

**THE CHOICE OF PRESUPPOSITION TRIGGERS
FOUND IN *THE NEW YORK TIMES*
AND *THE JAKARTA POST* EDITORIALS
ON REFUGEE CRISIS**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTEMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

2016

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Presented to
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ABSTRACT

Fawzia, Ulfa. 2016. **The Choice of Presupposition Trigger Found in *The New York Times* and *The Jakarta Post* Editorials on Refugee Crisis**. Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya.

Supervisor: Tantri Refa Indhiarti.

Keywords: Presupposition, Presupposition Trigger, Editorial, *The New York Times*, *The Jakarta Post*.

This research analyzed presupposition triggers in editorial news in order to find out the type of presuppositions used as well as the frequency. In this research, the researcher analyzed the type of presupposition trigger found in editorial news in *The New York Times* and *The Jakarta Post*.

The researcher used qualitative research in order to answer the research problems. The data were 4 editorial news. 2 editorials culled from *The New York Times* and 2 other culled from *The Jakarta Post*. In data collection, the researcher took editorial news that discussed refugee crisis.

Based on the 6 type of presupposition trigger by Yule (2010), *The New York Times* had employed only 5 of them, they are existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, and counter factual. Meanwhile, the *Jakarta Post* had employed all of the types including structural presupposition which did not found in *The New York Times*. Existential presupposition is the most frequently used in both editorial newspapers due to the fact that it consists of simple construction including noun phrase, possessive's construction, and nominalization. It is also because existential presupposition is the easiest tool for the writers to give information readily acknowledged by the readers. Otherwise, the less employed presupposition trigger in both editorial newspaper is structural which indicated through the wh-questions.

The using of presupposition is important to consciously or unconsciously influencing the viewers or readers in understanding particular information. The researcher suggests the next researcher who wants to conduct a similar research use another theory or object.

ABSTRAK

Fawzia, Ulfa. 2016. **Pemilihan Pemicu Praanggapan yang Ditemukan di Editorial *The New York Times* dan *The Jakarta Post* yang Membahas Krisis Pengungsi.**

Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya.

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Kata Kunci: Praanggapan, Pemicu Praanggapan, Editorial, *The New York Times*, *The Jakarta Post*.

Salah satu fitur surat kabar adalah editorial yang mengizinkan penulisnya untuk mengekspresikan pemikiran mereka berdasarkan sudut pandang pribadi. Praanggapan adalah aspek penting dalam penulisan editorial untuk membentuk ideologi pembacanya. Penelitian ini menganalisis pemicu praanggapan di berita editorial untuk mengetahui jenis praanggapan yang digunakan berikut frekuensinya. Di penelitian ini, peneliti menganalisis pemilihan pemicu praanggapan yang di temukan pada berita editorial di *The New York Times* dan *The Jakarta Post* berdasarkan tipe.

Peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk menjawab rumusan masalah. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan teori dari Yule (2010) tentang tipe pemicu praanggapan. Data terdiri dari 4 berita editorial: 2 diambil dari *The New York Times* dan 2 yang lainnya diambil dari *The Jakarta Post*. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti mengambil berita editorial yang membahas krisis pengungsi.

Berdasarkan 6 tipe praanggapan oleh Yule (2010), *The New York Times* menggunakan hanya 5 tipe yaitu eksistensial, faktif, non-faktif, lexical, dan kontra-faktual. Sedangkan *The Jakarta Post* menggunakan semua tipe praanggapan termasuk praanggapan struktural yang tidak ditemukan di *The New York Times*. Praanggapan eksistensial paling sering digunakan di kedua editorial surat kabar karena konstruksinya yang sederhana, yaitu terdiri dari frase nomina, kalimat posesif, dan nominalisasi. Alasan lain adalah praanggapan eksistensial termasuk sarana yang paling mudah bagi penulis untuk menyampaikan informasi yang secara segera dipahami oleh pembaca. Selain itu, praanggapan yang paling sedikit atau tidak digunakan sama sekali di kedua editorial surat kabar adalah struktural yang diindikasi lewat pertanyaan 5W1H.

Penggunaan praanggapan penting dalam mempengaruhi penonton atau pembaca dalam memahami informasi secara sadar atau tidak sadar. Peneliti menyarankan para peneliti berikutnya yang ingin melakukan penelitian serupa dengan menggunakan teori atau objek yang lain.

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Malang, 14 March 2016

The researcher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Newspaper as categorized in mass media, is known as one of the communication tools which is very significant in providing information and creating awareness among the people. One of its features is editorial section which let the writers comment or to express their thoughts based on personal point of view rather than reporting factual information. According to Bovee (1999, p.155) on his book entitled “Discovering Journalism”, an editorial is a composition in a periodical or broadcast that explicitly sets forth the views of media managers or their delegates on a topic of actual or potential public controversy.

Generally speaking, editorial section is any piece of writing that intentionally expresses views on current interests where opinion is not only permissible but encouraged. Such definitions of editorial linked with Ekiugbo’s (2014) statement on his seminar paper that in communication, effort is made by the interlocutors especially the listener to understand not only what the words used (by the speaker) mean but also what the speaker (of those words) intends to convey. Roy (2000) adds that editorial has their own column in newspaper therefore the readers would know when they are reading a factual new objective report and when they are reading the opinion of the editors of the newspaper.

This study looks at the choice of presupposition that the editorial writers employed in editorial news to fulfil its purposes. As quoted from People and

Parliament teaching resource (<http://www.parl.gc.ca>) the purposes of the editorial page are 1) To provoke thought and discussion, 2) To influence public officials, 3)

To suggest a course of action, and 4) To provide background and analyze events.

Furthermore, Yule (2010, p.25) defines presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Simple example of presuppositions as illustrated by Yule (2010, p.25): Sentence (1) 'Mary's dog is cute' contains proposition p . Sentence (2) 'Mary has a dog' contains proposition q .

The first sentence presupposes the second sentence and by using the symbol " $>>$ " "that represents "presupposes" it could be concluded into $p >> q$.

Bonyadi (2011, p.1) states that the role of presupposition in newspaper editorial is important because editorial writers tend to make use of this property to establish either a favorable or unfavorable bias throughout the text to manipulate their readers' opinion. Supported by the argument from Bekalu (2006, p.147) that says news articles obscure certain issues through unfair use presupposition in order to achieve a required cognitive effect of their readers. Thus, presupposition is a common property of language used in editorial news to shape the readers' ideology.

Those explanations by Bonyadi (2011) and Bekalu (2006) of the functions of presupposition in editorial news are considered an aspect why the writer focuses in the field of presuppositions. Notably, every expression and construction carrying presuppositions are called presupposition triggers. Thus, in order to find out the types of presupposition used in news editorial, the writer analyzes the presupposition trigger employed in the discourse.

As of that, this study is focused on analyzing presupposition triggers found in American newspaper editorials, The New York Times and Indonesian newspaper editorials, The Jakarta Post. The researcher chooses the above newspapers as her data sources for two aspects, the first aspect is the newspaper reputation among society and the second aspect is the qualification of editorial section in each newspaper. For the reputation, The New York Times has been awarded 117 Pulitzer Prizes and citations by Columbia University regarded as the most prestigious in American journalism as stated on The New York Times official website, <http://www.nytc.com>, also The New York Times is on the list of top 10 newspapers by circulation according to Alliance for Audited Media (AMM), a source providing standards among publishing industries. As with The Jakarta Post, this daily has been recognized by Reporters Union of Indonesia in 2006 as being one of the Indonesian newspapers that best followed the journalism ethics and standards. In January 2009 the paper received the Adam Malik Award for their reporting on foreign politics. While for the qualification of editorial section in The New York Times, the editorial board is composed of 19 journalists with wide-ranging areas of expertise. Their primary responsibility is to write The Times's editorials, which represent the voice of the board, its editor and the publisher. As well as the editorial quality of The Jakarta Post which would not only cater to the fast growing foreign community in the country but also provide an Indonesian perspective to counter the highly unbalanced Western-dominated global traffic of news and views. Among all that, the researcher chooses The Jakarta Post due to the

fact that it is Indonesia's English-language newspaper, since it is essential for both of the newspaper is written in English for this research.

In choosing the editorial news the writer has set particular topic about refugee crisis to be analyzed. This due to the fact that the refugee crisis was the main topic in many media around the world at the time this study is being conducted. For example, in September 2015 Europe experienced the biggest influx of refugees since the second world war, this issue has gone viral since the image of a 3-year-old lifeless boy washed up on a Turkish Beach. He was in one of two boats headed to the Greek island of Kos in attempt to enter the European Union. Since then the world has taken a serious action toward the refugee crisis. Taken from UNICEF official site (www.unicef.org), UNICEF has addressed that the refugee crisis showed the rising number of people entering Europe in search of safety and in search of a better life, and it has captured the world's attention.

This study aims to observe the type of presupposition trigger used in editorial news about the refugee crisis. The analysisist primarily deals with the difference between prepositional trigger employed in American newspaper English and Indonesian newspaper English. As a result, the researcher assigns the title "The Choice of Presupposition Trigger Found in The New York Times and The Jakarta Post Editorials on Refugee Crisis". The outcome of this study is expected to give benefits to the writer as she gives contributions to the study of Pragmatics. Through the result of this study, it is expected to help the readers enrich their knowledge especially in understanding the meaning that lays behind editorial news and differentiate types of presupposition triggers that would be useful in dealing with

critical learning in English linguistic. As for other researchers who are intended to conduct similar research, the writer expects that this study would give valuable inputs.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What are the types of presupposition triggers found in The New York Times and The Jakarta Post editorials discussing refugee Crisis?
2. What is the most frequent type of presupposition trigger used by The New York Times and The Jakarta Post editorials discussing refugee Crisis?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1. To identify what types of presupposition triggers found in The New York Times and The Jakarta Post editorials discussing refugee crisis.
2. To identify what is the most frequent type of presupposition trigger used by The New York Times and The Jakarta Post editorials discussing refugee crisis.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Presupposition:** A presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance (Yule, 2010, p.25)
2. **Presupposition Trigger:** Presupposition triggers are certain words or sentences which can presuppose presuppositions (Yingfang, 2007, p. 57)
3. **Editorial:** A composition in a periodical or broadcast that explicitly sets forth the views of media managers or their delegates on a topic of actual or potential public controversy (Bovee, 1999, p. 155)

4. **The New York Times:** The New York Times is an American daily newspaper, founded in 1851 by the New York Times Company. It also has had a presence on the Web since 1996, and has been ranked one of the top websites (<http://www.nytc.com>).
5. **The Jakarta Post:** English newspaper in Indonesia established in 1983, its version available both in printed version and in online version founded by PT Bina Media Tenggara (<http://www.thejakartapost.com>).



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Presupposition

A presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance (Yule, 2010, p.25). It is also categorized by Bekalu (2006, p.152) as a knowledge that language users must assume in order for what they say to make literal sense, on the one hand, and to the discourse presuppositions the pieces of information that are taken for granted in a given discourse on the other hand, furthermore, he added that the existence of possible ideological reasons behind journalists use of fair and unfair presupposition in media texts. To be clear, he argued that news articles try to obscure certain issues through unfair use presuppositions in order to achieve a required cognitive effect on the part of their readers. In another description. Those definitions of presuppositions above are relevant to the advantage of learning Pragmatics according to Yule (1996, p.4) that says one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals.

For further explanation, some researchers give various examples of presuppositions. Levinson (1983, p.168) gives an example:

(1) John wrote Harry a letter.

The utterance (1) have hold presuppositions: People named John and Harry exist and Harry could read. Another example as purposed by Yule (1996):

(2) Mary's brother bought three horses.

When utterance (2) is produced, the speaker will normally be expected to have particular presupposition that a person called Mary exists, more specific presuppositions that the speaker hold are that Mary has a brother and that her brother has a lot of money. All of these presuppositions taken from two examples above are the speaker's and all of them could be wrong. This concept of presupposition concerns knowledge which a speaker does not assert but presupposes as part of the background of a sentence, knowledge presumed to be already known to the speaker.

Generally, there are two approaches in presuppositions studies. They are semantic presuppositions and pragmatic presuppositions. Schmid (2001, p.153) proposes that semantic presuppositions hinge on the meaning of the words used to trigger information. An example from Schmid (2001, p.153) to differentiate pragmatic presupposition and semantic presupposition. can clear up the distinction:

(3) The thing is that he needs a lot of loving.

In semantic presupposition the speaker holds only one basic presupposition which is >> there is a thing. While in pragmatic presupposition, the speaker might hold more than one presuppositions and some of them are specific presuppositions, >> There is a thing (and I am going to tell you what it is). Schmid also states that pragmatic presuppositions exist in something which is given as information by the speaker, or in something which is assumed as such. To put it simply, presuppositions in the case of precondition of the sentences which is belonged by the speaker will relate to the utterance of the sentences.

2.2 Presupposition Trigger

As the purpose of this study is to analyze the presupposition employed in two different written discourses, finding out presupposition triggers is essential since presuppositions could be identified through presupposition triggers. In addition, Yingfang (2007, p.57) states in his journal entitled "Analysis of Presupposition and its Function in Advertisement":

Presupposition triggers are certain words or sentences which can presuppose presuppositions. The inference of presupposition may not be necessarily based on the whole speech but on these presupposition triggers, which can be definite descriptions, factive verbs, implicative verbs, change of state verbs, iteratives, verbs of judging, temporal clauses, cleft sentences, comparison and contrast, non-restrictive relative clauses.

Yule (2010) classifies presupposition triggers into 6 types, including existential, factive, lexical, structural, non-factive, and counter-factual.

1. Existential

Presupposition by means of possessive constructions or any definite noun phrase, where the speaker is assumed to be committed to the existence of the entities named.

Example: The king of France >> France has a king.

Mary has a big house >> A person named Mary exist.

2. Factive

The presupposed information following verbs like know, realize, and regret can be treated as a fact.

Example: She did not realize he was ill >> He was ill.

John did not know about the test >> There was a test.

3. Lexical

In lexical presuppositions the use of some forms with their stated meanings is interpreted as the presentation of some non-asserted meanings.

