

**“THE USE OF PRESUPPOSITION TRIGGERS OF CNN AND THE  
JAKARTA POST ABOUT ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT”**

**THESIS**

Niken Ayu Damayanti

NIM 13320064



**ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

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**2018**

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JAKARTA POST ABOUT ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT”**

**THESIS**

Presented to

UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang  
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for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

By:

Niken Ayu Damayanti  
NIM. 13320064

Supervisor:

Deny Efita Nur Rakhmawati, M. Pd.  
NIP 19850530 2009122 006



**ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM  
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2018**

**APPROVAL SHEET**

This is to certify that Niken Ayu Damayanti's thesis entitled "**The Use of Presupposition Triggers of CNN and The Jakarta Post about Israel-Palestine Conflict**" has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

Malang, July 24, 2018

Approved by  
The Advisor,

Acknowledged by  
The Head of  
English Letters Department,



Deny Efita Nur Rakhmawati, M. Pd.

NIP 19850530 200912 2 006



Rina Sari, M. Pd

NIP 19750610 200604 2 002

The Dean of  
the Faculty of Humanities,



Dr. Hj. Syarifah, M. A.

NIP 19660910 1991032 002

## LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Niken Ayu Damayanti's thesis entitled "**The Use of Presupposition Triggers of CNN and The Jakarta Post about Israel-Palestine Conflict**" has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)* in English Letters Department.

The Board of Examiners

1. Nur Latifah, M.A.

NIP: -

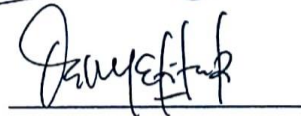
2. Agus Eko Cahyono, M. Pd.

NIP: 19820811 201101 1 008

3. Deny Efita Nur Rakhmawati, M. Pd.

NIP: 19850530 200912 2 006

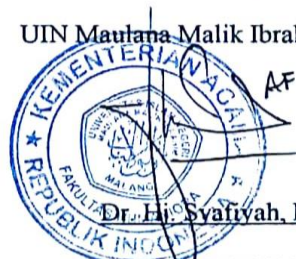
Signatures



Approved by

The Dean of the Faculty of Humanities

UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang



Dr. Hj. Syafridah, M. A.

NIP 19660910 199103 2 002

### STATEMENT OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP

I, Niken Ayu Damayanti, testify that the thesis entitled “The Use of Presupposition Triggers of CNN and The Jakarta Post about Israel-Palestine Conflict” does not include any works which have been previously submitted at any institutions of higher education, and to the best of my knowledge, this thesis does not include any works or opinion that have been previously written or published by any authors, except for those which are referenced in the text and listed in the bibliography. Thereby, I am highly responsible for the novelty of my thesis.

Malang, July 24, 2018



Niken Ayu Damayanti

NIM 13320064

## **MOTTO**

“Indeed, with hardship (it will be ease)”. (Surah Al- Insyiroh: 6)

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this thesis to my beloved parents, my old sister, my young sister and my friends who always support me.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah rabbil' alamin, I express my gratitude to Allah the Merciful who has given His blessing and love, so I can finish this undergraduate thesis. *Solawat* and *salam* are always dedicated to prophet Mohammad peace be upon him, the messenger of Allah. In arranging this thesis, a lot of people gave me motivations, suggestions, and supports. In this special chance, I intend to say my gratitude and appreciation to all of them.

First, from my deepest heart, I thank to my beloved mother and my old sister, *mbak* Hindun, who have supported me emotionally and financially, so that I can finish my study in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. I also thank to my young sister, *dek* Iik, who triggered me to finish my study.

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Third, I cannot forget to mention my best friends who make the best memories in this university. Aida, Fafa, PN, Fachris, Sofi and Fadel, the members of "Tim Hokya- hokya". All of my brothers and sisters in PSM GGB, I do love you. Wardah and Nora, who have always supported from the beginning of the semester in this campus until now. The "*sahabat and sahabati*" of PMII who always welcome me. I love you guys.



Finally, this thesis is my maximum work, however, I know that it is not perfect. Any constructive critics and advises are welcomed for the improvement of this thesis. Hopefully, this thesis gives beneficials for me and the readers.

Malang, July 24, 2018



Niken Ayu Damayanti

## ABSTRACT

Damayanti, 2018. *The Use of Presupposition Triggers of CNN and The Jakarta Post about Israel-Palestine Conflict*. Thesis. English Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities. UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Supervisor: Deny Nur Rakhmawati, M. Pd.

Keywords: Presupposition Triggers, CNN, The Jakarta Post, Israel- Palestine Conflict.

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This study examined the use of presupposition triggers in CNN and The Jakarta Post about Israel-Palestine conflict. Presupposition is the assumption of the readers based on the basic knowledge about certain issues. The word, phrase or clause which lead to the presupposition is called as the presupposition triggers. The data of this study was the online newspaper of CNN and The Jakarta Post about Israel and Palestine conflict. The researcher used the edition of January 15 – May 23, 2017 since there was a plan to make a peace-deal between them.

This study employed descriptive qualitative analysis, aiming at describing how the presupposition triggers were used in online media CNN and The Jakarta Post about Israel-Palestine conflict. The researcher used the theory of presupposition triggers proposed by George Yule (1996). The six types of presupposition triggers were existential, lexical, structural, factive, non- factive and counter- factual presupposition triggers.

The result of this study showed that not all of the presupposition triggers proposed by Yule (1996) were applied in the news articles of CNN and The Jakarta Post. In CNN, there were three types of presupposition triggers that were used. Those were the existential, lexical and non – factive presupposition triggers. Meanwhile, in The Jakarta Post, there were four types of presupposition triggers. Those were the existential, lexical, factive and non – factive presupposition triggers. The researcher found that the existential presupposition trigger was the most dominant one in CNN and The Jakarta Post. Both media did not apply the structural and counter – factual presupposition triggers, which meant both media avoid the structure of uncertainty in writing the news for the readers. Non – factive presupposition trigger was also found in CNN and The Jakarta Post. CNN and The Jakarta Post used the lexical presupposition trigger. However, both media used it differently. Then, factive presupposition trigger was only used by The Jakarta Post. Meanwhile, CNN did not use the factive presupposition at all. Therefore, there were similarities and differences in the use of the presupposition triggers in the news articles of CNN and The Jakarta Post about Israel and Palestine conflict.

It is suggested for the next researchers to investigate the presupposition trigger which is correlated with another aspect, such as framing. Therefore, the coverage of the presupposition triggers will be broader. In addition, it will be better if the data are not limited to the textual form.

## نبذة مختصرة

داميانتي، ٢٠١٨ استخدام سي إن إن و جاكارتا بوست لمحفزات التحيز بشأن الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني. مقال. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة الإسلامية الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المشرفة: دني نور رحموات، ماجستير في التربية

الكلمات المفتاحية: بيميو براسانغا ، كابل شبكة أخبار ، جاكارتا بوست ، كونفليك إسرائيل - فلسطين.

تبحث هذه الدراسة في استخدام مشغلات الافتراضات المسبقة في كابل شبكة أخبار و جاكارتا بوست حول الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني. الافتراض المسبق هو افتراض القراء بناءً على المعرفة الأساسية حول بعض القضايا. تُسمى الكلمة أو العبارة أو الفقرة التي تشير إلى الافتراض المسبق بأنها تؤدي إلى تشغيل الافتراض المسبق. كانت بيانات هذه الدراسة هي الصحيفة الإلكترونية لشبكة كابل شبكة أخبار و جاكارتا بوست حول الصراع الإسرائيلي والفلسطيني. واستخدم الباحث طبعة ١٥ يناير - ٢٣ مايو ٢٠١٥ حيث كانت هناك خطة لعقد اتفاق سلام بينهما.

تستخدم هذه الدراسة التحليل النوعي الوصفي ، بهدف وصف كيفية استخدام محفزات الافتراض المسبق في وسائل الإعلام عبر الإنترنت كابل شبكة أخبار و جاكارتا بوست حول الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني. استخدم الباحث د نظرية مسببات الافتراضات التي اقترحها جورج يول (١٩٩٦). كانت الأنواع الستة من محفزات الافتراض المسبق هي محفزات الافتراض المسبق الوجودية والمعجمية والهيكلية والواقعية وغير الواقعية والمضادة للحقائق.

أظهرت نتيجة هذه الدراسة أنه لم يتم تطبيق جميع محفزات الافتراضات المسبقة التي اقترحها يولي (١٩٩٦) في المقالات الإخبارية لشبكة كابل شبكة أخبار و جاكارتا بوست. في كابل شبكة أخبار، نعيد استخدام ثلاثة أنواع من محفزات الافتراضات المسبقة التي استخدمناها. نحن نعيد الافتراضات الوجودية والمعجمية وغير الفئوية. في غضون ذلك ، في جاكارتا بوست، هناك أربعة أنواع من محفزات الافتراضات المسبقة. نحن نعيد الافتراضات الوجودية والمعجمية والواقعية وغير الفئوية. وجد الباحث أن دافع الافتراض الوجودي كان الأكثر انتشارًا في كابل شبكة أخبار و جاكارتا بوست. لا يطبق كل من معرف الوسيط مشغلات الافتراض المسبق الهيكلية والواقعية المضادة ، مما يعني أن كلا الوسائط تتجنب هيكل عدم اليقين في كتابة الأخبار للقراء. كما تم العثور على محفز الافتراض غير الوقائي في كابل شبكة أخبار و جاكارتا بوست. استخدمت كابل شبكة أخبار و جاكارتا بوست حافز الافتراض المعجمي. ومع ذلك ، استخدمته كلتا الوسائط بشكل مختلف. بعد ذلك ، تم استخدام مشغل الافتراض المسبق الوقائي فقط بواسطة جاكارتا بوست. في غضون ذلك ، لم تستخدم كابل شبكة أخبار الافتراض الوقائي على الإطلاق. لذلك ، كانت هناك أوجه تشابه واختلاف في استخدام مشغلات الافتراض المسبق في المقالات الإخبارية لشبكة كابل شبكة أخبار و جاكارتا بوست حول الصراع الإسرائيلي والفلسطيني.

يُتترح على الباحثين التاليين التحقيق في محفز الافتراض المسبق المرتبط بجانب آخر ، مثل التأطير. لذلك ، فإن تغطية محفزات الافتراض المسبق ستكون أوسع. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، سيكون أفضل إذا لم تقتصر البيانات على النموذج النصي.

## ABSTRAK

Damayanti, 2018. *Penggunaan Pemicu Praanggapan CNN dan The Jakarta Post tentang Konflik Israel-Palestina* . Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Deny Nur Rakhmawati, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: Pemicu Praanggapan, CNN, Jakarta Post, Konflik Israel-Palestina.

Penelitian ini mengkaji penggunaan pemicu praanggapan di CNN dan The Jakarta Post tentang konflik Israel-Palestina . Praanggapan adalah asumsi pembaca berdasarkan pengetahuan dasar tentang isu-isu tertentu. Kata, frasa, atau klausa yang mengarah pada praanggapan disebut pemicu praanggapan . Data penelitian ini adalah surat kabar online CNN dan The Jakarta Post tentang konflik Israel dan Palestina. Peneliti menggunakan edisi 15 Januari – 23 Mei 2017 karena sudah ada rencana perdamaian di antara mereka.

Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis deskriptif kualitatif yang bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bagaimana pemicu praanggapan digunakan di media online CNN dan The Jakarta Post tentang konflik Israel-Palestina. Peneliti menggunakan teori presupposition trigger yang dikemukakan oleh George Yule (1996) . Keenam jenis pemicu praanggapan itu adalah pemicu praanggapan eksistensial, leksikal, struktural, faktis, nonfaktual, dan kontrafaktual.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tidak semua pemicu praanggapan yang dikemukakan oleh Yule (1996) diterapkan dalam artikel berita CNN dan The Jakarta Post. Di CNN, ada tiga jenis pemicu praanggapan yang digunakan. Diantaranya adalah pemicu praanggapan eksistensial, leksikal dan non-faktif. Sementara itu, di The Jakarta Post, ada empat jenis pemicu praanggapan, yaitu pemicu praanggapan eksistensial, leksikal, faktis, dan non-faktif. Peneliti menemukan bahwa pemicu pengandaian eksistensial adalah yang paling dominan di CNN dan The Jakarta Post. Kedua media tidak menerapkan pemicu praanggapan struktural dan kontra-faktual , yang berarti kedua media menghindari struktur ketidakpastian dalam penulisan berita bagi pembacanya. Pemicu praanggapan non-faktif juga ditemukan di CNN dan The Jakarta Post. CNN dan The Jakarta Post menggunakan pemicu praanggapan leksikal. Namun, kedua media menggunakannya secara berbeda. Kemudian, pemicu praanggapan faktual hanya digunakan oleh The Jakarta Post. Sementara itu, CNN sama sekali tidak menggunakan praanggapan faktual. Oleh karena itu, terdapat persamaan dan perbedaan penggunaan pemicu praanggapan dalam artikel berita CNN dan The Jakarta Post tentang konflik Israel dan Palestina.

Disarankan bagi peneliti selanjutnya untuk meneliti pemicu praanggapan yang berkorelasi dengan aspek lain, seperti framing. Oleh karena itu, cakupan pemicu praanggapan akan lebih luas. Selain itu, akan lebih baik jika datanya tidak terbatas pada bentuk tekstual.

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter consists of the background of the study, study question, objective, scope and limitation, significance of the study, definition of key term and study method.

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Nowadays, many newspaper brands provide online access besides its written access. For this easiness of access, the number of newspaper's readers has increased recently. In 2010, a survey conducted by the Pew Project Excellence in Journalism found that 34% of respondents said they read online news within 24 hours and 31% of respondents favored on traditional newspaper. It means that people prefer going online to reading newspaper conventionally. In addition, many predictions believe that traditional media will no longer exist. Online media is regarded as the substitution of traditional media. According to Franklin (2008, cited in Cole & Harcup, 2010), some newspapers no longer exist, while others survive on one edition per day. This fact shows that traditional newspapers start to lose roles as the major source of information for public and online media will take over the role.

Online newspaper analysis is closely related to discourse. Discourse is concerned with the language use beyond a sentence or utterance. The newspaper created by media surely involves and contains discourse. Tannen (2001) says that the discourse of news media encapsulates two key components, those are the news story in form of spoken or written texts and the process of producing the text. In

this case, the researcher only involves the news story in the form of written text. The story news is able to encode values and ideologies that impact on and reflect the larger world. In addition, they argue that discourse also works on the key features and behaviors of the language of the news. The context produces language and discourse, which make the news peculiar. Each media is generally dissimilar in providing news for the public since the media contexts and concerns are different.

The news is written not only as a real condition of the event, but added to the assessment of the media about the event. Besides, there might be certain people or organizations that promote certain ideas. In addition, sometimes there are hidden ideologies or beliefs that are used to shape public's point of view toward the event implied in the news. Readers can be trapped in this kind of situation set by the media due to the implicitness of presupposition (Min, 2013). The media tends to take advantage of this linguistic property to manipulate reader's opinion. As what Khaleel (2010) says that presupposition triggers much found in the texts, especially in the journalistic text.

Presupposition can be an important analysis of professional journalism (Zabielska et.al, 2015). It may have effects on readers' personal judgment on an issue. Presupposition has been used as a property of language to mold the audience's ideology (Abbaspour, 2012). The author or speaker can manipulate listener's or reader's interpretation of facts and events, establishing favorable or unfavorable bias throughout the text with presupposition triggers. In mass media field, it is used to mark the writer attempts consciously or not in influencing the



audience in order to understand the news events. Griffiths (2006) states that the presupposition is important for the construction of the connected discourse. Shared background presuppositions are also the obvious starting point for a reader or listener wondering what the author of a message might regard as relevant.

