PRESUPPOSITION TRIGGERS FOUND IN U.S. PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP'S TWEETS RELATED TO BARACK OBAMA

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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ABSTRACT

R.A, Ceissi 2018. **Presupposition Triggers found in U.S President Donald Trump's Tweets related to Barack Obama**. Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Eni Maharsi

Keywords: *Presupposition, Presupposition Triggers, President Donald Trump' Tweets of Barack Obama.*

This research aims to identify the presupposition triggers of President Donald Trump's tweets related to Barack Obama throughout the first-year of his presidential reign. By picking only one significant tweet per month that has the most engagement rate, the presupposition triggers could be applied in this research.

Descriptive qualitative method is used as the research design. Yule's (1996) theory of presupposition triggers is used to analyze the data . Finding the presupposition triggers is aimed to identify the linguistic items and the type of word or phrase that triggers the whole tweet. While the presupposition is aimed to find the assumption and interpretation of the tweets.

This research exposes forty-one presuppositions and four types of presupposition triggers in the tweets; existential, factive, structural, and counter-factual. Existential and factive presupposition is the most frequently types that used in the tweets due to the fact that it consists of simple construction including factive verbs, noun phrase, and also possessive construction. Both of the types are the easiest tool for President Donald Trump to give information easily consumed by the readers. Beside finding out the potential presupposition of the tweets, the researcher also found that not all the tweets that has the word "Obama" solely directed to Barack Obama, but it also directed on other subject such as Chelsea Manning, Chuck Todd, Kim Jong Un and Kate Steinle. President Trump also had the tendency to use the additional explanation by applying some adjectives on his sentence to make the reader shares the same values or presupposition as his state something.

The researcher suggests that the readers could implement the using of presupposition triggers since it is important for them to understand a particular information from a context in any kind of discourse. For the next researcher who wants to conduct similar research, the researcher suggests to use the additional theory beside presupposition triggers to support the information of the particular discourse.

ABSTRAK

R.A, Ceissi 2018. **Pemicu Praanggapan yang ditemukan di dalam Kicauan Presiden Amerika Donald Trump yang terkait dengan Barack Obama.** Program Studi Bahasa Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: Eni Maharsi

Kata kunci: *Praanggapan, Pemicu Praanggapan, Kicauan Presiden Donald Trump terkait dengan Barack Obama.*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi pemicu praanggapan dari kicauan Presiden Donald Trump terkait dengan Barack Obama sepanjang tahun pertama masa pemerintahan kepresidenannya. Dengan memilih satu tweet signifikan per bulan yang memiliki keterkaitan paling banyak, praanggapan memicu penerapan pada penelitian ini.

Metode kualitatif deskriptif digunakan sebagai desain penelitian. Yule (1996) teori pemicu praanggapan digunakan untuk menganalisis data. Menemukan pemicu praanggapan ditujukan untuk mengidentifikasi item linguistik dan jenis kata atau frasa yang memicu praanggapan di seluruh kicauan. Sedangkan praanggapan ditujukan untuk menemukan asumsi dan interpretasi kicauan.

Penelitian ini mengungkap empat puluh satu praanggapan dan empat jenis pemicu presuposisi dalam tweet; eksistensial, faktif, struktural, dan kontra-faktual. Presuposisi eksistensial dan faktual adalah jenis yang paling sering digunakan dalam tweets karena fakta itu terdiri dari konstruksi sederhana termasuk kata kerja nyata, frase nomina, dan juga konstruksi posesif. Kedua jenis adalah alat paling mudah bagi Presiden Donald Trump untuk memberikan informasi yang mudah dikonsumsi oleh para pembaca. Selain mencari praanggapan potensial dari kicauan, peneliti juga menemukan bahwa tidak semua kicauan yang memiliki kata "Obama" hanya diarahkan ke Barack Obama, tetapi juga diarahkan pada subjek lain seperti Chelsea Manning, Chuck Todd, Kim Jong Un dan Kate Steinle. Presiden Trump juga memiliki kecenderungan untuk menggunakan penjelasan tambahan dengan menerapkan beberapa kata sifat pada kalimatnya untuk membuat pembaca berbagi nilai atau anggapan yang sama saat dia mengutarakan suatu hal.

Peneliti menyarankan bahwa pembaca dapat mengimplementasikan penggunaan pemicu presuposisi karena penting bagi mereka untuk memahami informasi tertentu dari konteks dalam segala jenis wacana. Untuk peneliti berikutnya yang ingin melakukan penelitian serupa, peneliti menyarankan untuk menggunakan teori tambahan di samping pemicu praanggapan untuk mendukung informasi dari wacana tertentu

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Donald Trump has ruled the United States since January 20, 2017. Before entering politics, he was known as a businessman and a great personage. Throughout the one-year presidential reign, many linguists such as Lakoff (2017), McWhorther (2018) have observed Donald Trump's linguistic context. Sclafani (2017, cited in Inzaurralde 2017) have observed President Donald Trump ways of speaking for two years, for the result, it shows that President Donald Trump style of speaking was not the same as any other politician. According to Scheibman (2017, cited in Barbara, 2017) presidential discourse is not the same as everyday discourse, that is why many of the linguistic features that Trump used had been criticized for unremarkable, in the sense that they are commonly found in casual conversation. For someone who followed Trump since his presidential campaign, it is familiar to know his communication style.

In speech cases, President Donald Trump often changes the subject in the middle of his speech. He is showing the inconsistency of making a statement by jumping into an entirely new thought before finishing his sentence. It is also unusual to hear a president speaking with such of behavior in public or formal context. Pullum (2017, cited in Golshan, 2017) stated that President Donald

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Trump is a man with scattered thoughts, a short span of attention, lack of intellectual discipline and analytical skills. Thus, it can be said that Trump's language behavior is considered personal rather than governmental. He should preserve of such a language for himself instead of publicly announced in social media, unlike the most governmental account in social media who behave politely using a more structural framework (Sclafani, 2017).

President Trump's production of speech might be triggered by certain linguistic constructions. One of the constructions can be seen from presupposition perspective. Presupposition is viewed as piece of information which is associated with certain lexical items or syntactic constructions (Geurts, 1999). In presupposition, there is a construction or the item that signals the existence of a presupposition in utterance. In Donald Trump's case, presupposition plays a huge role in it. As presupposition refers to the information triggered by certain linguistic construction which is irrefutably credited as an absolute truth by participant in an utterance of a specific context (Richardson, 2007). Knowing the fact that Trump's consistently making statements using capital letters on daily writing as if for slogan and also making a rhetorical question, both of them are considered as breaking the linguistic features.

Further, in his inaugural presidential speech, Trump prone to speak in short sentences. Compared with other president's inaugural speech, it is considered less than the average. Trump giving his best shot to speak about his promises. While inaugural speeches can be important and easily forgotten, Trump's word shows its briefness and aggressiveness that people easily remembered such as the statement

"MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN". It is such an issue that the use of word "AGAIN" can presuppose both positive and negative meaning. Another example of Donald Trump is that what can be found on his twitter account @realDonaldTrump, he often declares his statement by using rhetorical questions such as *"Why didn't President Obama do something about the so-called Russian Meddling when he was told about it by the FBI before the Election? Because he thought Crooked Hillary was going to win, and he didn't want to upset the apple cart! He was in charge, not me, and did nothing."* This shows a presupposition in case of his syntactic level which is a statement using a rhetorical question that happened in Donald Trump's case on Twitter.

Donald Trump use social media platforms as a way to bring message to the public faster, which is Twitter. Twitter is the social media channel of choice for governments and foreign ministries. As related to this, Barack Obama has become the elder statesman with the biggest social media footprint (Twiplomacy, 2017) Barack Obama was remembered as the first digital president who used social media for his government communications effectively. This correlates with the personal Twitter account of President Donald Trump @realDonaldTrump that is the second-most effective Twitter account of any world leader. Donald Trump's tweets resonate well as he uses simple but powerful language. Therefore, it is important to have the right word selection to express the tweets since there is a limitation of character on Twitter. In this situation, there is a correlation between picking the right word selection with presupposition. Since presupposition deals

with the textual meaning that lies in a word, it could define the purpose of the word itself.