Example: He stopped smoking >> He used to smoke.

You're late again >> You were late before.

4. Structural

Certain sentence structures have been analyzed as conventionally and regularly presupposing that part of the structure is already assumed to be true.

Example: Where did you buy the bike? >> You bought a bike.

When did he leave? >> He left.

5. Non-factive

Some verbs like dream, imagine, pretend, and allege are assumed to presuppose information which is not true. The difference between factive and non-factive lies in their semantic properties. That is, the "truth" of the sentential complement is presupposed in factive verbs but it is not presupposed in non-factive one (de Cuba, 2007, p.1)

Example: We imagined we were in Hawaii >> We were not in Hawaii.

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

6. Counter-factual

The presupposed information that is only not true, but is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts.

Example: If you were my friend, you would have helped me >>

You are not my friend

Yule (2010) notes these linguistic forms should be considered potential presuppositions, which can only become actual in contexts with speakers who intend to communicate a piece of non-asserted information. In other words, utterances or sentences do not contain presuppositions, rather it is speakers or writers who presuppose intended meaning.

As for this study the writer chooses to use Yule (2010) theory in analyzing presupposition trigger found on news editorials both from The New York Times and The Jakarta Post editorial section. Those seven types of presupposition above are used to find out how language of each newspaper editorial produces the presuppositions.

2.3 Editorial News

The editorial news section is part of newspaper that voices opinions. Editorial news is encouraged to be for or against decisions of government, choose favorites in elections and take a stand in debates on public issues. Bovee (1999, p.155) defines editorial as any piece of writing or speech which appears in that portion of a periodical or a broadcast ordinarily reserved for it. He also adds that editorial writers set free to write on any subject and in any form they wish, knowing that as long as it is placed in the right location they have at least partially met the expectations of their readers or listeners.

Editorial section has different language styles from news section since it is not presenting the fact but more into expressing one's point of view. As stated in "Inside Journalism" by The Washington Post (2003), editorial section used particular language of persuasions as follow:

1. Argumentation: to present and elaborate an argument; reasoning to demonstrate truth or falsehood.
2. Concede: to acknowledge the strongest argument of the opposite point of view then in order to demonstrate how the author idea is better.
3. Editorial: subjective expressions of opinions that are founded in factual material. The editorials are opinions written by the editorial staff writers who represent the newspaper as a collective organization and the publisher.
4. Opinion: a belief or conclusion held with confidence but not substantiated by positive knowledge or proof. Also prevailing view, as in the phrase public opinion.
5. Persuasion: undertaking to win someone over to your point of view by reasons, advice, urging or personal forcefulness.

Furthermore, the purpose of editorials defines by Roy (2000) to encourage critical thinking, to mold opinion, and to promote action.

Roy (2000) also classifies editorial into four types:

1. Editorials that Interpret: these editorials give further information about news event. They interpret an important happening in a way that is not possible in news columns.
2. Editorials that Criticize: these editorials are pegged to a current news topic or situation, and are critical of actions, standards or problems.
3. Editorials that Persuade: these editorials used to inspire or force someone to do something. In these editorials, the writer has decided his solution is convincing.

4. Editorials that Praise.: these editorials used to praise, congratulate, or command people and organizations that have done something well.

2.4 Previous Studies

A previous study about presuppositions was conducted by Bonyadi and Samuel (2011) entitled “Linguistic Nature of Presupposition in American and Persian Newspaper Editorials”. Their study identifies the difference between the American English and Persian English in presenting presupposition in editorial news using categories described by Yule (2010). To conduct this study, 40 editorials were selected from the electronic version of the Iranian English newspaper, and also taken from the electronic version of The English newspaper. This study revealed the most commonly used presupposition triggered were existential and then followed by non-factive. Moreover, editorial writers in The New York Times resorted to parenthetical information for triggering the presupposition while those in The Tehran Times preferred to communicate the presupposed information through relative clauses.

Another previous study that inspired this study was conducted by Zare³, Abbaspour, and Nia (2012) in their study entitled “Presupposition Trigger-A Comparative Analysis of Broadcast News Discourse”. This study aimed to analyze the role of presupposition in mass media’s use of language using theory by Yule (2010) in oral discourse structure of two English news channels, PressTV and CNN as varieties of Persian and American English. The data sources were taken from 40 transcripts from PressTV and CNN. The analysis of the transcripts revealed that the

most frequently used presupposition trigger in both varieties of oral discourse was existential presupposition. Because of its simple structure composed of possessive constructions, existential presupposition is considered the most readily credited for presupposition in the mentioned news discourse.

Between the two previous studies mentioned and this research, there are differences and similarities. The similarity between this study and the first previous study is, that both analyze presupposition triggers found on written discourse, specifically newspaper editorials. While the similarity among the three studies is that they all analyze presuppositions found on discourse by using Yule (2010) theory. Moreover, the differences are that this research analyzes a different object. The first previous studies analyzed newspaper editorials from The New York Times and The Persian times, while the second previous study analyzed oral discourse from news program CNN and PressTV. For such reason, this study would draw different results and would definitely enrich the two previous studies because of the differences of the object.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

According to Ary et.al in their book “Introduction to Research in Education” (2002, p.442), content analysis is defined as a technique for gathering and analyzing the document of the text. The contents include words, meaning, pictures, symbols, ideas, themes, or any message that can be communicated. Because of editorial news belongs to written communication and the qualitative research deals with the data that are form of words, rather than number and statistic, the writer used a qualitative research method for this study. However, as quoted from Miles and Matthew B. (1994, p. 253), the hallmark of qualitative research is that it goes beyond how much there is of something. Due to such reason the researcher would still use numbers in presenting the data of the frequency in form of charts and table. Furthermore, in qualitative research method there is no attempt to predict what will happen in the future but, rather to understand a unique and particular context, as in this study the writer had no intention in comparing which newspaper editorial has the best composition of presupposition triggers, but only to share knowledge on how each newspaper editorial has its own characteristic of language property that can be identified through the presupposition.

In this study, the writer analyzed the presupposition triggers found in The New York Times editorials and The Jakarta Post editorials by classifying them into 6 types of presuppositions triggers employed by Yule (2010). Other than that, the

writer also summed up the frequency of presuppositions triggers found on each newspaper editorials and drew conclusion.

3.2 Data Source

The data for this study were editorial news containing presupposition trigger.

The data were taken from the online version of The New York Times and The Jakarta Post editorials since the online versions of both newspapers provided featured articles and editorial news that did not appear in the printed edition. The online versions of editorial sections in The New York Times and The Jakarta Post were more updated and discussed broader topic than the printed version based on the observation that the writer have done before. The writer chose particular topic of editorials discussing the refugee crisis that went viral in September 2015, where many Syrian refugees making their way to get to Europe for a better living and considered the biggest influx of refugees that the Europe Union has ever experienced with total 120.000 refugees trying to find their safe haven. The writer focused on refugee crisis since its constantly aired and discussed worldwide at the time this study is being conducted.

Ary et.al (2002, p.430) explains about random purposeful sampling that is applied when the potential purposeful sample is too large, then the credibility of the study can be enhanced by randomly selecting participants or sites from the larger group. The writer employed a purposeful sampling for this study due to two reasons.

First, because the data of the editorial news discussing the refugee crisis of both newspaper was considered large, therefore the writer had decided to choose 4 editorials in order to deeply analyze them. Second, as some editorials about refugee

crisis in The Jakarta Post had not been written by Indonesian therefore it cannot represent English employed by Indonesian and needed to be exclude from the data.

Furthermore, the consideration of determining the scope of the data was based on feasibility and time efficiency.

3.3 Data Collection

1. The writer collected editorial news that discussing the refugee crisis from online versions of both newspaper (<http://www.thejakartapost.com> & <http://www.nytc.com>)
2. The writer selected 4 editorial news (2 editorials culled from The New York Times and 2 editorials culled from The Jakarta Post) based on the aspects of the author, since the writer only selected editorials written by non-Native English speaker for The Jakarta Post editorial since the aim of this research was to figure out the differences in American English and Indonesian English through presupposition triggers in editorial of each newspaper.
3. The writer printed out the data and read the data that consist of 4 editorial news and found out the meaning of each editorial news in consideration of comprehending the topic and the content.

3.4 Data Analysis

1. The writer identified then highlighted each sentence from the editorial news which contained presupposition triggers and numbered them.
2. For answering the first problem, the writer classified the list of sentences which contained presupposition triggers based on its type using theory from Yule

(2010), followed by explanations and the background information about the concerned news taken from other news sources to support the explanation.

3. For answering the second problem, the writer summed up the frequency of presupposition trigger found in The New York Times and The Jakarta Posts editorials in form of pie chart for each newspaper. The percentage (%) was calculated based on the following formula:

$$N\% = \frac{(\text{Frequency of each type of presupposition trigger})F}{(\text{Total frequency of all types of presupposition trigger})N} \times 100\%$$

4. The writer drew conclusion on the frequently used presupposition trigger in The New York Times and The Jakarta Post.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings and Analysis

This chapter presents findings and their discussions related to the review of related literature used and previous studies. The finding of this research is the results of the data tabulation on the presupposition triggers type and frequency of the most used presupposition trigger in The New York Times and The Jakarta Post editorials.

For the presupposition triggers' type, the analysis is divided into 4 parts as there are 4 editorials, then each part divided into 6 points as there are 6 types of presupposition triggers by Yule (2010), those are existential, factive, lexical, structural, counter-factual, and non-factive). In analyzing existential presupposition trigger, the researcher underlined definite phrases, possessive constructions and nominalizations as existential presupposition is indicated through such construction. In analyzing factive, non-factive, lexical, and counter factual the researcher underlined phrases or clauses that triggered the concerning presupposition based on each characteristic of factive, non-factive, lexical, and counter factual presupposition. Lastly, in analyzing structural presupposition, the researcher underlined sentences in form of -wh questions.

The researcher numbered the phrase, clause, or sentence consisting presupposition trigger, then followed by explanation of the presupposition trigger,

and the background information about the concerned news taken from other news sources to support the explanation.

Meanwhile, for the analysis of presupposition trigger frequency, the analysis is divided into 2 parts as there are 2 sources of editorial news. The analysis starts with charts showing the frequency of each type presupposition trigger in each newspaper editorial then followed by explanation.

4.1.1 Analysis of Presupposition Triggers in The New York Times Editorials

In this part, there are 2 editorials to be analyzed, they are 1) A Modest Step for the Refugees (NYT1) and 2) A Plan to Save Refugees and Europe's Open Border (NYT 2).

4.1.1.1 "A Modest Step for the Refugee" (NYT 1)

1. Existential Presupposition Triggers in NYT 1

Paragraph 1

The European Union finally did the very least it could do on Tuesday and voted to distribute 120,000 asylum seekers (1) among member nations. That will relieve some of the pressure (2) on the frontline countries (3) flooded by the unending flow of refugees (4) from the Middle East and North Africa. But the long delay (5) in taking even this modest step (6), and the bitter resistance (7) of four Central European states, offer a graphic display of the grave threat posed by the crisis (8) to the fundamental principles of the union (9).

Phrase (1) presupposes that there exist asylum seekers in total of 120,000 people. Phrases (2), (3) and (4) presuppose that there exist pressures in European countries that are considered as front liners. Phrases (5) and (6) presuppose that there exists a long delay in taking the modest step, as there exists a modest step which is the step in voting to distributing the asylum seekers. Phrases (7) and (8) presuppose that there exists a bitter resistance from four Central European states

that caused a crisis which posed a grave threat. While phrase (9) presupposes that The Europe Union has fundamental principles. Therefore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 1 indicate the intention of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which the voting to distribute 120,000 asylum seekers was fair for all the 28 European member nations since it was believed to relieve pressures in front line countries. The outer countries of the E.U who bear the most burdens are the countries where the migrants first arrive. However, the distribution of asylum seekers left unfavorable responds from some countries mostly in Central Europe and it would only make the problem worse yet it was contrary to the fundamental principles of the union, in this case it was humanitarian principles.

Paragraph 2

...Yet despite the humanitarian and political challenge posed by the flood (10), the union has agreed only on the most basic responses (11). Tuesday's vote (12) of E.U. interior ministers — which requires compliance from the countries that voted no — came after weeks of futile efforts (13) to reach a consensus on how to relocate at least some of the arrivals (14).

Phrases (10) and (11) presuppose that there exist humanitarian and political challenge in the E.U countries caused by the flood of refugees, and that the union has basic responses for the challenge they have agreed on. Phrase (12) presupposes that there is a vote that held on Tuesday by E.U interior. Phrases (13) and (14) presuppose that there are useless efforts which lasted for weeks only to relocate some of arrivals. Furthermore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 2 express the aim of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which the flood of refugees would cause humanitarian and political challenge such as protection for the refugees and the national security itself. To deal with it, E.U interior minister that consist of Government ministers from each E.U country members had wasted

weeks to hold vote in distributing the refugees, which some countries that said no were still expected to come together to face of this great humanitarian crisis.

Paragraph 3

Details of the plan (15) are still being worked out, and it is hard to see how E.U. countries will prevent asylum seekers (16) from moving on to the haven of their choice, usually Germany. That is one of the arguments (17) used by the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia in voting against the plan.... European Union members (18) were asked to share the biggest burden the Continent has been saddled with since World War II, and some of the newest members (19) shamefully tried to cop out.

Phrases (15) and (16) presuppose that the plan to distribute the refugees has some details that are still being worked out but still there are people seeking asylum that are moving on to the haven of their choice. Phrase (17) presupposes that there exist arguments against distributing refugees. Phrases (18) and (19) presuppose that European Union has members of countries that bear burdens because of the refugee crisis, even there exist newest members of E.U and some of them shamefully tried to cop out with the burdens. Moreover, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 3 represent the purpose of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which it was hard to manage the asylum seekers from moving to the city they desire. This can be seen that most asylum seekers do not want to stay in Slovakia because they do not have a base for their religion there, foreign Minister Miroslav Lajcak also states that Slovakia has no migration experience.