The researcher chooses CNN and The Jakarta Post because of its prominence and extensive readerships. According to Pew Study Center, CNN is the top news source for the public. CNN gets 66% as the most trusted sources among others. Meanwhile, The Jakarta Post is also admitted as a credible news source. The Jakarta Post often gets honors in any occasion, some of those honors are Adiwarta Award and Adam Malik Award for the accuracy, educational, and good analysis on reporting foreign politics.

Some previous studies on analyzing presuppositions have been conducted by some studies. Ge (2011) conducted a study on the pragmatic function of presupposition triggers in the advertisements. Focusing on the headline of newspaper, Bonyadi and Samuel (2011) analyzed the linguistic nature of presupposition in America and Persian newspaper editorials headline. In terms of manipulation and presupposition, Nashar (2015) conducted a study under the title *Media Manipulation: Presupposition Triggers and Lexical Choices in the CNN Coverage of Two Presidential Elections in Egypt*. Meanwhile, Liang and Liu (2016) conducted a study on the presupposition triggers in the campaign speech of Hilary Clinton. In the movie, presupposition also can be analyzed, like the research proposed by Khalili (2017). He did a research on analyzing presupposition triggers in *The Wrestler* movie.

The studies on analyzing the use of presupposition triggers on online newspapers have been conducted before. However, from the previous studies, the researcher fills the gap in examining the presupposition triggers of the news content. Thus, analyzing the presupposition triggers of CNN and The JakartaPost about Israel – Palestine conflict is significant to be explored. This study will give contributions to the reader's knowledge that online media provides news differently, including CNN and The Jakarta Post. That the news is never neutral has to be a consideration for people to read the news. Therefore, publics are able to understand an event in online media critically and avoid manipulation effects that can emerge other conflicts.

## **1.2 Study Question**

How are presupposition triggers used in news articles of CNN and The Jakarta Post about Israel- Palestine conflict?

## **1.3 Objective of the Study**

The objective of this study is to analyze the use of presupposition triggers in the news article of CNN and The Jakarta Post about Israel- Palestine conflict.

## **1.4 Scope and Limitation**

This study is regarded as a discourse analysis since the researcher is trying to explore presupposition triggers. Presuppositions not only discuss the word and sentence but also context (Griffiths, 2006). It is in line with the coverage of

discourse analysis that discourse analysis concerns on language relation, text, background belief and context (Cutting, 2008). To analyze the presupposition triggers, the researcher uses the model of presupposition triggers by Yule (1996).

Due to the limited time, the researcher only uses ten articles, that consists of five articles from CNN and five articles from The Jakarta Post, edition January 15 – May 23, 2017. The researcher takes 5 articles for each since the five articles represents the news from the time range of edition. In addition, the researcher chooses the edition from January 15 – May 23, 2017 since in that time range, there was a peace-making deal between Israel and Palestine, which means that many news are published and the researcher has many options to choose the sample. The researcher limits the study on the main contents of the news articles and elaborates the use of the presuppositions triggers that are contained in it.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

This study will give both theoretical and practical contribution. For theoretical contribution, the finding of the study will enrich the development of the concept of presupposition triggers in journalistic texts. Besides, this study will help the next researchers who will conduct the further studies about presupposition triggers.

This study is also practically useful for the public. In reading any news or information, the public should understand the content comprehensively since media sometimes has concerned purposes which are brought in the news they make. It is also useful to know the prejudice of the news maker that unstated in

the news article but still understood by the readers. Besides, this study will help people to know the function of presupposition triggers in the content of the news.

### **1.6 Definition of Key Terms**

1. Presupposition trigger is a linguistic construction in a sentence that signals presupposition which can lead to the discourse of the news.
2. CNN is one of the online mass media originated from the United State of America.
3. The Jakarta Post is one of the online mass media originated from Indonesia
4. Israel – Palestine conflict is a conflict between Israel and Palestine in fighting for districts which possessed before by Palestine and being seized by Israel.

### **1.7 Research Method**

This research method gives details of study processes as follows:

#### **1.7.1 Research Design**

The researcher applies descriptive qualitative analysis in this study. It is descriptive analysis since the researcher will explain and describe the findings. It is supported by Kratwhole (1993) who says that the three main purposes of descriptive study are to describe, explain and validate. In addition, the researcher will also provide interpretation in analyzing the issue, and it is in line with Whitney (1960), who believes that descriptive analysis is a suitable process to obtain the interpretation of facts.

Meanwhile, qualitative analysis is used by the researcher in this study because the researcher answers and explains the finding through words rather than numerical data. It is the same as Elliot and Timulak (2005). They say “all these methods (qualitative methods) rely on linguistic rather than numerical data. Bogdan and Biklen (1982) also defined qualitative data analysis as “working with data, organizing it, breaking it into manageable units, synthesizing it, searching for patterns, discovering what is important and what is to be learned and deciding what you will tell others.”

### **1.7.2 Data and Data Source**

The data of this study are written text in form of sentences. It is taken from ten articles that consist of five articles from CNN and five articles from The Jakarta Post. The news is published in the edition of January 15 – May 23, 2017. The researcher takes five samplings of each randomly. The researcher chooses this time range because this time range of edition provides much information about the conflict between Israel and Palestine.

In addition, it is triggered also by the peacemaking deal of Israel Palestine. World online news media, especially CNN and The Jakarta Post, will take the conflicts, events and peace issues as important news to be written. The theory of presupposition triggers used by the researcher is the theory of Yule (1996). It is because the theorist explained about types of presupposition in simpler way than another theorist and it is more understandable with example and clear explanation.

### **1.7.3 Data Collection**

In collecting the data, the researcher uses two steps. First, the researcher opens the website of CNN. Then, the researcher types in the search column “Israel – Palestine conflict”. From the news provided on the screen, the researcher reads the article one by one to know whether the article is suitable or not by seeing the edition. When the article is suitable and close with the topic (the conflict between Israel and Palestine), the researcher saves the article. The researcher does the same thing until getting five articles.

After that, the researcher opens the website of The Jakarta Post. The researcher types in the search column “Israel – Palestine conflict”. From the news provided on the screen, the researcher reads the article one by one to know whether the article is suitable or not by seeing the edition. If the article is suitable and close with the topic (the conflict between Israel and Palestine), the researcher saves it. The researcher does so until getting five articles.

### **1.7.4 Data Analysis**

After gathering the data, the analysis will be done in the following stages. First, the researcher analyses presupposition triggers of one article using models of Yule (1996). The sentences of a news article from CNN and The Jakarta Post will be classified into six categories of triggers. The categories are existential, lexical, structural, factive, non - factive and counter - factual.

The sentence is classified into existential presupposition trigger if there is a name (person, representation and organization), pronoun and possessive

construction in the sentence. Lexical presupposition trigger can be identified if the sentence contains the information that somebody managed to do something, there is a relation with the activity that is done before or additional activity, and there are certain words in the sentence such as “again”, “stop”, “start”, etc. Structural presupposition trigger is identified by the existence of W-H question in the sentence.

Factive presupposition trigger is identified in the sentence if the researcher presumes the statement in the sentence as the true information. Besides, the words such as “know”, “realize”, “agree”, etc. can trigger the presupposition of factive. Meanwhile, non – factive presupposition trigger is identified by the existence of certain words, such as “dream”, imagine”, “pretend”, etc. The researcher also presumes the statement in the sentence as untrue information. The last type presupposition triggers, counter - factual is identified by the structure of if - clause in the sentence.

Second, after examining the types of the trigger, the researcher interprets the presuppositions of the sentences. Thirdly, the researcher analyzes the use of the presupposition triggers in CNN and The Jakarta Post.

The data will be analyzed in the following table:

<b>Trigger</b>	<b>CNN</b>		<b>The Jakarta Post</b>	
1.	Sentence	Presupposition	Sentence	Presupposition
2.	Sentence	Presupposition	Sentence	Presupposition
3.	Sentence	Presupposition	Sentence	Presupposition

4.	Sentence	Presupposition	Sentence	Presupposition
5.	Sentence	Presupposition	Sentence	Presupposition
6.	Sentence	Presupposition	Sentence	Presupposition

Trigger 1: Existential

Trigger 2: Lexical

Trigger 3: Structural

Trigger 4: Factive

Trigger 5: Non - factive

Trigger 6: Counter - factual.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter provides the definition and elaboration of the theories and term concepts that are used to analyze the use of presupposition triggers on CNN and the Jakarta Post.

#### **2.1 Discourse**

Linguists have described the definition of discourse. Renkema (2009) says that discourse is the discipline devoted to the investigation of the relationship between form and function in verbal communication. It can be defined as the use of spoken or written language in a social context. Baker and Ellece (2011) explain that discourse can be used to refer to particular contexts of language use and in this sense, it becomes similar to concepts like text type such as media discourse. Such labels sometimes suggest a particular attitude toward a topic. Jaworski and Coupland (1999) give three main definitions of discourse, those are anything beyond the sentence, language use and a broader range of social practice that includes non-linguistic and non-specific instances of language.

Discourse is contrast with text. Bloor and Thomas (2013) state that text refers to actual written or spoken data and discourse refers to the whole act of communication involving production and comprehension, not necessarily entirely verbal. Discourse can involve matters like context, background information or knowledge shared between speaker and hearer. It functions to conduct a comparative analysis and frame perceptions about different things. Much

discourse refers to information which can only be interpreted by reference to context. In interpreting discourse, it is essential to infer contextual information which is part of knowledge about the world or a particular culture. Context is about the relationship between two speakers, or between the writer and the reader. In addition, context helps the reader to interpret the text. Chandy (2012) explains that the things outside the text give it the deeper meaning. Subsequently, it gives validity and depth of meaning to a discourse. All the relevant text around the message should be considered to understand it clearly and universally, instead of viewing it as a stand- alone sentence.

Discourse does not only provide a distinct style, vocabulary, and presentation which are required to convey the respective ideas to the specific audiences. In addition, Cole (2017) says that discourse typically come up on social institutions like media and politics (among others), it uses language to order people thoughts, lives, and relationships with others and society. Thus, it shapes what people are able to think and know any point in time. She also adds that sociologist frame discourse as a productive force because it shapes people's thoughts, ideas, beliefs, values, identities, interactions with others and behavior. In doing so, it produces much of what occurs within society.

There are many mental notions that are crucial in any kind of discourse study, such as meaning, coherence, topics, knowledge, belief, opinion, presupposition and so on. The action and interaction cannot properly be defined without cognitive notions such as plan, aim, goal, purpose, coordination,

monitoring and so on. It is within the study of discourse that such an integration of cognitive and interactional approaches is fruitful.

## **2.2 Presupposition Triggers**

The concept of “presupposition” refers to the implicit information embedded in a sentence or utterance. Richardson (2007) says that presupposition is “those taken for- granted implicit claims inherent in the explicit meaning of a text or utterance”. It involves the assumption of the speaker and considered to be appropriate in the context. Furthermore, this background assumption will remain in force when possible if the sentence that contains it is negated (Huang 2009 cited in Nashar 2015). To know the actuality of presupposition is that presuppositions or presupposed information will remain as true even after the statement is negated.

Griffiths (2006) says that presupposition is a shared belief that does not have to be true. The communicators may depend on ideologies, prejudice, national stereotypes that are false of many individuals, and so on. That is why presuppositions assumed to be shared between people communicating by means of language were said above to beliefs, preconception and information, rather than knowledge. In addition, he also adds that presuppositions are involved in formulating utterances and interpreting them. Only a fraction of what people store on memory is activated at a given time. It is only activated information that is available as presuppositions for the interpretation of an utterance in context.

Some linguists have divided presupposition into two types: semantic presupposition and pragmatic presupposition. Schmid (2001) believes that semantic presupposition focuses on the meaning of the words used to trigger information. In semantic theory, presupposition is usually defined as a binary relation between pairs of sentences of a language (Khaleel, 2010). One sentence presupposes another if the truth of the second is a condition for the semantic value of the first to be true or false. For example, the sentence “Sam’s sister has graduated from Oxford University” has presupposition “Sam has a sister”. In the negated sentence “Sam’s sister has not graduated from Oxford University”, still presuppose “Sam has a sister”. Semanticists describe the semantic truth relation as a logical relation attributed to propositions which are the basic units of semantics.

While pragmatic presupposition is “something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance” (Yule, 1996). In pragmatic presupposition, the sentence or utterance conveys indirect information that can be pragmatically inferred. Presuppositions are one part of that information. For example “the dog is on the chair”. This sentence, whether it is true or false (there is a dog on a certain chair), presupposes that there are some dogs and some chairs that the addresser referring to. The context when the sentence uttered might be pragmatic presupposition that the addresser is complaining about the dog is dirtying the chair.

Stalnaker (1973) offers a natural extension of speaker presupposition to the notion of sentence presupposition. He believes that there is an important interaction between sentence presupposition and speaker presupposition in order

for that sentence to be interpreted appropriately. For example, the sentence “My mother has to pick my sister at twelve” presupposes that the addresser has a mother and a sister, this sentence will be interpreted as inappropriate unless the addresser who utters this sentence presupposes that he has a mother and a sister or disposes himself to act as if he has a mother and a sister. Therefore, in such case, a sentence requires presupposition, and the appropriateness of that sentence is determined only by the internal state of the speaker. From the example, it is known that presupposition is the result of speaker presupposition and sentence presupposition.

Expressions and linguistic constructions, such as words, phrases and structures carrying presuppositions are called as presupposition triggers. In other words, the term “trigger” refers to “presupposition- generating linguistic items”. A presupposition is triggered by a word or construction in a sentence is supposed to be background information assumed to be already known by the addressee, so it does not count as having been communicated.

Yule (1996) categorizes the presupposition triggers into existential, lexical, structural, factive, non - factive and counter - factual. Here is the explanation:

a. Existential

The existential presupposition trigger is presented in the form of possessive construction, nominalization or definite description. By using this existential presupposition trigger, the writer commits to the existence of mentioned entities.

For example:

Egypt's first democratically elected president

Presupposed meaning: Egypt has a president who is democratically elected for the first time.

b. Lexical

The lexical presupposition trigger is detected when there is a statement saying somebody 'managed' to do something. The verb 'managed' carries both asserted and presupposed meaning. The asserted meaning is that the person 'succeeded' in doing something, whereas the presupposed meaning is that the person 'tried' to do something. Other words that indicate lexical presupposition trigger are 'stop', 'start' and 'again'. It triggers a presupposition about a state or activity existed before.

For example:

Sentence: Bu Morsi inherits a struggling economy, with widespread poverty, high unemployment and Egypt's vaunted tourism sector still sagging on the heels of the political unrest.

Presupposed meaning: Morsi is not to blame for the struggling economy, widespread poverty or high unemployment.

c. Structural

The structural presupposition trigger is identified when certain sentence structure that is already assumed to be true. The speaker can use such structures to treat information as something assumed to be true and hence to be accepted as true by the listener. This type of presupposition triggers can lead the listener's believe that the information presented is true, rather than

just the presupposition of the person asking the question. W-H question is usually used in this structural presupposition. For example:

Sentence: Can Muslim Brotherhood unite Egypt?

Presupposed meaning: Egypt is disunited.

d. Factive

The factive presupposition trigger involves the use of a particular expression that is taken to presuppose the truth of the information that is stated after it. Usually, there is one of the words ‘realize’, ‘know’, ‘appreciate’, ‘agree’, ‘saw’, etc in the sentence. This presupposition trigger introduces a clause that the speaker or writer presumes the information to be true. For example:

Sentence: One young woman outside the court expressed the frustration felt by many protesters.

