PRESUPPOSITION ANALYSIS ON RESPONSES TOWARDS THE COVID-19 CASES IN WASHINGTONPOST.COM COMMENTARY COLUMN

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
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THESIS

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2022

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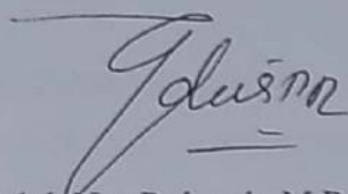
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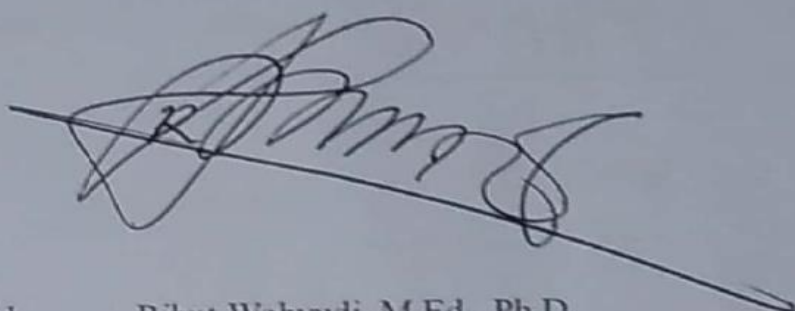
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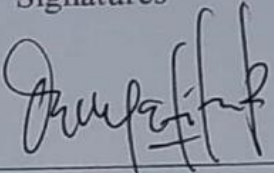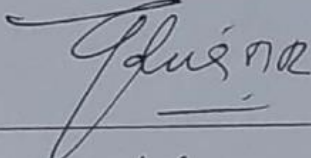
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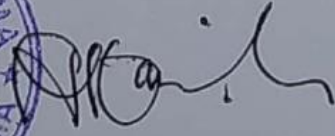
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MOTTO

There is no substitute for hard work.
–Thomas Edison–

DEDICATION

This thesis I dedicate to:
My parents, My lecturers, all my friends. Thank you for always supporting me in
my collage era.

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Bismillahirrahmannirrahim

Praise Allah, the most powerful and merciful lord of the worlds. God, who has given me faith and strength to continue living life. Praise be to Allah, because of Him, I completed the thesis entitled **Presupposition Analysis on Responses Towards the Covid-19 Cases in Washingtonpost.Com Commentary Column** to fulfill the requirements to get the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Greetings and blessings to the Prophet Muhammad SAW, the mercy of all the worlds, our prophet, and the best role model for Muslims.

Then, I would like to thank the support system and all those who have helped me in writing this thesis:

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3. All of my friends since the first time I went to Malang City.

4. My friends from the 2018 English Literature Department UIN Malang.

The researcher hopes this thesis can be a new reference for readers by using Leech's theory that: words are small parts of the spoken language, have meaning, and stand on their own. So, listeners can speculate the importance of threat and the risk of being an essential part of what is called a sentence. However, the researcher realizes that this thesis is still not perfect. Therefore, the researcher

hopes the readers can give criticism and suggestions for the perfection of this thesis.

Malang, 17 November 2022

The researcher

Fia Nur Afifah

ABSTRACT

Afifah, Fia (2022) *Presupposition Analysis on Responses Towards the Covid-19 Cases in Washingtonpost.Com Commentary Column*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M. Pd., M.ED.

Keyword: Presupposition, Washingtonpost.com

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Covid-19 is a phenomenon that has swept the world and has become news in various news media, one of which is washingtonpost.com. misunderstanding in an utterance often occurs, one of them is in writing a response to respond to a news item in the online news media. As a result, people who read it misunderstand because they do not have enough knowledge to understand it. So we have to know the implied meaning to understand someone's response in response to a news item in the online news media. presupposition is shared knowledge that is owned by the speech partner which is the background of a speech act. The similarity of perception will facilitate communication, while the difference in perception will hinder communication. this was also found in the comment's column on Washington post.com which discussed covid 19. This study analyzed the presuppositions that existed in the responses of netizens in the comment's column. The researcher adopted the theory from Yule 1996. This study used a qualitative descriptive method. Data collection was carried out by copying the comment's column on Washingtonpost.com.