Paragraph 4

The refugee crisis, and before it the Greek debt crisis, have made plain that two fundamental achievements of the E.U. (20) . . . lack the necessary foundation of unified rules (21) and institutions to function effectively in times of crisis. Both were essentially political attempts to graft the attributes of a single state (22) onto a collection of largely independent states (23) with only limited central controls. And not all countries signed on to the euro, the border-free Schengen zone or other joint obligations — Britain, Ireland and Denmark, for example, are not bound by the current refugee quotas (24).

Phrases (20) and (21) presuppose that E.U has two fundamental achievements, they are including the single currency and borderless travel, on the other hand, there exist a foundation for the unified rules of freedom of movement. Phrases (22) and (23) presuppose that in order to make the institution to function effectively, the attributes of a single state are in attempt to be grafted onto independent states that are forming into a large collection. Phrase (24) presupposes that there exist refugee quotas that are not bounding Britain, Ireland, and Denmark. Therefore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 4 indicate the intention of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which the writer thought fundamental achievements of the E.U. — the single currency and borderless travel — were failed to function effectively during the refugee crisis because the policy to distribute the refugee quota was unfair for European country members as there are some countries that are not signed to the borderless travel and single currency such as Britain, Ireland and Denmark. Thus those countries were not obliged to accept the distribution of refugee quota.

Paragraph 5

But with all its inherent weaknesses (25), the European Union from the outset stood for more than trade or movement of peoples. It was intended to replace centuries of Continental warfare (26) with a community of shared democratic and humane values (27)

Phrase (25) presupposes that there exist inherent weaknesses in the E.U. Phrases (26) and (27) presuppose that in Europe continental warfare has lasted for centuries and was intended to be replaced with shared democratic and human values forming a community. Furthermore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 5 express the aim of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which The E.U had experienced

inherent weaknesses as a result from the uneven distribution of refugee quotas.

There were gaps between countries who had open their hands to help refugees and countries who obviously said no which caused population displacement in many Europeans countries. In the meantime, the European Union hoped that they could establish community of shared democratic and human values to overcome the crisis.

European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker said "The Europe I want to live in is illustrated by those who are helping."

Paragraph 6

...Germany, Austria, Hungary and Slovenia have re-established temporary border controls (28) Slovakia, whose quota is a mere 802 refugees, has raised the loudest protest (29), with Prime Minister Robert Fico vowing to defy the E.U. vote.

Phrases (28) and (29) presuppose that there exist temporary border controls in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Slovenia in accepting more asylum seekers and that Slovakia has raised a protest before and has raised their loudest one towards the vote of distributing the refugees. Moreover, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 6 represent the purpose of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which the refugee crisis made the E.U in its lowest situation but at the same time some countries had taken action against refugees by establishing temporary border controls. As a result of such uncooperative action, Slovakia, which already had 802 refugees quota raised a voice to vote against the distribution of refugee.

2. Factive Presupposition Trigger in NYT 1

Paragraph 4

The refugee crisis, and before it the Greek debt crisis, have made plain (1) that two fundamental achievements of the E.U. — the single currency and borderless travel — lack the necessary foundation of unified rules and institutions to function effectively in times of crisis....

The sentence “The refugee crisis... have made plain that two fundamental achievements of the E.U ...lack the necessary foundation of unified rules and institutions to function effectively in times of crisis ...” has been presupposed to be an established fact triggered through the phrase “have made plain”. The truth value supported by an article taken from www.buzzfeed.com that said European authorities have struggled to deal with refugees. As a result, the borderless travel in 26 participating E.U nations have been temporarily compromised as governments have opted to close off routes in and from neighboring countries.

3. Lexical Presupposition Triggers in NYT 1

Paragraph 1

The European Union finally did (1) the very least it could do on Tuesday and voted to distribute 120,000 asylum seekers among member nations....

The sentence “The European Union finally did the very least it could do on Tuesday and voted to distribute 120,000 asylum seekers among member nations....” has been presupposed that The European Union have not taken action to overcome the refugee crisis triggered through the phrase “finally did”.

Paragraph 6

Germany, Austria, Hungary and Slovenia have re-established (2) temporary border controls. Nationalist, populist and anti-E.U. parties have grown in strength....

The sentence “Germany, Austria, Hungary and Slovenia have re-established temporary border controls. Nationalist, populist and anti-E.U. parties have grown in strength....” has been presupposed that Germany, Austria, Hungary and Slovenia had established temporary border controls before triggered through the phrase “have re-established”.

Paragraph 7

At this point, interior ministers were right to stop trying (3) for consensus and to impose quotas through a vote. Greece, Italy and Hungary simply cannot absorb the thousands who keep arriving, and the union simply cannot afford to scuttle what it stands for.

The sentence “At this point, interior ministers were right to stop trying for consensus and to impose quotas through a vote.” has been presupposed that interior ministers had been trying for consensus and to impose quotas by vote triggered through the phrase “stop trying”.

4. Structural Presupposition Trigger in NYT 1

Here, in New York Times editorial entitled “A Modest Step for the Refugee” (NYT 1), there is no structural presupposition trigger indicated because the writer did not find sentence in a form of wh- question.

5. Counter-factual Presupposition Trigger in NYT 1

Paragraph 6

Instead of coming together (1) to cope with the crisis, many countries have retreated into a beggar-thy-neighbor stance...

The phrase “Instead of coming together” triggers a presupposition that The European Union did not come together to cope with the crisis, even some countries like Hungary and Slovakia did not feel responsible about the refugee crisis. Phrase (1) presupposes that what is expected is contrary to the fact, the presupposition trigger represents the writer ideas in which the E.U country members come together to cope with the refugee crisis.

6. Non-factive Presupposition Triggers in NYT 1

Paragraph 1

The European Union finally... voted to distribute 120,000 asylum seekers among member nations. That will relieve (1) some of the pressure on the frontline countries flooded by the unending flow of refugees from the Middle East and North Africa.

The presupposition triggered through the phrase “that will relieve” does not presuppose the truth. The statement “the distribution of 120,000 refugees would relieve pressures in front line countries” is not necessarily true because the verb “will” indicate uncertainty, supported by an article from www.amnesty.org, frontline countries would still bear the burden by the unending flow of refugees since by the end of 2015, 851,319 refugees had made their way to the front line countries that are now hosting more than 2.2 million Syrian refugees.

Paragraph 3

Details of the plan are still being worked out, and it is hard to see (2) how E.U. countries will prevent asylum seekers from moving on to the haven of their choice, usually Germany

The presupposition triggered through the clause “it is hard to see” does not presuppose the truth. The statement “the E.U capability was not enough in preventing asylum seekers from moving to the place they desire” is not necessarily true because the clause “hard to see” indicate uncertainty. Supported by an article from www.amnesty.org, E.U countries against refugees have spent billions on fences, high-tech surveillance and border guards to prevent refugees from entering the territory that somehow worked out.

4.1.1.2 A Plan to Save Refugees and Europe's Open Borders (NYT 2)

1. Existential Presupposition Triggers in NYT 2

Paragraph 1

Jean-Claude Juncker, the president of the European Commission (30) and the highest official of the European Union (31), has laid out a plan to distribute 160,000 refugees among E.U. members by mandatory quotas....

Phrases (30) and (31) presuppose that the European Commission has a president named Jean-Claude Juncker, together with the highest official from the European Union they laid out a plan to distribute 160,000 refugees among E.U. country members. Therefore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 1 indicate the intention of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which Jean-Claude Juncker, the president of the European Commission together with E.U. consisting European Parliament and the Council of E.U. agreed to overcome the refugee crisis through distributing 160,000 among E.U. country members by mandatory quota.

Paragraph 2

.... But Europe's disarray (32) and incompetence in the face of the flood of refugees (33) has only made matters worse, wreaking havoc in front-line countries (34) like Greece, Italy and Hungary and chaos all along the routes taken by refugees (35) trying to reach a safe haven (36).

Phrases (32) and (33) presuppose that Europe undergoes a disarray and an incompetence in facing the refugees that are flooding. Phrases (34), (35), and (36), presuppose that due to those disarray and incompetence the matter gets worse. For instance, wreaking havoc in countries that considered as front-liners and also refugees are taking routes that are causing chaos because of the fact that there is a safe haven they are trying to get to. Furthermore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 2 express the aim of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which the scale and provenance of the influx of migrants is testing the limits of the E. U

members' solidarity and security. More than 200,000 people have entered Europe via the Mediterranean in 2015. Greece, Italy and Hungary bear the most burdens as the outer countries of the E.U where the migrants first arrived.

Paragraph 3

But the shocking image of a Hungarian camera woman deliberately tripping a man (37) fleeing from the police has become the icon of a nasty backlash in many parts of Europe against the mass migration (38), with refugee camps (39) set ablaze and xenophobic demagogues (40) railing against an "Islamic invasion" (41).

Clause (37) presupposes that there exists an image of a Hungarian camera woman deliberately tripping a refugee holding his kid running from the police that shocked the society. Phrase (38) presupposes that there exist mass migrations in Europe. Phrases (39) and (40) presuppose that the mass migrations in Europe caused refugee camps ablaze and provoked xenophobic demagogues. Phrase (41) presupposes that there exist an Islamic Invasion in Europe. Moreover, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 3 represent the purpose of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which the image of Petra Laszlo, a Hungarian camerawoman tripping a refugee that went viral gave Hungary a bad reputation.

Such action by Laszlo represented some of the Europeans on how they deal with refugees. Many refugee camps showed up, thus the xenophobic demagogues aroused among the European since most of the refugees were Syrians Moslems.

Paragraph 4

... It should not have come as a surprise: Four million Syrians fleeing the civil war (42) in their country have long overwhelmed refugee camps (43) in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan, while boatloads of miserable people (44) have been risking death to cross the Mediterranean for years....

Phrases (42) and (43) presuppose that there is a civil war in Syria which is the main reason why there are many Syrians risking their lives to get to a safe heaven

and built refugee camps that are now overwhelmed in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan.

Phrase (44) presupposes that miserable people is boat loading and risking death to cross the Mediterranean for years. Furthermore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 4 express the aim of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which the E.U should have been prepared to cope with the refugee crisis knowing they have dealt with refugees since the Second World War. Food and medicine for the refugees were certainly within the ability of a rich and united Europe to manage.

Paragraph 5

Mr. Juncker's proposal (45) is hardly a panacea, and would still leave hundreds of thousands of refugees in Europe seeking a place to go....

Phrase (45) presupposes that Mr., Juncker has a proposal that is somehow could not fix the refugee crisis. Therefore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 5 indicates the intention of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which Mr. Juncker's plan to distribute the refugee among the E.U will not do much for the crisis because there would be still millions caught in situations of conflict, displacement, poverty and underdevelopment.

Paragraph 6

Adopting this relatively modest plan of action (46) is essential not only for self-evident humanitarian reasons, but also to reverse the threat (47) to the very survival of the E.U. and its system of open borders (48)

Phrase (46) presupposes that the action of distributing the refugees are made up from modest plan which mandate each E.U country member to take refugee quota.

Phrases (47) and (48) presuppose that there exists a threat that might invading the survival of the E.U and also one of E.U system which was open borders. Moreover, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 6 represent the purpose of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which the policy in distributing the refugee was the

fairest decision that the E.U commission could have thought of. The decision in distributing the refugee need to be executed because it would benefit not only the European citizen, but also the refugees. Besides, the policy could prevent a threat to the E.U open borders, for instance refugees would not flow freely across Europe's internal borders.

Paragraph 7

Resistance to Mr. Juncker's proposal (49) is certain. Hungary's prime minister (50), Viktor Orban, has shamefully argued for keeping out the mainly Muslim refugees (51) "to keep Europe Christian," and several other nations have resisted any quotas. Prime Minister David Cameron of Britain has declared he will not participate in Mr. Juncker's plan (52), and will accept only 20,000 Syrians over the next five years, who will come directly from Middle Eastern camps (53).

Phrase (49) presupposes that Mr. Junker has a proposal about refugee distribution that some parties are against to. Phrases (50) and (51) presuppose Hungary has a prime minister named Victor Orban that argued to keep out Muslim refugees who are trying to get to Europe. Phrases (52) and (53) presuppose that Mr. Junker has a plan that David Cameron will not participate in and that there exists a Middle Eastern camps that Cameron would only accept the refugee from. Furthermore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 7 express the aim of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which there were many E.U country members against Mr. Junker's plan in distributing refugees by using mandatory quota. For instance, taken from www.PressTV.com Hungary has erected fence barriers on its southern borders to stop the flow of refugees. The British prime minister also vowed to take only 20,000 Syrian refugees over the next five years from camps near the war-torn country's borders, which was the Middle Eastern camps.

Paragraph 8

When European interior ministers gather on Monday, they should recall that many of their own people were refugees not long ago, and that their union was based on values that evolved through their own history of suffering and flight (54). They must understand that beyond simply sharing a burden (55) they are called on to do what conscience dictates.

Phrases (54) and (55) presuppose that The suffering and flight has become a history and that there is a burden to be shared among the E.U countries concerning about the refugee crisis. Moreover, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 8 represent the purpose of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which the European interior minister should remember one thing to overcome this crisis together, their people now were also refugees long ago, Europeans had their own history of suffering and flight long ago thus it is expected that European states keep the honor of international commitments to guarantee basic human rights for refugees and migrants.

Paragraph 9

Obama indicated Thursday that the United States would take in at least 10,000 Syrian refugees.... That paltry number sets a terrible example (56) for other nations asked to step up to this urgent challenge (57).

Phrases (56) and (57) presuppose that there exists a terrible example set by one country towards refugee crisis in Europe Union that was considered as urgent for the nations. Therefore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 9 indicate the intention of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which the quota of 10,000 refugees for United States was not enough, it was concerned that other nations would set United States' refugee as an example for their nations in taking refugees, which was useless compared to the unending flows of refugees.

2. Factive Presupposition Triggers in NYT 2

Paragraph 2

There is no question (2) that this calamity is without a simple solution. About half a million people have already entered Europe this year and hundreds of thousands more are poised to follow from the Middle East and North Africa....