Presupposed meaning: Many protesters were frustrated.

e. Non - factive

The non - factive presupposition is the one that is assumed not to be true. Verbs like ‘dream’, ‘imagine’, ‘pretend’ are the typical examples of this trigger. For example:

Sentence: The Muslim Brotherhood declared that its candidate won Egypt’s historic presidential election.

Presupposed meaning: The clause “its candidate won Egypt’s historic presidential election” is not necessarily true.

f. Counter-factual

The counter - factual presupposition trigger means that what is presupposed is not only not true, but it is opposite of what is true, or 'contrary to facts'. It can be exemplified by 'if clause'. For example:

Sentence: If Morsi were to win, the military leadership would be likely to constrain the powers of the president.

Presupposed meaning: Morsi did not win (at the time of writing this report).

### **2.3 Online Media**

The coming of new media, two-way communication, in sharing information is widely spread nowadays. Mass media outlets are struggling with changing the standards due to demands for interactive content produced by audiences themselves. Ordinary citizens are empowered to report on their political experiences while being held to high standards of information quality and community values. As what Bennet (2003) says that people tend to need more advanced way in receiving information may be the most revolutionary aspects of the new media environment.

Online media is dissimilar with traditional media. Banerjee (2008) explains the differences between them. Online media is de-centralized, require very low investment, provide greater interactivity and public participation and are much more difficult to control. While traditional media is highly centralized, require significant investment and resources and can be heavily influenced by governments through various mechanisms and forms of control.



With these differences, it is not surprising that the media can gain more popularity and acceptance in civil society. The nature of the internet has made it possible for online newspapers to be in operation as it is easy to join as not much money needed or required, though online presence needs to be sustained. Daud in Salman (2011) argues that the online media is colorful and borderless. It means online media knows the psychological needs of the readers that they might have been bored of the white and black newspaper they usually read. Online media is colorful indeed in presenting the news. There are also options of news in case the reader is willing to search another article easier. The design of online media makes the reader endure to visit the web. Besides, the online media is also borderless. It means the online media provides news 24 hours a day and break country border so that it can be accessed by anyone outside of the country.

#### **2.4 Previous Study**

Some studies on the presupposition triggers have been conducted by previous researchers. First, Ge (2011) conducts a study on the pragmatic function of presupposition triggers in the advertisements. The finding shows that presupposition triggers can be a useful way to create the largest contextual effect in recipients with a minimum processing effort to achieve the maximum function of advertisement. This means presupposition aims to be successful in promoting goods or services to the consumer through triggers that assert the implicit meaning in sentences or phrases in the advertisements. Since the study is examining the

advertisement, the researcher can fill the gap to examine the function of presupposition triggers in the journalistic texts.

Second, Bonyadi and Samuel (2011) conduct a study entitled “Linguistic Nature of Presupposition in American and Persian Newspaper Editorials”. It is aimed to identify the linguistic nature employed in two forms of English: American and Persian English. They find that presupposition is employed in the editorial headlines to persuade people despite being implicitly stated. The researcher fills the gap in the kinds of data that will be analyzed. The researcher will analyze the main content of the newspaper rather than the editorial since the editorials have been often studied and only a few researchers who attempt to conduct the study on the main content of newspapers.

Third, Nashar (2015) conducted a study “Media Manipulation: Presupposition Triggers and Lexical Choices in the CNN Coverage of Two Presidential Elections in Egypt”. The conclusion is that by seeing the presupposition, he found that CNN attempted to manipulate readers’ minds to have a positive mental image about Mohamed Morsi in the first election and a negative one about Abdelfattah El- Sisi in the second. Unfortunately, Nashar did not explain clearly how the positive and negative presupposition lead to the manipulation.

Fourth, Liang and Liu (2016) conducted a study on the presupposition triggers in the campaign speech of Hilary Clinton. The finding shows that the presupposition triggers helps her to communicate a better political message and consequently grip her audiences. From this study, the researcher fill the gap of the

subject. This study use the speech of Hilary Clinton as the subject, meanwhile, the researcher use the content of newspaper as the subject.

Fifth, Khalili (2017) did a research on analyzing presupposition triggers in The Wrestler movie. He found that in The Wrestler movie, the mostly used presupposition is structural presupposition. It is so because in the movie, he found many WH question. The structural is the assumption that part of a structure contains information being treated as already known and it is marked by WH questions. Khalili does not mention the continuance of the mostly used presupposition in the movie, and what is the meaning of it.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter consists of two main parts, findings and discussion. This chapter aims to describe the types of presupposition triggers used in news articles of CNN and The Jakarta Post about Israel and Palestine conflict. The data are presented in the findings section, while the detail explanation is conveyed in the discussion section.

#### **3.1 Finding**

In this study, there are 112 data that are analyzed by the researcher. It consists of 80 data from CNN and 32 data from The Jakarta Post. The researcher uses the six types of presupposition triggers proposed by Yule (1996) in analyzing the data. Those are existential, lexical, structural, factive, non - factive, and counter - factual presupposition triggers. However, only some types of the presupposition triggers found in the data with the detail three types in the articles of CNN and four types in the articles of The Jakarta Post (appendix 3).

The three types of presupposition triggers in CNN are existential, lexical, and non - factive presupposition triggers. Structural, factive and counter - factual presupposition triggers are not found in the articles of CNN. Existential presupposition trigger is the top number with total 53 data out of 80 data. The percentage of the existential presupposition trigger in the news article of CNN is 66.25%. The second- most used presupposition trigger is lexical presupposition trigger with the total 23 data out of 80 data. The percentage of this existential

presupposition trigger is 28.75%. The third level of presupposition trigger is non - factive presupposition trigger which has 5% of the total 4 data among 80 data.

Meanwhile, the four types of presupposition triggers in The Jakarta Post are existential, lexical, factive, and non - factive presupposition trigger. The most used type of presupposition trigger in the news articles of The Jakarta Post is existential presupposition trigger which has 62.5% portion of 20 data out of 32 data. The second most used type of presupposition trigger is lexical and non - factive presupposition trigger. From 32 data, 5 data are known as lexical and 5 data are non - factive presupposition trigger and it can be said that each has 15.625% portion. The third presupposition triggers that is most used is factive presupposition triggers. Among 32 data, there are 2 data or 6.25% that are categorized as factive presupposition triggers.

The overall data of presupposition triggers found in the news articles of CNN and The Jakarta Post can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. The occurrence of the types of presupposition triggers in the news articles of CNN.

No.	Types of Presupposition	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Existential	53	66.25 %
2.	Lexical	23	28.75 %
3.	Structural	-	-

4.	Factive	-	-
5.	Non - factive	4	5 %
6.	Counter - factual	-	-

Table 2. The occurrence of the types of presupposition in the news articles of The Jakarta Post.

No.	Types of Presupposition	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Existential	20	62.5 %
2.	Lexical	5	15.625%
3.	Structural	-	-
4.	Factive	2	6.25 %
5.	Non - factive	5	15.625 %
6.	Counter - factual	-	-

The following excerpts exemplify the presupposition triggers in the news articles of CNN and The Jakarta Post. It includes the data, presupposed meaning and explanation. The data are news articles of CNN and The Jakarta Post. Meanwhile, the presupposed meaning is the presupposition as a result of the researcher's interpretation which then be added with the explanation. The

explanation involves the context and how the researcher gets the presupposed meaning.

### 3.A.1 Existential presupposition trigger

CNN:

1. *While Congress passed a law to move the embassy in 1995, Presidents Clinton, George W. Bush and Obama all signed waivers to suspend it.*

Presupposed meaning: Unlike the US previous Presidents, namely Clinton, George W. Bush and Obama, only Trump who accepts the moving of Israel's embassy (appendix 3 T1D1.42).

The datum is identified as an existential presupposition trigger since there are names mentioned in the datum. In this datum, the name types are the name of persons and degree. The name of person is in the words "*Clinton, George W. Bush and Obama*". Meanwhile, the name of the degree is in the word "*Presidents*". The word "*Presidents*" presupposes that Clinton, George W. Bush and Obama are the former Presidents of US. There is a truth in the sentence and then accepted by the readers. It is true that Clinton, George W. Bush and Obama are the former Presidents of the United States. In addition, the readers will presuppose the sentence that the three Presidents, *Clinton, George W. Bush and Obama* decline the moving of the embassy of Israel.

2. *The Palestine Liberation Organization has said it will revoke its recognition of Israel if the embassy is moved* (appendix 3 T1D1.44).

Presupposed meaning: Not to be outdone, Palestine has a special organization to reach the freedom of Palestine called Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The PLO recognizes Israel, but after the issue of the movement of Israel's embassy, the PLO will not recognize Israel anymore.

The words that trigger the existential presupposition are “the Palestine Liberation Organization”. The Palestine Liberation Organization (usually abbreviated as PLO) is a name of an organization. It becomes an umbrella organization, comprised of numerous organizations of the resistant movements, political parties and many kinds of organizations in Palestine.

In addition, the presupposition of this sentence is Israel will not be recognized by The Palestine Liberation Organization if Israel still continues its plan to move the embassy. The Palestine Liberation Organization, which is a big organization in Palestine, gathers many movement organizations, and has authority in Palestine government, may has big impacts if it does not recognize Israel anymore.

3. *In his speech, in which he claimed a two-state solution could bring peace to the region, he added: "The creation of the state of Palestine will undermine the driving force of terror and extremism, and we are a part of the international system combating terrorism" (appendix 3 T1D1.10).*

Presupposed meaning: Abbas emphasizes that if Palestine has the freedom to be a state, the terrorism and extremism will extinct since Palestine declares to oppose terrorism and extremism. In the fighting of the lands with Israel,



Abbas tries to prevail Palestine and to show that Palestine deserves to have the lands back.

The phrase “*his speech*” shows a presupposition trigger of existential. Yule (1996) says that the existential presupposition is also presented in possessive constructions. “His speech” is a possessive adjective. In this context, “*his speech*” refers to the speech stated by Abbas (the President of Palestine).

The presupposition of this sentence is Abbas implicitly states that Palestine deserves to have its freedom. He aims to show that Abbas, the representation of Palestine, will cooperate with Trump. In many occasion, Trump pledges to bring Israel and Palestine into a two-state solution. To create a peace and evade long-term conflicts, Abbas says that he agrees with the offer. However, to ensure that Palestine has its right to get the same position with Israel if the deal obtained, he shows the intention of Palestine to against terror and extremism, which is suitable with many other countries to create world peace. Therefore, he believes that Palestine deserves to be recognized as an independent country and sovereign.

The Jakarta Post:

1. *Earlier Monday, the UN's special rapporteur on "rights in the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel," Michael Lynk, decried how "illegal settlement enterprise has moved at an alarming pace" this year (appendix 3 T1D2.14).*

Presupposed meaning: Michael Lynk, one of UN members who has a job as a UN's special rapporteur, reports that the settlement of Israel toward Palestine needs to have attention from countries around the world.

There are three criteria that make this sentence is classified as the existential presupposition, those are the name of organization, the representation on the name of organization and the name of person. Those types are mentioned in the clause "*The UN's special rapporteur*" and "*Michael Lynk*". The clause "*the UN's special rapporteur*" contains the the name of organization (UN) and the representation on the name of organization (the special rapporteur of UN). Meanwhile, "Michael Lynk" is the name of person.

"*The UN's special rapporteur*" shows that there is one organization called UN. UN is an abbreviation of United Nations. United Nations is the international organization created to reach the purposes (peace, security, and relation among nations). Since this Israel and Palestine conflict entails the world peace, the UN intends to make the conflict settled. In the UN, there are special rapporteurs who have duties to examine, monitor, advise and publicly report the theme that is given to them. One of the special rapporteurs works with the conflict between Israel and Palestine. This duty is given to a person named Michael Lynk.

The presupposed meaning of the datum is after examining and monitoring the conflict, he reports publicly that he does not like the illegal settlement done by Israel toward Palestine. This settlement cannot be ignored

anymore, it needs International attention to stop the settlement since the settlement very disservices Palestine.

2. *The unusual measure came after a senior Hamas militant, MazenFaqha, was found shot dead at the entrance of his Gaza City home late Friday (appendix 3 T1D2.2).*

Presupposed meaning: The reason for tightening the security of the border is the killing of a senior Hamas militant, called MazenFaqha. And Faqha is the important person in Hamas.

Three names are found in the datum, therefore, it is considered as the existential presupposition trigger. The types of name contained in this datum are the name of organization, the representation on the name of organization and the name of person. The name of organization is “Hamas”, the representation on the name of organization is “a senior Hamas militant”, while the name of person is “MazenFaqha”.

Hamas is a vocal organization which struggles for the independence of Palestine. Due to some reasons, and in this article, there is not a clear suspect yet, its member is killed. The member who is killed is MazenFaqha. MazenFaqha is a senior militant of Hamas. The word “*senior*” means that he becomes the member of Hamas for long- time and absolutely he is an important person in Hamas.

3. *Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas is seeking Jakarta’s support to back Palestine’s bid increase ties with Pacific island countries (appendix 3 T1D2.20).*

Presupposed meaning: Palestine has a President, named Mahmoud Abbas. Abbas is seeking support from many countries in Pacific island, including Indonesia, to ease Palestine to get its freedom.

“*Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas*” is a trigger that leads to the existential presupposition. This datum presents two name categories, those are “*Palestinian President*” and “*Mahmoud Abbas*”. “*Palestinian President*” is a representation on the name of organization. Meanwhile, “*Mahmoud Abbas*” is the name of person. Actually the words “*Palestinian President*” are enough for the readers to get the picture of the person who becomes the President of Palestine. However, the media makes it clearer by adding the name of the person who is a President of Palestine “*Mahmoud Abbas*”.

Mahmoud Abbas, the President of Palestine, to get the recognition from other countries for Palestine, is seeking for supports. He is looking for support from many countries including countries in Pacific islands. Indonesia is one of the countries in Pacific areas which cooperate with Palestine. To get more support from other Pacific area’s countries, Mahmoud Abbas asks for Indonesia’s help to increase Palestine’s cooperation with them.

### 3.A.2 Lexical presupposition trigger

CNN:

1. *Trump pledged repeatedly during his Presidential campaign to move the embassy to Jerusalem, which would make the US the only country in the world to have its embassy there* (appendix 3 T2D1.5).

Presupposed meaning: Trump agrees with the movement of the embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem by using that issue in his campaign and recognizes Israel as a state.

This datum is classified as lexical presupposition triggers since there is a word “*repeatedly*”. The word “*repeatedly*” presupposes the meaning that there is an activity that is conducted some times. Before this activity is said, the activity is done before, and there is a possibility that the actor does the activity again and again.

In this context, the actor is Trump, while the activity is promising people to move the embassy. Therefore, the presupposition of this sentence is Trump often promises and gives Israel expectancy to move the embassy and indirectly confesses Israel as a country.

2. *Abbas also used his speech to reiterate his opposition to Trump's campaign promise to move the US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem -- a promise which has since been walked back by the new administration -- as well as the building of new settlement construction (appendix 3 T2D1.1).*

Presupposed meaning: Besides giving the statement for the two-state solutions, Abbas also shows that he does not agree with the moving of US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

The second criterion of lexical presupposition trigger is the existence of the certain word that is meant to show the additional purpose in doing the

activity. In this sentence, the main activity is that Abbas gives a speech about his willingness to cooperate with Trump in reaching the peace-deal on its conflict with Israel. The additional activity is stated in the clause *“to reiterate his opposition to Trump's campaign promise to move the US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem -- a promise which has since been walked back by the new administration -- as well as the building of new settlement construction”*.

