



PRESUPPOSITION TRIGGERS OF ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN NEWS FOUND IN ONLINE *AL-JAZEERA* AND *FOX NEWS*

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Abstract

Presupposition as property of language is used to build and influence audience's opinion by the language users. In the news, presupposition triggers is a sign to trigger the use of presupposition. The purpose of this study is to analyze the use of presupposition triggers in Israeli-Palestinian news in the two online news; Al-Jazeera and Fox news. This research used the descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research is the Israeli-Palestinian news in two online Al-Jazeera and Fox news. The news that is analyzed are two news from Al-Jazeera and one news from Fox news. This data were analyzed based on Khaleel's theory (2010) about presupposition triggers. The results of analysis showed that in Al-Jazeera, the highest occurrence is existential (definite description) that occurred 28 times (43%), and 20 times (40%) in Fox news. In addition both Al-Jazeera and Fox news used change of state verb in lexical, and adverbial clause in structural as the dominant types. In contrast, the difference on the two online news is the use of verb of judging.

Keywords: *Presupposition, Presupposition triggers, News, Al-Jazeera, Fox news*

A. INTRODUCTION

News use language as the tool to give information. News is available in both printed and electronic media. The printed forms, such as newspaper, is still used popularly by many people to inform recent news events. Moreover, there are also electronic forms such as television, radio, and internet. In addition, news that can be updated every minute or every time, which is called online news. Many people like reading the online news not only because it is a primary source of information today, but also it is easier and simpler to read than the printed ones.

News give the reader information about the recent issues or events and the writer or journalist of news try to influence reader's opinion by the way he used language. It is supported by Zare', Abbaspour, & Rajae Nia (2012:734) who states that the use of language in the mass media has important role by media writers to attempt consciously or unconsciously to influence the audience

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understanding of the news event. It means that the journalist can give their opinion values in positive or negative side towards the issue, the readers are brought out to trust or taken as granted.

The linguistics branches that have connection with the use of language in media is pragmatics, particularly presupposition. The pragmatics study of presupposition has an important role to analyze the utterance of people. Hamzah (2012) states that presupposition is a thing that is presupposed, while presupposes means to assume something true before it is proved. In addition, Yule (1996) points out that there is a way before making an utterance by a speaker. This is the way of assumptions, and it is called as a presupposition. This presupposition only exists in the speaker's mind, not a sentence. This is the relationship between the concept and the utterance of the speaker. Moreover, presupposition can be used to analyze the text of news story. In processing presupposition, the intended meaning is assumed to be true based on the speaker's utterance or the writer's statement and it is interpreted by the hearer or the reader.

This study concerns with pragmatic area which purposes to examine the implicit meaning of linguistic expressions used to trigger presupposition in the news text. Levinson (1983: 179) defines the term 'trigger' as presupposition-generating linguistic item. In other words, presupposition triggers can be signed by any linguistic item that can refer to presuppose a meaning. Those triggers sign the presence of presupposition.

This study will specifically analyze and find out the types of presupposition triggers from two online website news, they are Al-Jazeera and Fox news. The Fox News Channel is viewed by Americans in more ideological terms than other television news networks. (Pew Research Poll, 2009). On the other hand, Al-Jazeera claims to be the only politically independent TV station in the Middle East. The writer also focuses in the case of Israeli-Palestinian conflict which presented in the news. Israeli-Palestinian conflict has already been happening since a long time ago and still happens until now. It always becomes a hot news when the incident happened. Therefore, this topic is worthwhile to do in this research.

There are two reasons why the writer chose presupposition triggers as the topic. The first reason is to inform the reader of the news, they should realize that news' writers attempt consciously or unconsciously to influence the readers understanding of news events. Bekalu in Boyandi and Samuel (2011:2) has revealed the "existence of possible ideological reasons behind journalists' use fair and unfair presupposition" in media text. He argued that news articles, in an effort to achieve a required cognitive effect on the part of their readers, try to obscure certain issues through unfair use presupposition. In this case, the reader is expected to be able to understand the information in the news and get the idea of what the writer intended to say.