The sentence “There is no question that this calamity is without a simple solution.” has been presupposed to be an established fact triggered through the phrase “There is no question”. The writer thought that there was no simple solution to the calamity (the refugee crisis). The truth value supported by an article taken from www.gulfnews.com that said European interior ministers were holding crisis talks, EU governments are already spending billions on fences, high-tech surveillance and border guards. As Amnesty’s new research shows, this strategy simply doesn’t work: While 280,000 refugees and migrants entered the EU in 2014, 1,008,616 people arrived by sea last year.

Paragraph 7

...Hungary’s prime minister, Viktor Orban, has shamefully argued (3) for keeping out the mainly Muslim refugees “to keep Europe Christian,” and several other nations have resisted any quotas....

The sentence “Viktor Orban, has shamefully argued for keeping out the mainly Muslim refugees “to keep Europe Christian,” and several other nations have resisted any quotas....” has been presupposed to be an established fact triggered through the phrase “has shamefully argued”. The truth value supported by an article from www.theguardian.com that said Hungary’s nationalist prime minister, Viktor Orbán, has claimed Europe is in the grip of madness over immigration and refugees, and argued that he was defending European Christianity against a Muslim influx.

Paragraph 11

President Obama indicated Thursday that the United States would take in at least 10,000 Syrian refugees. But the White House also emphasized (4) that the administration would not expedite the review process for refugees, which can take two years to complete....

The sentence “But the White House also emphasized that the administration would not expedite the review process for refugees, which can take two years to complete....” has been presupposed to be an established fact triggered through the verb “emphasized”. The truth value proved through news in The New York Times that stated Syrians must pass many layers of security checks before being admitted to the United States, a process that can take two years or longer. They are also subject to an additional layer of checks beyond those for refugees of other nationalities.

3. Lexical Presupposition Triggers in NYT 2

Paragraph 1

It is a plan Europe simply must adopt (4) if it is to get a handle on the crisis and remain true to its history and values.

The sentence “It is a plan Europe simply must adopt if it is to get a handle on the crisis and remain true to its history and values” has been presupposed that Europe have not adopted or applied the plan of distributing refugees at the time the editorial news is being written triggered through the phrase “simply must adopt”.

Paragraph 2

But Europe’s disarray and incompetence in the face of the flood of refugees has only made matters worse (5), wreaking havoc in front-line countries like Greece, Italy and Hungary and chaos all along the routes taken by refugees trying to reach a safe haven.

The sentence “But Europe’s disarray and incompetence in the face of the flood of refugees has only made matters worse....” has been presupposed that there were

matters already with the flood of the refugees in Europe triggered through the phrase “made matters worse”.

Paragraph 7

Prime Minister David Cameron of Britain has declared he will not participate in Mr. Juncker’s plan, and will accept only (6) 20,000 Syrians over the next five years, who will come directly from Middle Eastern camps.

The sentence “Prime Minister David Cameron of Britain...will accept only 20,000 Syrians over the next five years, who will come directly from Middle Eastern camps.” has been presupposed that Britain have not accepted more than 20,000 at that time, it also has been presupposes that 20,000 is a small quota of refugees triggered through the phrase “will accept only”.

4. Structural Presupposition Trigger in NYT 2

Here, in New York Times editorial entitled “A Plan to Save Refugees and Europe’s Open Border” (NYT 2) there is also no structural presupposition trigger indicated because the writer did not find sentence in a form of wh- question.

5. Counter-factual Presupposition Triggers in NYT 2

Paragraph 4

However great the crisis, it should not have come to this (2). It should not have come as a surprise (3): Four million Syrians fleeing the civil war in their country have long overwhelmed refugee camps in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan, while boatloads of miserable people have been risking death to cross the Mediterranean for years....

The clause “it should not have come to this” and “it should not have come as a surprise” trigger a presupposition that the situation (the refugee crisis situation) had come as a surprise for the E.U. Clause (2) and (3) presuppose the situation that happen is contrary to the fact, the presupposition triggers represent the writer ideas

in which the E.U was used to with the refugee crisis and that they have prepared with solutions to overcome it.

Paragraph 5

Mr. Juncker's proposal is hardly a panacea, ... But it represents an approach the E.U. should have adopted (4) from the very outset....

The phrase "should have adopted" triggers a presupposition that E.U did not adopt or have not adopted yet the approach proposed by Mr. Junker to distribute the 160,000 refugee among E.U country members. Phrase (4) presupposes the situation that happen is contrary to the fact, the presupposition trigger represents the writer ideas in which the E.U country members adopted Mr. Junker's plan to distribute the refugees.

Paragraph 8

When European interior ministers gather on Monday, they should recall (5) that many of their own people were refugees not long ago, and that their union was based on values that evolved through their own history of suffering and flight...

Phrase (5) presupposes the situation that happen is contrary to the fact. The presupposition trigger represents the writer ideas in which the European interior ministers recalled that their people were also refugees not long ago through the phrase "should recall",

Paragraph 9

Adopting the Juncker plan should be the long-overdue start (6) of a far wider European effort to address the crisis, with safer venues and common rules for asylum seekers and refugees, better search and rescue operations in the Mediterranean and an equitable system of relocation.

Phrase (6) presupposes the situation that happen is contrary to the fact. The presupposition trigger represents the writer ideas in which Mr. Junker's plan would

overcome most of the refugee crisis and that E.U adopted Mr. Junker's plan through the phrase "should be the long-overdue start".

Paragraph 10

As Europe gets its act together, so should the United States (7).

Phrase (7) presupposes the situation that what is expected is contrary to the fact.

The presupposition trigger represents the writer ideas in which United States are able to manage to come up with solutions to help the refugees through the phrase "so should the United States".

6. Non-factive Presupposition Trigger in NYT 2

Paragraph 5

...As Mr. Juncker noted, the 160,000 represents a mere 0.11 percent of the union's total population, and the newcomers could be the infusion (3) of youth and energy that an aging Europe needs.

The presupposition triggered through the phrase "could be the infusion" does not presuppose the truth. The statement "the newcomers could be the infusion of youth and energy that an aging Europe needs" is not necessarily true because the phrase "could be" indicate uncertainty, supported by an article from www.unhcr.org, the infusion of youth could also create a strain on the local business. There would be many unemployment that leads to crime in the countries.

4.1.2 Analysis of Presupposition Triggers in The Jakarta Post Editorials.

In this part, the editorial news to be analyzed also consist of 2 editorials, they are 1) Will Europe Pass the Refugee Test? (TJP1) and 2) Indonesia Has Better Option for Refugee Issue (TJP2).

4.1.2.1 “Will Europe Pass the Refugee Test?” (TJP 1)

1. Existential Presupposition Triggers in TJP 1

Paragraph 1

Last week we saw tragic images (1) from Macedonia of refugees trying to cross the border (2)

Phrase (1) presupposes that there exist tragic images in Macedonia where the refugees 1st arrived. Phrase (2) presupposes that there exists border in Macedonia.

Furthermore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 1 expressed the aim of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which the refugees who are crossing the Macedonian border received act of violence. The tragic images showed Police in Macedonia fired tear gas and stun grenades at refugees.

Paragraph 2

.... Just as they were rejoicing at having made it, those refugees managing to complete the voyage of death (3) never expected to be welcomed in such a way by a European Union (E.U) country (4).

Phrase (3) presupposes that the voyages refugees had taken cause death by drowning some of them. Clause (4) presupposes that the E.U country welcomed refugee in such a harsh way, especially by the Macedonian police. Moreover, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 2 represent the purpose of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which after the refugees made their way to Europe by crossing the sea, refugees were not expected such a harsh action from the police, since before refugees were welcomed there. Aleksandar Gjorgjiev, a government spokesman, said the aim of the patrolling police near the border was to direct the inflow of people.

Paragraph 4

The words of one young refugee from the Macedonian border town of Gevgelija (5) clarify the situation: “Any country is better than my country...

Phrase (5) presupposes that the town Geygelija is located beside Macedonian.

Furthermore, the existential presupposition in paragraph 4 expressed the aim of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which there were refugees in Geygelija that were trying to get to Macedonia.

Paragraph 5

... Although voices of good conscience (6) are being raised and the great majority of European people rush to help the refugees, ...

Phrase (6) presupposes that there exist good consciences in the form of voices by some European Union countries willing to help the refugees. Furthermore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 5 expressed the aim of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which not all European countries resist to take care of refugees. German for instance, had been doing their best in helping them, they take food and clothes to the camps, pay their fares, and go on demonstrations against rightwing attacks across the country.

Paragraph 6

The failure of Great Britain, France and Germany (7) to agree on a solution and the rejection by European countries of proposed solutions (8) from Brussels have made the situation much worse. Each E.U country is determined to allow in only a limited number of refugees (9).

Phrase (7) and clause (8) presuppose that Great Britain, France and Germany had experienced failure in the solution in sharing refugees because Brussels had rejected the solution. Phrase (9) presupposes that refugees who are allowed in each E.U country was only in limited numbers. Furthermore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 6 expressed the aim of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which The E.U came up with solutions to overcome the refugee crisis by distributing the 160,000 refugees in E.U country members. However, some E.U

country members rejected the solution and only willing to take small amount of refugees.

Paragraph 7

The quota proposed by the E.U (10) suggested that the 28 member countries would receive numbers of refugees based on their own economies and populations....

Clause (10) presupposes that the E.U have proposed quota in accordance with the refugee distribution which 28 countries had to take. Therefore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 7 expressed the aim of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which the plan to distribute refugees was as fair as it could get because the refugee quota was being adjust to each country's economic and condition. The numbers allocated to each country would depend on GDP, population, unemployment rate and asylum applications already processed.

Paragraph 8

While Hungary has been constructing a giant wall (11) to prevent migrants entering the country, other countries, such as Slovakia and the Czech Republic, have again revealed the terrifying scale of the European refugee crisis (12) by announcing they will only take limited numbers of "Christian" migrants.

Phrase (11) presupposes that there exists a giant wall in Hungary. Phrase (12) presupposes that the refugee crisis in Slovakian and the Czech Republic had come in terrifying scale. Moreover, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 7 express the aim of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which because of the unending refugee flow Hungary built a giant wall to prevent them entering the country as well as Slovakia and the Czech Republic decided to limit the number of refugee who are trying to get to their regions, they would only accept some of the refugees who are Christian.

Paragraph 10

It was the US that started the Afghan war (13). Yet neither Pakistan nor Turkey, Lebanon or Jordan ever asked who started the war as they admitted almost 6 million refugees. Those countries were aware that they were looking at a humanitarian crisis (14).

Phrase (13) presupposes that there exists a war in Afghanistan. Phrase (14) presupposes there exists a humanitarian crisis in Europe in a form of helping the refugees. Furthermore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 10 express the aim of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which even though the US started the Afghan war and causing many of Afghan citizen making their way to Europe as refugees, some European countries like Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan never felt burden by those refugees. Those countries prioritized humanitarian value when other countries rejecting the refugee quota.

Paragraph 12

Nobody ever thought about the great responsibility undertaken by Turkey (15) as it spent US\$6 billion from its own budget on refugees and allowed 350,000 refugees a day into the country during the assault on Kobani...

Phrase (15) presupposes that Turkey has taken a great responsibility in taking care of the refugees. Therefore, the existential presupposition in paragraph 12 indicates the intention of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which Turkey given everything they could including US\$6 billion from their own budget to provide medical care, food, and etc. for refugees. Quoted from www.bbc.com, Turkey, which hosts the world's largest refugee population, has so far spent \$6 billion caring for 2.2 million Syrians who have fled strife there.

Paragraph 13

...European Parliament Group Chairman Gianni Pittella said this on the subject: "...While certain E.U Member States bicker over whether to take 250 or 500 refugees, Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan have taken over 3.5 million. This is both a testament to these countries' humanity and solidarity (16) and an

indictment of Europe's lack of either (17). How can we still claim humanitarian leadership (18) in the world in the face of such numbers?" (19).

Phrases (16) and (17) presuppose that Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan has humanity and solidarity values which proved in how they welcomed the refugees, and that other Europe countries is lacking of those values. Phrases (18) and (19) presuppose that there exists a humanitarian leadership to be claimed during the process in coping with the refugees which began to add up. Therefore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 12 indicate the intention of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which how Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan reacted to refugees were based on humanity and solidarity that were enough to showed that other countries in E.U lack of those two values. As explained in the sentence before, certain E.U Member States bicker over whether to take 250 or 500 refugees, Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan have taken over 3.5 million.

Paragraph 15

Europe's fear (20) that the flow of refugees (21) in the world might also end in terrorists reaching it is certainly understandable...while demanding that others accept "greater share of that burden" (22), may turn into a terrible tragedy that may debase Europe's own societies (23) at any moment.

Phrases (20) and (21) presuppose that Europe has experienced fear for the refugees that are flowing might end up in terrorist attack. Phrases (22) and (23) presuppose that the refugee burden is shared and there is a chance that the shared burdens represent the quality of societies in Europe. Moreover, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 15 indicate the intention of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which Many E.U countries bordering their territory of refugees because they are afraid that it might end up in terrorist attack. In the other hand,

welcoming refugees would relieve burdens from other countries it could also represent the social and humanitarian quality in one's country.

Paragraph 16

Europe can only achieve true civilization (24) when it regards refugees fleeing death as...an opportunity to contribute to humanity. Lovely Europe, ...must be a union of freedom and civilization (25) put humanity above all else, rather than a union of an elite (26) focused on enrichment.

Phrase (24) presupposes that there exists civilization that called true civilization which Europe was trying to achieve. Phrases (25) and (26) presuppose that freedom and civilization created a union that Europe must become to be, while there is also elite created a union, who focus on Europe's enrichment. Moreover, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 16 indicate the intention of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which Europe have not achieved true civilization because some E.U countries still address refugees as burden and not willing to help them.

Paragraph 17

The main way of achieving that is to abandon the primitive mindset...One of Europe's worst historic errors (27) was because of that mindset, and the time has now come to make amends.

Phrase (27) presupposes that Europe has experienced worst historic error. Furthermore, the existential presupposition in paragraph 17 indicates the intention of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which to be able to overcome the refugee crisis together, Europe should be able to put aside the point of view that classifies people on the basis of their race, religion or way of life.