In the opening of the United Nations meeting on Human Rights Council session in Geneva, Abbas gives a statement that he will work with Trump to get the two-state solutions about the conflict between Palestine and Israel. However, on that occasion, through his statement, he also shows his disagreement toward the Trump’s campaign that the US will support to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. If the US allows that happen, it means the US supports one side of both countries, that is Israel, and the two-state solutions will hard to achieve.

3. Again, Trump backed the partnership, addressing the *"very positive counterterrorism efforts" between the Americans and Palestinians* (appendix 3 T2D1.16).

Presupposed meaning: Trump praises Palestine for opposing terrorism. He emphasizes that US and Palestine have good cooperation and to show that Trump will help Israel and Palestine reach the peace- deal fairly.

This datum is identified as lexical presupposition triggers because there is a word *“again”*. It is used to emphasize certain activity that is done

by the actor. In this sentence, the word “*again*” is used by the media to tell that Trump or the United States wants to emphasize their good relationship in fighting for terrorism.

In some occasions, Trump may say about their relationship. The United States and Palestine cooperate well in opposing terrorism. The researcher presupposes that it is used to convince the readers or Palestine that Trump will help Palestine and Israel get the peace deal fairly. Trump tries to make his side is neutral.

The Jakarta Post:

1.  *Hamas Interior Ministry spokesman Iyad al-Bozum said the Erez crossing point will be "fully closed in both directions" until further notice (appendix 3 T2D2.2).*

Presupposed meaning: Hamas is serious with the blocking of the border. The border is blocked before, but not fully. The leader of Hamas does not want the murder repeated again by tightening the security.

The lexical presupposition is triggered by the phrase “*fully closed*”. The phrase shows that there is an activity done by the actor. Then, it is complemented by the recent action. “*Fully closed*” will trigger the readers to presuppose that then, the crossing was closed partly or may not really strict. Due to some reasons, in this case, because of the murder of Faqha, the border of Erez is closed fully and stricter. The activity of the closing of Erez crossing

that is not really strict is complemented with the recent action, which is the strict closing of the crossing.

2. *Palestine aimed to have better cooperation with the Pacific island nations because countries like Papua New Guinea, Nauru, Micronesia, Vanuatu and Fiji always supported Israel in various international fora, Abbas said in a statement released by the Indonesian Embassy in Amman on Tuesday (appendix 3 T2D2.5).*

Presupposed meaning: Palestine has cooperation before with some countries of Pacific islands, but now Abbas wants it better than before, since some of the countries like Papua New Guinea, Nauru, Micronesia, Vanuatu, and Fiji have supported Israel.

“*Better*” in the clause “*to have better cooperation*” triggers the lexical presuppositions because it leads to the assumption that the actor has done the activity before. The activity, in this case, is the cooperation between Palestine and Pacific islands’ countries.

The clause “*to have better cooperation*” stimulates readers’ mind to presuppose that Palestine has cooperation with the Pacific Islands. But now, Palestine wants to have cooperation which is better than before. In addition, some of the Pacific Islands countries support Israel. Therefore, Palestine wants to have better cooperation with the countries which has cooperated with Palestine and wants more countries of Pacific islands to cooperate with Palestine.



3. *Israel easily tops the rankings: second-place Syria, where since 2011 hundreds of thousands have been killed, has been the subject of 19 resolutions* (appendix 3 T2D2.4).

Presupposed meaning: There are other issues of human rights in the world that are discussed by the members of the council. However, the trespassing of human rights in Palestine done by Israel has defeated any other right conflicts in the world.

The words underlined above show that the council does the rankings toward the issues around the world that need to be discussed by it. The council sorts the ranking of the issues not only once, but periodically. The activity, in this sentence, is the order of the issues, is done repeatedly, therefore, it is classified as lexical presupposition triggers.

There are plenty of issues that are discussed by the council. However, among these issues, only some of them will be considered as the prime issues by seeing the criticalness. Therefore the presupposition of this sentence is that the conflict of Israel becomes the most important issue that needs to be discussed since it causes million dollars loss and great damage.

### 3.A.3 Factive presupposition trigger

The Jakarta Post:

1. *The embassy regrets to observe that [the] Palestinian flag had been raised during non-peaceful rallies connected with pure[ly] Indonesian domestic*

*affairs,” the embassy said in a statement available on Wednesday (appendix 3 T4D2.1).*

Presupposed meaning: The Embassy of Palestine in Indonesia does not like the flags of Palestine and other symbols of Middle- Eastern that are used by anarchist demonstrators.

This datum is categorized as factive presupposition triggers because the statement after the word “*regret*” (“*to observe that [the] Palestinian flag had been raised during non-peaceful rallies connected with pure[ly] Indonesian domestic affairs*” )presupposes that it is a true information. The word “*regret*” points out that the person (embassy) does not like the event that is not necessarily happened.

The action which is regretted is the use of Palestine’s flag in the anarchist rally held on January 25, 2017. And the person that regrets the action is the embassy of Palestine in Indonesia. The use of Palestine’s flag by the demonstrators makes the embassy of Palestine concerned since it argues that the flag should be used for peaceful events, not the anarchist rally.

#### 3.A.4 Non - factive presupposition trigger

CNN:

1. *The Ministry of Interior said it had taken advice from the Foreign Ministry, and stated that HRW insisted on "falsely raising the banner of 'human rights' (appendix 3 T4D1.2).*

Presupposed meaning: From the advice of the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Interior considers HRW as a non-neutral organization that can threaten Israel supremacy.

The datum is a non - factive presupposition trigger because there is a word “*said*”. The word “*said*” leads to presuppose that the statement (*it had taken advice from the Foreign Ministry, and stated that HRW insisted on "falsely raising the banner of 'human rights'*) is wrong information. From the sentence, it is known that the person saying is the Ministry of Interior, and the complement clause is "*falsely raising the banner of 'human rights'*".

Although the person saying has a high position, in this case, is the Ministry of Interior, when the information said is untrue, it is still considered as non - factive presupposition. In this news article, it is said that HRW is neutral in doing its job. The duty of HRW is monitoring the practice of human rights in certain countries that are necessary to be watched.

If Israel accuses HRW takes a side with Palestine, Israel needs to see that HRW once monitor the human rights practice in Palestine. HRW finds the mistakes done by Palestine in its government, and it criticizes what Palestine has done and asks Palestine to clean up and overcome the mistakes. By this evidence, the HRW shows that HRW does not take a side with Palestine and want to topple Israel. Therefore, it can be presupposed that the accusation of Israel toward HRW is untrue.

2. *Both Israel and the Palestinians claim Jerusalem as their capital, and Erakat said that by moving its embassy, the US would be insinuating that the two-state solution was dead (appendix 3 T1D1.53).*

Presupposed meaning: Jerusalem is still fought for by Israel and Palestine.

The non - factive presupposition trigger is identified by the wrong statement in the sentence. Besides, there is also a certain word that leads to the statement. The word “*claim*” makes ambiguity in the statement. The statement is “Jerusalem as their capital”. Jerusalem is a name of a city which has been a conflict for a long time.

In recent years, it is fought for by Israel and Palestine. Jerusalem is not clear yet to be analyzed, whether it is East Jerusalem or West Jerusalem. Because in Resolution 242 of Security Council of United Nation, East Jerusalem is the capital of Palestine, and West Jerusalem is the capital of Israel. However, in recent years, Israel is struggling to do settlements toward Palestine lands, involves the East Jerusalem. Therefore, the statement that Israel and Palestine claim Jerusalem as their capital is untrue since they have each part of area and it is still in conflict.

3. *Emmanuel Nahshon, Spokesman for the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the decision was made "due to the hostile, extremist, and anti-Israel agenda of the organization (appendix 3 T4D1.3).*

Presupposed meaning: The Spokesman for the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, named Emmanuel Nahshon, presumes that HRW is against Israel and it will threaten the position of Israel.

The word “*said*” triggers the presupposition of non - factive because the statement after it is not assumed as the true information. The trigger “*said*” leads the readers to go to the statement "*due to the hostile, extremist, and anti-Israel agenda of the organization.*"

The statement is not necessarily true since Israel does not give evidence in what part HRW does an action that represents itself as the hostile, extremist and anti- Israel organization. Moreover, it is mentioned that HRW is neutral in doing its job, such as doing the same thing to Palestine.

The Jakarta Post:

1. *Palestine hoped Indonesia “could help show Palestine’s capacity to help the Pacific island countries’ development,” Abbas told Indonesian Ambassador to Jordan TeguhWardoyo in Ramallah (appendix 3 T5D2.4).*

Presupposed meaning: There has not been a significant help by Palestine in recent years.

The word “*hoped*” lead to the non - factive presupposition triggers since the statement is not guaranteed as true information. The context of the sentence is that the President of Palestine, Mohammad Abbas, is seeking for Pacific Island countries’ supports. One of those is Indonesia. In a meeting held in Ramallah, Abbas said to Indonesia ambassador to Jordan, TeguhWardoyo that he expects Indonesia supports Palestine by proving that

although under a war, Palestine still has the capacity to do cooperation with other countries and it is worth it.

However, the fact is Palestine does not give the proof that Palestine is able to give the support such as medical assistance (as stated in the article) significantly. Although Indonesia will help Palestine in doing this request, the focus is on the issue that Palestine will help the development of Pacific countries. And that statement is considered as information which is not true.

2. *B'Tselem*said he "was wandering barefoot outside his house in Hebron looking for a toy he had lost" when soldiers "dragged" him around a neighborhood to show them Palestinians they said had earlier thrown a firebomb at a nearby settlement (appendix 3 T4D2.1).

Presupposed meaning: The boy does not throw a firebomb, but looking for a toy. And when the Israel soldiers come, he runs to his aunt's home. Unfortunately, he collides the soldier and the soldiers start to hit him and then arrest him.

The verb "said" leads the readers to look into the following statement (*"he "was wandering barefoot outside his house in Hebron looking for a toy he had lost" when soldiers "dragged" him around a neighborhood to show them Palestinians they said had earlier thrown a firebomb at a nearby settlement*). After clarifying, the researcher finds the B'Tselem does not say the truth, therefore, the datum is classified as a non - factive presupposition trigger. The statement given is just a wrong accusation toward the boy. The

troop accuses him as the person who throws the firebomb. In fact, he is just a boy who wants to save himself from the troops and goes to his aunt's house. Unfortunately, in his way going his aunt's house, the troops arrest him.

3. The military *said* Friday forces caught a suspect in the firebomb attack and "due to the fact the suspect was a minor, he was taken to his parent's home" (appendix 3 T4D2.2).

Presupposed meaning: The military lies in giving the statement. The troops are wrong in arresting the suspect.

The word "*said*" gives the statement that is not positively valid. After ensuring whether the news is valid or not, the researcher comes to the conclusion. That the statement said by the military is considered as untrue information. The boy is suspected to be the person who commits the firebomb in Hebron. In fact, he does not do that. The troops misunderstand to arrest him as a suspect in the firebomb. To return him back, their parents should pay 10,000 shekel. Since the information is invalid, this datum is classified as non - factive presupposition trigger.

### **3.2 Discussion**

This section aims to discuss the detailed use of presupposition triggers in news articles of CNN and The Jakarta Post about Israel and Palestine conflict. After analyzing the data, the researcher finds that the existential presupposition

trigger is the most dominant one in news articles of CNN and The Jakarta Post. There are some arguments why this existential presupposition trigger is more often used by the media, including CNN and The Jakarta Post. The researcher assumes that this type of presupposition trigger is easier to convince the readers about the validity of the news, compared to the other types. CNN and The Jakarta Post want the readers to choose their online media to be their source of information. Therefore, they use more the existential presupposition triggers in the news. The readers will also be able to believe more in the news if it is presented in existential structure since there is a concrete source of information mentioned in the news.

Both media, CNN and The Jakarta Post, use the name of person, the name of organization, the representation on the name of organization and possessive pronoun to in presenting the news. The example of the name of persons like *“Trump”*, *“Mahmoud Abbas”*, *“Michael Lynk”*, *“MazenFaqha”*, etc. The name of organization is found in the triggers *“the Palestine Liberation Organization”*, *“the Human Rights Watch”*, *“United Nations”*, etc.. The representation on the name of organization found in the triggers *“a senior Hamas militant”*, *“Israel’s ambassador to the UN”*, *“Trump’s new ambassador to Israel”*, etc. Meanwhile, the example of the use of the possessive construction is in *“his speech”*, *“Abbas’ speech”*, *“Trump’s announcement”*, etc.. These description is in line with Yule (in Zare,2012) who says that the speaker and hearer are committed to the existence of entities.



Zare (2012) supports “due to its simple structure, it is the easiest tool at writers’ disposal to give information readily credited for by readers.” When the media uses the existential presupposition trigger, such as using the name of persons or organization, the statement after it, is expected to be believed by the readers as the truth. It seems that CNN and The Jakarta Post agreed with the statement said by Zare (2010). Therefore, the researcher finds the existential presupposition triggers in the data.

There are similarities and differences in the use of existential presupposition triggers in CNN and The Jakarta Post. Both CNN and The Jakarta Post are same in using the trigger of existential presupposition by mentioning the name of person and followed by the representation on the name of organization, and conversely, the representation followed by the name of person. This type of name is the most used by CNN and The Jakarta Post, compared to the other type of names. For example in the clauses “*Danny Danon, Israel's ambassador to the UN*”, “*Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu*”, “*Acting State Department Spokesperson Mark Toner*” in CNN’s news article and “*captive Israeli soldier Gilad Schalit*”, “*US ambassador to the United Nations Nikki Haley*”, “*UN deputy spokesman Farhan Haq*” in The Jakarta Post’s news articles.

Afterwards, the use of lexical presupposition triggers in CNN and The Jakarta Post is dissimilar. Lexical presupposition trigger is the assumption that the speaker can act as if another meaning (word) will be understood (1996). In other words, when there is certain word, the readers will associate it with another unstated activity done before. Not only “again” and “stop” can indicate the data as

lexical. Other words can also indicate that the sentence is known as lexical presupposition trigger in the condition that the words that describe the activity are able to associate it with another activity done before.

In presenting lexical presupposition triggers, CNN and The Jakarta Post is different. CNN use the lexical presupposition to presuppose that the action the associated with the action that is done before. For example in the sentence “*Trump pledged repeatedly during his Presidential campaign to move the embassy to Jerusalem, which would make the US the only country in the world to have its embassy there*”. From the sentence, the researcher assumes that Trump has given the promise to move the embassy on many occasions. And the action is then emphasized again the news with the word “repeatedly”.

Besides, CNN also uses the lexical presupposition to give additional action besides the action stated. For example in the sentence “*Abbas also used his speech to reiterate his opposition to Trump's campaign promise to move the US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem -- a promise which has since been walked back by the new administration -- as well as the building of new settlement construction*”. The researcher presupposes that there is one additional action that is done by Abbas. That additional action is that he does not agree with the moving of US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Meanwhile, lexical presupposition triggers in The Jakarta Post are used for only one purpose, which is to correlate the asserted action with the action that is done before. For example in the sentence “*Hamas Interior Ministry spokesman Iyad al-Bozum said the Erez crossing point will be fully closed in both*

*directions" until further notice"*. Then, the crossing is closed but not strict. However, due to the murder, until the news is published, the crossing is still closed, but stricter.

Furthermore, non - factive presupposition is used in the news articles of both media, CNN and The Jakarta Post. It is suitable with Bonyadi and Samuel (in Zare, 2012) who believe that the written news discourse, media enjoys the use of non - factive presupposition trigger rather than factive presupposition trigger. Meanwhile, in the spoken news discourse, the media tends to use more factive presupposition trigger rather than non - factive presupposition trigger.