As of that, this research is focused on identifying and analyzing presupposition triggers found in Donald Trump's tweet. The researcher chooses his tweets as the data source since Twitter is currently rated as a widely used platform internationally (Issac & Ember, 2016). It holds the fact that many people at least consume their time in this social platform. As people get attached to social media, they could have the ability to judge something whether it is positive or negative for them. That ability to judge came from many news get spread online that made people had difficulties to differentiate between the actual news from fake news (Satterfield, 2016). Therefore, presupposition triggers as the method to analyze the President Donald Trump's tweets on Barack Obama will also be identified and interpreted.

This research reveals presupposition that Donald Trump applies in his tweets captivate the public especially with Obama's relation to it. The researcher believes that this research should be undertaken because everybody in a society should know the meaning of someone's writing by applying this presupposition triggers especially when they use a social platform. The researcher chooses presupposition as a topic of research because a lot of people usually stated their utterances for granted while there is a correlation between the truth condition of an assumption with statements that people makes. The incentive of this research in presupposition occurs from the popularity of President Donald Trump ways of communication on Twitter.

In choosing what tweets are being undertaken as the data, the researcher has set a particular topic about Donald Trump's tweets. The researcher only focuses on Donald Trump's tweets that talk about Obama, whether it is for Obama himself, the system, or anything related to Obama's name in it. This based on how the President should act in the eye of social media. For example, On March 4, 2017, without citing specific evidence, Trump released a series of tweets accusing former president Obama of wiretapping the campaign headquarters at Trump tower before the election. On March 16, 2017, bipartisan leaders from the Senate, Intelligence Committee said there was no evidence to support the president's claim. On March 20, 2017, the FBI Director, James Comey addressed the wiretapping allegations, saying that he had no information that supports those tweets. Other than that, Donald Trump has used twitter for fire people, make policy announcements, vent his frustrations, and also insult his enemies (Abadi, 2018). This example is a proof that even the President of the United States had a trouble managing the word that he is going to use. This datum has provided the researcher for the basic of analysis towards Donald Trump by comparing the tweets that has been uploaded and also analyzing the truth by explicating the use of presupposition triggers.

Generally speaking, this research is inspired by two previous studies. The first is from Fawzia (2016) which talked about presupposition triggers found in The New York Times and The Jakarta Post editorials about Refugee Crisis. There is also a journal article with the title: *A Content Analysis of President Trump's Tweeting Habits* written by Anderson (2017) that ignite the researcher's idea to do

such a further research. While the previous studies used the editorial and Twitter as a topic of research, the researcher decided to use an approach by using Twitter social platform as the object of research as well. The first research helped the researcher to gain several ideas about the using of presupposition. Not to mention that the second previous studies also supports the topic of the research that the researcher conducted. The current researcher is doing a research which has not been done by anyone else previously. The researcher use a new theory to analyze President Trump's tweets by focusing on the particular tweets that are correlated with Obama's name in it by using a presupposition triggers.

Eventually, with these considerations, this research is given a title **"Presupposition Triggers Found in President Donald Trump's Tweets Related to Barack Obama"**. The result of this research is expected to give a benefit to the researcher as it gives contribution to provide a reference to Universitas Brawijaya for the students of English Department who are interested in researching in Semantics and Pragmatics field. Through the results of this research, it is expected to help the readers to develop the knowledge of the importance of writing positively in social media so that it creates a positive projection towards the reader. As for other researchers whose intention is to conduct similar research, the researcher expects that this research would give a valuable input. At the end, the researcher hope the result of this research will be a proof that the way politician utilize language in social media, in this case a President of the United States, plays an important role concerning what statement he is going to imply regarding his status in the eye of the public.

1.2 Problems of the Study

According to the background of the study, this research is conducted to analyze the following problems:

1. What are the presupposition triggers of President Donald Trump's tweets related to Barack Obama?

2. What are the presuppositions of President Donald Trump's tweets related to Barack Obama?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

According to the problems of the study, this research is aimed to find the objectives as follows:

1. To identify the presupposition triggers in President Donald Trump's tweets which related to Barack Obama.

2. To explicate the presupposition in President Donald Trump's tweets related to Barack Obama.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

There are several key terms that are used on this research and needed to be defined as follows:

1. Presupposition Triggers

A presupposition triggers is a construction or item that signals the existence of a presupposition in an utterance. (Beaver, David I., & Geurts, Bart, 2014)

2. **Presupposition**

   Presupposition is a piece of information which are associated with certain lexical items or syntactic constructions. (Geurts, 1999)

3. **President Donald Trump Tweets of Barack Obama**

   The tweets related to Barack Obama are one of the categories of the compiled tweets of President Donald Trump's first year in office. All of President Donald Trump's tweets are considered as official white house statements. (MSNBC, 2017)
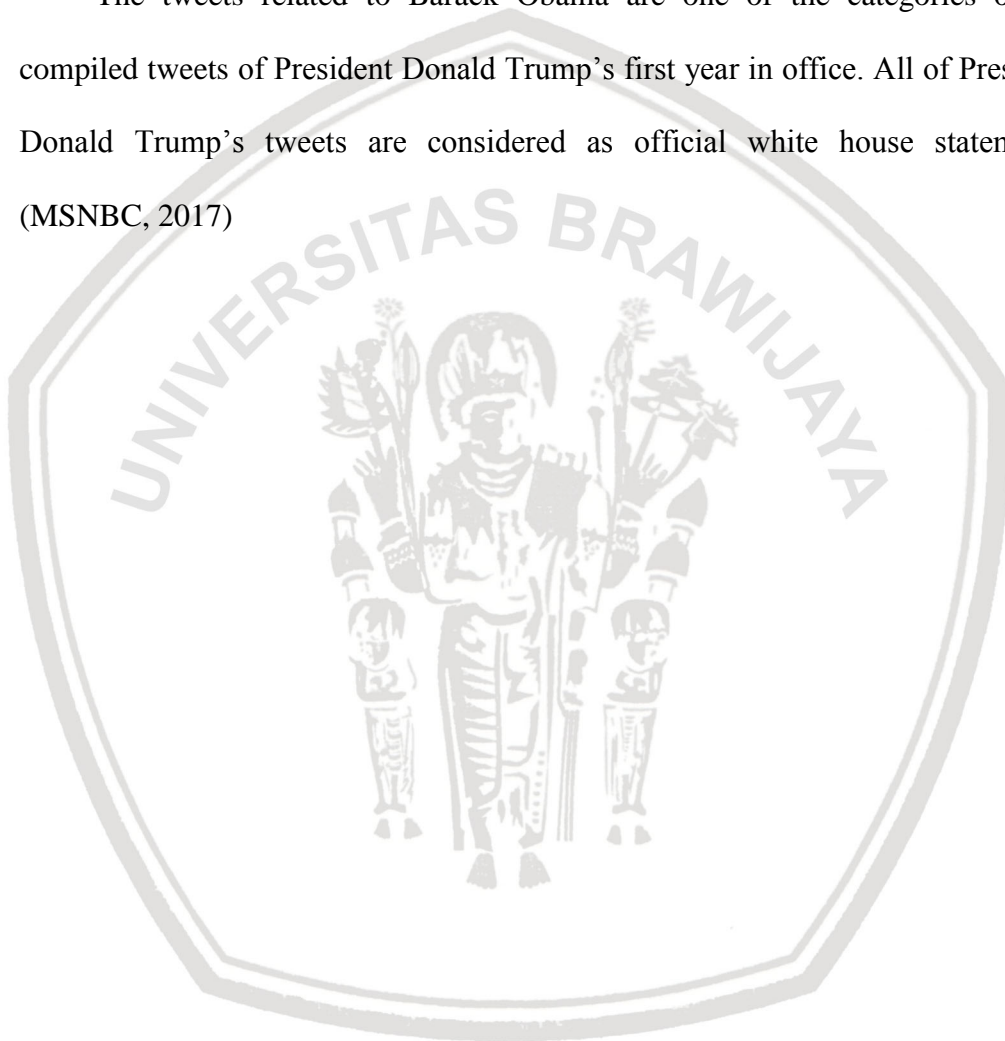
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Frameworks

This chapter discusses theoretical frameworks covering definition of presupposition, presupposition triggers and previous studies.

2.1.1 Presupposition Triggers

Presupposition triggers or it can be named as a projection is the linguistic item which invoke speaker's background assumptions on the basis of which the hearer comprehends the speaker's utterance according to Beaver (2014). As the purpose of this research is to analyze the presupposition employed in the written discourse, Liang and Liu (2016) stated that finding out a presupposition triggers is essential since presuppositions could be identified through presupposition triggers.