2. Factive Presupposition Triggers in TJP 1

Paragraph 9

Although Slovakia has since retracted this, these words from Slovak Prime Minister Roberto Fico, who rejected a request from the EU to accept 1,100 migrants, is truly pitiful (1): "I have but one question. Who bombed Libya and caused the problems in North Africa? Slovakia? No."

The sentence "...these words from Slovak Prime Minister Roberto Fico, who rejected a request from the EU to accept 1,100 migrants, is truly pitiful" has been presupposed to be an established fact triggered through the phrase "truly pitiful".

The truth value supported by an article from www.washingtonpost.com, The Slovakian government, will accept only 200 people from camps in Turkey, Italy and Greece and only accept Christian refugees to ensure community cohesion.

Paragraph 10

...Yet neither Pakistan nor Turkey, Lebanon or Jordan ever asked who started the war as they admitted almost 6 million refugees. Those countries were aware (2) that they were looking at a humanitarian crisis.

The sentence "Those countries were aware that they were looking at a humanitarian crisis." has been presupposed to be an established fact triggered through the phrase "were aware". The truth value supported by data from www.amnesty.org, Some countries also More than 4 million refugees from Syria (95%) are in just five countries Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt, it is safe to say that those countries prioritize humanitarian value in this crisis.

Paragraph 11

...This flow of refugees, 1.6 million according to official figures or 2.5 million unofficially, is without doubt (3) a problem for Turkey, whose revenues are much lower than those of European countries. Yet Turkey never made that problem felt to anyone.

The sentence "This flow of refugees, 1.6 million according to official figures or 2.5 million unofficially, is without doubt a problem for Turkey..." has been presupposed to be an established fact triggered through the phrase "without a doubt". The truth value supported by an article from uk.reuters.com, Turkey, which shares border with Syria, has been on the front lines of the biggest refugee crisis

since World War II, and has been widely praised for its open-door policy to refugees.

Paragraph 12

Nobody ever thought (4) about the great responsibility undertaken by Turkey as it spent US\$6 billion from its own budget on refugees and allowed 350,000 refugees a day into the country during the assault on Kobani.

The sentence “Nobody ever thought about the great responsibility undertaken by Turkey as it spent US\$6 billion from its own budget on refugees” has been presupposed to be an established fact triggered through the clause “nobody ever thought”. The truth value supported by an article from www.bbc.com, Turkey, which hosts the world's largest refugee population, has so far spent \$6.6 billion caring for 2.2 million Syrians who have fled strife there.

3. Lexical Presupposition Triggers in TJP 1

Paragraph 16

Europe can only achieve (1) true civilization when it regards refugees fleeing death as guests from God and looks on the subject, not as a problem, but as an opportunity to contribute to humanity

The sentence “Europe can only achieve true civilization when it regards refugees fleeing death as guests from God...” has been presupposed that Europe has not achieved true civilization yet because they still addressed refugee as a problem triggered through the phrase “can only achieve”.

Paragraph 17

The main way of achieving that is to abandon (2) the primitive mindset that classifies people on the basis of their race, religion or way of life. One of Europe's worst historic errors was because of that mindset, and the time has now come to make amends.

The sentence “The main way of achieving that is to abandon the primitive mindset that classifies people on the basis of their race, religion or way of life.” has

been presupposed that The European still cling to their primitive mindset that classifies people on the basis of their race, religion or way of life triggered through the phrase “to abandon”.

4. Structural Presupposition Triggers in TJP 1

Title

Will Europe Pass the Refugee Test? (1)

The title of TJP 1 consist of structural presupposition triggered through its interrogative structure that presupposed Europe has been dealing with the refugee crisis. Quoted from www.buzzfeed.com, The growing number of refugees flowing into Europe has placed enormous pressure on governments across the continent.

Paragraph 13

How can we still claim humanitarian leadership in the world in the face of such numbers? (2)

The sentence (2) consist of structural presupposition triggered through its wh-question structure that presupposed we were no longer or about to lose humanitarian leadership. This related to some E.U country members such as Hungary and Slovakia who bicker over whether to take 250 or 500 refugees while Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan have taken over 3.5 million (www.thejakartapost.com).

5. Counter-factual Presupposition Triggers in TJP 1

Paragraph 16

Lovely Europe, with its fine people, democracy and culture, must be (1) a union of freedom and civilization that put humanity above all else, rather than (2) a union of an elite focused on enrichment.

The phrase “must be” triggered a presupposition that Europe has not yet become a union of freedom and civilization that put humanity above all else. The phrase “rather than” in the sentence, also triggered a presupposition that Europe has been

living a union of an elite focused on enrichment. Phrase (1) and (2) presuppose that what is expected is contrary to the fact, the presuppositions triggers describe the situation where most of the European Union countries chose to strike out the refugee quota.

6. Non-factive Presupposition Triggers in TJP 1

Paragraph 1

Thousands of poor people massed on the frontier maybe never imagined (1) they would be met with violence from the Macedonian police or razor wire intended to stop them crossing.

The presupposition triggered through the phrase “maybe never imagined” does not presuppose the truth. The statement “thousands of poor people massed on the frontier maybe never imagined they would be met with violence from the Macedonian police” is not necessarily true because the verb “maybe” indicates uncertainty, supported by an article from www.theguardian.com that stated refugees were already know they would face defensive action from the police, yet the refugees still mess with the frontier countries. More than 600,000 refugees have entered Europe through Greece this year, many after making the short sea crossing from Turkey.

Paragraph 4

...Risking death to escape death is a huge statement of despair, yet sad to say, few people living in comfort may realize (2) this.

The presupposition triggered through the phrase “may realize” does not presuppose the truth. The statement “risking death to escape death is a huge statement of despair and few people living in comfort may realize” is not necessarily true because of the verb “may” indicates uncertainty, supported by an article from www.mashable.com that there were many European citizens trying to

help by volunteering in organizations and agencies such as The UNHCR on the ground (and in the sea) working with refugees firsthand, it is safe to say that they help based on humanitarian value.

Paragraph 5

... some European leaders still seem not to have realized (3) the “refugees” are not a problem, but an obligation.

The presupposition triggered through the phrase “seem not to have realized” does not presuppose the truth. The statement “some European leaders still seem not to have realized the refugees are not a problem, but an obligation” is not necessarily true because the verb “seem” indicates uncertainty, some E.U. countries have realized that refugees are their obligations. Turkey for instance, took over 3.5 million refugees and spent US\$6 billion from its own budget to help refugees.

Paragraph 15

However, to forget that wretched people who have fled their own countries are human and to regard them as a burden, while demanding that others accept “greater share of that burden”, may turn (4) into a terrible tragedy that may debase (5) Europe’s own societies at any moment.

The presupposition triggered through the phrase “may turn” and “may debase” do not presuppose the truth. The statement “...while demanding that others accept “greater share of that burden”, may turn into a terrible tragedy that may debase Europe’s own societies” is not necessarily true because the verb “may” indicates uncertainty, supported by an article from www.huffingtonpost.com, refugee influx has more positive sides than the negative ones. Economists tend to see a large influx of refugees not as an obligation or a threat, but as an opportunity, there would be many potentials gain from this new wave of immigration.

4.1.2.2 “Indonesia has Better Option for Refugee Issue” (TJP 2)

1. Existential Presupposition Triggers in TJP 2

Paragraph 1

The international refugee crisis (28) has finally reached a turning point. ... But how will the displacement of millions of people (29) from Middle East countries affect Indonesia and our neighbor to the south — Australia?

Phrases (28) and (29) presuppose that there exist international refugee crisis and there are millions of people being displaced. Moreover, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 1 indicate the intention of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which the refugee problem had come into international crisis and not only happen in Europe but also in Indonesia, where there were millions of people being displaced there.

Paragraph 2

Many refugees arrive in Indonesia ... but are frequently abandoned here by people smugglers (30). Refugees who end up in Indonesia almost invariably apply for refugee status to the UN refugee agency (31), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Its asylum-seeker certificate (32) and refugee card (33) serve as their identity documents (34). Besides registering with the UNHCR, refugees are also obliged to register with Indonesian immigration authorities (35). ...

Phrase (30) presupposes that there are refugees which people smugglers abandoned in Indonesia. Phrase (31) presupposes that there exist UN refugee agency in Indonesia. Phrases (32), (33), and (35) presuppose that there exist asylum-seeker certificate and refugee card that should be owned by refugees because there exists such thing as identity document made for refugees. Phrase (35) presupposes that there exists Indonesian immigration authorities for refugees who wanted to get their identity documents. Therefore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 2 indicate the intention of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which many refugees who made their way to Indonesia were abandoned. In

Indonesia, refugees have to take care their identity documents in Indonesian immigration authorities which could take long time and while they are waiting, they have to live in an unsupported environment.

Paragraph 4

... It is not unusual to find refugees sleeping on the streets, or detained in overcrowded immigration lockups (36). Jakarta's Kalideres immigration detention center (37), for example, was built to hold 88 people but last Thursday was packed with 160 detainees....

Phrases (36) and (37) presupposes that there exist immigration lockups and immigration detention center in Jakarta. Furthermore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 4 indicate the intention of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which Indonesia was not a right choice for refugees wanting to get a better living. Because refugees should stay in places provided by government while waiting for their documents. Places like immigration lockups and immigration detention center were far from comfortable since it could only hold 88 people.

Paragraph 5

We should be careful about echoing Australian politicians' pejorative use of terms (38) such as "queue-jumpers" and "boat people". People who risk their lives by taking to the seas (39) from our shores are not jumping any real kind of "queue" for resettlement, ... In 2014, there were 838 refugees resettled by the Indonesian office of the UNHCR (40), while so far in 2015, there have been just 346.

Phrase (38) presupposes that the Politicians from Australia came out with pejorative terms for refugees. Phrase (39) presupposes that there exist immigration lockups and immigration detention center in Jakarta. Clause (40) presupposes that Indonesian UNHCR is who took care of the refugees coming to Indonesia. Furthermore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 4 indicate the intention of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which Indonesia was not a right choice for refugees wanting to get a better living. Because refugees should stay in places

provided by government while waiting for their documents. Places like immigration lockups and immigration detention center were far from comfortable since it could only hold 88 people.

Paragraph 6

... The UNHCR has made it clear since 1997 that this provision of the 1951 Refugee Convention (41) means that push-offs of boat arrivals or interdictions on the high seas, as practiced by Australia (42) are unlawful....

Phrase (41) presupposes that there exist Refugee Convention in 1951. Phrase (42) presupposes that Australia practices push-offs of boat arrivals or interdictions on the high seas which are unlawful. Moreover, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 6 indicate the intention of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which Australia practiced unlawful actions towards refugees. For instance, pushing offs refugees who take the boat. It was disrespectful for Australia, since their shared status as Refugee Convention signatories.

Paragraph 7

We should also keep the supposed "devastating impact" of refugee arrivals (43) in perspective... Even with more on the way, the total by December is unlikely to match one percent of the E. U's 503 million residents (44)

Phrase (43) presupposed that refugee arrivals caused devastating impact. Phrase (42) presupposes that E.U had 503 million residents. Therefore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 7 indicates the intention of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which European should not fear the refugee invasion, because by December 2015 the refugees who were coming to Europe which were 350,000 was unlikely to match 1% of the E. U's 503 million residents. As well as the 13,170 refugees currently present in Indonesia were nothing compared to 250 million-strong population.

Paragraph 8

The economic impact of refugees (45) also tends to be misunderstood. Taking Australia as an example, research released last week by the country's Bureau of Statistics (46) shows that far from "taking jobs", refugees are the migrants most likely to secure their own income through establishing small businesses. This hardworking entrepreneurship is a net economic boost (47) to the refugee's host country, (48) rather than a drain.

Phrase (45) presupposes that refugees impact the economic. Clause (46) presupposes that Australia Bureau of Statistic has released a research about refugees' economic statistic. Phrases (47) and (48) presuppose that there exists economic boost cause by the refugees in the countries that are hosting refugees. Furthermore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 8 indicates the intention of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which many citizens in Australia were misunderstood about the conception that refugees would give a decreasing impact towards the economy. The research from Bureau of Statistics showed that refugees supporting their economy by establishing small businesses which gave an economic boost the country.

Paragraph 9

Australia's Tony Abbott (49) announced last week that Australia would take in an extra 12,000 Syrian and Iraqi refugees. But Abbott's new intake (50) also came with the decision to bomb Syria. Abbott also said that Australia would prioritize taking in "persecuted minorities (51) sheltering in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey", which could result in prioritizing Christian refugees (52).

Phrase (49) presupposes that Tony Abbot is the prime minister of Australia.

Phrase (50) presupposes that Tony Abbot has new intake for the refugee crisis.

Phrases (51) and (52) presuppose that there exist persecuted minorities that consist of refugees who are Christian. Furthermore, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 9 indicate the intention of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which Australia had come with good deed to accept more refugees from Syria and

Iraq. But Australia make an exception that they only accept minorities from Turkey, Jordan, and Lebanon which were the Christian refugees. Australia's plan was not enough to help the refugee crisis, while they could have done more.

Paragraph 10

Under current Indonesian law, refugees are treated as illegal migrants, with the risk of lengthy detention (53) in lockups like Kalideres.... I am sure President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo is moved... If he wishes to act, he can take the draft regulation (54) off the shelf and ensure it is implemented swiftly, humanely, and in line with the spirit of the Refugee Convention (55).

Phrase (53) presupposes that lengthy detention caused risk. Phrases (54) and (55) presuppose that there exists a draft regulation about refugees that followed by Indonesia which is contrary with the Refugee Convention held in 1951. Moreover, the existential presuppositions in paragraph 10 indicate the intention of the writer in delivering his or her ideas in which if Indonesia wanted to help the refugee crisis, the least what Jokowi could do is to put aside the Indonesian law about refugees that often caused refugees being abandoned and to follow the rules based on what the Refugee Convention had agreed on.

2. Factive Presupposition Triggers in TJP 2

Paragraph 3

.... It is a difficult wait (5) because refugees are not able to work or attend school here, unlike in Malaysia, where the government turns a blind eye to those seeking informal work.