However, there is a distinction between the use of non - factive presupposition triggers by CNN and The Jakarta Post. The Jakarta Post uses it more often rather than CNN. Non - factive presupposition in The Jakarta Post is 15.625%, meanwhile, CNN only uses it in 5% data.

There are three words in CNN that trigger the sentence as non - factive presupposition. Those are "*claim*", "*said*", and "*moving... and accept...*". "Claim" and "moving... and accept..." are mentioned once for each. Meanwhile, the word "said" is mentioned two times in the data. Whereas, in The Jakarta Post, there are two words that become the triggers of non - factive presuppositions. Those triggers are "said" and "hoped". "Said" is mentioned four times. And the word "hoped" is mentioned once.

Afterwards, CNN and The Jakarta Post is different in using factive presupposition trigger. CNN does not use it at all. Meanwhile, The Jakarta Post

applies it in its two data. The two words in The Jakarta Post that trigger the sentence to be factive presupposition are “*regrets*” and “*revealed*”. These words lead the readers to assume that the complement sentence after the word is necessarily true. It is like Schulz (2003) who says that factive presupposition trigger is not limited to factive verbs, such as realize, know, appreciate, etc.

The pattern of the two data that are considered as factive presupposition triggers in The Jakarta Post is the same. There are certain words, in these data are “*regrets*” and “*revealed*”. After that, they insert the statement which then must be clarified by the researcher until coming to the conclusion as a truth.

CNN and The Jakarta Post are doing the same thing not to use structural and counter - factual presupposition triggers in their news articles. There are some possibilities that make the structural and counter - factual are not found in the CNN and The Jakarta Post. It is same with Nasher’s statement (2015). Nasher (2015) argues those structural and counter - factual presupposition triggers are minimally used reflecting the media’s reluctance to use the structures of uncertain implicatures.

Structural presupposition trigger or structurally- based constructions are the subtle ways of expressing the information that the writer believes to be what the listener should believe to be what the readers should believe (Yule, 2010). The statement in the WH question (structural presupposition trigger) is not guaranteed as true information. It is just a statement of the writer that the readers should believe.

Meanwhile, counter - factual is also used to present the information that is not only untrue, but it is the opposite of what is true or contrary to the facts. However, sometimes, it is used in a form of if- clauses. The aim of using this counter - factual is for supposition or expectation. It does not mean that it is not allowed to be used. However, in fact, in news articles, this kind of presupposition trigger is rarely used.

The researcher revealed that CNN and The Jakarta Post are unwilling to use these types of presupposition. It seems that CNN and The Jakarta Post prefer using the structure that is certain to using the structure that is uncertain. Certain here mean the information is guaranteed as valid information. The media does not want to give supposition and fake hope to the readers.

Besides, the researcher also supposes that CNN and The Jakarta Post do not apply the structural and counter - factual presupposition triggers because of its uncertainty. Structural and counter-factual presupposition trigger is considered as the structure that is uncertain and tends to make the wrong proposition by the readers.

The uncertainty of these types of presupposition triggers can be seen in the information that is clearly invalid, for example by seeing the question (structural) and the if- clause (counter - factual). The statement contained in the sentence is absolutely invalid information and have not done yet. By seeing the fact on the structural and counter - factual presupposition, the media tends to give a sense of

certainty (valid news) to the presupposition instead of presupposing information which is not true or has not done yet (uncertain).

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the data in the news articles of CNN and The Jakarta Post about Israel- Palestine, the researcher conclude the findings and provide suggestions. The conclusion is based on the analysis to answer the study question as in chapter 1. Afterwards, the suggestion is addressed to the academic readers, particularly the next researcher who wants to conduct the same topic as this study.

#### 4.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data based on linguistic perspective focusing on the use of presupposition triggers, the researcher concludes some points. In the news articles of CNN and The Jakarta Post, not all of the types of presupposition triggers proposed by Yule (1996) are employed. CNN uses three types of presupposition triggers and The The Jakarta Post uses four types of presupposition triggers. CNN uses existential, lexical and non - factive presupposition triggers and The Jakarta Post use existential, lexical, factive, and non - factive presupposition triggers.

The existential presupposition trigger is the most dominant presupposition triggers in the news articles. In CNN, the existential has 66.25% or 53 out of 80 data, while in The Jakarta Post, the existential presuppositions trigger takes 62.5% portion or 20 from 32 data. It means that those media believe that the readers will more commit to the existence of entities, which is categorized as the existential presupposition triggers. When the readers feel committed to the news of the

media, they will continue to believe and read the next news in same media and it can increase the rating of the media itself.

CNN and The Jakarta Post mostly use the existential presupposition triggers by mentioning the name of person that is followed by the representation on the name of organization or conversely. It is more often used rather than the name type of person, organization, pronoun or possessive adjective. It is used by both media to convince the readers that CNN and The Jakarta Post give clear and authorized source of information.

Furthermore, the researcher finds that CNN and The Jakarta Post are different in using the lexical presupposition trigger. CNN use the lexical presupposition trigger to correlate the action that is done before and to give the additional action besides the action that is asserted in the sentence. Meanwhile, The Jakarta Post only has one aims in the application of the lexical presupposition trigger. It is used to correlate the action that is done before.

Then, there is the difference of CNN and The Jakarta Post in the factive presupposition triggers application. CNN does not use the factive presupposition trigger at all. Meanwhile, The Jakarta Post apply it in the 2 data or 6.25%. It shows that The Jakarta Post more have the intention to bring the true proposition in their news articles.

Last, structural and counter-factual presupposition triggers are not found in both CNN and The Jakarta Post. CNN and The Jakarta Post seem to prefer giving a sense of certainty rather than uncertainty in their news. Besides, the choice of



the media not to use the structural and counter-factual presupposition triggers shows the media's reluctance to use uncertain implicature. Because when the readers feel that there is something wrong, such as the presentation of invalid information in news, their rating will be decreased.

From the analysis, the researcher can conclude that presupposition has crucial place in shaping readers opinion about a phenomenon. The presupposition can lead the readers into what the editor wants. Meanwhile, in content of CNN and The Jakarta Post about Israel and Palestine conflict, the researcher found that both newspapers tried to convince to the reader that Palestine has become the victim of the conflict and the Israel is the one who does such cruel killing. In addition, Israel does not want to compromise fairly to reach the peace deal with Palestine.

#### **4.2 Suggestion**

After conducting this study, the researcher has suggestions for the general readers and the next researchers. First, for the general readers, especially linguistics students, this study can be one of the references for the learning process. The researcher suggests to the readers who have the concentration on linguistics or language study to read more about pragmatics especially presuppositions because presupposition deals with the implied purpose which cannot be understood easily as literal meaning.

Second, the researcher also gives suggestion to the next researchers who want to conduct the same topic about presupposition triggers. This study is limited only on analyzing the presupposition triggers that are used in the news articles of two online newspapers, CNN and The Jakarta Post. To the next researchers, it will be better if presupposition is associated with another topic, such as the correlation between presupposition triggers and media framing about certain issues.

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## APPENDIX 1

Articles in CNN from January 15 – May 23 , 2017.

### Article 1

Abbas: Palestinians Will Work With Trump For Two-State Solution

By Oren Liebermann, Abeer Salman and James Masters, CNN

Updated 1450 GMT (2250 HKT) February 27, 2017

Jerusalem (CNN)Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas reaffirmed his commitment to a two-state solution and emphasized his willingness to work with US President Donald Trump to achieve peace between Palestinians and Israelis.

Speaking at the opening of the United Nations Human Rights Council session in Geneva Monday, Abbas called for a "Palestine and Israel, living side by side on the pre-1967 borders in peace and security."

In his speech, in which he claimed a two-state solution could bring peace to the region, he added: "The creation of the state of Palestine will undermine the driving force of terror and extremism, and we are a part of the international system combating terrorism."

Abbas also used his speech to reiterate his opposition to Trump's campaign promise to move the US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem -- a promise which



has since been walked back by the new administration -- as well as the building of new settlement construction.

Danny Danon, Israel's ambassador to the UN, responded by warning that "speeches and actions against Israel in the international arena will not help and the only means to achieve a solution is through direct negotiations with Israel."

Abbas' speech comes after Trump's announcement earlier this month that he was looking at "two-state" and "one-state" solutions.

During his meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Trump appeared to disown the long-established US framework for achieving peace in the Middle East in pursuit of what he has labeled as the "ultimate deal."

"The United States will encourage a peace and really, a great peace deal," Trump said at a news conference alongside Netanyahu at the White House earlier this month.

Asked whether he was abandoning the idea of a two-state solution, Trump said, "I'm looking at two-state and one-state, and I like the one that both parties like."

He continued: "If Israel and the Palestinians are happy, I'm happy with the one they like the best."

Meanwhile, the embassy pledge appears to have hit the brakes.

Trump hinted that the prospect of moving the embassy's location would be part of a peace deal but gave little specifics in an interview published by Israel Hayom on February 10. This is more in line with previous White House administrations,

which have all exercised the presidential waiver over the 1995 Act of Congress which calls for the embassy to be moved.

"The embassy is not an easy decision. It has obviously been out there for many, many years, and nobody has wanted to make that decision," said Trump. "I'm thinking about it very seriously, and we will see what happens."

Abbas will now await the latest on the confirmation of Trump's new ambassador to Israel, David Friedman.

Friedman, a New York bankruptcy lawyer, has caused controversy with previous comments on matters in the region.

He has supported Israeli settlements, which are considered illegal under international law and as an impediment to any future peace deal by Palestinians.

He has labeled Palestinian statehood an "illusion," raised millions of dollars for a settlement near the Palestinian city of Ramallah in the West Bank and he has launched a full scale polemic on his critics in print, referring to a liberal Jewish group as "kapos," the word for Jews who cooperated with Nazis during the Holocaust. He later apologized for his comments.

At his confirmation hearing on Thursday, Friedman walked back many of his previous public statements, saying that the two-state solution "remains, I believe, the best possibility for peace in the region" and that settlements "may not be helpful." Any future Palestinian state would ideally be "demilitarized," he said, with Israel retaining control over the border with Jordan.

Friedman pushed for a focus on Palestinian economic development instead, which many Palestinians see as a delaying tactic for coming to a peace deal.

He is expected to be confirmed in the coming weeks.

*CNN's Kareem Khadder, Victoria Eastwood, Nicole Gaouette and Elise Labott, contributed to this story.*

## **Article 2**

PLO Vows To Revoke Israel Recognition If US Moves Embassy

By Mick Krever, CNN

Updated 1946 GMT (0346 HKT) January 26, 2017

(CNN)The Palestine Liberation Organization will revoke its recognition of Israel if President Donald Trump moves the American Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, the PLO's chief negotiator tells CNN's Christiane Amanpour.

"Under no circumstances shall we recognize Israel (with the) United States saying east Jerusalem is annexed," Saeb Erakat said Thursday.

Trump pledged repeatedly during his presidential campaign to move the embassy to Jerusalem, which would make the US the only country in the world to have its embassy there. On Monday, the White House spokesman Sean Spicer said there were "no decisions" on the move yet.

Both Israel and the Palestinians claim Jerusalem as their capital, and Erakat said that by moving its embassy, the US would be insinuating that the two-state solution was dead.

Israel's ambassador to the United Nations said he was not buying into the PLO threat.

"Jerusalem is the capital of Israel -- period," Danny Danon told Amanpour Thursday, adding that his country "will welcome" a move of the embassy.

Why moving the US embassy to Jerusalem is so controversial

The PLO would consider Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to then "be responsible for paying the salaries of teachers, doctors, garbage collection in the West Bank," the Gaza Strip, and Palestinian east Jerusalem, he told Amanpour.

The PLO would then also plan to ask the UN General Assembly to suspend Israel's membership in the UN.

The PLO first recognized Israel, and renounced terrorism, in 1988.

"With no two-state solution, no possibility for a Palestinian state, (Palestinians) will demand equal rights" with Israel, Erakat said.

### **Article 3**

Israel Denies Work Permit For Human Rights Watch Director

By Oren Liebermann, Elise Labott, and James Masters, CNN

Updated 1548 GMT (2348 HKT) February 24, 2017

Jerusalem (CNN)Israel has rejected a work permit application for Human Rights Watch's Israel and Palestine director on the grounds the organization "engaged in politics in the service of Palestinian propaganda."

According to Human Rights Watch, a letter dated February 20 from the Israeli Interior Ministry denied a work permit for US citizen Omar Shakir -- a Human Rights Watch employee. The Ministry of Interior said it had taken advice from the Foreign Ministry, and stated that HRW insisted on "falsely raising the banner of 'human rights'".

HRW says the denial is a sign that Israel is seeking to "limit the space for local and international human rights groups to operate in Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories."

"This decision and the spurious rationale should worry anyone concerned about Israel's commitment to basic democratic values," said Iain Levine, Human Rights Watch's deputy executive director, in a statement.

"It is disappointing that the Israeli government seems unable or unwilling to distinguish between justified criticisms of its actions and hostile political propaganda."

'Hostile, extremist agenda'

Emmanuel Nahshon, Spokesman for the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the decision was made "due to the hostile, extremist, and anti-Israel agenda of the organization."

He said HRW has "placed itself at the disposal of Palestinian propaganda, [and] is acting clearly and unequivocally against the State of Israel in a completely biased manner.

"This is the reason we have decided we are no longer willing to turn the other cheek, and we will not grant work visas to an individual and organization with the clear goal of harming Israel and its good name."

Nashon told CNN that representatives of HRW could still enter Israel with tourists' visas.

He added: "Regarding work visas, the issue will be re-examined by the relevant authorities if the original decision will be appealed."

US criticizes decision

The decision was condemned by the US, with Acting State Department Spokesperson Mark Toner rejecting Israel's stance on HRW.

"We are aware of reports that a Human Rights Watch employee was denied a work permit by Israeli authorities on the grounds that HRW is not a 'real' human rights organization," he said.

"I would note that every country sets its own immigration and visa laws. That said, we strongly disagree with that characterization of HRW," he said.

"HRW is a credible human rights organization and even though we do not agree with all of their assertions or conclusions, given the seriousness of their efforts, we support the importance of the work they do."

#### Foreign NGO debate

The move comes at a time of great debate over the influence of foreign-funded NGOs in Israel.

Last July, the Knesset passed a law forcing human rights groups which receive more than 50% of their funding from foreign governments or bodies such as the European Union to disclose such information.

The law's detractors say that it impacts those advocacy groups which speak out against the right-wing government's policies, particularly on Palestinian issues. Its supporters say it prevents foreign powers from meddling in Israel's domestic affairs.

The NGO law was widely criticized both by the European Union and the United States.

#### HRW plans to appeal

HRW, which monitors 90 countries across the world, says it will challenge the decision before an Israeli district court.

The group added that the criticism leveled at it by the Israeli government was unfair and says its wider work in the region shows that.

Last year, it highlighted the detention of journalists and activists by the Palestinian Authority and Hamas as well as reporting on free expression in the West Bank and Gaza where HRW said, at the time, "both Palestinian governments, operating independently, have apparently arrived at similar methods of harassment, intimidation and physical abuse of anyone who dares criticize them."

"The Israeli government is hardly the only one to disagree with our well-researched findings, but efforts to stifle the messenger signal that it has no appetite for serious scrutiny of its human rights record," Levine added.

"We hope the Israeli authorities will reverse this decision and allow both international and domestic human rights groups to work freely."