ABSTRAK

Afifah, Fia (2022) *Presupposition Analysis on Responses Towards the Covid-19 Cases in Washingtonpost.Com Commentary Column*. Undergraduate. Thesis. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Facultas Humaniora , Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M. Pd., M.ED.

Keyword: Presupposition, Washingtonpost.com

Covid-19 adalah sebuah fenomena yang melanda dunia dan telah menjadi pemberitaan di berbagai media berita salah satu diantaranya adalah washingtonpost.com. kesalah pahaman dalam dalam suatu ujaran sering terjadi salah satu diantaranya dalam menulis respon untuk menanggapi suatu berita di media berita online. Akibatnya membuat orang yang membaca salah paham dikarenakan mereka tidak memiliki pengetahuan yang cukup untuk memahaminya. Sehingga kita harus mengetahui makna yang tersirat untuk memahami respon seseorang dalam menanggapi suatu berita pada media berita online. presupposition adalah pengetahuan bersama yang dimiliki mitra tutur yang menglatar belakangi suatu tindak tutur. kesamaan peranggapan akan memperlancar komunikasi sedangkan perbedaan peranggapan akan menghambat komunikasi. hal tersebut juga di temukan pada kolom komentar di Washington post.com yang membahas covid 19. Penelitian ini menganalisis presupposition yang ada pada respon netizen yang ada di kolom komentar. Peneliti mengadopsi teori dari Yule 1996. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara menyalin ujaran komentar di Washingtonpost.com.

البحث مستلص

عفيفة، في (2022) تحليل ضمني وتوضيح على الردود بجاه حالات covid–19 في عمود التعليق الخاص بـ washingtonpost.com. أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، مولانا مالك إبراهيم الدولة الإسلامية جامعة مالانج. المستشار د. جلوح نور رحمه، .M.Pd، M.Ed

الكلمة الرئيسية: التضمين، التفصيل، Washingtonpost.com

هي ظاهرة ضربت العالم وأصبحت أخبارًا في وسائل الإعلام المختلفة، إحداها هو washingtonpost.com. غالبًا ما يحدث سوء الفهم في الكلام، أحدها كتابة ردًا للرد على قصة إخبارية في وسائل الإعلام الإخبارية عبر الإنترنت. ونتيجة لذلك، فإن الأشخاص الذين يقرؤونها يسيئون فهمها لأنهم لا يمتلكون المعرفة الكافية لفهمها. لذلك يجب أن نعرف المعنى الضمني لفهم استجابة شخص ما في الرد على الأخبار في وسائل الإعلام عبر الإنترنت. الضمني هو المعنى الضمني للكلام بينما التفسير هو عكس المعنى الضمني الذي يتم نقله بوضوح ولا يوجد معنى خفي. لفهم معنى المتحدثين وشركاء الكلام المنخرطين فيه. يجب أن نفهم السياق في المحادثة، غالبًا ما يخفي شخص ما المعنى لتغطية المعنى الذي سيتم نقله بينما تتضمن وظائف الضمنية الحازمة والتوجيهية والتعبيرية. تنعكس هذه الظاهرة في عمود التعليقات على Washington post.com والذي يناقش كوفيد 19. تصف هذه الدراسة التفسير وأنواع التضمين في ردود مستخدمي الإنترنت في عمود التعليقات. اعتمد الباحث النظرية من .Yule 1996 استخدمت هذه الدراسة المنهج الوصفي النوعي، وتم جمع البيانات عن طريق نسخ التعليقات من .Washingtonpost.com يكشف هذا الاكتشاف.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This main chapter discusses the introduction that contains background of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope and limitations, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Language plays a vital role in our daily life. People talk to someone and interact with each other through language. In this case, humans and community are two things that cannot be separated, which are essential reinforcements in building different languages. In communication, language is used to build good relations with everyone. Communication is meaningful if the listener understands what the speaker is saying. In communicating, speakers and listeners sometimes try harder to comprehend the words and meanings conveyed because people can speak simple things but have broad meanings. This statement expresses the speaker's idea, and the listener agrees with the meaning based on the speaker's assumptions. The idea that the speaker assumes about certain information is already known by the listener (Yule, 1996).