Li (2010) and Du (2012) classifies presupposition triggers into two kinds. First is lexical level which has four types, including verbs, restrictive expressions, iterative particles, other particles. The word below are the example of the lexical level which triggers the presupposition.

1.   Verbs

Type of presupposition triggers consists of factive verbs, implicative verbs, iterative verbs, change-of-state verbs and verb of judging, below is the example:

Factive verbs   : know, realize, regret, be glad that…

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Implicative verbs	: manage, forget, avoid…
Iterative verbs	: restore, return, come back…
Change-of-state verbs	: stop, begin, continue

2. Restrictive Expressions

Type of presupposition triggers consists (in)definite articles, pronouns, and other expressions, below is the example:

(In)definite articles	: a, an, the
Pronouns	: his, her, our, their..
Other expressions	: another, only…
3. Iterative Particles	: again, too, either…
4. Other particles	: even, still, just…

The second kind is syntactic level which has six types, including temporal clauses, comparison and contrasts, counter-factual conditionals, non-restrictive relative clauses, cleft sentences, and questions. The word below are the example of the syntactic level which triggers the presupposition.

1.	Temporal clauses	: after, during, whenever, when, as...
2.	Comparison and contrast	: more than, as much as…
3.	Counter-factual conditionals	: conditions, contrary to facts
4.	Non-restrictive relative clauses	: who, which, when, where..
5.	Cleft sentences	: it is,/wasn't… that/who…
6.	Questions	: yes/no questions, rhetorical questions, (wh)-question

The writer of this study thought that if we look at things in a certain way, presupposition turns out to be a relative notion for compound sentences. The same sentence may have different presuppositions depending on the context in which it is uttered. Here is the example from a research journal article by Liang and Liu (2016):

(5) John called Mary a Republician and then she insulted him *back*.

Because of the word *back*, the second conjunct of (5) presupposes that John has insulted Mary. Let suppose that that this context in fact satisfies the presupposition John has insulted Mary, and that the initial context by itself would not satisfy it. This state of affairs could come about in several ways. The most obvious one is that the initial context presupposed that calling someone a Republican constitutes an insult.

For further explanation, Yule (1996) stated that presupposition is also associated with the use of a large number of words, phrases, and structures. The presupposition itself has six types, including existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counter-factual.

1. Existential

Presupposition held the possessive constructions or any definite noun phrase were the speakers is assumed to committed to the existence of the entities named.

Examples: The president of U.S.   >> U.S has a president.

              Mark has the smallest house   >> a person named Mark

                                                       exist.

2. Factive

The presupposed information following a verb like "know", "realize", "regret", "glad" can be treated as a fact.

Examples: He did not know she was in love with him   >> she was in love.

I'm glad that it is over   >> It is over.

3. Non-factive

A presupposition that is assumed not to be true. Verbs like "imagine", "dream" and "pretend" are used with the presupposition that what follows is not true.

Examples: He pretends to be rich   >> He is not rich.

I dreamed that I was a billionare   >> I am not a billionare.

4. Lexical

The use of presupposition in some forms with their stated meaning is interpreted as the presentation of some non-asserted meanings.

Examples: She stopped singing   >> she used to sing.

He started complaining   >> he was not complaining before.

5. Structural

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

Examples: When did she leave?   >> She left

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

6. Counter-factual

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

Examples: If you were my best friend, you would have helped me

>> you are not my best friend.

The six types of presupposition triggers that Yule (1996) has classified is considered as a linguistic form as the indicators of potential presupposition, here is the summarized version of it.

Table 2.1.1.1 Potential Presupposition

Type	Example	Presupposition
Existential	The X	>> X exist
Factive	I regret leaving	>> I left
Non-factive	He pretended to be happy	>> He wasn't happy
Lexical	He managed to escape	>> He tried to escape
Structural	When did she die?	>> She died
Counterfactual	If I weren't ill	>> I am ill

(Source: Yule, 1996, p.30)

2.1.2 Presupposition

Presupposition is a piece of information which are associated with certain lexical items or syntactic constructions. (Geurts, 1999). It is also categorized by Beaver, David I. and Geurts, Bart (2014) as the phenomenon whereby speakers mark linguistically the information that is presupposed or taken for granted, rather than being of the main proportional content of a speech act. He also stated that presupposition as inferences that are triggered by certain expressions, and that exhibit projection behavior. These definitions are based on how Geurts comparing to linguistics work of study such as Stalnaker (1974), Karttunen (1974) and

Gazdar (1979) in his book about Presupposition and Pronouns. Hence, there is a definition relate to the concept of presupposition according to Khaleel (2010)

> The concept of presupposition was raised by eminent German logician Frege in 1892. Presupposition refers to the implicit information of proportion embedded in a sentence or utterance. Scholars in both philosophical and linguistic domain show peculiar interest in presupposition owing to its role in construction of meanings. Particularly in lnguistics, semantics and pragmatics attach mutual importance to its research.

For further explanation, some researchers give various examples of presuppositions. Gazdar (1979) gives an example:

(1) I'm sorry I'm late, my car broke down.

The utterance (1) presuppose that I came by car. It may be that no one in the audience knew this beforehand. The statement above considered as making a way of an excuse. Another example proposed by Karttunen (1974)

(2) We *regret* that children cannot accompany their parents to commencement exercises.

The italicized expression triggers presuppositions that can be interpreted by way of accommodation. For instance, the factive verb *regret* triggers the presupposition that children cannot accompany their parents to commencement exercises.

Based on Karttunen study (1974), presupposition is viewed as a relation between sentences, or more accurately, as a relation between a surface sentence and the logical form of another. By surface sentence, it means the expressions of a natural language as opposed to sentences of a formal language which the former are in some manner associated with. There was no adequate notion of

presupposition that could be defined in purely semantic terms, that is, in terms of truth condition.

While according to Yule (1996) presupposition is treated as a relationship between two proportions. It represented as in this example

(3) a. Bella's dog is cute   (=*p*)

   b. Bella has a dog   (=*q*)

   c. p >> q

The previous example shows that the sentence in (3a) contains the proportion "*p*", and the sentence in (3b) contains the proportion "*q*", then using the symbol >> means that it 'presupposes'. So according to the (3) example, "p" presupposes "q" means that if we utter a statement that "Bella dog is cute" it presupposes that "Bella has a dog".

Interestingly, when we produce the opposite of the sentence in (3a) by negating it (= NOT *p*, as in the example below (4a), we find that the relationship of presupposition does not change. It is a property in presupposition that generally described as **constancy under negation.** Basically, it is a feature of presupposition of an utterance which remains constant or true even though the statement is negated. The following example also follows Yule (1996) in which the presupposition remains constant even when it is under the negation, in other way, the presupposed sentence will be still true.

(4) a. The Obama administration know about the election   (=*p*)

   b. The Obama administration did not know about the election (=NOT *p*)

   c. There is an election   (= *q*)

d. p >> q & NOT p >> q

The previous example shows that the sentence in (4a) contains the proportion *"p"*, and the sentence in (4b) contains the proportion "NOT *p"* then using the symbol >> means that it 'presupposes'. So according to the (4) example, whether it is proportion "p" or proportion "NOT *p"*, it still presupposes "q" means that if we utter a statement that "The Obama administration know about the election" or "The Obama administration did not know about the election" it still presupposes that "There is an election".

2.2 Previous Studies

There are two previous studies that inspire the researcher to conduct this research. The first is an undergraduate thesis by Fawzia (2016) and the second is a journal article written by Anderson (2017). The two studies are used as references since they have a qualified standard to support this current research. Not to mention that both of them underlie the current researcher's idea to conduct this research.

The researcher took the first previous study comes from a thesis with a title *The Choice of Presupposition Triggers Found in The New York Times and The Jakarta Post Editorials on Refugee Crisis* by Fawzia (2016). The writer of this study aims to figure out the types of presupposition triggers. The data of this study are taken from the editorials part of the news from The New York Times and The Jakarta Post. The writer focuses on analyzing the written discourse about the refugee crisis as the object of the data. By using Yule's theory (2010) the writer can observe the relation between presupposition in the newspaper by classifying it

into six types, which are (1) existential; (2) factive; (3) non-factive; (4) lexical; (5) structural and (6) counter-factual. The study ended up with a result that existential presuppositions were the most presupposition type that can be found with a total of 57 existential presupposition in The New York Times editorial and 55 existential presupposition in The Jakarta Post editorial. Furthermore, this study shows no drastic differences in American English and English used by Indonesian people even though they had different background language.