*Oren Liebermann reported from Jerusalem. Elise Labott reported from Washington. James Masters wrote in London. Victoria Eastwood contributed to this report.*

#### **Article 4**

Trump Treads Carefully Between Israelis And Palestinians

By Oren Liebermann and Ian Lee, CNN

Updated 2054 GMT (0454 HKT) May 23, 2017

*Jerusalem (CNN)*If the Israelis or Palestinians were looking for a political victory from President Donald Trump's first visit to the region, both were left wanting.



In public statements made with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas, Trump didn't explicitly mention a two-state solution, the accepted framework for a peace deal between the two sides -- an omission which Israeli hardliners, opposed to the establishment of a Palestinian state, celebrated.

But neither did Trump mention moving the US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem or accepting a united Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Trump, wading into the sensitive waters of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, stepped lightly, careful not to offend or endorse either side.

In becoming the first sitting President to visit the Western Wall -- Judaism's holiest site for prayer -- Trump could have implicitly endorsed Israeli sovereignty over the Old City of Jerusalem. But Trump visited alone -- without Netanyahu -- careful not to prejudge one of the most sensitive issues in the conflict.

Israeli and Palestinian leaders each highlighted their own main issues -- for Palestinians, ending the Israeli occupation of East Jerusalem and the West Bank; for Israelis, ending Palestinian payments to prisoners and those killed attacking Israelis. Trump didn't take the bait either time, sticking to his scripted remarks and walking a fine line on the issues. Instead of pinning blame, he spoke optimistically, if generically, of making compromises and reaching agreements.

"They say that we must choose between supporting Israel and supporting Arab and Muslim nations in the region. That is completely wrong. All decent people

want to live in peace, and all humanity is threatened by the evils of terrorism," said Trump.

Even so, Trump veered toward symbolism instead of substance. He offered little in the way of concrete steps to reconcile the different positions between Israelis and Palestinians, instead promising a renewed effort to bring the sides together.

Trump acknowledged the difficulty in sealing what he has called "the ultimate deal," but said in his keynote speech at the Israel Museum on Tuesday morning, "The Palestinians are ready for peace ... I can tell you that [Netanyahu] is also reaching for peace."

Still, when Air Force One departed the Holy Land for Rome, Trump left Israelis and Palestinians with the impression that his visit leaned slightly to the Israeli camp. His tweets -- and his time -- tended to highlight the Israeli leaders he met, not the Palestinian.

And in contrast to former President Barack Obama, Trump never mentioned Israel's occupation of East Jerusalem and the West Bank, and he never condemned settlements, despite saying settlement expansion is unhelpful to peace in earlier statements.

The issue that Trump kept bringing up in his speeches was his meetings in Saudi Arabia with King Salman and with other Arab leaders. "That historic summit," said Trump, referring to Riyadh, "represents a new opportunity for people throughout the Middle East to overcome sectarian and religious divisions to extinguish the fires of extremism, and find common ground and shared

responsibility in making the future of this region. Change must come from within."

It is his time in Saudi Arabia, it seems, that has left Trump convinced that an historic peace deal between Israelis and Palestinians is possible.

Both sides stressed the cooperation with the United States, either during or after the visit.

Speaking next to Trump at the Israel Museum, Netanyahu said, "Israel has never had and will never have a better friend than the United States of America," before going on to thank Trump personally. Trump reaffirmed the alliance, saying, "My administration will always stand with Israel."

In a similar statement, Husam Zomlot, chief Palestinian representative to the United States, said, "There is a very solid bilateral relationship between the US and Palestine based on many years of working together." Again, Trump backed the partnership, addressing the "very positive counterterrorism efforts" between the Americans and Palestinians.

Though the visit to Israel and the West Bank was supposed to restart the peace process for the first time since negotiations broke down in April 2014, the Trump administration left without declaring what the definitive next step would be.

Although initial expectations were of a trilateral meeting between Trump, Netanyahu and Abbas, those expectations were dramatically scaled back, replaced with confidence-building measures between the two sides.

And instead of declaring confidently that he'd get the deal done, Trump expressed hope that he could, saying, "With determination, compromise and the belief that peace is possible, Israelis and Palestinians can make a deal."

## **Article 5**

Pence To Pro-Israel Group: US 'Giving Serious Consideration' To Embassy Move

By Kevin Bohn And Elise Labott, CNN

Updated 0939 GMT (1739 HKT) March 27, 2017

(CNN)Speaking to thousands of pro-Israel activists, Vice President Mike Pence said the United States is still considering moving the US Embassy in Israel -- an action expected to be met with strong opposition in the Arab world.

"After decades of simply talking about it, the President of the United States is giving serious consideration to moving the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem," Pence told the annual policy conference of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee on Sunday. The pro-Israel lobby, popularly known as AIPAC, is holding the event in Washington.

The embassy promise was a mainstay of President Trump's campaign speeches, but the administration backed off making the move immediately once it took office.

In the interim, the new US Ambassador to Israel David Friedman, who is expected to be sworn in this week, is initially expected to live and work out of Jerusalem.

During a press conference with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu last month, President Trump said, "I'd love to see that happen. We're looking at it very, very strongly. We're looking at it with great care."

While Congress passed a law to move the embassy in 1995, Presidents Clinton, George W. Bush and Obama all signed waivers to suspend it. The current waiver, signed by President Obama, expires June 1.

The Palestine Liberation Organization has said it will revoke its recognition of Israel if the embassy is moved.

"Under no circumstances shall we recognize Israel (with the) United States saying east Jerusalem is annexed," PLO chief negotiator Saeb Erakat told CNN in January.

Why moving the US embassy to Jerusalem is so controversial

Both Israel and the Palestinians claim Jerusalem as their capital, and Erakat said that by moving its embassy, the United States would be insinuating that the two-state solution to reaching a Mideast peace deal was dead.

Saying he and President Trump always "will stand without apology" for Israel and that the United States will never compromise its safety and security, Pence also

gave the supportive crowd what it wanted to hear regarding Iran and its nuclear ambitions.

"America will no longer tolerate Iran's efforts to destabilize the region and jeopardize Israel's security. The ayatollahs in Tehran openly admit their desire to wipe Israel off the map and drive its people into the sea. For decades, Iran has funneled weapons and cash to terrorists in Lebanon, Syria and the Gaza Strip. They've gone to great lengths to develop nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles," he said.

Abbas: Palestinians will work with Trump for two-state solution

"Due to the disastrous end of nuclear-related sanctions under the Iran deal, they now have additional resources to devote to sowing chaos and imperiling Israel. So let me be clear, under President Donald Trump, the United States of America will not allow Iran to develop a nuclear weapon. This is our solemn promise to you, to Israel, and to the world."

Pence said Trump "is also invested in finding an equitable and just solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict."

He mentioned how the administration's special representative on peace negotiations, Jason Greenblatt, had visited Israel and the Palestinian territories a few weeks ago. Last week, the United States hosted an Israeli delegation in Washington.

The settlement issue

Pence did not raise the issue of Israeli settlement construction, a topic was discussed last week during the talks between Greenblatt and the Israelis.

The United States is heading closer to an agreement with Israel to limit settlement construction, a move that could pave the way for an eventual resumption of the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, US, Israeli and Arab officials told CNN.

A White House statement issued Thursday night at the conclusion of four days of talks between Israeli and US officials in Washington indicated that the United States expects that Israel to be curbing construction of housing in West Bank areas claimed by Palestinians for a future state.

The American delegation "reiterated President (Donald) Trump's concerns regarding settlement activity in the context of moving towards a peace agreement," the statement said. "The Israeli delegation made clear that Israel's intent going forward is to adopt a policy regarding settlement activity that takes those concerns into consideration."

US and Israeli officials said that Greenblatt made clear during the talks that the President wants Israel to slow settlement construction and doesn't want such activity to jeopardize efforts to restart the peace process.

The Trump administration has told Israel to build within the boundaries of existing settlements and not to establish new communities, according to the sources. Soon after Trump took office, Netanyahu announced that Israel would establish the first new settlement in some two decades.

Greenblatt also told the Israelis that Trump wants to see Netanyahu demonstrate he is willing to take steps to slow construction and take other confidence-building measures, according to the officials.

But Netanyahu has been reluctant to stop settlement building, and his leadership is facing a right-wing challenge supporting increased building and even annexation of parts of the West Bank. It is unclear that he will deliver what the United States is hoping for on the politically explosive issue.

"We have a clearer understanding of where and how the White House wants to see us build," a senior Israeli official said after the two rounds of talks.

The US-Israeli agreement under discussion is expected to be announced with a set of economic and development projects in the Palestinian territories with an emphasis on Gaza, the officials said.



## APPENDIX 2

Articles of The Jakarta Post from January 15 – May 23 , 2017

### Article 1

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Hamas Closes Gaza Crossing With Israel After Shadowy Killing

Gaza City | Sun, March 26, 2017 | 04:14 pm

Gaza's Hamas rulers shut down the territory's main border crossing with Israel Sunday in a rare measure following the mysterious killing of a senior militant.

Hamas Interior Ministry spokesman Iyad al-Bozum said the Erez crossing point will be "fully closed in both directions" until further notice.

The unusual measure came after a senior Hamas militant, Mazen Faqha, was found shot dead at the entrance of his Gaza City home late Friday. Hamas, the Islamic militant group that rules Gaza, said Faqha was shot four times in the head with a silenced gun and blamed Israel for "assassinating" him, without providing evidence.

Suspecting that local collaborators with Israel were involved, Hamas has since deployed dozens of checkpoints across the Gaza Strip, where drivers are asked to turn on their interior lights and hand over IDs for inspection. The closing of Erez also applies to journalists, aid workers and patients needing medical help in Israel.

Faqha, who was given nine life sentences for directing suicide bombing attacks against Israelis, was freed in 2011 along with more than 1,000 others as part of an

exchange for captive Israeli soldier Gilad Schalit. Faqha was among dozens of West Bank residents Israel deported to Gaza or elsewhere because of the severity of their crimes.

His funeral Saturday drew thousands of supporters, including the movement's top leaders in Gaza, who vowed to avenge the killing.

Israel has not commented on the killing.

## **Article 2**

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Israeli Rights Group: Troops Seize Palestinian Boy

Jerusalem | Fri, March 24, 2017 | 07:40 pm

An Israeli rights group has released an amateur video it says shows soldiers seizing a terrified 8-year-old Palestinian boy as they tried to get him to identify people who had thrown a firebomb in the West Bank.

B'Tselem said he "was wandering barefoot outside his house in Hebron looking for a toy he had lost" when soldiers "dragged" him around a neighborhood to show them Palestinians they said had earlier thrown a firebomb at a nearby settlement.

The military said Friday forces caught a suspect in the firebomb attack and "due to the fact the suspect was a minor, he was taken to his parent's home." It denied he was asked to identify other suspects.

Hebron has been a flashpoint in the recent wave of Israeli-Palestinian violence.

### **Article 3**

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Palestine Embassy Regrets Use Of Flag, Symbol In Jakarta Street Rallies

Jakarta | Wed, January 25, 2017 | 03:55 pm

The Embassy of Palestine in Indonesia has regretted the use of the Palestinian flag and other symbols associated with the Middle-Eastern country in recent rallies in Jakarta.

“The embassy regrets to observe that [the] Palestinian flag had been raised during non-peaceful rallies connected with pure[ly] Indonesian domestic affairs,” the embassy said in a statement available on Wednesday.

“It’s crystal clear that such [an] attitude, which is not acceptable, cannot be considered by any means as a sign of support or solidarity with Palestine,” it added.

The embassy said true and genuine friends of Palestine should be seeking to preserve stability and peace in their own country if they were sincere to keeping the peace in Palestine.

Therefore, the embassy expressed its confidence that the Indonesian people cannot be deceived by any misguided individuals or groups who might use its flag to cover up possible ill-intended, hidden agendas.

The embassy did not mention names of individuals or specific groups in its statement.

But new reports revealed that during massive rallies late last year, which were organized by the Islam Defenders Front (FPI) and the National Movement to Safeguard the Indonesian Ulema Council's Fatwa (GNPF-MUI), the Palestinian flag was often seen raised along with other symbols.

The rallies took place to demand the prosecution of Jakarta Governor Basuki "Ahok" Tjahaja Purnama for alleged blasphemy. (jun)

#### **Article 4**

US Boycotts UN Rights Council Debate On Israel, Palestinians

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Jamey Keaten

Geneva | Tue, March 21, 2017 | 06:52 am

Israel is the only country that faces an examination of its rights record at every one of the council's three sessions each year under a standing agenda item - known as Item 7 - on "Palestine and other occupied Arab territories." The current session, which lasts four weeks, ends Friday.

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US ambassador to the United Nations Nikki Haley, in a statement, denounced how Israel was the only country that is a permanent fixture on the 47-member body's calendar.

"It is not Syria, where the regime has systematically slaughtered and tortured its own people," she said. "It is not Iran, where public hangings are a regular occurrence. It is not North Korea, where the regime uses forced labor camps to crush its people into submission. It is Israel, the only democracy in the Middle East."

The boycott announced by the State Department comes as the Trump administration contemplates ending US participation at the council. A letter from US Secretary of State Rex Tillerson to advocacy groups, obtained by *The Associated Press* last week, said the US wouldn't continue participating unless the council undergoes "considerable reform."

"Today's actions in the council are yet another reminder of that body's long-standing bias against Israel," State Department spokesman Mark Toner said in a statement. "No other nation has an entire agenda item dedicated to it at the council. The continued existence of this agenda item is among the largest threats to the credibility of the council."

In New York, UN deputy spokesman Farhan Haq, defended the "important" work of the council.

"Obviously, different member states have their opinions about different topics before the council to which they're entitled, but at the same time we do hope that the overall work of the council will be supported by all members," he said, when asked about the US boycott.

In the more than 230 country-specific resolutions at the council since it was founded 11 years ago, more than a quarter of them have been focused on Israel, whose policies in Palestinian areas have raised rights concerns for decades. Israel easily tops the rankings: second-place Syria, where since 2011 hundreds of thousands have been killed, has been the subject of 19 resolutions.

Earlier Monday, the UN's special rapporteur on "rights in the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel," Michael Lynk, decried how "illegal settlement enterprise has moved at an alarming pace" this year.

Lynk pointed to announcements by Israel to build 6,000 new housing units in Palestinian areas, accompanied by "high rates of demolition of Palestinian homes in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem." He also cited a UN Security Council resolution in December that called the establishment of settlements in the West Bank a "flagrant violation" of international law.

## **Article 5**

Jakarta Asked To Back Palestine In Pacific Region

Jakarta | Tue, January 17, 2017 | 01:18 pm

Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas is seeking Jakarta's support to back Palestine's bid increase ties with Pacific island countries.

Palestine aimed to have better cooperation with the Pacific island nations because countries like Papua New Guinea, Nauru, Micronesia, Vanuatu and Fiji always supported Israel in various international fora, Abbas said in a statement released by the Indonesian Embassy in Amman on Tuesday.

Palestine hoped Indonesia “could help show Palestine’s capacity to help the Pacific island countries’ development,” Abbas told Indonesian Ambassador to Jordan Teguh Wardoyo in Ramallah.

Abbas further said Palestine had the capacity in medical assistance and economic cooperation through its International Agency for Development, Antara news agency reported.

## APPENDIX 4

### Presuppositions of CNN and The Jakarta Post

#### CNN

##### **Existential presupposition**

Article 1:

- a. Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas reaffirmed his commitment to a two-state solution and emphasized his willingness to work with US President Donald Trump to achieve peace between Palestinians and Israelis (T1D1.1).

Presupposed meaning: Palestine has a president named Mahmoud Abbas, and he commends United State's president, namely Trump, as the partner to do a peacemaking deal with US.

- b. Danny Danon, Israel's ambassador to the UN, responded by warning that "speeches and actions against Israel in the international arena will not help and the only means to achieve a solution is through direct negotiations with Israel" (T1D1.2).