The presupposition is part of pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of meaning, in which speakers and listeners convey the meaning. As stated by Yule (1996, p.3), pragmatics is a study that believes the message communicated is more than what is said. Humans do not translate word for word to determine the meaning of a statement. However, it receives meaning depending on the context in which it is being discussed. Many possible errors arise between speakers and listeners when they convey messages or information from speakers to listeners,

especially in hiding the meaning of what is conveyed. This idea makes listeners have many assumptions depending on the host as a source of information.

There are two approaches to studying presuppositions, semantic and pragmatic presuppositions. This study uses a pragmatic approach based on the presuppositions of each pragmatic. A presupposition is something a speaker assumes before making a statement. Presuppositions can also be defined as implicit assumptions about beliefs related to statements whose truth is assumed in conversation. Yule (1996, p.25) states that a presupposition is an utterance assumed by a speaker when making an utterance. The speaker assumes that the listener will "respond" to what the speaker is saying by giving the listener a presupposition. According to Mey (1993), the speaker's technique of conveying a message to the audience is successful if the listener understands the context of the speaker's statement. Furthermore, established communication has meaning to understand what is said or meant rather than the phrases and words in the utterance itself. That is, the meaning conveyed by the speaker is more meaningful than what he says.

Presuppositions are basic assumptions or inferences about language contexts and situations that enable listeners to understand language forms. In presupposition, the speaker's role is to determine the form of language (sentence) to convey the intended meaning or message. In addition, the content and substance of the statement are still considered the primary assumption for all positive and negative statements or sentence expressions (Mulyana, 2005, p. 14). In addition, an utterance can be considered to presuppose another utterance if the

truth or untruth of the presumption sentence can be determined. Humans generally make assumptions based on a particular conversational context in our daily conversations. For example, "your book" this statement presupposes that "you have a book."

Presupposition can occur in verbal and non-verbal forms, not only in everyday communication, for example, in comment's column on online news. One of the topics that are currently being discussed is the COVID-19 phenomenon. With this phenomenon's emergence, journalists compete to publish news about this phenomenon because the world community urgently needs information about Covid-19 and the development of this virus. After the news was published, various public comment's column emerged regarding this phenomenon. The variety of community responses made researchers interested in analyzing community responses to news about Covid 19 during and after the pandemic.

Several researchers have examined this topic, one of Yossi's studies (2020) analyzed the meaning and types of presuppositional utterances through the characters used in the film Beauty and the Beast. In this research, Yule's theory of presupposition is applied. This study found 58 presupposition data in a film. Besides that, the presupposition that appears the most in the film is the existential presupposition. In another research previously conducted by Tambunan (2019), he analyzed presuppositions in the films Barbie and The Magic of Pegasus. This study aims to determine the types and dominance of presuppositions used in films. The results presented in this study are found in 9 presuppositions. The two films mentioned above are included in the genre of animation and fantasy films. The

two previous studies certainly have different results from the current research focusing on comedy genre films. Therefore, this research will provide significant new insights.

Other researchers have also examined presuppositions in a variety of contexts. For example, the thesis conducted by Rahmadianto (2021) investigates the presuppositions used in inaugural speeches. The forms of presupposition identified by the researcher are divided into nine presupposition categories. The results presented in this study indicate that the researcher found 32 utterances containing presuppositions. Furthermore, the triggers for presuppositions in lecturer lectures are examined by Tyas (2020), who examines how teachers at the IAIN Salatiga college use presupposition triggers. In this study, Levinson's (1983) presupposition theory was applied.

In addition, Devi (2020) researched presupposition and examined the types of presupposition triggers used in YouTube advertisements. The results presented in this study are the most common existential presuppositions found in this study—another study by Satelah (2019) examines presuppositions in slogan advertisements. To determine presuppositions, researchers used Yule and Lam's theory of presuppositions. According to this study's findings, only five types of presuppositions are used in slogan advertisements.

Mheel (2018) also analyzes presuppositions in speech and applies analytical techniques that rely on descriptive qualitative research. The researcher adopts the presupposition theory used by Stanlnaker (1987) and Yule's theory (1996). Another study by Gaines (2018) examines presuppositions in an interview

regarding Lorenzo Montoya's false confessions. This study shows that the researcher finds expressions indicating the certainty of the suspect's guilt from presupposition analysis.