The sentence "It is a difficult wait because refugees are not able to work or attend school here..." has been presupposed to be an established fact triggered through the phrase "it is a difficult wait". The truth value supported by an article from www.smh.com, refugees remain stranded in the archipelago while waiting

UNHCR finding a third country in which to resettle them. Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi said Indonesia was not a destination country for refugees.

Paragraph 6

... Convention means that push-offs of boat arrivals or interdictions on the high seas, as practiced by Australia, are unlawful. Nevertheless, this is what Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott has shamefully encouraged (6) European governments to adopt, despite their shared status as Refugee Convention signatories.

The sentence “Nevertheless, this is what Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott has shamefully encouraged European governments to adopt...” has been presupposed to be an established fact triggered through the phrase “has shamefully encouraged”. The truth value supported by an article from www.abc.net.au, Prime Minister Tony Abbott has tried to discredit asylum seekers who allege they were mistreated by the Royal Australian Navy, by claiming they were attempting to break Australian law.

Paragraph 8

The economic impact of refugees also tends to be misunderstood (7) Taking Australia as an example, research released last week by the country’s Bureau of Statistics shows that far from “taking jobs”, This hardworking entrepreneurship is a net economic boost to the refugee’s host country, rather than a drain.

The sentence “The economic impact of refugees also tends to be misunderstood” has been presupposed to be an established fact triggered through the phrase “tends to be”. The truth value supported by an article from www.independent.co.uk, Economists at the EU’s executive agency say the large influx of people to the bloc from Syria and other conflict zones is likely having a positive effect on growth, employment rates, and long-term public finances in the most affected countries.

3. Lexical Presupposition Triggers in TJP 2

Paragraph 1

The international refugee crisis has finally (3) reached a turning point. Led by Germany and followed by Austria, European countries have begun (4) to open their borders.

The sentence “The international refugee crisis has finally reached a turning point.” has been presupposed that the international refugee crisis has been troubling the European Union since long time triggered through the phrase “has finally”.

Moreover, the sentence “European countries have begun to open their borders.” has been presupposed that The European had been closing their borders triggered through the phrase “have begun”.

Paragraph 2

Many refugees arrive in Indonesia as the nearest transit country on a journey they hope (5) will bring them to safety in Australia, but are frequently abandoned here by people smugglers.

The sentence “Many refugees arrive in Indonesia as the nearest transit country on a journey they hope will bring them to safety in Australia...” has been presupposed that refugees were coming to Indonesia looking for safety in Australia triggered through the verb “hope”.

4. Structural Presupposition Trigger in TJP 2

Paragraph 1

But how will the displacement of millions of people from Middle East countries affect Indonesia and our neighbor to the south — Australia? (3).

The sentence (3) consist of structural presupposition triggered through its wh-question structure that presupposed the displacement of millions of people from Middle East countries affect Indonesia and our neighbor to the south, Australia.

Refugees who end up in Indonesia were invariably apply for refugee status to the

UN High Commissioner for Refugees and obliged to register with Indonesian immigration authorities.

5. Counter-factual Presupposition Triggers in TJP 2

Paragraph 4

Despite our sympathy for displaced Rohingya, for example, we should not be too proud (3) of ourselves — it is hardly enjoyable for refugees to live in Indonesia.

Phrase (3) presuppose that what is expected is contrary to the fact. The presupposition trigger represents the writer ideas in which even though Indonesia have a detention center, it was already overload with 346 refugees coming in 2015 through the phrase “should not be too proud”.

Paragraph 5

We should be careful (4) about echoing Australian politicians’ pejorative use of terms such as “queue-jumpers” and “boat people” ...

Phrase (4) presupposes that what is expected is contrary to the fact or have not happened yet. The presupposition trigger represents the writer ideas in which People who risk their lives by taking to the seas from Indonesian shores are not jumping any real kind of queue for resettlement through the phrase “should be careful”.

Paragraph 7

We should also keep (5) the supposed “devastating impact” of refugee arrivals in perspective...

Phrase (5) presupposes that what is expected is contrary to the fact or have not happened yet. The presupposition trigger represents the writer ideas in which the refugee in Indonesia were far from being a devastating impact. The 13,170 refugees and asylum seekers currently present in Indonesia are a drop in our 250 million-strong ocean through the phrase “should also keep”.

Paragraph 9

Australia's Tony Abbott announced last week that Australia would take in an extra 12,000 Syrian and Iraqi refugees. This is good news, although Australia could have done more (6), ...

The clause "although Australia could have done more" triggered a presupposition that Australia has not done its best in taking the refugee quota.

Clause (6) presupposes that what is expected is contrary to the fact, the presupposition trigger represents the writer ideas in which Australia could have taken more than 12,000 refugees to help the refugee crisis in Europe.

Paragraph 11

President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo is moved, as European leaders are, by the ongoing refugee tragedy. If he wishes to act (7), he can take the draft regulation off the shelf and ensure it is implemented swiftly, humanely, and in line with the spirit of the Refugee Convention.

Clause (7) presupposes the situation that has not happened yet which showed a situation that contrary to the fact. The presupposition trigger represents the writer ideas in which Joko Widodo, as the president of Indonesia should also play part in the refugee crisis and get together in line with the Refugee Convention through the clause "If he wishes to act".

6. Non-factive Presupposition Trigger in TJP 2

Paragraph 9

But Abbott's new intake also came with the decision to bomb Syria. This is a dangerously flawed approach since it is likely to result (6) in more refugees fleeing Syria.

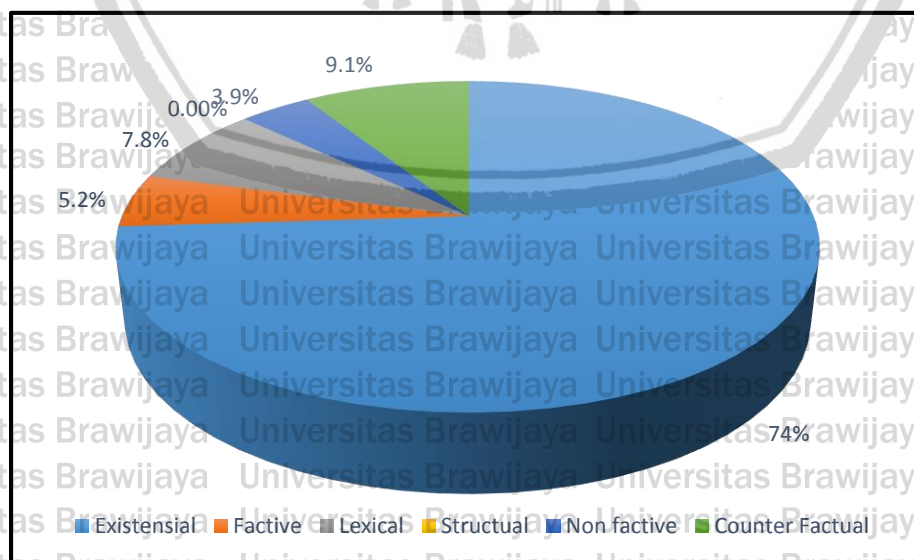
The presupposition triggered through the phrase "likely to result" does not presuppose the truth. The statement "But Abbott's decision to bomb Syria is a dangerously flawed approach since it is likely to result in more refugees fleeing Syria" is not necessarily true because the verb "likely" indicate uncertainty, supported by an article from www.theguardian.com, Russia's bombing in Syria has

killed scores of civilians at busy market places and in residential areas. The Russian strikes that are not precise caused great concern because there is an indirect correlation to the refugee flow that decreasing. Means that bombing Syria may or may not affect the increasing of refugee flow.

4.1.3 Analysis of Presupposition Trigger Frequency in The New York Times

The total number of presupposition in The New York Times from NYT 1 and NYT 2 are 77 with 57 existential presuppositions (74%), 4 factive presuppositions (5.2%), 6 lexical presuppositions (7.8%), 3 non factive presuppositions (3.9%), and 7 counter factual presuppositions (9.1%). Meanwhile, the structural presupposition trigger is not found in the two editorials of The New York Times. The highest frequency of presupposition triggers in The New York Times are existential presupposition for 74%, followed by counter factual presuppositions with significance difference for 9%. The using of the type of presupposition trigger are summarized in the chart below:

Chart 4.1 Percentages of Presupposition in The New York Times

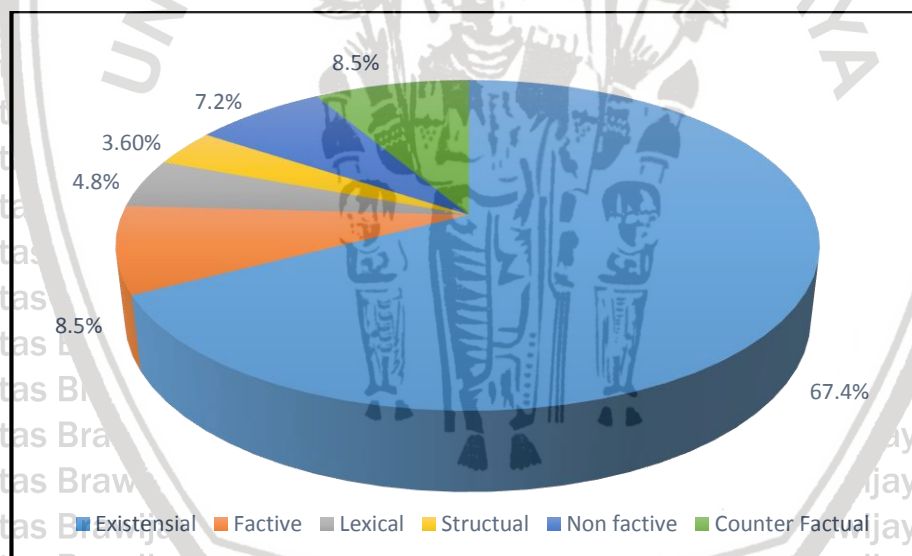


4.1.4. Analysis of Presupposition Trigger Frequency in The Jakarta Post

The total number of presupposition in The Jakarta Post from TJP 1 and TJP 2 are 83, with 55 existential presuppositions (67.4%), 7 factive presuppositions (8.5%), 4 lexical presuppositions (4.8%), 3 structural presuppositions (3.6%), 6 non factive presuppositions (7.2%), and 7 counter factual presuppositions (8.5%).

Moreover, the highest frequency of presupposition triggers in The Jakarta Post are also existential presupposition for 67%, followed by counter factual and factive presuppositions with significance difference for 9%. The using of the type of presupposition triggers are summarized in the chart below:

Chart 4.2 Percentages of Presupposition in The Jakarta Post



4.2 Discussion

Presupposition triggers found in four editorial news from NYT and TJP are found in various kinds. Based on the 6 type of presupposition trigger by Yule (2010), The New York Times had employed only 5 of them, they are existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, and counter factual. Meanwhile, the Jakarta Post had

employed all of the types including structural presupposition which did not found in The New York Times. Above all, editorial news taken from The New York Times and The Jakarta Post shared the same properties with slight variations in their frequency and did not show drastic differences. Presupposition triggers found in both newspaper editorials are further presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Presupposition Trigger Frequency

Title of Editorial	Type of Presupposition Trigger					
	E	F	L	S	NF	CF
The New York Times	57	4	6	-	3	7
NYT 1	29	1	3	-	2	1
NYT 2	28	3	3	-	1	6
The Jakarta Post	55	7	4	3	6	7
TJP 1	27	4	2	2	5	2
TJP 2	28	3	2	1	1	5
Total	112	11	10	3	9	14

Existential presupposition (N=112) is the most frequently used in both editorial newspaper, in The New York Times and The Jakarta Post editorials, the existential presuppositions are triggered through possessive constructions and noun phrases such as: “president of the European Commission”, “Islamic invasion”, “Australia’s Tony Abott” and “Hungary’s prime minister”. Counter-factual (N=14), in The New York Times and The Jakarta Post editorials the counter-factual presuppositions are triggered through phrases such as: “instead of...”, “it should not...”, “should have...”, and “should be...”. Factive (N=11), in The New York Times and The Jakarta Post editorials the factive presuppositions are triggered through phrases such as: “have made plain that...”, “it is truly pitiful that...”, and “has shamefully argued that...”. Lexical (N=10), in The New York Times and The Jakarta Post

editorials the lexical presuppositions are triggered through phrases such as: “finally did...”, “stop trying...”, and “to abandon...”. Non-factive (N=9), in The New York Times and The Jakarta Post editorials the non factive presuppositions are triggered through phrases such as: “hard to see...”, “could be...”, and “may turn...”. The last is Structural (N=3), in The Jakarta Post editorials the structural presuppositions are triggered through wh- questions such as: “will...”, “how can...”, “how will...”. The most frequent type of presupposition used in both The New York Times and The Jakarta Post is existential presupposition. Existential presupposition is commonly found, because of its simple structure composed of possessive constructions and noun phrases. Using existential presupposition, as Yule (2010) maintains, the speaker and hearer are committed to the existence of entities. For example, in the sentence “The quota proposed by the European Union suggested that the 28 member countries would receive numbers of refugees...”, the underlined clause belongs to existential presupposition trigger. By employing such presupposition, the author is trying to give indirect information that the European Union has proposed a quota, and the readers are expected to presuppose as well. Thus, those 4 editorials employed lot of existential presupposition trigger because it is the easiest tool for the writers to give information readily credited for by the readers. In other words, the information given through existential presupposition is easy to be acknowledged either consciously or unconsciously by the readers. Another results from both newspapers’ editorial news is that in The New York Times, the editorial writer tended to employ counter factual presuppositions and did not use any structural presuppositions. Editorial writers in The Jakarta Posts, however, in most

cases preferred to make presupposition through counterfactual and factive presuppositions and less likely to employ structural presuppositions. In sum, as Levinson (1983) notes, propositions are triggered by linguistic structures in different languages or varieties of languages. However, some difference might be witnessed in their frequency of use which can be attributed to writers' different attitudes toward certain linguistic constructions.