The second previous study is taken from research journal article by Anderson (2017) with the title *A Content Analysis of President Trump's Tweeting Habits*. The data were from the tweets stated by President Donald Trump during his first seven months in Office. The writers analyze the content messages strategies Trump often employs by using Twitonomy as their datasets. For the important step, the writer of this study also uses Microsoft Excel spreadsheet for further analysis. By implementing the mix method to analyze the 1,272 tweets, the study ended up showing the highest level of engagement and how Trump works to delegitimize the press. The result shows that Trump criticizes more Republican lawmakers than Democrats. Also, by looking at Trump use the Twitter as his media to express his statement shows that the social networking platform plays a prominent role in shaping people's political attitudes.

Both of the previous studies above were taken as the foundation of the researcher's current research. There are several things from the previous studies that can be used as a guidance for the current research. The study conducted by Fawzia (2016) had support the current research since presupposition triggers

became the topic that the writer analyzed. However, the previous study is conducted to see what type of presupposition triggers that found in an editorial newspaper. While the current research focused on presupposition triggers that can be found in a social media which is President Donald Trump's tweets related to Barack Obama in his personal twitter. In the second previous study, Anderson (2017) conduct a research by implementing a content analysis to analyze the content of tweets from Donald Trump. However, this current research will use presupposition triggers by Yule (1996) theory as conducting the study. In addition, the researcher will use the same object as the previous study, rather than using content analysis, a presupposition triggers will be use as the method to analyze this research.

Based on those two previous studies above, the researcher is interested in investigating how the presupposition occurred in every statement stated by President Donald Trump related to Barack Obama. The researcher wants to explicate each of President Donald Trump's tweets that has the word "Obama" in it. It become the issue over the year the way Donald Trump using Twitter as his media of communication (MSNBC, 2017). As a current president of the United States, the image representation of President Trump's statement in the platform of Twitter has affected the society perception about him. Therefore, the researcher will be projecting each sentences of the tweets, which talk about the former president of the United States. Hopefully, by implementing a presupposition triggers in this research could determine how the president of the U.S behave in Twitter platform.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes research design, data source, data collection and also data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used qualitative approach in this research because the data were in the form of words. According to Creswell (2014) a qualitative research involves emerging questions, and procedures, the data typically collected in the participant's setting, the data analysis is building from particulars to general themes, and also the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. Qualitative approach in linguistics tends to engage the individual meaning and also focus on the importance of rendering the complexity of a situation. In this research, by using multiple stages of data collection and the interrelationship of categories information, the researcher use a grounded theory for the base of this qualitative study.

For determining the data, this research only focused on finding the presupposition and the analysis of each tweet. It will examine to found out the presupposition triggers that President Donald Trump used in his statement when he tweeted while he includes Obama's name in it.

3.2 Data Source

The data of this research were the tweets containing presupposition triggers. The data were taken from the personal twitter account of President Donald Trump during his first year of presidential reign. The researcher has chosen particular topic of the tweets that is the first-year office of President Donald Trump presidential reign from January 20th 2017 until January 20th 2018. The researcher focuses on the tweets related to the word "Obama" in it.

The researcher employed a purposeful sampling for this research due to one reason. The data of the tweets was considered large, therefore the researcher had decided to choose one category of President Donald Trump's tweets which is the tweets that has the word "Obama" in it in order to deeply analyze them. Furthermore, the consideration of determining the data was based on efficiency.

3.3 Data Collection

The data of this research were collected through the following steps:

1. The researcher collected the tweets of Donald Trump from http://trumptwitterarchive.com/
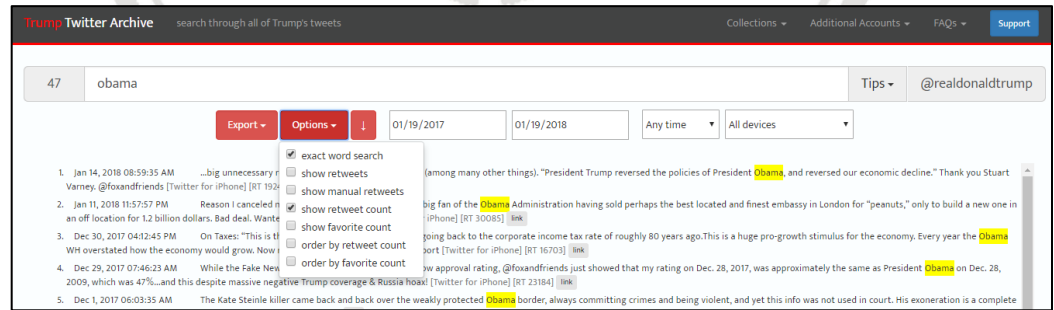

Figure 3.3.1 Trump Twitter Archive

2. The researcher selected the tweets based on the options which had the particular date and the particular category that was decided on the data source.

3. The researcher chose only one significant tweet per month that has the most engagements rate toward the audience of President Donald Trump's tweets.

   i.e.: According to Lee (2014) engagements rate in twitter means the number of engagements divided by impressions. It includes the number of retweet which means a sign of value, it is a sign when someone found the tweet is valuable to share with their audience.

4. The researcher took the screen capture of all the tweets that correlated with Barack Obama.

3.4 Data Analysis

   The researcher identified and made a list of the words related to presupposition triggers as follows:

1. Observing the tweets that related to Obama to understand the statements that would be analyzed

2. Identifying each statement from the tweets.

3. For answering the first research problem, the researcher categorized the presupposes into the types of presupposition triggers by the theory of Yule (1996)

4. For answering the second research problem, the researcher explicated each tweet into presupposes based on theory by Yule (1996)

5. Making conclusion based on the presupposition triggers and what they presuppose.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Finding and Analysis

This chapter discusses the result of the research which contains findings, analysis for the findings and interpretation drawn from analysis. The finding of this research is the result of a description of the data obtained from data collection process which is the presupposition and the data tabulation on the presupposition triggers types in President Donald Trump's tweets related to Barack Obama.

For the purpose of identification of presupposition in data, the researcher characterized the presupposition triggers according to the types of presupposition triggers by Yule (1996), those are existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counter-factual. In addition, the researcher has been assisted as well by the other news articles to comprehend the presupposition triggers in order to be found. After that, each tweet is intentionally broken down into individual sentences so that the embedded sentences appear in a complete single structure, then the presupposition can be found.

The researcher presents the screen capture of President Donald Trump's tweets, then followed by categorizing the types, then followed by an explanation of the presupposition triggers. For the presupposition, the researcher explicating the presupposition on each tweet by using the (>>) symbol which means presupposes.

In this part of the analysis, the researcher presents the data obtained from the data collection. The researcher found forty-one presupposition and seventeen presupposition triggers in President Donald Trump's tweets related to Barack Obama. The researcher found various kinds of presupposition triggers. Based on the six type of presupposition trigger by Yule (1996), the tweets had employed only four of them, they are existential, structural, factive, and counter-factual presupposition. The researcher presents the number of presupposition triggers in table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1 Presupposition Triggers Frequency

No	Types of Presupposition Trigger	Frequency
1.	Existential	7
2.	Factive	6
3.	Non-Factive	-
4.	Lexical	-
5.	Structural	3
6.	Counter-factual	1
Total		17

The following table shows the trigger which contains sentences by President Donald Trump. The *italic* word shows the triggers.

Table 4.2 Types of Presupposition Triggers

No.	Types of Presupposition Trigger	Sentences
1.	Existential	1. Ungrateful traitor *Chelsea Manning* who should never have been released from prison. 2. *The media has not reported* that the National Debt in my first month went down. 3. The media has not reported that the National Debt in *my* first month went down. 4. *The Democrats* talking about the national debt. 5. Congress now has 6 months to legalize *DACA*. 6. The Kate Steinle *killer* came back and back over the weakly protected Obama border. 7. Being nice to *Rocket Man* has not worked in 25 years.
2.	Factive	8. Chelsea Manning who should never have been called released from prison is now *calling* President Obama a

		weak leader.
		9. Funny to *hear* the Democrats talking about the National Debt.
		10. Funny to hear the Democrats *talking* about the National Debt.
		11. The Obama Administration *knew* far in advance of November 8th about election meddling by Russia.
		12. President Obama *knew* about Russian interference 3 years ago.
		13. The Kate Steinle killer always committing crimes and *being violent* and yet this info was not used in court.
3.	Non-factive	-
4.	Lexical	-
5.	Structural	14. *How* low has President Obama gone to tap my phones during the very sacred election process*?*
		15. *When* will Sleepy Eyes Chuck Todd and @NBCNews start talking about the Obama surveillance scandal and stop with the Fake Trump/Russia story*?*
		16. *Why* would it work now*?*
6.	Counter-factual	17. *If they can't,* I will revisit the issue.

