers found.

5. Drawing the conclusion from the data findings and presenting suggestion for future research on similar field or topic.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of Findings and Discussion based on the research questions. Findings show the data and the analysis. Meanwhile, Discussion describes the result of the analysis and the comparation with the previous studies.

4.1 Findings and Analysis

The findings and analysis of this study is the type of presupposition triggers found in Barack Obama's Farewell Address speech and the analysis of the presupposition based on the triggers found. For analyzing the presupposition triggers, I used the theory proposed by Yule (2010) which consist of existential, factive, lexical, structural, non-factive and counter-factual. I numbered the words, phrases or sentences consist of presupposition triggers followed by the presupposition found. The words, phrases or structures that were found have each trigger that triggered the existence of presupposition. The types that I have found were existential presupposition, structural presupposition, lexical presupposition and non-factive presupposition. Meanwhile, the counter-factual presupposition was not found in President Barack Obama's farewell address speech because there were no phrases or structures that means what is presupposed is not only not true, but is the opposite of what is true, or 'contrary to facts'. Each type of presupposition triggers has its own triggers that triggered the existence of presupposition. In this speech, I have found

that the triggers were more into formal words, phrases and structures that are usually used in state speech. It also happened due to the topic that brought by Obama was about the development of United States during his presidency, the phrase like 'our nation' and 'our health care system'. The triggers showed the things that important for society in United States or people needs.

4.1.1 Types of Presupposition Triggers

According to Yule (2010), there are 6 types of presupposition triggers. They are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition and counter-factual presupposition. However, each type has its own triggers. I have found those in the following data:

4.1.1.1 Existential Presupposition

From the data findings, existential presupposition was found because of the existence of words, phrases and structures that triggered. In this speech, Obama mentioned the condition that has been existed. According to Yule (2010), Existential presupposition signed by the existence of possessive construction or more generally in definite noun phrase. Therefore, in this type of presupposition trigger if there are words, phrases and structures contains the entity name, something or someone that admitted to be others are considered as the existential presupposition types. The implementation of this theory can be seen in these data :

Datum 15 : … *we will diminish the prospects of our own children – because those brown kids will represent a larger and larger share of <u>America's workforce.</u>*

This utterance contains a noun phrase, *America's workforce* which shows certain entity name which is the workforce and also shows possessive construction.

Datum 16 : *I committed to <u>President-Elect Trump</u> that my administration would ensure the smoothest possible transition, just as President Bush did for me.*

This utterance contains noun phrase, *President-Elect Trump* which shows a person name and person's role.

Datum 5: <u>*Our economy*</u> *doesn't work as well or grow as fast when a few prosper at the expense of a growing middle class, and ladders for folks who want to get into the middle class.*

This utterance contains noun phrase, '*our economy*' which uses possessive construction.

Datum 26: *And I've said, and I mean it, anyone can put together a plan that is demonstrably better than the improvements we've made to <u>our health care system</u>, that covers as many people at less cost, I will publicly support it.*

This utterance contains noun phrase, '*our health care system*' which uses possessive construction.

Datum 30: *For native-born Americans, it means reminding ourselves that <u>the stereotypes</u> about immigrants today were said, almost word for word, about the Irish, and Italians, and Poles.*

This utterance contains noun phrase, '*the stereotypes'* which shows about certain issue being talked.

Datum 76: *I've seen <u>Wounded Warriors</u> who at points were given up for dead walk again.*

This utterance contains noun phrase, '*wounded warriors'* which shows certain entity name.

Datum 82: *Because I know <u>our work</u> has not only helped so many Americans; it has inspired so many Americans – especially so many young people out there – to believe that you can make a difference; to hitch your wagon to something bigger than yourselves.*

This utterance contains noun phrase, '*our work'* which uses possessive construction.

4.1.1.2 Factive Presupposition

From the data findings, I have found that what Obama said that shows the audiences about certain information using the verb 'that' were considered as factive presupposition. According to Yule (2010), words, phrase or structures that contain verb, such as 'know','realize', 'regret', 'be', 'aware', 'odd' and 'glad. The implementation of this theory can be seen in these data:

Datum 85: *It's the conviction <u>that </u>we are all created equal, endowed by our creator with certain unalienable rights, among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness*

This utterance contains the word 'that' shows something has been existed and it is a fact.