The result of this research was similar to the two previous studies conducted by Zare', Abbaspour, and Nia (2012) and by Bonyadi and Samuel (2011) about presupposition trigger found in discourse, the 1st study analyzing newspaper and the second study analyzing the television news. The similar results between this research and the 2 previous studies were the analysis of the transcripts that revealed the most frequently used presupposition trigger in both discourses were existential presupposition.

In addition, there are some differences between 2 previous studies and this study. While this study only focused on 4 articles in order to get deeper analysis, the first previous study by Zare', Abbaspour, and Nia (2012) analyzed 40 news transcripts taken from CNN and PressTV. However, the first previous study did not provide deep analysis towards the presupposition triggers and only provide some of the findings of each types of presupposition triggers. The same case with the second previous study by Bonyadi and Samuel (2011), they analyzed 40 editorials news from The Tehran Times and The New York Times without providing deep analysis and only took some of the findings of each types of presupposition triggers.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Analyzing presupposition trigger is one way to indicate presupposition employed in discourse, in this case, editorial news in newspaper. The object of this study was 4 editorial news from The New York Times and The Jakarta Post discussing the refugee crisis that contain presupposition. The researcher categorized and analyzed the presupposition based on theory by Yule (2010) that classifies presupposition trigger type into existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counter-factual.

In both articles, existential presuppositions were the most presuppositions type found, with the total of 57 existential presuppositions in The New York Times editorial and 55 existential presuppositions in The Jakarta Post editorial. It can be summarized, existential presupposition, due to its simple structure, is the easiest instrument by editorial writers to give information effectively for the readers.

From this research we can also see that the differences between the using of presupposition in 4 editorials from The New York Times and The Jakarta Post showed no drastic differences in American English and English used by Indonesian people even though they had different background language, they share the same properties with slight variations in their frequency.

5.2 Suggestion

Since the using of presupposition is crucial to consciously or unconsciously influencing the audience understanding particular information, there are many discourses which can be analyzed from its presupposition aspect. The researcher suggests the next researcher who wants to conduct a similar research use another theory to make his/her study more complete, or use the same object with another theory. Since presupposition could be found in any discourses, the object could vary from movie transcripts, television commercial, speech, and etcetera. While this study analyzed the choice of presupposition trigger employed in American English and English used by Indonesian people, the next researcher could broaden the analysis to other languages.

The researcher also suggests that the next researcher gain knowledge about presupposition triggers by reading more references to provide relevant assumptions given by speakers in order to make an effective communication.

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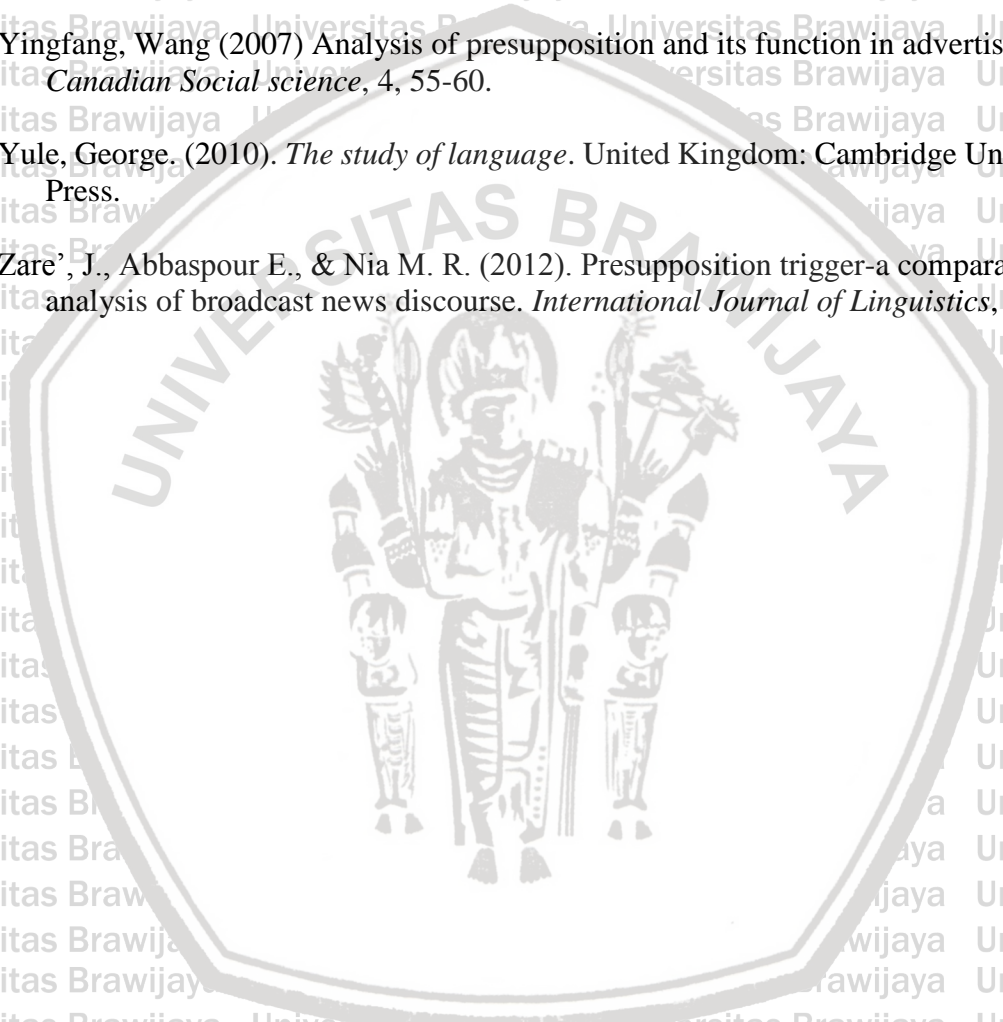
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APPENDICES



Appendix 1: Table of Presupposition Triggers Analysis.

A) The New York Times

1. Existential Presupposition Trigger

Code	Data
NYT 1, P1	The European Union finally did the very least it could do on Tuesday and voted to distribute 120,000 <u>asylum seekers</u> (1) among member nations. That will relieve some of <u>the pressure</u> (2) on the <u>frontline countries</u> (3) flooded by the <u>unending flow of refugees</u> (4) from the Middle East and North Africa. But the <u>long delay</u> (5) in taking even this <u>modest step</u> (6), and the <u>bitter resistance</u> (7) of four Central European states, offer a graphic display of the <u>grave threat posed by the crisis</u> (8) to the <u>fundamental principles of the union</u> (9).
NYT 1, P2	... Yet despite the <u>humanitarian and political challenge posed by the flood</u> (10), the union has agreed only on the most <u>basic responses</u> (11). <u>Tuesday's vote</u> (12) of E.U. interior ministers — which requires compliance from the countries that voted no — came after <u>weeks of futile efforts</u> (13) to reach a consensus on how to relocate at least <u>some of the arrivals</u> (14).
NYT 1, P3	Details of the <u>plan</u> (15) are still being worked out, and it is hard to see how E.U. countries will prevent <u>asylum seekers</u> (16) from moving on to the haven of their choice, usually Germany. That is <u>one of the arguments</u> (17) used by the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia in voting against the plan... <u>European Union members</u> (18) were asked to share the biggest burden the Continent has been saddled with since World War II, and some of <u>the newest members</u> (19) shamefully tried to cop out.
NYT 1, P4	The refugee crisis, and before it the Greek debt crisis, have made plain that <u>two fundamental achievements of the E.U.</u> (20) ... lack the necessary foundation of <u>unified rules</u> (21) and institutions to function effectively in times of crisis. Both were essentially political attempts to graft the <u>attributes of a single state</u> (22) onto a <u>collection of largely independent states</u> (23) with only limited central controls. And not all countries signed on to the euro, the border-free Schengen zone or other joint obligations — Britain, Ireland and Denmark, for example, are not <u>bound by the current refugee quotas</u> (24).
NYT 1, P5	But with all its <u>inherent weaknesses</u> (25), the European Union from the outset stood for more than trade or movement of peoples. It was intended to replace <u>centuries of Continental warfare</u> (26) with a <u>community of shared democratic and humane values</u> (27) ...

NYT 1, P6	... Germany, Austria, Hungary and Slovenia have re-established <u>temporary border controls</u> (28) Slovakia, whose quota is a mere 802 refugees, has raised the <u>loudest protest</u> (29), with Prime Minister Robert Fico vowing to defy the E.U. vote.
NYT 2, P1	Jean-Claude Juncker, the <u>president of the European Commission</u> (30) and the <u>highest official of the European Union</u> (31), has laid out a plan to distribute 160,000 refugees among E.U. members by mandatory quotas....
NYT 2, P2 But Europe's <u>disarray</u> (32) and incompetence in the face of the <u>flood of refugees</u> (33) has only made matters worse, wreaking havoc in <u>front-line countries</u> (34) like Greece, Italy and Hungary and chaos all along the <u>routes taken by refugees</u> (35) trying to reach a <u>safe haven</u> (36).
NYT 2, P3	But the <u>shocking image of a Hungarian camera woman deliberately tripping a man</u> (37) fleeing from the police has become the icon of a nasty backlash in many parts of Europe against the <u>mass migration</u> (38), with <u>refugee camps</u> (39) set ablaze and <u>xenophobic demagogues</u> (40) railing against an "Islamic invasion" (41).
NYT 2, P4 It should not have come as a surprise: Four million Syrians fleeing the <u>civil war</u> (42) in their country have long overwhelmed <u>refugee camps</u> (43) in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan, while <u>boatloads of miserable people</u> (44) have been risking death to cross the Mediterranean for years....
NYT 2, P5	Mr. Juncker's <u>proposal</u> (45) is hardly a panacea, and would still leave hundreds of thousands of refugees in Europe seeking a place to go....
NYT 2, P6	Adopting this relatively <u>modest plan of action</u> (46) is essential not only for self-evident humanitarian reasons, but also to reverse <u>the threat</u> (47) to the very survival of the E.U. and its <u>system of open borders</u> (48)
NYT 2, P7	Resistance to <u>Mr. Juncker's proposal</u> (49) is certain. <u>Hungary's prime minister</u> (50), Viktor Orban, has shamefully argued for keeping out the mainly <u>Muslim refugees</u> (51) "to keep Europe Christian," and several other nations have resisted any quotas. Prime Minister David Cameron of Britain has declared he will not participate in <u>Mr. Juncker's plan</u> (52), and will accept only 20,000 Syrians over the next five years, who will come directly from <u>Middle Eastern camps</u> (53).
NYT 2, P8	When European interior ministers gather on Monday, they should recall that many of their own people were refugees not long ago, and that their union was based on values that evolved through their own <u>history of suffering and flight</u> (54). They must understand that beyond simply <u>sharing a burden</u> (55) they are called on to do what conscience dictates.
NYT 2, P9	Obama indicated Thursday that the United States would take in at least 10,000 Syrian refugees.... That paltry number sets a <u>terrible example</u> (56) for other nations asked to step up to this <u>urgent challenge</u> (57).

2. Factive Presupposition Trigger.

Code	Data
NYT 1, P4	The refugee crisis, and before it the Greek debt crisis, <u>have made plain</u> (1) that two fundamental achievements of the E.U. — the single currency and borderless travel — lack the necessary foundation of unified rules and institutions to function effectively in times of crisis....
NYT 2, P2	<u>There is no question</u> (2) that this calamity is without a simple solution. About half a million people have already entered Europe this year and hundreds of thousands more are poised to follow from the Middle East and North Africa....
NYT 2, P7	...Hungary's prime minister, Viktor Orban, <u>has shamefully argued</u> (3) for keeping out the mainly Muslim refugees "to keep Europe Christian," and several other nations have resisted any quotas....
NYT 2, P11	President Obama indicated Thursday that the United States would take in at least 10,000 Syrian refugees. But the White House also <u>emphasized</u> (4) that the administration would not expedite the review process for refugees, which can take two years to complete....

3. Lexical Presupposition Trigger.

Code	Data
NYT 1, P1	The European Union <u>finally did</u> (1) the very least it could do on Tuesday and voted to distribute 120,000 asylum seekers among member nations....
NYT 1, P6	Germany, Austria, Hungary and Slovenia have <u>re-established</u> (2) temporary border controls. Nationalist, populist and anti-E.U. parties have grown in strength....
NYT 1, P7	At this point, interior ministers were right to <u>stop trying</u> (3) for consensus and to impose quotas through a vote. Greece, Italy and Hungary simply cannot absorb the thousands who keep arriving, and the union simply cannot afford to scuttle what it stands for.
NYT 2, P1	It is a plan Europe <u>simply must adopt</u> (4) if it is to get a handle on the crisis and remain true to its history and values.
NYT 2, P2	But Europe's disarray and incompetence in the face of the flood of refugees has <u>only made matters worse</u> (5), wreaking havoc in front-line countries like Greece, Italy and Hungary and chaos all along the routes taken by refugees trying to reach a safe haven.
NYT 2, P7	Prime Minister David Cameron of Britain has declared he will not participate in Mr. Juncker's plan, and will accept only 20,000 Syrians over the next five years, who will come directly from Middle Eastern

	camp. Prime Minister David Cameron of Britain has declared he will not participate in Mr. Juncker's plan, and <u>will accept only</u> (6) 20,000 Syrians over the next five years, who will come directly from Middle Eastern camps.
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4. Structural Presupposition Trigger.

Code	Data
-	-

5. Counter-Factual Presupposition.

Code	Data
NYT 1, P6	<u>Instead of coming together</u> (1) to cope with the crisis, many countries have retreated into a beggar-thy-neighbor stance...
NYT 2, P4	However great the crisis, <u>it should not have come to this</u> (2). <u>It should not have come as a surprise</u> (3): Four million Syrians fleeing the civil war in their country have long overwhelmed refugee camps in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan, while boatloads of miserable people have been risking death to cross the Mediterranean for years....
NYT 2, P5	Mr. Juncker's proposal is hardly a panacea, and would still leave hundreds of thousands of refugees in Europe seeking a place to go. But it represents an approach the E.U. should have adopted from the very outset. But it represents an approach the E.U. <u>should have adopted</u> (4) from the very outset....
NYT 2, P8	When European interior ministers gather on Monday, they <u>should recall</u> (5) that many of their own people were refugees not long ago, and that their union was based on values that evolved through their own history of suffering and flight...
NYT 2, P9	Adopting the Juncker plan <u>should be the long-overdue start</u> (6) of a far wider European effort to address the crisis, with safer venues and common rules for asylum seekers and refugees, better search and rescue operations in the Mediterranean and an equitable system of relocation.
NYT 2, P10	As Europe gets its act together, <u>so should the United States</u> (7).