4.1.1 Presupposition Triggers and Presupposition on Tweet related to Chelsea Manning

Datum 1   **Tweet released on January 26, 2017**
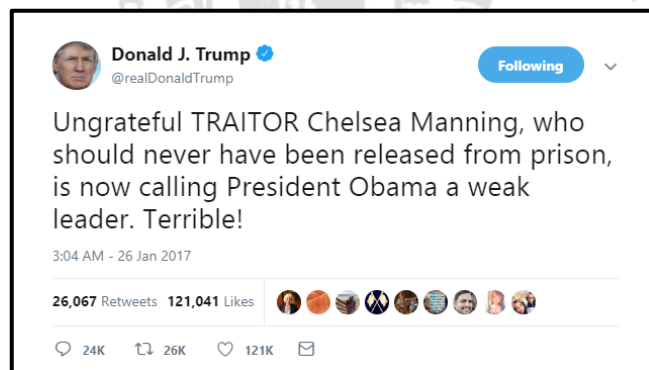
Figure 4.1.1.1 Tweet released on January 26, 2017

A. Presupposition Triggers

There are two presupposition triggers that appeared in Datum 1. The first sentence is *"Ungrateful TRAITOR Chelsea Manning".* From this passage, it shows that there is a person named Chelsea Manning. According to Yule (1996) the existence of noun phrase indicates the existence of referents that could lead to existential presupposition. In this case, the noun phrase and also the using

*"ungrateful"*adjective to triggers the existence of Chelsea Manning. Therefore, *"Ungrateful TRAITOR Chelsea Manning"* is categorized as an existential presupposition. The second triggers is came from the sentence *"Chelsea Manning, who should never have been released from prison, is now <u>calling</u> President Obama a weak leader"*. The word "*calling*" here considered as one of the factive verb in the presupposition triggers types. Since factive verb is occurred because it is regarded as a fact, it triggers the truth presupposition that "Obama is a leader".

The researcher found out that Chelsea Manning is a former Army intelligence analyst who was convicted of leaking classified document to a website named Wikileaks. She was sentenced to 35 years prison, but the former president, Obama reduced the conviction only into several month. Yet, in this case, Chelsea Manning was never stated that Obama is a weak leader, instead, she is rather criticizing Obama's intelligence on his legacy.

There are other linguistic items as well that existed in the Datum 1 such as *"prison","weak"* and *"terrible"*. These three linguistic items were complementing the tweet related to Chelsea Manning. The word *"prison"* here explained that Chelsea Manning was a prisoner and never called Obama as a *"weak"* leader before. President Donald Trump here also tried to emphasize his expression of the incident of Chelsea Manning with Obama by using the word *"terrible"*.

B. Presupposition

The tweet released on January 26, 2017, can be broken down into six presuppositions. The presuppositions identified are presented as follows:

a.   Ungrateful traitor Chelsea Manning.

(>> There is a person named Chelsea Manning)

(>> Chelsea Manning is a traitor and he is also ungrateful)

b.   Chelsea Manning had been released from prison.

 (>> Chelsea Manning was in prison)

c.   Chelsea Manning is now calling President Obama a weak leader.

(>> Chelsea Manning never called President Obama a weak leader when she was
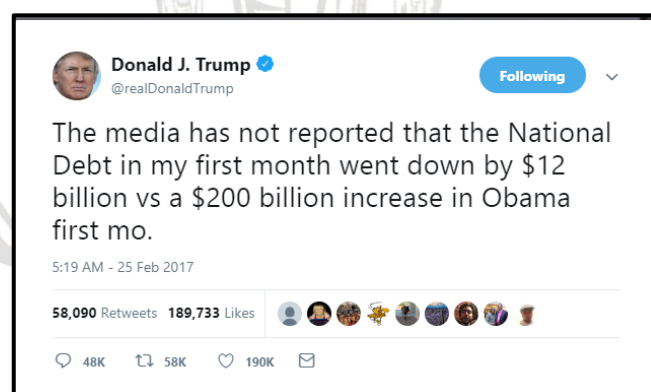
still in prison)

(>> President Obama is a leader)

d.   President Trump felt terrible to see Chelsea Manning called Obama as a weak

    leader.

(>> President Trump felt terrible)

4.1.2 Presupposition Triggers and Presupposition on Tweet related to National Debt

Datum 2   Tweet released on February 25, 2017

Figure 4.1.2.1 Tweet released on February 25, 2017

A. Presupposition Triggers

There are two presupposition triggers that appeared in Datum 2. These two trigger words came from the sentence *"The media has not reported that the National Debt in my first month went down"*. The first trigger happened in the negated clause which is *"has not reported"*. This passage presupposes the existence of the entity which is the media. This property described as the constancy under negation explained by Yule (1996). It is a feature of the presupposition of an utterance which remains true even though the statement is negated. Therefore, it is categorized as the existential presupposition. The second trigger came from the word *"my"*. This word triggers the presuposition because it shows the possesive construction. The word *"my"* is explaining about President Donald Trump national debt. Hence, the word *"my"* is also categorized as an existential presupposition.

There are other linguistic items as well that existed in the Datum 2 such as *"went down"* and *"increase"*. These two linguistic items were complementing the tweet related to national debt. The keywords *"went down"* and *"increase"* here explained the comparison of the first month of national debt between President Donald Trump and Obama. Beside that, the researcher also found that President Donald Trump mistakenly written the tweet. The word *"mo"* in *"$200 billion increase in Obama first mo"* was actually meant to be "month".

B. Presupposition

The tweet released on February 25, 2017, can be broken down into four presuppositions. The presuppositions identified are presented as follows:

a. The media has not reported that the National Debt in my first month went down by $12 billion vs a $200 billion increase in Obama first month.

(>> There exist a media)

(>> The media was not reporting the national debt)

(>> The first month of President Trump national debt's went down by $12 billion)

(>> The first month of Obama national debt's increase by $200 billion)

Datum 3   Tweet released on November 29, 2017
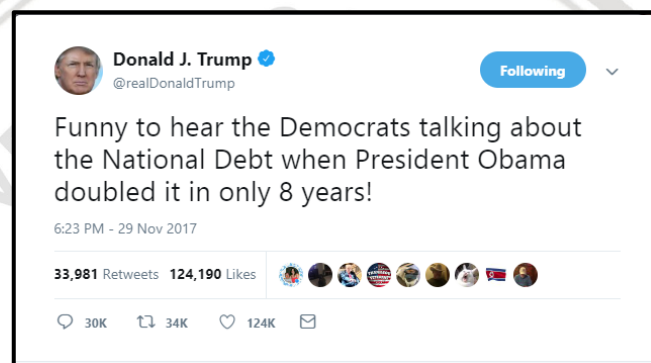
Figure 4.1.2.2 Tweet released on November 29, 2017

A. Presupposition Triggers

There are three presupposition triggers that appeared in Datum 3. These three trigger words came from the sentence *"Funny to <u>hear</u> The Democrats <u>talking</u> about the National Debt.* This passage shows that the noun phrase indicates the existence of the entity which is "the Democrats". The existence of "the Democrats" categorized as an existential presupposition types. The second and the third trigger came from the word *"hear"* and *"talking"*. These two triggers are considered as a factive verb because it explains that this incident of national debt has already happenned and considered as a fact. Therefore, both words categorized as a factive presupposition.

There are other linguistic items as well that existed in the Datum 3 such as *"funny"* and *"doubled"*. These two linguistic items were complementing the tweet related to national debt. The word *"funny"* here explained the expression of President Donald Trump towards the incident. The word *"doubled"* here also stated that President Donald Trump is still comparing the value of his national debt with Obama which is more higher.

B. Presupposition

The tweet released on November 29, 2017, can be broken down into four presuppositions. The presuppositions identified are presented as follows:

a.   It is funny to hear the Democrats talking about the National Debt.

(>> President Trump heard the Democrats talking)

(>> The Democrats talked about national debt)

b.   The Democrats are talking about President Donald Trump national debt when President Obama doubled it in only 8 years.