Datum 89: *Now I've lived long enough to know <u>that</u> race relations are better than they were 10 or 20 or 30 years ago, no matter what some folks say.*

This utterance contains the word '*that'*, the verb that shows fact.

Datum 90 : *You believe in a fair, and just, and inclusive America; you <u>know that</u> constant change has been America's hallmark, that it's not something to fear but something to embrace, you are willing to carry this hard work of democracy forward.*

This utterance contains noun phrase, '*know that'* , the verb that shows the audience know about something and considered as fact.

4.1.1.3 Structural Presupposition

In this speech, I have found that Obama mentioned the words, phrases and structures that triggered structural presupposition to give more emphasize on the information that they were assumed to be true. According to Yule (2010), certain sentence structures have been analysed as conventionally and regularly presupposing that part of the structure is already assumed to be true. It can be said that speakers use such structures to treat information as presupposed and hence to be accepted as true by listener. For example, WH-question with the presupposition, that the information after WH-form is already known to be the case. The implementation of this theory can be seen in these data:

Datum 115: *Our economy doesn't work as well or grow as fast <u>when a few prosper</u> <u>at the expense of a growing middle class</u>...*

This utterance contains adverbial clause, '*when a few prosper at the expense of a growing middle class...*' that the information is already known to be the case.

Datum 118: *And make more reforms to the tax code so corporations and the individuals <u>who reap the most from this new economy</u> don't avoid their obligations to the country that's made their very success possible.*

This utterance contains relative clause, '*who reap the most from this new economy*' is followed by the information of the case.

Datum 121: *For native-born Americans, it means reminding ourselves that the stereotypes about immigrants today were said, almost word for word, about the Irish, and Italians, and Poles, <u>who it was said were going to destroy the fundamental character of America.</u>*

This utterance contains relative clause, '*who it was said were going to destroy the fundamental character of America*' is followed by the information of the case.

Datum 123: *<u>How can elected officials rage about deficits</u> when we propose to spend money on pre-school for kids, but not when we're cutting taxes for corporations?*

This utterance contains WH-question '*how can elected officials rage about deficits*' is followed by presupposed information and lead to another meaning which is the actual meaning.

Datum 134: _That's why we cannot withdraw from big global fights to expand democracy and human rights and women's rights and LGBT rights._

This utterance contains adverbial clause, '_that's why we cannot withdraw from big global fights'_ is followed by presupposed information and lead to another meaning.

4.1.1.4 Lexical Presupposition

According to Yule (2010), lexical presupposition is the use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another meaning is understood. In example, involving the lexical items, 'stop', 'start' and 'again'. The implementation of this theory was presented in these data:

Datum 92: _Not that our nation has been flawless from the start, but that we have shown the capacity to change, and make life better for those who follow._

This utterance contains the lexical item 'start' that led to another meaning.

Datum 93 : _But the long sweep of America has been defined by forward motion, a constant widening of our founding creed to embrace all, and not just some._

This utterance contains verb phrase _'has been defined'_ that conventionally interpreted the following information and led to the understanding of another meaning.

Datum 95: _Wages, incomes, home values and retirement accounts are all rising again._

This utterance contains lexical item which is ' *'again'* shows that something is happening after long time.

Datum 104: *I've seen our doctors and volunteers rebuild after earthquakes and <u>stop</u> pandemics in their tracks.*

This utterance contains lexical item which is 'stop' shows that something is happening but needs to be ended.

Datum 106: *I am asking you to hold fast to that faith written into our founding documents; that idea whispered by slaves and abolitionists; that spirit sung by immigrants and homesteaders and those who marched for justice; that creed <u>reaffirmed</u> by those who planted flags from foreign battlefields to the surface of the moon; a creed at the core of every American whose story is not yet written: Yes, we can.*

This utterance contains words '*reaffirmed*' which means that something ever happened and it will continuously happen.