Furthermore, the object of this research presents something different. The current research draws novelty by filling in the gaps in the study of presuppositions by selecting the comment's column as the object of research. The researcher analyzed the official American website, namely washingtonpost.com, which was published during the co-19 pandemic, to understand comment's column and avoid the ambiguity that occurred in September, August, and October 2022. The researcher chose this topic because of great curiosity about the various kinds of responses that emerged from netizens to the phenomenon that is currently sweeping the world community. Researchers consider this topic interesting because the object of this research is relatively new, and there is still little research. The comment's column was chosen as research data because, in the comment's column, a netizen can freely express his opinion on a news item in the form of comment's column. In this study, Yule's theory (1996) was applied. This study uses the theory of Yule (1996) because it allows for the analysis of the data more precisely in this study. Thus, this research is interesting to study and may offer new significance for academic studies of these presuppositions.

B. Research Questions

The problem of this study is guided by the following research question:

1. What types of presupposition are found in the comment's column on washingtonpost.com?

2. How is presupposition used in the comment's column on washingtonpost.com?

C. Significance of the Study

Hopefully, this research can contribute practical benefits to the scope of linguistics. Practically, this research can help students, lecturers, and other English literature readers, especially in the field of presuppositions, in the comment's column of a news item.

D. Scopes and Limitations

The scope of his study is film analysis in the field of pragmatics. In more detail, this study focuses on the smallest presupposition analysis area. This study identifies various types of presuppositions based on Yule's theory (1996), which classifies six types of presuppositions that are existential, factive, non-active, lexical, structural, and counterfactual.

Furthermore, the function of presupposition is also explained in the comment's column on washingtonpost.com news about covid 19 in August, September, and October. The limitation of this research is the comment column written by netizens on the covid 19 news. Accordingly, the study focuses on words, phrases, or sentences from the data in the comment's column. This study identifies the types of presuppositions contained in comment's column. Next, explain how presuppositions are used in the comment's column.

E. Definition of Key Terms

This section explains the key terms relevant to the study, which will help the reader in understanding:

1. Pragmatics

The study of pragmatics focuses on the implicit meaning of an assumption assumed by the speakers in Johnny English Reborn movie as background knowledge for the listener.

2. Presupposition

A presupposition is anything that the characters of the movie Johnny English Reborn assume by the words and expressions they use to communicate with the listener.

3. Comment's column

Review comment's column or written responses that share a reader's perspective or response to the news as comment's column. Following their reading

of the news on washingtonpost.com, people are free to post any comment's column

that reflect their current opinions.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The present study incorporates some of the related theories presented in this chapter. They are pragmatics, the definition of presupposition, kinds of presupposition and Sentence Construction

A. Pragmatics

Linguistics study investigates the meaning and generating utterances to convey messages based on context. According to Levinson (1983, p.7), pragmatics is a part of language from a functional perspective, offering information about elements of linguistic structure that correspond to non-linguistic causes and pressures. Yule (1996, p.3) defines *pragmatics* as "the belief that messages are communicated more than what is said." In other words, established communication means understanding what is said or meant by the utterance rather than the phrases and words in the utterance itself. In a pragmatic study, everyone has their interpretation of something that is said by others. People do not interpret the meaning of a statement word for word but based on the context in which they speak. When communicating, individuals may use the same terms but have different meanings. It is hard to assume that what one person is saying is the same as what another person is saying. To understand the explicit and implied meanings spoken by the speaker, we must understand the context. A pragmatic approach is critical in this case.

Someone who understands pragmatics will be able to understand the explicit or implied meaning of a statement. Furthermore, pragmatics is the study of the meaning of sentences that have a relationship with the context built on the speaker's utterances and listeners who interpret the meaning of a context. Speakers

and listeners can share their knowledge. Pragmatics is the study of how people communicate with each other in different types of situations. Yule (2010) defines *pragmatics* as "the study of four different viewpoints." First, pragmatics studies how the listener interprets the meaning of the speaker's utterances. They not only need to understand the word or phrase, but listeners also need to see the meaning of the speaker's statement. Second, pragmatics investigates the meaning of context. Contextual meaning can take many forms, such as time, action, place, and relationship**.**

Moreover, speakers play an essential role in expressing their messages. Third, pragmatics is an examination of implicit meaning. In this case, the speaker communicates his message, and the audience assumes that they understand it. Finally, pragmatics is the study of determining the relative distance of how many utterances a speaker utters. The presupposition is a branch of pragmatics related to the study of pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of the implicit meaning of the speaker's assumptions, which are considered the listener's background knowledge. It is the process by which the listener concludes the utterances said by the speaker. In presupposition, one can convey utterances ambiguously when interacting. Words can have implied meanings in specific contexts. In addition, the audience has many assumptions about the speaker's intent.