(>> President Obama's national debt doubled up in only 8 years)

4.1.3 Presupposition Triggers and Presupposition on Tweet related to Wiretapping

Datum 4   Tweet released on March 4, 2017

Donald J. Trump
@realDonaldTrump

How low has President Obama gone to tapp my phones during the very sacred election process. This is Nixon/Watergate. Bad (or sick) guy!

4:02 AM - 4 Mar 2017

56,119 Retweets 160,136 Likes
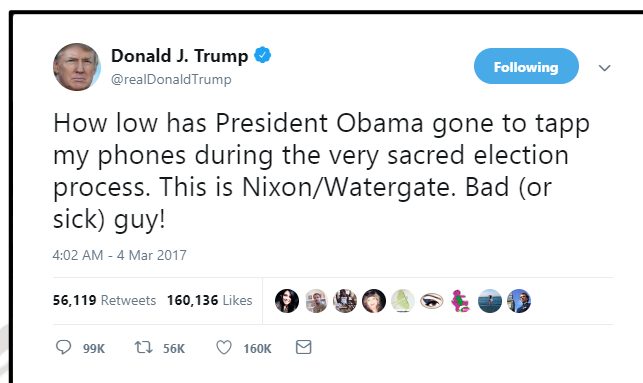
99K   56K   160K

Figure 4.1.3.1 Tweet released on March 4, 2017

A.   Presupposition Triggers

There is one presupposition trigger that appeared in Datum 4. The sentence is *"How low has President Obama gone to tap my phones during the very sacred election process"*. From this passage, the word *"How"* shows the construction of WH-question that happened in this tweet. The structure of WH-question is representing the ways of making information that is assumed to be true according to Yule (1996). Not only that this construction was intended to give an information, this rethorical question structure also represents what the writer believes, in this case President Donald Trump influences on what the readers should believe. Therefore, this construction is categorized as the structural presupposition.

There are other linguistic items as well that existed in the Datum 4 such as *"sacred", "low", "bad", "sick"* and *"Nixon/Watergate"*. These four linguistic items were complementing the tweet related to Wiretapping incident. The word *"sacred"* here explained that President Donald Trump tried to emphasize his

expression that the election process is highly important. Such behaviour of wiretapping then considered as a *"low"*, *"bad"* and *"sick"* according to President Donald Trump that was addressed to Obama. Furthermore, President Donald Trump also categorizing this incident as similar to *"Nixon/Watergate"*. The researcher found that *"Nixon"* was the name of the former President of the United States. The *"Watergate"* itself was the major political scandal that occurred in the United States in June 1972 on Nixon presidential reign. Thus, President Donald Trump was implying that his wiretapping incident was considered similar as the Watergate scandal. Beside that, the researcher also found that President Donald Trump mistakenly written the tweet. The word *"tapp"* was actually meant to be "*tap*".

B. Presupposition

The tweet released on March 4, 2017, can be broken down into five presuppositions. The presuppositions identified are presented as follows:

a. How low has President Obama gone to tap my phones during the very sacred election process?

(>> President Trump considered Obama as a low person)

(>> President Obama tapped President Trump's phones)

(>> There is an election process)

b. President Trump stated that this is Nixon/Watergate.

(>> The incident considered similar to the Nixon/Watergate scandal)

c. President Trump stated that Obama is either bad or sick guy.

(>> Obama is either a bad or sick guy)

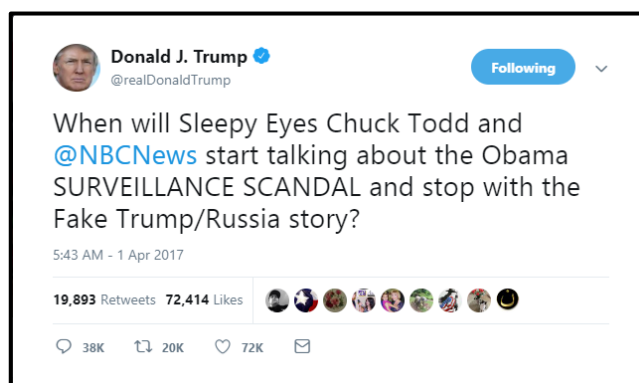**Datum 5**   **Tweet released on April 1, 2017**

Figure 4.1.3.2 Tweet released on April 1, 2017

A. Presupposition Triggers

There is one presupposition trigger that appeared in Datum 5. The sentence is *"When will Sleepy Eyes Chuck Todd and @NBCNews start talking about the Obama SURVEILLANCE SCANDAL and stop with the Fake Trump/Russia story?"*. From this passage, the word *"When"* shows the construction of WH-question that happened in this tweet. The structure of WH-question is representing the ways of making information that is assumed to be true according to Yule (1996). Therefore, this construction is categorized as the structural presupposition.

The researcher also found out on why President Donald Trump stated Chuck Todd name along with the NBC News account twitter. It is because Chuck Todd is one of the news anchor on NBC. The recent issue was occurred because previously on NBC Nightly News Friday, Chuck Todd brought a news where he commented on Trump about his incident with Barack Obama about wiretapping. That is why it seems that President Trump lashed out towards Chuck Todd.

There are other linguistic items as well that existed in the Datum 5 such as *"SURVEILLANCE SCANDAL", "fake" and "Sleepy Eyes"*.   These three

linguistic items were complementing the tweet related to wiretapping incident. The word *SURVEILLANCE SCANDAL"* here explained that President Donald Trump was bringing the incident about wiretapping back again. Since Chuck Todd and NBC News are talking about Trump and Russia story rather than the scandal itself. This also supported in the Datum 4 before about the wiretapping incident. It shows that within a month, President Trump still insisted about the news of him being wiretapped by Obama. Additionally, President Donald Trump also use the expression such as "Sleepy Eyes" and "Fake" to support his own statement

B. Presupposition

The tweet released on April 1, 2017, can be broken down into two presuppositions. The presuppositions identified are presented as follows:

a. When will Sleepy Eyes Chuck Todd and @NBCNews start talk about the Obama SURVEILLANCE SCANDAL?

(>> Chuck Todd and @NBCNews did not talk about Obama Surveillance Scandal)

b. When will Sleepy Eyes Chuck Todd and @NBCNews stop with the Fake Trump/Russia story?

(>> Chuck Todd was talking about fake Trump story and also Russia story)

4.1.4 Presupposition Triggers and Presupposition on Tweet related to Russia
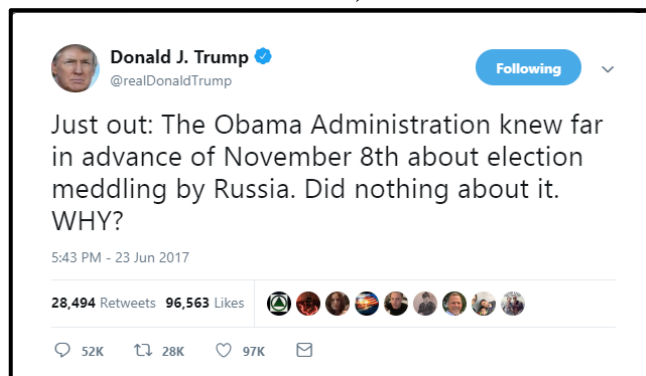**Datum 6**   **Tweet released on June 23, 2017**

Figure 4.1.4.1 Tweet released on June 23, 2017

A. Presupposition Triggers

There is one presupposition trigger that appeared in Datum 6. From the passage *"The Obama Administration <u>knew</u> far in advance of November 8th about election meddling by Russia".* The trigger word *"knew"* here considered as a factive verb according to the Yule (1996) theory. Not only that *"knew"* was included as a verdical verb, it also functions as to expresses a belief and presupposes the truth of its complement, in this case is about the Russian meddling. Therefore, this sentence is categorized as a factive presupposition.

There are other linguistic items as well that existed in the Datum 6 such as *"did nothing about it"* and *"WHY"*. These two linguistic items were complementing the tweet related to Russian and Obama administration. The clause *"did nothing about it"* here explained that the Obama Administration was not doing anything related to the election meddling. Once again, President Donald Trump also stated the capital word *"WHY"* in the end of the sentence to emphasize his expression towards the Obama Administration related to the incident.

B. Presupposition

The tweet released on June 23, 2017, can be broken down into three presuppositions. The presuppositions identified are presented as follows:

a.   The Obama Administration knew far in advance of November 8th about election meddling by Russia.

(>> There is an election meddling by Russia)

b.   President Trump stated that the Obama Administration did nothing about it.