The second reason is the writer of news need to understand about presupposition to help him makes statement that easy to understand by readers. Writers of news or journalist should make the sentence that its presupposition is known by the readers to avoid the misinterpretation between writer and reader. In

addition, presupposition can convey implied meaning in journalist opinion toward issues or events that they presuppose can be easily marked by its triggers

In sum, by using presupposition triggers, the news writers try to influence reader's opinion towards issue or event. Moreover, the writer thinks that not all of the readers understand that there are presupposition in the news that the reader just accept whatever they read without knowing the truth. Hence, this study is needed to do in this paper. It is aimed to find out the presupposition triggers of Israeli-Palestinian news in online Al-Jazeera and Fox news. The writer found the use of presupposition triggers in the Israeli-Palestinian news from both online news.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The writer used qualitative data in analyzing presupposition triggers of Israeli-Palestinian news in online Al-Jazeera and Fox. Qualitative research was an explanation of the research by describing an analysis of presupposition triggers of Israeli-Palestinian news in online Al-Jazeera and Fox news. It is concluded that qualitative research was research that describe thing in detail by using the text news. Al-Jazeera and Fox news are chosen as the samples of online news. There are two news from Al-Jazeera and one news from Fox news that are analyzed. News in Fox news tend to be longer than in Aljazeera, so that the writer decided to analyzed one news from Fox news.

The data of this study were analyzed by using some steps. Firstly, identify the data that contained presupposition triggers. Identification is done by reading and re-read the transcribed the data before going to the next step. Then, select sentences which consist of presupposition triggers. After that, the data were analyzed based on the theory from Khaleel (2010) about presupposition triggers. Khaleel re-arranged theories from Levinson (1983) and Yule (1996) and divided them into 3 major types of presupposition triggers. They are existential (definite descriptions); lexical (implicative and factive verbs, change of state verbs and verbs of judging, counterfactual verbs, conventional items and iteratives); and structural (cleft constructions, Wh-questions, adverbial and comparative construction, and counterfactual conditionals, and non-restrictive clauses). The findings of the research were finally reported by the writer.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Results

After collecting and analysing the data about presupposition triggers as found in Al-Jazeera online website news, the writer found the result as shown in the table below.

Tabel 1. Presupposition Triggers in Al-Jazeera and Fox News

No.	Presupposition triggers	Al-Jazeera		Fox News	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Existential	28	43%	20	40%
2.	Lexical	17	25%	18	36%
3.	Structural	20	32%	12	24%
Total		65	100%	50	100%

According to the table 1, there are 65 data of Al-Jazeera and 50 data of Fox news. It shows that, the dominant used category in Al-Jazeera and Fox news are Existential. In Al-Jazeera, existential occurred 28 times or about 43%, and 20 times appeared or constituted (43%) in Fox news. In Al-Jazeera, the second is structural that occurred 20 times or about 32%, and the third is lexical that appeared 17 times or constituted (25%). While in Fox news, the second in lexical that appeared 18 times or about (36%) and the last is structural that occurred 12 times or about (32%).

Table 2. Table percentage of existential found in Al-Jazeera and Fox news.

No.	Existential	Al-Jazeera		Fox News	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Definite Description	28	100%	20	100%
Total		28	100%	20	100%

Table 2 shows the percentage of Existential type used in Al-Jazeera and Fox news. The writer found that the existential or definite description as the most frequently used category in both online Al-Jazeera and Fox news. Because of the existential just contains one type, so that the percentage of existential or definite description become 100% in Al-Jazeera and 100% in Fox news.

Table 3. Table percentage of Lexical found in Al-Jazeera and Fox news

No.	Lexical	Al-Jazeera		Fox News	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Implicative verb	1	6%	-	0
2.	Factive items	1	6%	2	11%
3.	Change of state verb	6	35%	5	28%
4.	Verbs of judging	-	0	4	22%
5.	Counter factual verb	-	0	-	0
6.	Conventional items	5	29%	4	22%
7	Iteratives	4	24%	3	17%
Total		17	100%	18	100%

Table 3 shows the percentage of Lexical used by Al-Jazeera and Fox news. The writer found 5 from 7 type of presupposition triggers. They are implicative verb, factive items, change of state verb, conventional items and iteratives. From the reserach finding, the highest occurrence of lexical in Al-Jazeera is change of state verb that appeared 6 times or about 35%. While verbs of judging and counter factual verb cannot be found in the studied sample. In Fox news, the writer also found 5 from 7 type of presupposition triggers. They are factive items, change of state verb, verbs of judging, conventional items and iteratives. The highest occurrence is change of state

verb which occurred 5 times or about 28%. While implicative and counterfactual verb cannot be found in the studied sample.