4.1.1.5 Non-Factive Presupposition

I have found non-factive presupposition in what Obama has said in this speech, even non-factive considered as the non-fact triggers but they were still being used by Obama to show the cause-effect that related to the real condition. According to Yule (2010), non-factive presupposition is assumed not to be true. Verbs like

'dream', 'imagine' and 'pretend' are used with the presupposition that what follows is not true. The implementation of this theory presented in these data below:

Datum 155: *If every economic issue is framed as a struggle between a hardworking white middle class and an undeserving minority, then workers of all shades are going to be left fighting for scraps while the wealthy withdraw further into their private enclaves.*

This utterance contains if-clause '*if every economic issue is framed as a struggle between a hardworking white middle class and an undeserving minority*', there is a conditional word 'if' and it assumed to be not true and it is conditional.

Datum 156: *If we're unwilling to invest in the children of immigrants, just because they don't look like us, we will diminish the prospects of our own children — because those brown kids will represent a larger and larger share of America's workforce.*

This utterance contains if-clause, '*if we're unwilling to invest in the children of immigrants*' that is assumed that the activity is not done and led to the different result, which the words shows not true.

Datum 157: *If the scope of freedom and respect for the rule of law shrinks around the world, the likelihood of war within and between nations increases, and our own freedoms will eventually be threatened.*

This utterance contains the words '*if the scope of freedom and respect for the rule of law shrinks*,' it is assumed that what has been said is not the real condition, because the utterance uses if-conditional.

4.1.2 Presuppositions

From the findings of the type of presuppositions, those can be broken down into presuppositions and also the meanings behind. The presuppositions identified and meanings conveyed are presented as follows:

4.1.2.1 Existential Presupposition

Datum 15 : … *we will diminish the prospects of our own children – because those brown kids will represent a larger and larger share of <u>America's workforce.</u>*

America's workforce presupposes that there exist a workforce which owned by America. That America has a workforce. In that utterance, the speaker wants to tell the audiences that the workforce of America become larger and larger share because of the prospects of American's children and America will diminish it.

Datum 16 : *I committed to <u>President-Elect Trump</u> that my administration would ensure the smoothest possible transition, just as President Bush did for me.*

President-Elect Trump presupposes that a person named Trump exist and he becomes president elect of United States of America. In that utterance, Obama wants the audiences to understand that he committed to ensure really good transition like the speaker's predecessor which was Bush did for him.

Datum 5: _Our economy_ _doesn't work as well or grow as fast when a few prosper at_ _the expense of a growing middle class, and ladders for folks who want to get into the_ _middle class_

Our economy presupposes that American economy exists. In that utterance, Obama wants the audiences to know that America has economy and the economy doesn't work well or grow as fast when a few prosper at the expense of a growing middle class, and ladders for folks who want to get into the middle class. It also indicates that American economy doesn't work well that caused the middle class people and the people who walks on being middle class people difficult.

Datum 26: _And I've said, and I mean it, anyone can put together a plan that is_ _demonstrably better than the improvements we've made to_ _our health care system_, _that covers as many people at less cost, I will publicly support it_

Our health care system presupposes that American's health care system exists. In this utterance, the audiences want the audiences know that the health care system of America in fact is having better improvements that is accessible to many people with less cost and the speaker will publicly support this improvement.

Datum 30: _For native-born Americans, it means reminding ourselves that_ _the_ _stereotypes_ _about immigrants today were said, almost word for word, about the Irish,_ _and Italians, and Poles._

The stereotypes presuppose that the stereotypes exist. In this utterance, the speaker announces to the audiences the message for native-born America about the stereotypes that are said words to words about immigrants which are Irish, Italians and Poles.

Datum 76: *I've seen <u>Wounded Warriors</u> who at points were given up for dead walk again.*

Wounded Warriors presuppose that the wounded warriors exist. In this utterance, the speaker wants the audiences to know that the Wounded Warriors were really struggling and choosing to given up the dead.

Datum 82: *Because I know <u>our work</u> has not only helped so many Americans; it has inspired so many Americans – especially so many young people out there – to believe that you can make a difference; to hitch your wagon to something bigger than yourselves.*

Our work presupposes that the work exist and America owns it. In this utterance, the speaker wants the audiences to know that the speaker knows that American work has not only helped Americans but also inspired American, even young people in order to make them believe that the difference can be made and to achieve something bigger than them and their expectation.