(>> The Obama Administration did not do anything towards the election meddling by Russia)

c.   President Trump is asking why the Obama Administration did not do anything towards the election meddling by Russia.

(>> The Obama Administration did not do anything towards the election meddling by Russia)

Datum 7   Tweet released on August 15, 2017

Figure 4.1.4.2 Tweet released on August 15, 2017

A. Presupposition Triggers

There is one presupposition trigger that appeared in Datum 7. From the passage *"President Obama knew about Russian interference 3 years ago"* there is a trigger word *"knew"* in it. The trigger word "knew" here considered as a factive

verb. This trigger also happened in the Datum 6 as well. By using the same context about Russian interference, President Donald Trump also stated the truth that Obama did knew about the incident that happened in three years ago. Therefore, this sentence is categorized as a factive presupposition.

B.   Presupposition

The tweet released on August 15, 2017, can be broken down into three presuppositions. The presuppositions identified are presented as follows:

a.   According to the report just out.

(>> There is a report)

b.   President Obama knew about Russian interference 3 years ago.

(>> There is a Russian interference)

c.   President Obama did not want to anger Russia.

(>> President Obama did not take an action towards Russia interference)

4.1.5 Presupposition Triggers and Presupposition on Tweet related to DACA Legalization

Datum 8   Tweet released on September 5, 2017

Figure 4.1.5.1 Tweet released on September 5, 2017

A. PresuppositionTriggers

There are two presupposition triggers that appeared in Datum 8. The first sentence is *"Congress now has 6 months to legalize DACA"*. From this passage it shows that DACA is exist. The researcher found that *"DACA"* is an American Immigration policy that stands for *Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals.* The existence of this policy indicates the existence of the referent. therefore, this statement is categorized into existential presupposition. The second presupposition trigger came from the passage *"If they can't, I will revisit this issue"* By using the "If clause", this particular tweet is considered as a counter-factual which is opposite of what is true. This is because the tweet had no prove whether the Obama Administration had the capability to revisit the issue about DACA or not. The sentence is not only missing the truth condition but also contrary to the fact. So, it is categorized as a counter-factual presupposition.

There are other linguistic items as well that existed in the Datum 8 such as *"unable".* This linguistic items were complementing the tweet related to DACA Legalization. By putting the word *"unable"* in the brackets, President Donald Trump means to give an opinion about the capability of Obama Administration whether they will able to legalize or not.
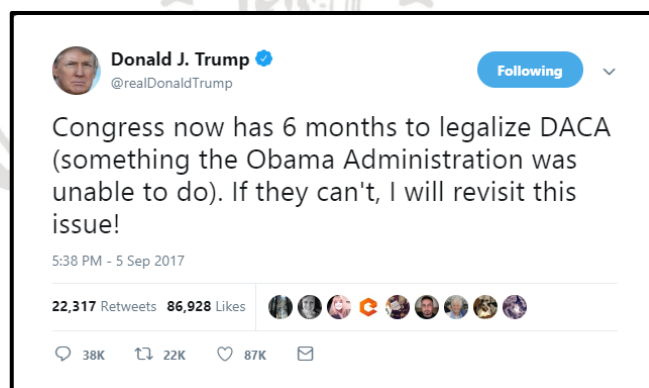
B. Presupposition

The tweet released on September 5, 2017, can be broken down into three presuppositions. The presuppositions identified are presented as follows:

a. Congress now has 6 months to legalize DACA.

(>> There is a DACA legalization in the next 6 months)

b.   Something the Obama Administration was unable to do it.

(>> Obama Administration was unable to do the legalization)

c.   If they can't, I will revisit this issue.

(>> President Trump is revisiting this issue)

4.1.6 Presupposition Triggers and Presupposition on Tweet related to Rocket Man

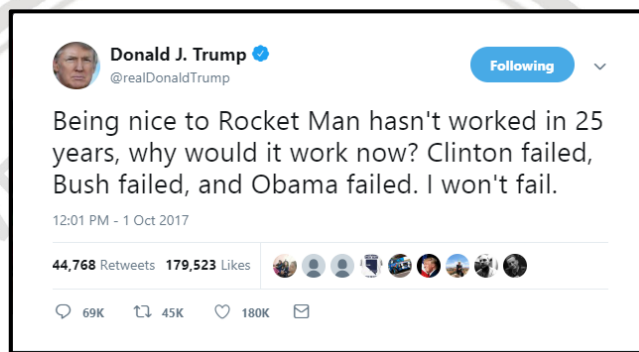**Datum 9   Tweet released on October 1, 2017**

Figure 4.1.6.1Tweet released on October 1, 2017

A.   Presupposition Triggers

There are two presupposition triggers that appeared in Datum 9. The first sentence is *"Being nice to Rocket Man has not worked in 25 years"*. The first trigger happened in the negated sentence which is *"has not worked"*. This passage presupposes the existence of the entity which is the Rocket Man. This property described as the constancy under negation explained by Yule (1996). It is a feature of the presupposition of an utterance which remains true even though the statement is negated. Therefore, it is categorized as the existential presupposition.

From this passage it is also explained that there is a person named Rocket Man. Later on, the researcher found out that "Rocket Man" is a mocking name for Kim Jong Un, the current supreme leader of North Korea. The second triggers

came from the sentence *"Why would it work now?"*. From this passage, the word "*How*" shows the construction of WH-question that happened in this tweet. The structure of WH-question is representing the ways of making information that is assumed to be true. Not only that this construction was intended to give an information, this rethorical question structure also represents what the writer believes, in this case President Donald Trump influences on what the readers should believe. Therefore, this construction is categorized as the structural presupposition.

There are other linguistic item as well that existed in the Datum 9 such as the word *"failed"*. This linguistic items were complementing the tweet related to Rocket Man. The word *"failed"* had been stated for three times in a row by President Donald Trump. Here, the President tried to emphasize that he is the only person that can be nice to the Rocket Man, since all of the people that had been stated in this tweet has already failed at being nice to the Rocket Man.

B. Presupposition

The tweet released on October 1, 2017, can be broken down into four presuppositions. The presuppositions identified are presented as follows:

a. Being nice to Rocket Man has not worked in 25 years.

(>> The effort of being nice to Kim Jong Un has not worked out)

b. Why would it work now?

(>> It would not work out now)

c. Clinton, Bush, and Obama failed at being nice to Rocket Man.

(>> Clinton, Bush, and Obama failed at being nice to Kim Jong Un)

d.   President Trump stated that he won't fail.

(>> President Trump will try being nice to Kim Jong Un)

4.1.7 Presupposition Triggers and Presupposition on Tweet related to Kate Steinle

Datum 10   Tweet released on December 1, 2017

Figure 4.1.7.1 Tweet released on December 1, 2017

A.   Presupposition Triggers

There are two presupposition triggers that appeared in Datum 10. The first sentence is *"The Kate Steinle killer came back and back over the weakly protected Obama border."*. From this passage it shows that there is a killer who killed a person named Kate Steinle and he exist. According to Yule (1996) the existence of noun phrase indicates the existence of referents that could lead to existential presupposition. In this case, the noun phrase indicates the existence of the killer. Therefore, the aforementioned statement is categorized as an existential presupposition. The second triggers is came from the word *"The Kate Steinle killer always commiting crimes and being violent and yet this info was not used in court".* The phrase "*being violent*" here considered as one of the factive noun phrase in the presupposition triggers types. Since factive phrase is occurred

because it is regarded as a fact, it triggers the truth presupposition that *"The killer was being violent"*. Therefore, this trigger is categorized as a factive presupposition.

There are other linguistic items as well that existed in the Datum 1 such as *"travesty of justice", "weakly protected Obama border"* and *"BUILD THE WALL"*. These three linguistic items were complementing the tweet related to Chelsea Manning. The researcher found that the statement *"travesty of justice"* here explained that President Donald Trump is mockering the system of court because of the exoneration of Kate Steinle killer. President Trump also emphasize the condition of Obama's border by stating *"weakly protected"* in the tweet. This correlates to the President Donald Trump himself by stating the word *"BUILD THE WALL"*. The researcher found that *"THE WALL"* means the border protection of the United States.

B. Presupposition

The tweet released on December 1, 2017, can be broken down into seven presuppositions. The presuppositions identified are presented as follows:

a.   The Kate Steinle killer came back and back over the weakly protected Obama border.

(>> Kate Steinle was murdered)

(>> There is a border protected by Obama)

b.   Kate Steinle killer always committing crimes and being violent and yet this info was not used in court.