So, the writer concluded that both news writers of Al-Jazeera and Fox news preferred to use change of state verb to show the switch behaviour or state. They presuppose that something has been in certain place or state before.

Table 4. Table percentage of Structural found in Al-Jazeera and Fox news

No.	Structural	Al-Jazeera		Fox News	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Cleft construction	-	0	-	0
2.	Wh-questions	2	10%	-	0
3.	Adverbial clauses	8	40%	9	75%
4.	Comparative expressions	4	20%	1	8%
5.	Counterfactual conditionals	2	10%	-	0
6.	Non-restrictive clauses	4	20%	2	17%
Total		20	100%	12	100%

Table 4 shows that 5 from 6 sub types of structural presupposition triggers were found in Al-Jazeera. They are Wh-question, adverbial clauses, comparative expression, counterfactual conditional and non-restrictive clauses. The highest occurrence is adverbial clauses that occurred 8 times or about 40%. While the cleft construction cannot be found. In Fox news, adverbial clause also became the most frequently used category which appeared 9 times or about 75%. While cleft construction, wh-questions and non-restrictive clauses were not found based on studied sample.

So, the writer can conclude that both Al-Jazeera and Fox news used adverbial clauses as the dominant type of presupposition triggers in structural. From this triggers, it implied the certainty of news event through the clause. In other words, the news writer tries to influence reader opinion and make them believe what he asserts in his statements.

2. Analysis

The symbol “>>” is used to stand for “presupposes” and the presupposition triggers are in italics bold in this journal.

1. Existential (Definite description)

Yule (1996) states that the linguistic constructions that are associated with a presupposition of existence are referred as existential presupposition. The linguistic constructions such as possessive constructions and more generally definite noun phrase can give rise to presupposition. Khaleel (2010) adds that definite description, the speaker is assumed to be, committed to the existence of entities name. It can be concluded that the existential presupposition or definite construction can be signed by linguistic construction such as possessive

constructions and definite noun phrase or definite description which shows the existence of the entities name.

Datum 3 “The Israeli army” (Al-Jazeera)

The Israeli army published a picture of the man's identity card.

>> The army is Israeli

From the datum above, it can be presupposed that the army are Israeli. It is categorized into definite description because it is clear description that shows the existence of someone. The journalist said that there are Israeli army who published a picture of man's identity card. In the sentence refers to the army who are from Israeli and they are already known by the readers.

2. Lexical

Lexical presupposition triggers includes certain types of verb or lexical items trigger presupposition as illustrated in the items below:

A. Implicative verb

Implicative verb is an act of implying or the condition of being implied (implied meaning) and uses some further implicative presicates such as manage, forget, happened to, avoided, etc.

Datum 45 “attempting” (Al-Jazeera)

They feared that Israel was *attempting* to change the status quo of al-Aqsa, which gives Muslims religious control over the compound and Jews the right to visit, but not pray there, and launched a boycott.

>> Israel tried to change the status quo of Al-Aqsa

The journalist states Palestinian feared that Israel was attempting to change status quo of al-Aqsa. The verb ‘attempting’ triggers that something is tried to do. It presupposes that Israel try to change the status quo of Al-Aqsa.

B. Factive Items

Khaleel (2010) states it is called ‘factive’ because they presuppose the truth of their complement clause. This type refers to the verb which takes a complement clause, and where the addresser presupposes the truth of the proposition expressed through the clause. It can be said that factive verbs depict the factual state of a condition. Such as regret, see, hear, become, have to, force, know that, be glad/sorry/proud/sad that, aware that and realize that, etc.

Datum 13. “known” (Fox News)

Israel closed the site — *known* to Muslims as the Noble Sanctuary and to Jews as the Temple Mount —...

>> The holy site is the Noble Sanctuary of Muslims and as Temple Mount for Jews.

The presupposition triggers in the sentence above is included into factive verbs. It is factive verb because the verb ‘known’ presuppose the truth. The truth is the holy site is the Noble Sanctuary of Muslims and as Temple Mount for Jews.