4.1.2.2 Factive Presupposition

Datum 85: *It's the conviction <u>that</u> we are all created equal, endowed by our creator with certain unalienable rights, among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.*

That presupposes American are created equal, endowed by their creator with certain alienable rights, among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are fact. It indicates that the speaker wants the audiences to know the fact about American profile, also the speaker wants to emphasize it.

Datum 89: *Now I've lived long enough to know <u>that</u> race relations are better than they were 10 or 20 or 30 years ago, no matter what some folks say.*

That presupposes that race relations are better than 10 or 20 or 30 years ago, no matter what folks say about it, is a fact. It indicates that the speaker wants to tell the audiences about the fact that race relations are getting better and better from years to years that no matter what folks say about it. However, the speaker considered it is a fact without caring about what some folks say.

Datum 90 : *You believe in a fair, and just, and inclusive America; you <u>know that</u> constant change has been America's hallmark, that it's not something to fear but something to embrace, you are willing to carry this hard work of democracy forward.*

Know that presupposes the costant change has been America's hallmark is a fact. It indicates that the speaker wants the audiences to know the fact that the constant change has been America's hallmark and the fact is not something to be feared of instead something to be embrace. That is the hard work to make the democracy forward.

4.1.2.3 Structural Presupposition

Datum 115: *Our economy doesn't work as well or grow as fast <u>when a few prosper at the expense of a growing middle class</u>…*

When a few prosper at the expense of a growing middle class presupposes that the time of economy American doesn't work well at the expense of growing middle class. It indicates that the speaker wants to tell the audiences that American economy doesn't work well or grow fast in the exact time when the growing middle class people also downgrade.

Datum 118: *And make more reforms to the tax code so corporations and the individuals <u>who reap the most from this new economy </u>don't avoid their obligations to the country that's made their very success possible.*

Who reap the most from this new economy presupposes that the person or people who reap the most from America new economy. It indicates that the speaker wants to tell the audiences that making more reforms to the tax caused the corporations and

individuals follow the new policy will not avoid their obligations to pay the tax, however it makes people be more successfully on doing their job.

Datum 121: *For native-born Americans, it means reminding ourselves that the stereotypes about immigrants today were said, almost word for word, about the Irish, and Italians, and Poles, <u>who it was said were going to destroy the fundamental character of America.</u>*

Who it was said were going to destroy the fundamental character of America presupposes the person or the people who's going to destroy the fundamental character of America. It indicates that the speaker wants to tell to the native-born Americans that the speaker and the audience remind of the stereotypes about immigrants that the stereotype said they were being the destroyer to the fundamental character of America.

Datum 123: <u>*How can elected officials rage about deficits*</u> *when we propose to spend money on pre-school for kids, but not when we're cutting taxes for corporations?*

How can elected officials rage about deficits presuppose the way elected officials rage about deficits. It indicates that the speaker wants to tell the audiences elected officials rage about deficits happens for real, and the speaker tells the audiences to make audiences know about that instead telling them in positive sentence.

Datum 134: _That's why we cannot withdraw from big global fights to expand democracy and human rights and women's rights and LGBT rights_

That's why we cannot withdraw from big global fights presupposes the reason that American cannot withdraw from big global fights. It indicates that the speaker wants to tell to the audiences to emphasize something the speaker has decided to make peace and better future.

4.1.2.4 Lexical Presupposition

Datum 92: _Not that our nation has been flawless from the start, but that we have shown the capacity to change, and make life better for those who follow._

Start presupposes that the nation not always flawless, but that they have shown the capacity to change, and make life better for those who follow. It indicates the speaker wants to tell the audiences that America has not been flawless since the very first time, they have been facing the bitterness to make America growing, however the speaker also said that the perfection of America gotten by the struggles that they have been fighting for.

Datum 93 : _But the long sweep of America has been defined by forward motion, a constant widening of our founding creed to embrace all, and not just some._

Has been defined presupposes that the long sweep of America has ever been defined as forward motion. It indicates that the speaker wants the audiences to know that their struggle considered as forward motion and it is continually doing until now.