B. Presuppositions

Presuppositions implicitly convey assumptions between the speaker and the hearer necessary to interpret an utterance correctly. In other words, presuppositions occur because of assumptions in one's mind. When someone listens to a speech, the listener will store it in his mind. In addition, Yule (1996,

p.25) argues that presupposition as a particular subject means that the writer or listener presupposes an idea to be confirmed before making a statement. For example, the sentence or statement "Randy got a new violin." The listener makes assumptions that presuppose Randy has a violin. The utterance is assumed to be the proper condition of Randy's violin. A speaker must assume that the audience has some prior knowledge. Then, the audience must understand the message conveyed by the speaker in every speech. Background knowledge and presuppositions exist in every communication process. In addition, Levinson (2001) states that presuppositions are utterances received by all communication participants, in which there are readers, listeners, and speakers. Furthermore, Huang (2007) states that presuppositions are inferences or statements whose truth can be assumed in a phrase. Grundy (2008) says that presupposition is background knowledge that speakers use to convey their message to recipients or listeners.

When someone has a close relationship, they will understand each other what someone said when communicating to get the truth in interpreting specific meanings. In addition, according to Griffiths (2006, p.143), presuppositions are assumptions about the similarity of backgrounds when someone communicates that can be taken for granted. However, knowing what greeting is presumed when people talk to strangers is impossible. Khaleel (2010) says that a presupposition is a piece of information that appears in a conversation.

A sentence is assumed to be more than the sentence itself by the speaker. According to Huang (2014, p.85), presuppositions are classified into three

conceptual categories, and one of these conceptual categories is pragmatic presuppositions. In this case, the pragmatic presupposition is the speaker's belief in forming a statement. In addition, Levinson (1983, p.177) says pragmatics is based on the relationship between the speaker and the relevance of the sentence.

C.   Kinds of Presuppositions

The presupposition theory developed by Yule (1996) is the type of presupposition used in this study. In Yule's theory (1996, p.27–29), presuppositions are classified into six kinds of presuppositions: existential presuppositions, factive presuppositions, inactive presuppositions, lexical presuppositions, structural presuppositions, and counterfactual presuppositions.

1. Existential Presuppositions

The existential presupposition is a kind of presupposition that aims to exist. Yule (1996, p.27) states that existential presuppositions are not only presumed to exist in possessive constructions denoting their possessor but are more common and widespread in specific noun phrases. In addition, speakers are committed to the existence of sentence phrases that assume something or someone exists. For example, "Vortex has a secret weapon." It can be surmised that a group called Vortex exists (1). They have a secret weapon; (2). That is an example of possessive construction because some people/groups exist.

2. Factive Presupposition

This type is usually associated with the "classification of verbs," which can be considered factual. Yule (1996, p.27), the factive presupposition is the belief that certain verbs are used in sentences that show facts or truth, in the presence of several verbs, for example, "realize," "know," "sorry," "happy,"

"aware," "and "weird." For example, "Now I realize it was only partly my fault." It can be assumed that what happened in Mozambique was only partly Johnny's fault. This saying turns into fact because it has been stated that the verb "to be aware of" means "something happened." The utterance becomes actuality or fact.

3. Non-Factive Presupposition

This type can be considered a form of fraud. Yule (1996, p.27) stated that non-factive presuppositions are the assumption that something is not valid. The verbs "imagine," "dream," "hope," and "suppose" are used with the assumption that they indicate something that is not true. For example, "Tucker imagines that he is in Mozambique" presupposes that (Tucker is not in Mozambique). The use of the verb "imagine" in the example shows that the clause after the verb "he was in Mozambique" is incorrect. This statement can be assumed that Tucker is not in Mozambique. The word "imagine" denotes a non-active presupposition.