Presupposed meaning: Israel's ambassador named Danny Danon argues that Israel does not discern the speech of Abbas as consideration for the peace-deal, unless it is a direct negotiation.



- c. Abbas' speech comes after Trump's announcement earlier this month that he was looking at "two-state" and "one-state" solutions (T1D1.3).

Presupposed meaning: Abbas responds Trump's speech about the solution of two states.

- d. During his meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Trump appeared to disown the long-established US framework for achieving peace in the Middle East in pursuit of what he has labeled as the "ultimate deal" (T1D1.4).

Presupposed meaning: Trump admits to Netanyahu that he does not take side with Palestine.

- e. This is more in line with previous White House administrations, which have all exercised the presidential waiver over the 1995 Act of Congress which calls for the embassy to be moved (T1D1.5).

Presupposed meaning: There is the previous plan of the White House or US government to move the embassy.

- f. Abbas will now await the latest on the confirmation of Trump's new ambassador to Israel, David Friedman (T1D1.6).

Presupposed meaning: David Friedman is the new ambassador to Israel, and he has authority to determine the embassy decision.

- g. Friedman, a New York bankruptcy lawyer, has caused controversy with previous comments on matters in the region (T1D1.7).

Presupposed meaning: Friedman, the new ambassador to Israel has region conflict before when he was a lawyer.

- h. Speaking at the opening of the United Nations Human Rights Council session in Geneva Monday, Abbas called for a "Palestine and Israel, living side by side on the pre-1967 borders in peace and security" (T1D1.8)

Presupposed meaning: There is a special council for human rights in United Nations organization. In the meeting of that council, Abbas recall the memories that the two countries, Palestine and Israel, had been living in peace and in harmony and he wants that situation can exist again now.

- i. Meanwhile, the embassy pledge appears to have hit the brakes (T1D1.9).

Presupposed meaning: The government still contemplate the moving of the embassy.

- j. In his speech, in which he claimed a two-state solution could bring peace to the region, he added: "The creation of the state of Palestine

will undermine the driving force of terror and extremism, and we are a part of the international system combating terrorism" (T1D1.10)

Presupposed meaning: Abbas emphasizes that if Palestine has freedom to be a state, the terrorism and extremism will extinct since Palestine declares to oppose terrorism and extremism. In the fighting of the lands with Israel, Abbas tries to prevail Palestine and to show that Palestine deserves to have the lands back.

- k. He is expected to be confirmed in the coming weeks (T1D1.11).

Presupposed meaning: Friedman has not had the decision and asks the media to come to him again in the following weeks.

- l. Trump hinted that the prospect of moving the embassy's location would be part of a peace deal but gave little specifics in an interview published by Israel Hayom on February 10 (T1D1.12).

Presupposed meaning: Trump knows that moving the embassy is controversial.

- m. Friedman pushed for a focus on Palestinian economic development instead, which many Palestinians see as a delaying tactic for coming to a peace deal (T1D1.13).

Presupposed meaning: Friedman wants to shift the issue from peacemaking deal to the economy of Palestine.

#### Article 2

- a. The Palestine Liberation Organization will revoke its recognition of Israel if President Donald Trump moves the American Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, the PLO's chief negotiator tells CNN's Christiane Amanpour (T1D1.14).

Presupposed meaning: There is an organization called Palestine Liberation Organization that oppose Trump's plan to move the embassy of US from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

- b. The PLO would consider Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to then "be responsible for paying the salaries of teachers, doctors, garbage collection in the West Bank," the Gaza Strip, and Palestinian east Jerusalem, he told Amanpour (T1D1.15).

Presupposed meaning: PLO sues Israeli Prime Minister to be responsible for the economic business of Palestine since Israel has destroyed the economic activity of Palestine.

#### Article 3

- a. Israel has rejected a work permit application for Human Rights Watch's Israel and Palestine director on the grounds the organization

"engaged in politics in the service of Palestinian propaganda"

(T1D1.16)

Presupposed meaning: A rights controller, named Human Rights Watch's Israel and Palestine, incite Israel to cooperate with its programme, but Israel refuses it.

- b. The decision was condemned by the US, with Acting State Department Spokesperson Mark Toner rejecting Israel's stance on HRW (T1D1.17).

Presupposed meaning: US Acting State Department Spokesperson, named Mark Toner, does not agree with Nahshon. He argues that HRW is neutral.

- c. Last July, the Knesset passed a law forcing human rights groups which receive more than 50% of their funding from foreign governments or bodies such as the European Union to disclose such information (T1D1.18).

Presupposed meaning: Israel government seriously rejects the intervention of foreign countries through the groups such as HRW or NGO.

- d. The law's detractors say that it impacts those advocacy groups which speak out against the right-wing government's policies, particularly on

Palestinian issues. Its supporters say it prevents foreign powers from meddling in Israel's domestic affairs (T1D1.19).

Presupposed meaning: The law passed by the Knesset reaps pros and cons.

- e. HRW, which monitors 90 countries across the world, says it will challenge the decision before an Israeli district court (T1D1.20).

Presupposed meaning: HRW will insist to get the permission of Israel's government to operate in Israel.

- f. Foreign NGO debate (T1D1.21).

Presupposed meaning: There are Foreign Non-Governmental Organizations in Israel that against Israel's government decision.

- g. Nashon told CNN that representatives of HRW could still enter Israel with tourists' visas (T1D1.22).

Presupposed meaning: Nashon (Israel) refutes the statement that the representative of HRW cannot enter Israel.

- h. The decision was condemned by the US, with Acting State Department Spokesperson Mark Toner rejecting Israel's stance on HRW (T1D1.23).

Presupposed meaning: Mark Toner, as the spokesperson of Acting State Department of United States, does not agree with Israel's decision in refuting HRW.

#### Article 4

- a. If the Israelis or Palestinians were looking for a political victory from President Donald Trump's first visit to the region, both were left wanting (T1D1.24).

Presupposed meaning: Trump is being an important side who can help to make the peace deal between Israel and Palestine comes true.

- b. In public statements made with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas, Trump didn't explicitly mention a two-state solution, the accepted framework for a peace deal between the two sides -- an omission which Israeli hardliners, opposed to the establishment of a Palestinian state, celebrated (T1D1.25).

Presupposed meaning: Trump tries to be neutral.

- c. In becoming the first sitting President to visit the Western Wall -- Judaism's holiest site for prayer -- Trump could have implicitly

endorsed Israeli sovereignty over the Old City of Jerusalem (T1D1.26).

Presupposed meaning: Trump is the only one President of US who explicitly show his partiality to Israel, with visiting the Western Wall, which is a holy site for Israel, especially Judaism. There was no president who visits the Western Wall before Trump.

- d. And in contrast to former President Barack Obama, Trump never mentioned Israel's occupation of East Jerusalem and the West Bank, and he never condemned settlements, despite saying settlement expansion is unhelpful to peace in earlier statements (T1D1.27).

Presupposed meaning: Michael Lynk, one of UN members who has a job as UN's special rapporteur, reports that the settlement of Israel toward Palestine needs to have attention from countries around the world.

- e. In a similar statement, Husam Zomlot, chief Palestinian representative to the United States, said, "There is a very solid bilateral relationship between the US and Palestine based on many years of working together" (T1D1.28)



Presupposed meaning: Palestine attempts to weave a good relationship with the US by delegating a representative to the US, and its chief is Husam Zomlot.

- f. Israeli and Palestinian leaders each highlighted their own main issues -  
- for Palestinians, ending the Israeli occupation of East Jerusalem and the West Bank; for Israelis, ending Palestinian payments to prisoners and those killed attacking Israelis (T1D1.29).

Presupposed meaning: Two state- leaders, president Abbas and Netanyahu, focus on their war, not the solution to end it.

- g. But Trump visited alone -- without Netanyahu -- careful not to prejudge one of the most sensitive issues in the conflict (T1D1.30).

Presupposed meaning: Trump avoids the public assumption that he takes side with Israel.

- h. He offered little in the way of concrete steps to reconcile the different positions between Israelis and Palestinians, instead promising a renewed effort to bring the sides together (T1D1.31).

Presupposed meaning: Trump takes step slowly and carefully.

- i. Still, when Air Force One departed the Holy Land for Rome, Trump left Israelis and Palestinians with the impression that his visit leaned slightly to the Israeli camp (T1D1.32).

Presupposed meaning: Trump visits the Holy Land by Air Force One, special plan for president. Besides, Trump endorses Israel by the image made by him.

- j. His tweets -- and his time -- tended to highlight the Israeli leaders he met, not the Palestinian (T1D1.33).

Presupposed meaning: Trump endorses Israel by only mentioning Netanyahu in his status of Tweeter.

- k. It is his time in Saudi Arabia, it seems, that has left Trump convinced that a historic peace deal between Israelis and Palestinians is possible (T1D1.34).

Presupposed meaning: Trump will support the peace deal between the two states.

- l. Both sides stressed the cooperation with the United States, either during or after the visit (T1D1.35).

Presupposed meaning: The meeting is held to corroborate the cooperation between Israel- Palestine and the US. In that meeting, Israel and Palestine prevail their cooperation with the US to get more sympathy from the US.

- m. Although initial expectations were of a trilateral meeting between Trump, Netanyahu and Abbas, those expectations were dramatically scaled back, replaced with confidence-building measures between the two sides (T1D1.36).

Presupposed meaning: The meeting between three states have not held yet since Israel and Palestine still focus on the war.

- n. And instead of declaring confidently that he'd get the deal done, Trump expressed hope that he could, saying, "With determination, compromise and the belief that peace is possible, Israelis and Palestinians can make a deal" (T1D1.37)

Presupposed meaning: Trump supports the peace between Israel and Palestine.

#### Article 5

- a. Speaking to thousands of pro-Israel activists, Vice President Mike Pence said the United States is still considering moving the US Embassy in Israel -- an action expected to be met with strong opposition in the Arab world (T1D1.38).

Presupposed meaning: Vice President of US, named Mike Pence, consign that the US have not taken a decision yet.

- b. Pence told the annual policy conference of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee on Sunday. The pro-Israel lobby, popularly known as AIPAC, is holding the event in Washington (T1D1.39).

Presupposed meaning: Special committee dealing with America-Israel relation is formed. The name is AIPAC.

- c. In the interim, the new US Ambassador to Israel David Friedman, who is expected to be sworn in this week, is initially expected to live and work out of Jerusalem (T1D1.40).

Presupposed meaning: The new US Ambassador to Israel, named David Friedman, is considered to be able to support Israel.

- d. During a press conference with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu last month, President Trump said, "I'd love to see that happen. We're looking at it very, very strongly. We're looking at it with great care" (T1D1.41).

Presupposed meaning: Prime Minister of Israel named Benjamin Netanyahu, held a conference with President of US, Donald Trump to adhere their relationship. And on that occasion, Trump declares that he endorses the Embassy moving.

- e. While Congress passed a law to move the embassy in 1995, Presidents Clinton, George W. Bush and Obama all signed waivers to suspend it (T1D1.42).

Presupposed meaning: Unlike the US previous Presidents, namely Clinton, George W. Bush and Obama, only Trump who accepts the moving of Israel's embassy.

- f. The current waiver, signed by President Obama, expires June 1 (T1D1.43).

Presupposed meaning: The new waiver can replace the previous waiver that was signed by President Obama which has been expired.

- g. The Palestine Liberation Organization has said it will revoke its recognition of Israel if the embassy is moved (T1D1.44).

Presupposed meaning: Not to be outdone, Palestine has a special organization to reach the freedom of Palestine called Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). This PLO recognizes Israel, but after the issue of the movement of Israel's embassy, the PLO threatens will not recognize Israel anymore.

- h. He mentioned how the administration's special representative on peace negotiations, Jason Greenblatt, had visited Israel and the Palestinian territories a few weeks ago (T1D1.45).

Presupposed meaning: US point Jason Greenbalt as a special representative on peace negotiation. It is a real form of US in helping two-state solution.

- i. A White House statement issued Thursday night at the conclusion of four days of talks between Israeli and US officials in Washington indicated that the United States expects that Israel to be curbing construction of housing in West Bank areas claimed by Palestinians for a future state (T1D1.46).

Presupposed meaning: The US government ask Israel to stop the settlement.

- j. Last week, the United States hosted an Israeli delegation in Washington (T1D1.47).

Presupposed meaning: United States receives any kinds of meeting held in there, including Israel.

- k. Pence did not raise the issue of Israeli settlement construction, a topic was discussed last week during the talks between Greenblatt and the Israelis (T1D1.48).

Presupposed meaning: Pence did not discuss Israel's settlements.

- l. The Trump administration has told Israel to build within the boundaries of existing settlements and not to establish new communities, according to the sources (T1D1.49).

Presupposed meaning: The United States asks Israel to stop the other expansion and just build the construction in the existing settlements.

- m. Soon after Trump took office, Netanyahu announced that Israel would establish the first new settlement in some two decades (T1D1.50).

Presupposed meaning: Israel will continue to development of the construction and settlements.

- n. Greenblatt also told the Israelis that Trump wants to see Netanyahu demonstrate he is willing to take steps to slow construction and take other confidence-building measures, according to the officials (T1D1.51).

Presupposed meaning: Trump, through Greenbaltt, wants the settlements are stopped.

- o. It is unclear that he will deliver what the United States is hoping for on the politically explosive issue (T1D1.52).

Presupposed meaning: Israel seems solid with its decision in settlements and refuses United States request.

- p. Both Israel and the Palestinians claim Jerusalem as their capital, and Erakat said that by moving its embassy, the United States would be insinuating that the two-state solution to reaching a Mideast peace deal was dead (T1D1.53).

Presupposed meaning: Jerusalem is still fought for by Israel and Palestine.

### **Lexical Presupposition Triggers**

#### Article 1

- a. Abbas also used his speech to reiterate his opposition to Trump's campaign promise to move the US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem -- a promise which has since been walked back by the new administration -- as well as the building of new settlement construction (T2D1.1).

Presupposed meaning: Besides giving the statement for the two-state solutions, Abbas also shows that he does not agree with the moving of US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

- b. He has supported Israeli settlements, which are considered illegal under international law and as an impediment to any future peace deal by Palestinians (T2D1.2).



Presupposed meaning: The international law has decided that the settlements done by Israel is illegal. However, Friedman still supports Israel, and it can threaten the peace deal with Palestine.

- c. He has labeled Palestinian statehood an "illusion," raised millions of dollars for a settlement near the Palestinian city of Ramallah in the West Bank and he has launched a full scale polemic on his critics in print, referring to a liberal Jewish group as "kapos," the word for Jews who cooperated with Nazis during the Holocaust (T2D1.3).

Presupposed meaning: Friedman deposes Palestine and supports Israel.

- d. He later apologized for his comments (T2D1.4).

Presupposed meaning: Friedman has done mistakes. He may apologize for his accusation honestly or maybe he just apologizes for political business.

## Article 2

- a. Trump pledged repeatedly during his presidential campaign to move the embassy to Jerusalem, which would make the US the only country in the world to have its embassy there (T2D1.5).

Presupposed meaning: Trump agrees with the movement of the embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem by using that issue in his campaign and recognizes Israel as a state.

- b. The PLO first recognized Israel, and renounced terrorism, in 1988 (T2D1.6).

Presupposed meaning: In 1988, the PLO and Israel know each other first and it was in peace.

### Article 3

- a. According to Human Rights Watch, a letter dated February 20 from the Israeli Interior Ministry denied a work permit for US citizen Omar Shakir -- a Human Rights Watch employee (T2D1.7).