Datum 95: *Wages, incomes, home values and retirement accounts are all rising <u>again.</u>*

Again presupposes that wages, incomes, home values and retirement accounts have ever been raising before. It indicates that the speaker wants the audience to know that before his presidential term, the economics ever been going well.

Datum 104: *I've seen our doctors and volunteers rebuild after earthquakes and <u>stop</u> pandemics in their tracks.*

Stop presupposes that pandemics ever been done by the doctors ad volunteers. It indicates that the speaker wants the audiences to know that pandemics ever been done by the doctors and volunteers and it is stopped now.

Datum 106: *I am asking you to hold fast to that faith written into our founding documents; that idea whispered by slaves and abolitionists; that spirit sung by immigrants and homesteaders and those who marched for justice; that creed <u>reaffirmed</u> by those who planted flags from foreign battlefields to the surface of the*

moon; a creed at the core of every American whose story is not yet written: Yes, we can.

Reaffirmed presupposes that the affirmation is happening again. It indicates that the speaker wants the audiences to know that the audiences have to hold fast the faith written in their founding documents, one of the faith is the credo that is reaffirmed, means that the credo ever been affirming before and back to affirmed.

4.1.2.5 Non-Factive Presupposition

Datum 155: *If every economic issue is framed as a struggle between a hardworking white middle class and an undeserving minority, then workers of all shades are going to be left fighting for scraps while the wealthy withdraw further into their private enclaves.*

If every economic issue is framed as a struggle between a hardworking white middle class and an undeserving minority presupposes that issue economic doesn't happen. It indicates that the speaker wants the audiences to know the conditional things if economic issue is a framed as a struggle between a hardworking white middle class and an undeserving minority, there is problem which are the workers of all shades are going to be left fighting for scraps while the wealthy withdraw further into their private enclaves and the speakers only stated this statement only to picturing the cause-effect.

Datum 156: _If we're unwilling to invest in the children of immigrants, just because_ _they don't look like us, we will diminish the prospects of our own children — because_ _those brown kids will represent a larger and larger share of America's workforce._

If we're unwilling to invest in the children of immigrants presupposes that people are willing to invest. It indicates that the speaker wants the audiences to know the cause-effect if the people are unwilling to do the investment. However, it doesn't happen.

Datum 157: _If the scope of freedom and respect for the rule of law shrinks around_ _the world, the likelihood of war within and between nations increases, and our own_ _freedoms will eventually be threatened._

If the scope of freedom and respect for the rule of law shrinks presupposes that the scope of freedom and respect for the rule of law increases. It indicates that the speaker wants to tell the audiences that the scope of freedom and respect for the rule of law increases around the world and the effect the war within the nation also increases and their freedom will be threatened.

4.2 Discussion

Based on the findings and the analysis, it is found that there were 5 out of 6 types of presupposition triggers using the theory proposed by Yule (2010). These 5 types of presupposition triggers that produced by President Barack Obama were Existential, Factive, Structural, Lexical and Non-Factive Presupposition. Hence, there is one type that doesn't exist in this data source which is Counter-Factual

Presupposition because there is no utterance that is opposite of the truth, in conclusion, farewell speech is not intended to deliver message which contains of persuasiveness. Along with the types that are found, they can be found they use their own pattern of triggers. President Barack Obama mostly used existential presupposition. This farewell speech brought the theme of American Struggle, it can be said that because he reflected back what he and American have been done to make America great again.

According to the findings along with the analysis of theory, I have found that the words, phrases and structures were categorized into the types has its own characteristics or triggers. Based on Yule (2010) theory, existential presupposition means that Obama used possessive construction or more generally in definite noun phrase. The first trigger consists of possessive construction, that something is being consider as someone's or something's like in datum 15: America's workforce; datum 5: our economy; datum 26: our health care system; datum 82: our work. The second trigger is definite noun phrase like in datum 16: President-Elect Trump; datum 30: The stereotypes; datum 76: Wounded Warriors. The triggers showed the existence of the entities. Therefore, the data represented are considered as the existential presupposition. Furthermore, I also found that existential presupposition that is used in this speech was showing what kind of issues during 8 years President Obama's term dealt and solved altogether President Obama and American.