(>> The killer had been committed crimes and being violent)

(>> There is an information about the killer and it is not used in court)

c.   His exoneration is a complete travesty of justice.

(>> There is an exoneration)

(>> President Trump considered it as a travesty of justice)

d.   President Trump is giving a command to build the wall

(>> There are no border protection)

4.2 Discussion

In this section, the researcher tried to show the result after conducting the research. The researcher tried to answer the problems stated in the early chapters of this research. Then, the researcher delivered the answers of the problems based on the presuppositions method by the theory of Yule (1996).

Yule (1996) stated that presupposition is associated with the use of large number of words, phrases, and structures. The researcher decided to process the data by observing and identifying the use of each presupposition triggers and presupposition because of the complexity of the data that has been collected. The researcher could make the exact assumption about President Donald Trump's tweets by explicating the use of presupposition. The uses of presupposition are triggered by certain expressions, and that exhibit a projection behavior. Furthermore, in the analysis, the researcher categorized each word that triggers the presupposition by implementing the type of presupposition triggers by Yule theory (1996). By distinguishing the type of presupposition triggers used, the researcher could know what intention of Donald Trump's statement of using the particular triggers.

The finding of this research offers the revelations about President Donald Trump's tweet related to Barack Obama. The researcher found that President Trump have 132 tweets that include the name of "Obama" during the first year of his presidential reign. By then, the researcher only found ten significant tweets that has the most engagements rate in the president Donald Trump Twitter account. The data shown that not all the tweets that has the word "Obama" solely directed to Barack Obama, but it also directed on other subject which is divided into seven subchapter.

The researcher has been presented in the findings, that there exist seven subchapter of President Donald Trump's tweets. Three of them included in the topics that related to Obama himself which is about Russian involvement, national debt, wiretapping incident, and DACA legalization. Other than that, several subjects such as Chelsea Manning, Kate Steinle, and Rocket Man as known as Kim Jong Un also included in the tweets.

According to Yule's theory (1996) presupposition triggers has six types which are existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counter-factual. The findings have shown that the most frequent used presupposition triggers in his tweets were existential and factive presupposition types. Existential presupposition is commonly found in President Donald Trump's tweets. As Yule (1996) maintain, using existential presupposition means that the writer and the reader are committed to the existence of entities. Furthermore, because of it simple structure composed, such as noun phrases, existential presupposition became the second-most used presupposition triggers in President Donald

Trump's tweet. The example from the tweet Obama related to National Debt is _"The Media has not reported that the National Debt in my first month went down by $12 billion vs a $200 billion increase in Obama first mo"_ The sentence "The media has not reported" the noun phrase above function to give the information that there is a media that usually reported that particular of news about national debt. In addition, this also supported by the constancy under negation such in the sentence "has not reported". This is one of the features of presupposition which remains constant or true even though the statement is negated. The using word of "my" also triggers the reader because it shows the possessive construction which explain the previous sentence "the National Debt", hence it is also categorized as an existential presupposition.

Factive presupposition also commonly found because of its various kind of verbs that serves the truth or facts of its context. The example from the tweet Obama related to Russia is _"Just out: The Obama Administration knew far in advance of November 8th about election meddling by Russia. Did nothing about it. WHY?"_. The word "knew" here function as to expresses a belief and presupposes the truth of its complement which is about the factuality of Obama Administration related to the Russian interference. President Trump here is trying to state a fact by using such a factive verb to support his statement.

Another result of this research shows that throughout President Donald Trump's first year presidency, he has actively using several way to expresses his thought when he tweeted. For example, the researcher could identify the use of unnecessary adjective such as _"Ungrateful traitor Chelsea Manning…"_

"President Obama a <u>weak</u> leader…", "How <u>low</u> President Obama…", " The <u>very</u> <u>sacred</u> election process…", "<u>Sleepy eyes</u> Chuck Todd", "Stop with the <u>fake</u> Trump…","Over the <u>weakly</u> protected Obama border","Being nice to <u>Rocket</u> <u>Man</u> hasn't worked in 25 years, "<u>Bad</u> (or <u>sick</u>) guy!". This clearly show that President Donald Trump using the additional explanation to make the reader shares the same values or presupposition as his statement. By this, the researcher believes that President Donald Trump had the urge to state a fact based on his assumption by underlining other people weakness because of the adjective application.

In conclusion, presupposition triggers leads to presupposition, and it shows on Donald Trump use the language to address other people. In this research, it is shows the variation of Donald Trump addresing people, such as in Datum 1. In *"Ungrateful Traitor Chelsea Manning, who should never have been released from prison, is now calling President Obama a weak leader. Terrible"*. This statement is actually defending the former President Obama from the accusation of Chelsea Manning. President Trump wanted to share that Obama is not a weak leader. Indeed, when we look in the context, it shows that President Trump is slightly on the Obama side, but later, the researcher found that Chelsea Manning was never stated *"weak"* to Obama. In here, we can conclude that President Trump is portraying President Obama as a weak leader by his own assumption while he was dragging Chelsea Manning's name in his tweet.

After explaining and discussing the findings, the researcher compares the current research with the previous studies. The first study was conducted by

Fawzia (2016) about the comparison on using the presupposition triggers using two articles of the newspaper. The study ended up with a result that existential presupposition were the most presupposition type that can be found with a total of 57 existential presupposition in The New York Times editorial and 55 existential presupposition in The Jakarta Post editorial. Furthermore, this study shows no drastic differences in American English and English used by Indonesian people even though they had different background language.

The second previous study was conducted by Anderson (2017) about Donald Trump tweeting habit. The writers analyze the content messages by using Twitonomy and Microsoft Excel spreadsheet as the analysis. Not only that, the writer of this study also use the "word cloud" as the method of his study to determine the variables. The result shows that Trump criticizes more Republican lawmakers than Democrats. The using of Twitter by President Donald Trump also shows that the social networking platform plays a prominent role in shaping people's political attitudes.

Overall, there are some different result of this current research with both previous studies, since the current researcher is doing a research which has not been done by anyone else previously. The researcher did use a new theory to analyze President Trump's tweets. By focusing on President Donald Trump's twitter on the particular tweets that are correlated with Obama's name in it, the researcher found a new perspectives on how should we portrayed the politician behaviour, in this case, President Donald Trump through the social media.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter elaborates the conclusions of the analysis result and suggestion for the next researchers, especially the student of Study Program of English Department of Language and Literatures, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis, it was found that President Donald Trump tweets related to Barack Obama could be explicated through presupposition triggers. The triggers were made for the reader to assume about the statement that has been uttered. Everyone must have experienced on making an assumption based on what utterances or sentences that they could comprehend in their daily life. Through the presupposition triggers analysis of ten tweets during President Donald Trump's first year of presidential reign, this research explored what Trump tweets about.

The researcher observed and identified the presupposition based on the theory by Yule (1996) that classifies presupposition triggers type into existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counter-factual. President Donald Trump stated ten tweets which then broken down into forty-one presuppositions and seventeen presupposition triggers. The result found that only four out of six types of presupposition triggers had been found in the tweets which are factive, existential, structural and counter-factual. Both factive and existential was the most frequent triggers used in the tweets while non-factive and lexical was not

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used by President Donald Trump in his tweets. Additionally, this research also covers how Twitter is used by the President of the United States, President Donald Trump's tweets about the various topic that he engaged with other categories such as self-praise, personal attacks, media criticism and stating a policy. It can be summarized, in President Donald Trump's tweet can be found so many topics that can be discussed and eventually lead to several presuppositions. In this case, factive and existential presupposition, are the easiest instrument to give information effectively for the audience due to its simple construction.

5.2 Suggestion

The results from this research is quite distinctive because since there has been little existing research about President Donald Trump, especially how presupposition could affect people's perception in the media, in this case, Twitter. Since the using of presupposition is crucial to influence the audience understanding particular information, there are many discourses which can be analyzed from its presupposition aspect. It is suggested to the next researchers who want to conduct similar research to use an additional theory to support his/her research to be more elaborative or use a similar object with another theory.

Since presupposition could be found in any discourses, the object could vary from social media such as Instagram captions, videos on Youtube, threads on Twitter, etcetera. This research analyzed the presupposition triggers employed in written discourse by the president of the United States, the next researcher could broaden the analysis to other politicians especially in Indonesia. The researcher also suggests that the next researcher need to gain knowledge about

presupposition triggers by reading more references to provide relevant assumptions given by speakers or writer in order to make an efficient communication.

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