C. Change of State verb

Saeed (1997) in Khaleel (2010) called this type as ‘aspectual verbs’. Saeed said that these verbs have kind of switch presupposition that the new state is both described and is presupposed not to have held prior to the changes. In the same way, Liang & Liu (2016) defines these verbs involve the shift of a kind of behavior or state. They presuppose that something has been in certain place or state before. Verbs in this category include start, stop, begin, continue, finish, take, leave, enter, come, go, arrive, change, leave, enter, take, etc.

Datum 51 “*continue*” (Al-Jazeera)

Jamal Zahalka, a Palestinian politician in Israel's Knesset, said Palestinians would “*continue* to defend al-Aqsa and Jerusalem and insist an end to the occupation”.

>> Palestinians defend al-Aqsa and Jerusalem and insist an end to the occupation.

The triggers in this sentence is categorized into change of state verb. Palestinian said that they will continue to defend Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem and insist an end to the occupation. He uses the change-of-state verb “continue” here to trigger the presupposition that Palestinians have defended Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem and they absolutely continue their actions and insist an end to the occupation.

D. Verbs of judging

Verb of judging is the opinion or estimation. Such as criticized, accused, etc.

Datum 39. “*accused*” (Fox News)

Israel has previously *accused* Palestinians of stockpiling rocks and other projectiles in one of the mosques in the holy compound

>> Israel thinks Palestinian threw rocks and other projectiles in one of the mosque in the holy compound.

From the sentence above, the word “accused” is included into verb of judging because there is an opinion from the journalist who thinks that “Israel has previously accused Palestinians of stockpiling rocks and other projectiles in one of the mosques in the holy compound”. That statement can be presupposed or assumed that (Israel thinks) Palestinians threw rocks and other projectiles in one of the mosque in the holy compound.

E. Conventional Items

Levinson (2010) said that presupposition of sentences can be seen as part of conventional meaning which is tied to the lexical items.

Datum 1 “*dead*” (Al-Jazeera)

A Palestinian has been shot *dead* after allegedly attempting to stab Israeli soldiers north of Hebron in the occupied West Bank.

>> A Palestinian is not alive

The presupposition triggers in the sentence above is included into conventional item. The word “dead” presupposes that someone is not alive. From the sentence, it can be said that there is a Palestinian who died because of the attack by Israeli.

F. Iterative items

Iteratives are expressions of repetition, signifying that the actions had taken place in the past and are now being repeated. It is supported by Liang & Liu (2016) who defines iterative items as in verbs and adverbs which presuppose previous existence of certain action or state. In the same way Khaleel (2010) states that iteratives is a term used to refer to an event which takes place repeatedly. This types involves in the following word: another, again, too, anymore, returned, another time, to come back, restore, repeat, etc.

Datum 49 “returned” (Al-Jazeera)

Palestinian religious leaders who were satisfied with the eased restrictions declared an end to the boycott, and thousands of Palestinian worshippers *returned* to the mosque on Thursday for the first time since July 14.

>> Thousands of Palestinian worshippers have always been to the mosque before

The word ‘returned’ here means coming back. Through the iterative verb ‘returned’ above presupposes that thousands of Palestinian worshippers have always been to the mosque before. Israeli restricts Al-Aqsa, so that the Palestinians cannot enter Al-Aqsa for praying. The journalist uses the word ‘returned’ is to emphasize that Al-Aqsa always becomes a holy site for Palestinian in doing their prayer. And now, they can enter Al-Aqsa again after Israeli ends the restrictions.

3. Structural

A. Wh-Questions

This Wh-question type is shown that the information after wh-form is already known to be true. There are several types of questions: yes/no, alternative and Wh-questions. It is to note that different questions lead to deriving different kinds of presupposition. Yule (1996:29) can lead the addressers to believe that the information is necessarily true, rather than just presupposition of the person asking question.

Datum 33 “How can I pray in there when there is no peace?” (Al-Jazeera) “How can I pray in there when there is no peace?”

>> Sameera Edress cannot pray inside Al-Aqsa because there is no peace

The sentence above presupposes that Sameera Edress cannot pray inside Al-Aqsa because there is no peace. The situation was tragic. Israeli restricts Al-Aqsa and kills Palestinian who protest. So, the speaker wants to know the way for entering Al-Aqsa. The using of question word ‘how’ presupposes that the speaker does not know the manner of the truth of the ‘case’ that is already known to be true.