Based on Yule (2010), factive presupposition is words, phrase or structures that contain verb, such as 'know','realize', 'regret', 'be', 'aware', 'odd' and 'glad'. There are some triggers that represent factive presupposition. There are no verbs that are being the triggers based on Yule (2010), instead there is a word 'that' like in datum 85, 89, and 90. They contain 'that' word and represent that what Obama said considered as fact, that is actual action. Therefore, a word 'that' was considered as a trigger that triggered factive presupposition. Furthermore, I also found that certain issues containing this type of triggers, the issues are equality, rights, race relations, economy growth, American's hallmark constant changes.

Based on Yule (2010), structural presupposition is certain sentence structures have been analysed as conventionally and regularly presupposing that part of the structure is already assumed to be true. It can be said that speakers use such structures to treat information as presupposed and hence to be accepted as true by listener. There are some triggers that represent structural presupposition which is WH-questions like in datum 123 which uses 'how' questions and also WH-statements like in datum 115 uses 'when', datum 118 that uses 'who', datum 121 that uses 'who', and datum 134 that uses 'why'. It can be said that in structural presupposition sentence or utterance are not assumed to be true in the real case but the speaker uses such structure to driven information that is presupposed and hence can be accepted as true or fact by listener. Moreover, I found certain issues containing the triggers, they are the factors of immigrants and refugees across the oceans; patriots, women,

workers and Iran refugees choosing to be free; the state of democracy; ethical lapses in American party, discrimination against Muslim Americans rejection, justice on LGBTQ community.

Based on Yule (2010), lexical presupposition is the use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another meaning is understood. There are some triggers that represent the lexical presupposition which are lexical items; start, stop and again like in datum 92 that uses 'start', datum 95 that uses 'again', and datum 104 that uses 'stop'. Also there are triggers that triggered lexical presupposition trigger which are 'has been defined' in datum 93 and 'reaffirmed' in datum 106. Those additional triggers can be considered as lexical. Moreover, I found certain issues containing certain triggers, they are wages, incomes, home values retirement account growing; education for children; natural disaster; the new era.

Based on Yule (2010), non-factive presupposition is assumed not to be true. Verbs like 'dream', 'imagine' and 'pretend' are used with the presupposition that what follows is not true. There are some triggers that triggered but there is no verbs like 'dream', 'imagine' and 'pretend' but there is if-conditional verb that triggered like in datum 155.156 and 157 that explain about the cause-effect. Furthermore that triggers can be considered as non-factive presupposition because it shows the non-fact condition that never happen and it only uses to picturing condition. Furthermore, I found that certain issues containing the triggers, they are the Great Recession,

shutdown on Iran's nuclear weapons, marriage equality, American politics, economic issues between white middle class and undeserving minority, the children of immigrants, the scope of freedom.

In conclusion, this current study fulfill the gap between current study and the previous studies conducted by Ghassani (2018) and Liang & Liu (2016) are this study uses farewell address speech as the data source that was produced in English and aired live in TV and YouTube channel.. Moreover, this study focused on the types of presupposition triggers and also the presupposition. Different from both previous studies which only found the type of presupposition triggers and the meanings conveyed by the triggers. Unlike the previous studies, this study also took farewell address speech which is different with the TED Talk Conference by Ghassani (2018) and campaign speech by Liang & Liu (2016)

Ghassani (2018) found that the Elon Musk in TED Talk Conference only produce 4 out of 6 types of presupposition triggers theory by Yule (2010). Furthermore, she also found that the dominant presupposition was existential presupposition in addition that it was using simple structure, the audience would understand better if the speaker explained by uttering information that was known by people. Elon Musk considered not utter information that would led people confuse that was not true. It happened because conferences are about delivering the facts and something that has been happening in Musk's life. Therefore, there were no arguments that considered as contrary to fact.

Liang & Liu (2016) found that Hillary Clinton campaign speech by using the combination theory of Levinson (1983) and Yule (2010), analyzing the lexical and syntactical level, the abundant use of presupposition triggers helps to better communicate Hillary's political messages and consequently grip the audiences. Furthermore, the study contributed to the composition of as well as a better understanding of the political speeches. In the political speech especially campaign speech, there must be so many words, phrases, clauses or structures that contain of meanings which could not be explained in one simple theory, therefore Liang & Liu here tried to combine two theories by two linguists in order to get the clarity and to get the findings more rich.