6. Non factive Presupposition Trigger

Code	Data
NYT 1, P1	The European Union finally...voted to distribute 120,000 asylum seekers among member nations. <u>That will relieve</u> (1) some of the pressure on the frontline countries flooded by the unending flow of refugees from the Middle East and North Africa.
NYT 1, P3	Details of the plan are still being worked out, and <u>it is hard to see</u> (2) how E.U. countries will prevent asylum seekers from moving on to the haven of their choice, usually Germany
NYT 2, P5	...As Mr. Juncker noted, the 160,000 represents a mere 0.11 percent of the union's total population, and the newcomers <u>could be the infusion</u> (3) of youth and energy that an aging Europe needs.

A) The Jakarta Post

1. Existential Presupposition Trigger

Code	Data
TJP 1, P1	Last week we saw <u>tragic images</u> (1) from Macedonia of refugees trying to cross <u>the border</u> (2)
TJP 1, P2 Just as they were rejoicing at having made it, those refugees managing to complete the <u>voyage of death</u> (3) never expected to be welcomed in such a way by a European Union (E.U) country (4).
TJP 1, P4	The words of one young refugee from the <u>Macedonian border town of Gevgelija</u> (5) clarify the situation: "Any country is better than my country..."
TJP 1, P5	... Although <u>voices of good conscience</u> (6) are being raised and the great majority of European people rush to help the refugees, ...
TJP 1, P6	<u>The failure of Great Britain, France and Germany</u> (7) to agree on a solution and the <u>rejection by European countries of proposed solutions</u> (8) from Brussels have made the situation much worse. Each E.U country is determined to allow in only a <u>limited number of refugees</u> (9).
TJP 1, P7	<u>The quota proposed by the E.U</u> (10) suggested that the 28 member countries would receive numbers of refugees based on their own economies and populations....
TJP 1, P8	While Hungary has been constructing a <u>giant wall</u> (11) to prevent migrants entering the country, other countries, such as Slovakia and the Czech Republic, have again revealed the <u>terrifying scale of the European</u>

	refugee crisis (12) by announcing they will only take limited numbers of “Christian” migrants.
TJP 1, P10	It was the US that started the <u>Afghan war</u> (13). Yet neither Pakistan nor Turkey, Lebanon or Jordan ever asked who started the war as they admitted almost 6 million refugees. Those countries were aware that they were looking at a <u>humanitarian crisis</u> (14).
TJP 1, P12	Nobody ever thought about the great <u>responsibility undertaken by Turkey</u> (15) as it spent US\$6 billion from its own budget on refugees and allowed 350,000 refugees a day into the country during the assault on Kobani...
TJP 1, P13	...European Parliament Group Chairman Gianni Pittella said this on the subject: “...While certain E.U Member States bicker over whether to take 250 or 500 refugees, Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan have taken over 3.5 million. This is both a testament to these <u>countries’ humanity and solidarity</u> (16) and an <u>indictment of Europe’s lack of either</u> (17). How can we still claim <u>humanitarian leadership</u> (18) in the world in the <u>face of such numbers?</u> ” (19).
TJP 1, P15	<u>Europe’s fear</u> (20) that the <u>flow of refugees</u> (21) in the world might also end in terrorists reaching it is certainly understandable...while demanding that others accept “ <u>greater share of that burden</u> ” (22), may turn into a terrible tragedy that may debase <u>Europe’s own societies</u> (23) at any moment.
TJP 1, P16	Europe can only achieve <u>true civilization</u> (24) when it regards refugees fleeing death as...an opportunity to contribute to humanity. Lovely Europe, ...must be a <u>union of freedom and civilization</u> (25) put humanity above all else, rather than a <u>union of an elite</u> (26) focused on enrichment.
TJP 1, P17	The main way of achieving that is to abandon the primitive mindset...One of <u>Europe’s worst historic errors</u> (27) was because of that mindset, and the time has now come to make amends.
TJP 2, P1	The <u>international refugee crisis</u> (28) has finally reached a turning point. ... But how will the <u>displacement of millions of people</u> (29) from Middle East countries affect Indonesia and our neighbor to the south — Australia?
TJP 2, P2	Many refugees arrive in Indonesia ...but are frequently <u>abandoned here by people smugglers</u> (30). Refugees who end up in Indonesia almost invariably apply for refugee status to the <u>UN refugee agency</u> (31), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Its <u>asylum-seeker certificate</u> (32) and <u>refugee card</u> (33) serve as their <u>identity documents</u> (34). Besides registering with the UNHCR, refugees are also obliged to register with <u>Indonesian immigration authorities</u> (35). ...

TJP 2, P4	... It is not unusual to find refugees sleeping on the streets, or detained in overcrowded <u>immigration lockups</u> (36). Jakarta's Kalideres <u>immigration detention center</u> (37), for example, was built to hold 88 people but last Thursday was packed with 160 detainees....
TJP 2, P5	We should be careful about echoing <u>Australian politicians'</u> pejorative <u>use of terms</u> (38) such as "queue-jumpers" and "boat people". People who <u>risk their lives by taking to the seas</u> (39) from our shores are not jumping any real kind of "queue" for resettlement, ... In 2014, there were 838 refugees <u>resettled by the Indonesian office of the UNHCR</u> (40), while so far in 2015, there have been just 346.
TJP 2, P6	... The UNHCR has made it clear since 1997 that this provision of the 1951 <u>Refugee Convention</u> (41) means that push-offs of boat arrivals or interdictions on the high seas, as <u>practiced by Australia</u> (42) are unlawful....
TJP 2, P7	We should also keep the supposed " <u>devastating impact</u> " of <u>refugee arrivals</u> (43) in perspective... Even with more on the way, the total by December is unlikely to match one percent of the <u>E. U's 503 million residents</u> (44)
TJP 2, P8	The <u>economic impact of refugees</u> (45) also tends to be misunderstood. Taking Australia as an example, <u>research released last week by the country's Bureau of Statistics</u> (46) shows that far from "taking jobs", refugees are the migrants most likely to secure their own income through establishing small businesses. This hardworking entrepreneurship is a net <u>economic boost</u> (47) to the <u>refugee's host country</u> , (48) rather than a drain.
TJP 2, P9	Australia's Tony Abbott (49) announced last week that Australia would take in an extra 12,000 Syrian and Iraqi refugees. But <u>Abbott's new intake</u> (50) also came with the decision to bomb Syria. Abbott also said that Australia would prioritize taking in " <u>persecuted minorities</u> (51) sheltering in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey", which could result in prioritizing <u>Christian refugees</u> (52).
TJP 2, P10	Under current Indonesian law, refugees are treated as illegal migrants, with <u>the risk of lengthy detention</u> (53) in lockups like Kalideres..... I am sure President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo is moved... If he wishes to act, he can take the <u>draft regulation</u> (54) off the shelf and ensure it is implemented swiftly, humanely, and in line with the spirit of the <u>Refugee Convention</u> (55).

2. Factive Presupposition Trigger.

Code	Data
TJP 1, P 9	Although Slovakia has since retracted this, these words from Slovak Prime Minister Roberto Fico, who rejected a request from the EU to accept 1,100 migrants, is <u>truly pitiful</u> (1): “I have but one question. Who bombed Libya and caused the problems in North Africa? Slovakia? No.”
TJP 1, P 10	It was the US that started the Afghan war, and Assad that started the war in Syria. Yet neither Pakistan nor Turkey, Lebanon or Jordan ever asked who started the war as they admitted almost 6 million refugees. Those countries <u>were aware</u> (2) that they were looking at a humanitarian crisis.
TJP 1, P 11	Turkey is currently the country that has admitted the most refugees in the world. This flow of refugees, 1.6 million according to official figures or 2.5 million unofficially, is <u>without doubt</u> (3) a problem for Turkey, whose revenues are much lower than those of European countries. Yet Turkey never made that problem felt to anyone.
TJP 1, P 12	<u>Nobody ever thought</u> (4) about the great responsibility undertaken by Turkey as it spent US\$6 billion from its own budget on refugees and allowed 350,000 refugees a day into the country during the assault on Kobani.
TJP 2, P 3 It is a <u>difficult wait</u> (5) because refugees are not able to work or attend school here, unlike in Malaysia, where the government turns a blind eye to those seeking informal work.
TJP 2, P 6	... Convention means that push-offs of boat arrivals or interdictions on the high seas, as practiced by Australia, are unlawful. Nevertheless, this is what Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott <u>has shamefully encouraged</u> (6) European governments to adopt, despite their shared status as Refugee Convention signatories
TJP 2, P 8	The economic impact of refugees also <u>tends to be misunderstood</u> (7). Taking Australia as an example, research released last week by the country’s Bureau of Statistics shows that far from “taking jobs”, refugees are the migrants most likely to secure their own income through establishing small businesses. This hardworking entrepreneurship is a net economic boost to the refugee’s host country, rather than a drain.

3. Lexical Presupposition Trigger.

Code	Data
TJP 1, P 16	Europe <u>can only achieve</u> (1) true civilization when it regards refugees fleeing death as guests from God and looks on the subject, not as a problem, but as an opportunity to contribute to humanity
TJP 1, P 17	The main way of achieving that is <u>to abandon</u> (2) the primitive mindset that classifies people on the basis of their race, religion or way of life. One of Europe's worst historic errors was because of that mindset, and the time has now come to make amends.
TJP 2, P 1	The international refugee crisis <u>has finally</u> (3) reached a turning point. Led by Germany and followed by Austria, European countries <u>have begun</u> (4) to open their borders.
TJP 2, P 2	Many refugees arrive in Indonesia as the nearest transit country on a journey they <u>hope</u> (5) will bring them to safety in Australia, but are frequently abandoned here by people smugglers.

4. Structural Presupposition Trigger.

Code	Data
TJP 1, Title	Will Europe pass the refugee test? (1)
TJP 1, P 13	How can we still claim humanitarian leadership in the world in the face of such numbers?" (2)
TJP 2, P 1	But how will the displacement of millions of people from Middle East countries affect Indonesia and our neighbor to the south — Australia? (3)

5. Counter – Factual Presupposition Trigger.

Code	Data
TJP 1, P 16	Lovely Europe, with its fine people, democracy and culture, <u>must be</u> (1) a union of freedom and civilization that put humanity above all else, <u>rather than</u> (2) a union of an elite focused on enrichment.
TJP 2, P 4	Despite our sympathy for displaced Rohingya, for example, we <u>should not be too proud</u> (3) of ourselves — it is hardly enjoyable for refugees to live in Indonesia.
TJP 2, P 5	We <u>should be careful</u> (4) about echoing Australian politicians' pejorative use of terms such as "queue-jumpers" and "boat people"

TJP 2, P 7	We <u>should also keep</u> (5) the supposed “devastating impact” of refugee arrivals in perspective...
TJP 2, P 9	Australia’s Tony Abbott announced last week that Australia would take in an extra 12,000 Syrian and Iraqi refugees. This is good news, <u>although Australia could have done more</u> (6), as urged by tens of thousands of Australians who joined a nationwide “Light the Dark” pro-refugee demonstration on Monday...
TJP 2, P 11	President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo is moved, as European leaders are, by the ongoing refugee tragedy. <u>If he wishes to act</u> (7), he can take the draft regulation off the shelf and ensure it is implemented swiftly, humanely, and in line with the spirit of the Refugee Convention.

6. Non Factive Presupposition Trigger

Code	Data
TJP 1, P 1	Thousands of poor people massed on the frontier <u>maybe never imagined</u> (1) they would be met with violence from the Macedonian police or razor wire intended to stop them crossing.
TJP 1, P 4	Risking death to escape death is a huge statement of despair, yet sad to say, few people living in comfort <u>may realize</u> (2) this.
TJP 1, P 5	Europe is now being tested on this subject. Although voices of good conscience are being raised and the great majority of European people rush to help the refugees, some European leaders still <u>seem not to have realized</u> (3) the “refugees” are not a problem, but an obligation.
TJP 1, P 15	However, to forget that wretched people who have fled their own countries are human and to regard them as a burden, while demanding that others accept “greater share of that burden”, <u>may turn</u> (4) into a terrible tragedy that <u>may debase</u> (5) Europe’s own societies at any moment.
TJP 2, P 9	But Abbott’s new intake also came with the decision to bomb Syria. This is a dangerously flawed approach since it is <u>likely to result</u> (6) in more refugees fleeing Syria.

Appendix 2: Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi.

1. Nama : Ulfa Fawzia
2. NIM : 125110101111001
3. Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
4. Judul Skripsi : The Choice of Presupposition Trigger Found in *The New York Times* and *The Jakarta Post* Editorials on Refugee Crisis.
5. Tanggal Mengajukan : 29 Juni 2015
6. Tanggal Selesai : 14 Maret 2016
7. Nama Pembimbing : Tantri Refa Indhiarti, M.A.
8. Keterangan Konsultasi :

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	21 September 2015	Konsultasi Judul	Pembimbing	
2.	25 Oktober 2015	Konsultasi BAB I, II, dan III	Pembimbing	
3.	15 November 2015	Konsultasi BAB I, II, III, dan ACC Sempro	Pembimbing	
4.	27 November 2015	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing	
5.	10 Februari 2016	Konsultasi BAB IV dan V	Pembimbing	
6.	19 Februari 2016	Konsultasi BAB IV dan V	Pembimbing	
7.	23 Februari 2016	Konsultasi BAB IV, V dan ACC Semhas	Pembimbing	
8.	1 Maret 2016	Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing	
9.	8 Maret 2016	Revisi Semhas dan ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing	
10.	14 Maret 2016	Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing	

9. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai:



Malang, 14 Maret 2016

Mengetahui,

Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra

Dosen Pembimbing

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