B. Adverbial Clause

Khaleel (2010) points out that adverbial clauses are used in the main clause which commonly placed either in initial or final position. Not too far, Levinson (1983:183) called this type of presupposition as temporal clauses. They account for things closely related to expressions of time. In sum, the adverbial clauses is

related to expression of time which usually placed either in initial or final position.

Datum 9. ‘after shooting them ran back inside the compound.’ (Fox News)

He said they marked their targets in advance and *after shooting them ran back inside the compound.*

>> The attackers shot the Israeli policemen and ran back inside the compound.

The presupposition triggers above is categorized into adverbial clause. The adverbial clause of ‘after shooting them ran back inside the compound’ presupposes that the attackers shot the Israeli policemen and ran back inside the compound. Through this clause, the journalist implied the truth to the reader.

C. Comparative Construction

This presupposition trigger takes the shape of comparisons and contrasts. As cited in Levinson (1983:183), the comparative constructions (Adjective-er + than) and (As + adjective + as) signal the occurrence of a presupposition.

Datum 44. “more than 254 Palestinians” (Fox News)

During that period, Israeli forces have killed *more than 254 Palestinians*, most of them said by Israel to be attackers while others were killed in clashes with Israeli forces.

>> 254 Palestinians are killed by Israeli

The comparison marker ‘more than’ here to presuppose that there are already 254 Palestinian have killed by Israeli and the victims still count over than that. The journalist employs this presupposition here to express his deep concern towards many victims and increase reader’s sympathy.

D. Counter Factual Conditionals

This type is called a counter-factual presupposition, in which what is presupposed is not only true, but is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts (Yule 1996:29). It is a conditional structure which generally presupposes that the information in the if-clause is not true at the time of utterance. As

Datum 64 “If they try to disrupt the order [on Friday], there will be casualties” (Al-Jazeera)

“If they try to disrupt the order [on Friday], there will be casualties,” he said, according to Israeli media reports. "Do not try us. We know how to react vigorously."

>> They don’t try to disrupt the order on Friday

The sentence above is categorized into counter factual conditional. It can be presupposed that Palestinian don’t try to disrupt the order on Friday. It is because the Israeli police chief in Jerusalem has announced if it happened, there will be casualties. It means that Israeli has given warning and threatened Palestinian not to continue their protest.

E. Non-restrictive

Non-restrictive clauses are the last kind of trigger. A non-restrictive clause gives additional information but does not identify the head noun. As Liang & Liu (2016) stated the words of non-restrictive clause are who, which, when, where, etc

Datum 21 “*who had been shot in the head three days earlier*” (Al-Jazeera)

Muhammad Kanan, *who had been shot in the head three days earlier*, died late on Thursday in a hospital in the central occupied West Bank city of Ramallah, the Palestinian Ministry of Health said.

>> refers to Muhammad Kanan who had been shot in the head three days earlier.

From the sentence above, it can be seen that the sentence is triggered by the use of non-restrictive clause. It presupposes that there is essential information about the noun which it refers to. The trigger ‘who had been shot in the head three days earlier’ refers to ‘Muhammad Kanan’. The journalist explains about the information about Muhammad Kanan who had been shot in the head three days ago. The journalist tries to stress about Muhammad Kanan and inform the readers about the life of a Palestinian.

3. Discussion

Analysis of the chosen news revealed some findings. Firstly, Al-Jazeera and Fox news used Existential (definite description) as the highest occurrence through its simple structure. Their news’ writers used existential presupposition to provide the existence of background information of the issues to the readers.

Secondly, from the other two categories, lexical and structural showed similarities and difference. Both Al-Jazeera and Fox news preferred to use change of state verb in lexical, and adverbial clause in structural. Change of state verbs were used to show the shift of a kind of behavior or state. They presuppose that something has been in certain place or state before. In relation of Israeli-Palestine conflict that was presented in the both online news, the writer tries to get reader’s attention by using change of state verb in their statement to show, because of the conflict many things have changed in Israel and Palestine. It will make readers connect to the issue or the event.