In Ramadhan (2017) study led to different result because the object of this study used TV series, the findings were stated that structural presupposition was mostly used by the characters. This case happened because there were many missing information that speakers and listeners handle, besides, the expressions of structural presupposition were simpler and easy to find than others. This can be concluded that when it comes to TV series, not only the utterances but also the expressions that have to be paid attention. Furthermore, it can also be concluded that what the other characters' utterances or reply also mattered to define whether misunderstanding happen or not.

As the result of this study, the data shows that President Barack Obama to recapitulate what he has been done with America and his presidency terms using the

existential presupposition because that's the most common words, phrase, clauses and structures to make 51 minutes speeches to be well delivered in his last speech as US President at that time, also he once used the conditional phrases to reflect back what America has been experiencing to make the audiences feel proud of the country. In the contrary, Obama did not use the contrary phrase, clause or structure because it will confuse people. In addition, farewell speech did not contain of persuasiveness.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter elaborates the conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is drawn based on the findings and analysis while the suggestion is given to the next researchers in the same field of study which is presupposition triggers.

1.1 Conclusion

As it is mentioned in the previous chapter, that presupposition needs the speaker to understand the knowledge of the hearers beforehand so that it could be considered as true in context. From the data findings and analysis, I discovered 5 out of 6 types of presupposition triggers theory by Yule (2010) that were used by President Obama in delivering farewell speech. They are Existential, factive, structural, lexical and non-factive presupposition. One type of presupposition triggers cannot be found which is Counter-factual presupposition because President Obama did not say the words, structures or phrases that are contrary to fact. It shows that in farewell address speech, there is no persuasiveness intention. I also found that what President Obama said always about the American Struggle during his presidency which was 8 years. Therefore, he used simple structure of words to deliver to the hearers.

In existential presupposition, I have found that the triggers are about the issues that President Obama had to solve, like health care system, the democracy, the economic dislocations, post-racial America, and others which America had ever faced

during 2009-2017 in term President Obama. Furthermore, existential presupposition is the mostly used by President Obama, because he mentioned all the issues which ever happened and faced, therefore the existential presupposition is the most used. I also discovered that certain triggers showing certain issues; factive: equality, rights, race relations, economy growth, American's hallmark constant changes; structural: the factors of immigrants and refugees across the oceans; patriots, women, workers and Iran refugees choosing to be free; the state of democracy; ethical lapses in American party, discrimination against Muslim Americans rejection, justice on LGBTQ community, lexical: wages, incomes, home values retirement account growing; education for children; natural disaster; the new era; and non-factive: Great Recession, shutdown on Iran's nuclear weapons, marriage equality, American politics, economic issues between white middle class and undeserving minority, the children of immigrants, the scope of freedom.

In addition, I also discovered that not only the triggers mentioned in the theory of Yule (2010) that were considered as included in the types of presupposition but the types of triggers depends on the messages the speaker deliver. On farewell address speech, the triggers have the same characteristics for example in existential presupposition, many triggers used 'our' , factive used 'that' , lexical used past perfect tense to make showed that it already happened years ago.

I also have found that there was no misunderstanding between the hearers and the speaker, because when President Obama said on certain issues and the solving, the

hearers chanted and screamed showing that they agreed, it means that what has been said was already understood by the hearers, or in different words, they had the same knowledge.

1.2 Suggestion

As I mentioned before that this study only limited on analyzing the types of presupposition and the presupposition, meanwhile there are still many things could be done in order to reach the betterment. Therefore, I suggest to the next researchers who want to take the same field of study to gain more knowledge on presupposition because I think that presupposition is correlated with syntax, it would be better to have deeper analysis on syntactical way also. Moreover, the next researchers also can consider using the combination theory of pragmatics by Levinson or Yule because it would lead to richer result and different result. For the object of the study, I also suggest to have object which is talk show or having two people in conversation. Hopefully this study can help the next researchers to conduct the similar study in the topic but in wider scope.

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