Presupposed meaning: Omar Shakir, US citizen who is an employee of Human Rights Watch, propose a work permit to Israel, and Israel does not agree with the coming of the right organizations.

- b. US criticizes decision (T2D1.8).

Presupposed meaning: There is a decision that the US disagree with. That is Israel's decision rejecting the work permit application of HRW.

- c. The move comes at a time of great debate over the influence of foreign-funded NGOs in Israel (T2D1.9).

Presupposed meaning: Israel denied the HRW since there was a conflict of previous NGO in Israel.

- d. The NGO law was widely criticized both by the European Union and the United States (T2D1.10).

Presupposed meaning: There is something wrong with the NGO law until the European Union and the United States critique it. The NGO law is controversial.

- e. HRW plans to appeal (T2D1.11).

Presupposed meaning: HRW thinks that Israel does something wrong, and firmly opposed the Israel decision.

- f. The group added that the criticism leveled at it by the Israeli government was unfair and says its wider work in the region shows that (T2D1.12).

Presupposed meaning: Israel does bad generalization toward HRW and HRW is offended.

- g. Last year, it highlighted the detention of journalists and activists by the Palestinian Authority and Hamas as well as reporting on free expression in the West Bank and Gaza where HRW said, at the time, "both Palestinian governments, operating independently, have apparently arrived at similar methods of harassment, intimidation and physical abuse of anyone who dares criticize them" (T2D1.13).

Presupposed meaning: the HRW responds Israel. HRW argued that the HRW is neutral, does not take side Palestine or Israel by showing that the HRW also worked with Palestinian in the same way.

#### Article 4

- a. Instead of pinning blame, he spoke optimistically, if generically, of making compromises and reaching agreements (T2D1.14).

Presupposed meaning: Other countries, including Palestine and Israel, just blame other countries. But Trump really wants to help both countries to find the peace deal.

- b. Even so, Trump veered toward symbolism instead of substance (T2D1.15).

Presupposed meaning: Other presidents only raise the issues up, but Trump will bring two states into peace.

- c. Again, Trump backed the partnership, addressing the "very positive counterterrorism efforts" between the Americans and Palestinians (T2D1.16).

Presupposed meaning: Trump praises Palestine for opposing terrorism. He emphasizes that the US and Palestine have good cooperation and to show that Trump will help Israel and Palestine reach the peace- deal fairly.

- d. Though the visit to Israel and the West Bank was supposed to restart the peace process for the first time since negotiations broke down in April 2014, the Trump administration left without declaring what the definitive next step would be (T2D1.17).

Presupposed meaning: The visit of Trump to Israel was aimed to restart the peace deal, however, the peace deal has not made yet.

#### Article 5

- a. The embassy promise was a mainstay of President Trump's campaign speeches, but the administration backed off making the move immediately once it took office (T2D1.18).

Presupposed meaning: Trumps promised in her campaign before to support the Israel's embassy moving, but until now, it has not moved yet.

- b. Saying he and President Trump always "will stand without apology" for Israel and that the United States will never compromise its safety and security, Pence also gave the supportive crowd what it wanted to hear regarding Iran and its nuclear ambitions (T2D1.19).

Presupposed meaning: Trump and Pence will strongly stand with every decision they made, including the decision about Israel, and Iran.

- c. The United States is heading closer to an agreement with Israel to limit settlement construction, a move that could pave the way for an eventual resumption of the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, US, Israeli and Arab officials told CNN (T2D1.20).

Presupposed meaning: Israel does an illegal settlement construction, and the United States wants it to be stopped.

- d. US and Israeli officials said that Greenblatt made clear during the talks that the President wants Israel to slow settlement construction and doesn't want such activity to jeopardize efforts to restart the peace process (T2D1.21).

Presupposed meaning: The US urges Israel to stop the settlement construction done by Israel because it can break the process of peacemaking deal between Israel and Palestine.

- e. But Netanyahu has been reluctant to stop settlement building, and his leadership is facing a right-wing challenge supporting increased building and even annexation of parts of the West Bank (T2D1.22).

Presupposed meaning: Israel refuses the Trump's request to stop the settlements.

- f. The US-Israeli agreement under discussion is expected to be announced with a set of economic and development projects in the

Palestinian territories with an emphasis on Gaza, the officials said (T2D1.23).

Presupposed meaning: The notion of peace deal was held. The result of the meeting is expected to be beneficial for Palestinian too, not only Israel.

### **Non- factive Presuppositions**

#### Article 2

- a. Both Israel and the Palestinians claim Jerusalem as their capital, and Erakat said that by moving its embassy, the US would be insinuating that the two-state solution was dead (T5D1.1).

Presupposed meaning: Jerusalem is still fought for by Israel and Palestine.

#### Article 3

- a. The Ministry of Interior said it had taken advice from the Foreign Ministry, and stated that HRW insisted on "falsely raising the banner of 'human rights'" (T5D1.2).

Presupposed meaning: From the advice of the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Interior considers HRW as a non-neutral organization that can threaten Israel supremacy.

- b. Emmanuel Nahshon, Spokesman for the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the decision was made "due to the hostile, extremist, and anti-Israel agenda of the organization" (T5D1.3).

Presupposed meaning: The Spokesman for the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, named Emmanuel Nahshon, presumes that HRW is against Israel and it will threaten the position of Israel.

#### Article 4

- a. But neither did Trump mention moving the US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem or accepting a united Jerusalem as the capital of Israel (T5D1.4).

Presupposed meaning: Although Trump accepts Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, it cannot legalize that Jerusalem will be the capital city of Israel forever since there has not been the authorization yet.

### **The Jakarta Post**

#### **Existential Presupposition**

#### Article 1

- a. Gaza's Hamas rulers shut down the territory's main border crossing with Israel Sunday in a rare measure following the mysterious killing of a senior militant (T1D2.1).



Presupposed meaning: There is a headman who leads a movement called Hamas in Gaza gives an order to his followers to block the border crossing with Israel after the incident of a senior militant.

- b. The unusual measure came after a senior Hamas militant, Mazen Faqha, was found shot dead at the entrance of his Gaza City home late Friday (T1D2.2).

Presupposed meaning: The reason of tightening the security of the border is the killing of a senior Hamas militant, called Mazen Faqha. And Faqha is the important person in Hamas.

- c. Faqha, who was given nine life sentences for directing suicide bombing attacks against Israelis, was freed in 2011 along with more than 1,000 others as part of an exchange for captive Israeli soldier Gilad Schalit (T1D2.3).

Presupposed meaning: The profile of Faqha is presented to show how important he was for Palestine in committing the suicide bombing, which is an important strategy against Israel. He was seized and then freed for an exchange with Israel captives, named Gilad Schalit.

- d. Faqha was among dozens of West Bank residents Israel deported to Gaza or elsewhere because of the severity of their crimes (T1D2.4).

Presupposed meaning: Faqha was one of the severe residents that Israel scared so that he was deported.

- e. Hamas, the Islamic militant group that rules Gaza, said Faqha was shot four times in the head with a silenced gun and blamed Israel for "assassinating" him, without providing evidence (T1D2.5).

Presupposed meaning: In Gaza, there is a militant group who oppose Israel.

- f. The closing of Erez also applies to journalists, aid workers and patients needing medical help in Israel (T1D2.6)

Presupposed meaning: This blocking not only inflicts Israelis, but also Palestinians, involving journalist, aid workers, and patients.

- g. His funeral Saturday drew thousands of supporters, including the movement's top leaders in Gaza, who vowed to avenge the killing (T1D2.7).

Presupposed meaning: Faqha has many supporters and he is a major person in Hamas, supported with the attendance of the top persons in his funeral and their vow to avenge his killing.

## Article 2

- a. An Israeli rights group has released an amateur video it says shows soldiers seizing a terrified 8-year-old Palestinian boy as they tried to get him to identify people who had thrown a firebomb in the West Bank (T1D2.8).

Presupposed meaning: There is a rights group of Israel who shows the inhumanity with seizing underage boy who is also frightened.

### Article 3

- a. The Embassy of Palestine in Indonesia has regretted the use of the Palestinian flag and other symbols associated with the Middle-Eastern country in recent rallies in Jakarta (T1D2.9).

Presupposed meaning: The demonstrators has done the anarchist rally using Palestine flag and symbols related to Middle- Eastern country that makes the Embassy of Palestine in Indonesia repent for it.

- b. Therefore, the embassy expressed its confidence that the Indonesian people cannot be deceived by any misguided individuals or groups who might use its flag to cover up possible ill-intended, hidden agendas (T1D2.10).

Presupposed meaning: There are some individuals or group that trigger the riot.

- c. The embassy did not mention names of individuals or specific groups in its statement (T1D2.11).

Presupposed meaning: The embassy of Palestine may know the people or groups that trigger the riot, however, it does not mention to avoid conflict with Indonesia.

### Article 4

- a. The United States on Monday boycotted a Human Rights Council session focusing on Palestinian areas, saying the regular review shows the council's "long-standing bias against Israel" that threatens the credibility of the UN-supported body (T1D2.12).

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Presupposed meaning: Israel does not like the discussion about Palestine's area with UN Human Rights Council since it can threaten Israel.

- b. US ambassador to the United Nations Nikki Haley, in a statement, denounced how Israel was the only country that is a permanent fixture on the 47-member body's calendar (T1D2.13).

Presupposed meaning: Nikki Haley emphasizes the superiority of Israel to influence the people's thought.

- c. Earlier Monday, the UN's special rapporteur on "rights in the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel," Michael Lynk, decried how "illegal settlement enterprise has moved at an alarming pace" this year (T1D2.14).

Presupposed meaning: Michael Lynk, one of UN members, reports that the settlement of Israel toward Palestine needs to have attention from countries around the world.

- d. In New York, UN deputy spokesman Farhan Haq, defended the "important" work of the council (T1D2.15).

Presupposed meaning: Farhan Haq is UN members that against the US boycott since Israel- Palestine conflict have rise rights concerns and it is the job for the council to discuss about it.

- e. Suspecting that local collaborators with Israel were involved, Hamas has since deployed dozens of checkpoints across the Gaza Strip, where drivers are asked to turn on their interior lights and hand over IDs for inspection (T1D2.16).

Presupposed meaning: Hamas has the name of Palestinians who work with Israel in the murder of Faqha, therefore, Hamas is doing such inspection in Gaza Strip.

- f. The boycott announced by the State Department comes as the Trump administration contemplates ending US participation at the council (T1D2.17).

Presupposed meaning: The boycott, that is delivered by one of the departments of United States, that is the State Department, is used to threaten the member of the council that the US will certainly leave it participation in the council.

- g. In the more than 230 country-specific resolutions at the council since it was founded 11 years ago, more than a quarter of them have been focused on Israel, whose policies in Palestinian areas have raised rights concerns for decades (T1D2.18).

Presupposed meaning: The council is an organization to administer the human rights around the world and now it is followed by countries. The reason to oppose the boycott, and it is still important to discuss, is the interest of more than quarters of 230 members is on Israel Palestine conflict.

- h. He also cited a UN Security Council resolution in December that called the establishment of settlements in the West Bank a "flagrant violation" of international law (T1D2.19).

Presupposed meaning: One part of United Nation is the Security Council, and it has the resolution about the violation done by Israel. Israel have done a big violation and it needs to be stopped with help of the council.

#### Article 5

- a. Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas is seeking Jakarta's support to back Palestine's bid increase ties with Pacific island countries (T1D2.20).

Presupposed meaning: Palestine has a President, named Mahmoud Abbas. Abbas is seeking support from many countries in Pacific island, including Indonesia, to ease Palestine to get its freedom.

### **Lexical Presupposition**

#### Article 1

- a. Hamas Interior Ministry spokesman Iyad al-Bozum said the Erez crossing point will be "fully closed in both directions" until further notice (T2D2.1).

Presupposed meaning: Hamas is serious with the blocking of the border. The border is blocked before, but not fully. The leader of Hamas does not want the murder repeated again by tightening the security.

- b. Israel has not commented on the killing (T2D2.2)

Presupposed meaning: There was a killing that involves Israel.

#### Article 4

- a. Lynk pointed to announcements by Israel to build 6,000 new housing units in Palestinian areas, accompanied by "high rates of demolition of Palestinian homes in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem."

Presupposed meaning: Lynk shows the brutality of Israel to the world about its plan to build thousands of houses in the former of Palestinian homes that destroyed by Israel before (T2D2.3).

- b. Israel easily tops the rankings: second-place Syria, where since 2011 hundreds of thousands have been killed, has been the subject of 19 resolutions (T2D2.4).

Presupposed meaning: There are other issues of human rights in the world that are discussed by the members of the council. However,

the trespassing of human rights in Palestine done by Israel has defeated any other right conflicts in the world.

#### Article 5

- a. Palestine aimed to have better cooperation with the Pacific island nations because countries like Papua New Guinea, Nauru, Micronesia, Vanuatu, and Fiji always supported Israel in various international fora, Abbas said in a statement released by the Indonesian Embassy in Amman on Tuesday (T2D2.5).

Presupposed meaning: Palestine has cooperation before with some countries of Pacific islands, but now Abbas wants it better than before, since some of the countries like Papua New Guinea, Nauru, Micronesia, Vanuatu, and Fiji have supported Israel.

### **Factive Presupposition**

#### Article 3

- a. “The embassy regrets to observe that [the] Palestinian flag had been raised during non-peaceful rallies connected with pure[ly] Indonesian domestic affairs,” the embassy said in a statement available on Wednesday (T4D2.1).

Presupposed meaning: The Embassy of Palestine in Indonesia does not like the flags of Palestine and other symbols of Middle- Eastern that are used by anarchist demonstrators.



- b. But new reports revealed that during massive rallies late last year, which were organized by the Islam Defenders Front (FPI) and the National Movement to Safeguard the Indonesian Ulema Council's Fatwa (GNPF-MUI), the Palestinian flag was often seen raised along with other symbols (T4D2.2).

Presupposed meaning: The embassy of Palestine knows that phenomenon from the new report and indirectly blame FPI and GNPF- MUI for the unpeace rally.

### **Non- factive Presupposition**

#### Article 2

- a. B'Tselem said he "was wandering barefoot outside his house in Hebron looking for a toy he had lost" when soldiers "dragged" him around a neighborhood to show them Palestinians they said had earlier thrown a firebomb at a nearby settlement.

Presupposed meaning: The boy does not throw a firebomb, but looking for a toy. And when the Israel soldiers come, he runs to his aunts home. Unfortunately, he collides the soldier and the soldiers start to hit him and then arrest him (T5D2.1).

- b. The military said Friday forces caught a suspect in the firebomb attack and "due to the fact the suspect was a minor, he was taken to his parent's home" (T5D2.2).

Presupposed meaning: The military lies in giving the statement.

The troops are wrong in arresting the suspect.

### Article 3

- a. The embassy said true and genuine friends of Palestine should be seeking to preserve stability and peace in their own country if they were sincere to keeping the peace in Palestine (T5D2.3).

Presupposed meaning: The embassy of Palestine argues that before struggling for Palestine's peace, the supporter should keep the peace own their own country first. However, Indonesia that supports Palestine, has not done that yet.

### Article 5

- a. Palestine hoped Indonesia "could help show Palestine's capacity to help the Pacific island countries' development," Abbas told Indonesian Ambassador to Jordan Teguh Wardoyo in Ramallah (T5D2.4).

Presupposed meaning: There has not been a significant help by Palestine in recent years.

- b. Abbas further said Palestine had the capacity in medical assistance and economic cooperation through its International Agency for Development, Antara news agency reported (T5D2.5).

Presupposed meaning: Palestine can help in medical assistance and economic cooperation. These offers will strengthen the offering of Palestine to cooperate with Pacific island countries.