The other similarity is the use of adverbial clause. From this triggers, it implied the certainty of news event through the clause. In presenting the Israeli-Palestinian news, Al-Jazeera and Fox news, their news writer influence reader opinion and make them believe what they asserted in their statements. In addition, adverbial clause is also used to add some information about the issues or events and make the reader’s attention to read more details in the news.

On the other hand, the difference that the writer found in the use of presupposition triggers in Al-Jazeera and Fox news is verb of judging. It is seen that the journalists of Fox news use verb of judging type. They showed his opinion or critics by giving his idea towards issue or event that being discussed. In addition, they tried to attract the readers and let them to build their reaction from what they read. While in the Al-Jazeera, the use of verb of judging cannot be found in the

studied sample. It can be said that fox news is considered to be more ideological news than Al-Jazeera.

Based on the finding above, it is seen that this finding is similar to Boyandi & Samuel (2011) entitled “Linguistic Nature of Presupposition in American and Persian Newspaper Editorials”. In their finding, journalist mostly used existential presupposition triggers through nominalization and uses more non-factive than factive ones. In newspaper genre, the use of non-factive might create editorial writer’s intention to add a sense of uncertainty towards the presupposition as the status of news events.

Compared to the study Zare’, Abbaspour, & Rajae Nia (2012), studied about entitled “Presupposition Triggers-A Comparative Analysis of Broadcast News Discourse”. From their finding, the existential presupposition is the mostly used category in the news discourse. Besides that, the use of factive verb is more frequent than non-factive verb. On the other hand, in the writer findings, Al-Jazeera and Fox news writers tended to use change of state verb and adverbial clauses in order to show the shift kind of behavior or state and add the sense of certainty through the clause.

According to explanation above, it can be concluded that the existential or definite description become the most frequently use category through its simple structure to provide background information. Then, the use of lexical and structural presupposition triggers can show different results based on the newspaper and news topic.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This paper focused on the use of presupposition triggers of Palestinian-Israeli news in online of Al-Jazeera and Fox news. The writer found 11 types from 14 types of presupposition triggers in the Al-Jazeera online website news. They are existential (definite descriptions); lexical (implicative and factive verbs, change of state verbs, conventional items and iteratives); and structural (Wh-questions, adverbial and comparative construction, and counter factual conditionals, and non-restrictive clauses). The dominant type that the writer found in Al-Jazeera news is Existential or definite description which occurred 28 times or about 43% of the studied sample. While the other two types of presupposition triggers, verbs of judging, cleft sentence and counter factual verbs are not found in these Al-Jazeera news.

In the Fox news, the writer found 9 from 14 types of presupposition triggers were found. They are existential (definite description), lexical (factive items, change of state verb, verbs of judging, conventional items, iteratives) and structural (adverbial clauses, comparative expressions and non-restrictive clauses). The first dominant type is existential presupposition or definite description which occurred 20 times or about 40%. In contrast, there are 5 types of presupposition triggers cannot be found in the studied sample of Fox news. They are implicative verb, counter factual verb, cleft construction, wh-questions and counter factual conditionals.

The writer concluded that existential or definite description is the most frequently used category through its simple structure. Journalist uses existential

presupposition in order to provide background information of the issues or news events. Then, Al-Jazeera and Fox news writers tended to use change of state verb and adverbial clauses in order to show the shift kind of behaviour or state and add the sense of certainty through the clause.

While, the difference that the writer found in the use of presupposition triggers in Al-Jazeera and Fox news is verb of judging. It is seen that the journalists of Fox news use verb of judging type. They showed his opinion or critics by giving his idea towards issue or event that being discussed. In addition, they tried to attract the readers and let them to build their reaction from what they read. While in the Al-Jazeera, the use of verb of judging cannot be found in the studied sample. It can be said that fox news is considered to be more ideological news than Al-Jazeera.

The writer suggests, for the next researcher, to study about presupposition triggers further in different news topics or comparing different news. Moreover, it is hoped that this study could be explored in other field in order to contribute the development of presupposition triggers theory in any discourse, such as written text, speech, or talk show. It will make the comparison more fair and the research more complete and wider to be conducted.

Notes: This article is written based on the Abni Sintia Hasta's paper under the supervision of Leni Marlina, S.S, M.A

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