4. Lexical Presupposition

This term refers to the statement's implied meaning that must not be inserted but must be understood. Yule (1996, p.28), the lexical presupposition is the author's ability to assume that other meanings (words) will be interpreted to be understood. Lexical presuppositions, for example, "again," "start," "manage," and "stop," are taken to assume other (unstated) significance is understood. For example, "No! Will you stop meddling, England!". This expression means that it can be assumed that Johnny English intervened beforehand. The word "stop" shows as a lexical presupposition.

5. Structural Presuppositions

Structural presupposition is a sentence structure in the form of WH questions that will be elaborated. According to Yule (1996, p.28), the structural presupposition relates to using specific sentence patterns, phrases and words. This structure can be seen from WH questions constructed to convey knowledge as truth. For example, saying, "What is your exact location?" This utterance means that it can be assumed that there is a place. The word "where" in WH's question implies that there is a place or position.

6. Counterfactual Presuppositions

This idea is something that contrasts with the facts. Yule (1996, p.29), the counterfactual presupposition is a presumption statement that has a meaning contrary to what is true and is considered a statement that contradicts the facts. The word structure (if-clause) exemplifies this form of presupposition. This statement means that a word containing an if-clause has the wrong meaning in an utterance. For example, "If only Simon were here, he would know what to do." It means the assumption would be, "Simon isn't here."

D.   Sentence Construction

The sentence is the top syntax class. O'Grady et al. (1993:595) state that sentences are syntactic units consisting of noun phrases and verb phrases. A sentence is a group of words that express a statement, question, or command. Sentences are a complete unity of meaning when people speak, their sentences may be heavily involved or even unfinished, but people can still convey their meaning through intonation, gestures, facial expressions, etc. Frank (1972) states that sentences can be divided into two categories: the first based on meaning and

the second based on function. Based on its meaning, a sentence is a complete thought. However, based on its function, a sentence consists of a subject and a predicate. Structurally, a sentence consists of a noun phrase (as a subject) and a verb phrase (as a predicate). So, a sentence is a group of words with a subject and predicate and expresses complete information. In pronouncing a sentence, some words are different from one another. There are essential structures of English syntax, such as:

1. Lexical Category

The sentence consists of several words. This word class is called a lexical category because the lexicon lists all the words in a language. There are four lexical categories: nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. While knowing these categories, the following is an explanation.

a. Noun

Nouns are words that fall into broad lexical categories in linguistics. It can be the main word in the sentence's subject, the object of the Verb, or the subject of a preposition. Nouns usually refer to people, animals, places, things, or abstractions. Nouns can be classified into two types, namely:

1) Concrete Nouns are words for physical objects that our senses can perceive. We can see, touch, or smell it. Concrete nouns can be classified into:

2) Proper Nouns, used to name specific people, objects, places, or animals. Such as Johnny English, California, Agent, etc.

3) Common Nouns: Student, grass, gun, keys, wood, etc.

4) Collective Noun refers to a group of people, animals, or objects considered as a unit, such as an audience, public, team, etc. ▪ Material nouns refer to gold, iron, silver, steel, and so on.

5) Abstract nouns refer to something a person cannot physically interact with. Such as love, courage, faith, progress, and movement.

b. Verb

Verbs are traditionally defined as words that denote actions or states. There are three types of verbs, namely:

1) Regular Verbs: walking – walking – walking. It ends with –ed or -d.

2) Irregular Verbs: speak – speak – speak. It cannot change shape predictably.

3) Linking Verbs: expressing states, such as appearance, taste, etc.

c. Adjective

This part of speech is used to describe a noun or pronoun. Adjectives can determine the quality, size, and amount of a noun or pronoun. Adjectives are divided into four types, namely:

1) Possessive adjectives: We use possessive adjectives to show who owns or "owns" something, namely: I, you, we, they, his, she, his, and whose (interrogative).

2) Demonstrative adjectives are identical to demonstrative pronouns but are used as adjectives to modify nouns or noun phrases.

3) Interrogative Adjectives: These are similar to interrogative pronouns (which, what, etc.) but modify a noun or noun phrase rather than stand-alone.

d. Adverb

Adverbs are used to modify verbs and sometimes adjectives. Generally, adverbs are formed by Adj+ly, such as wise+ly becomes wisely, quick, etc. However, some adverbs have the same form as adjectives, such as fast.

2. Phrase Category

Phrases are groups of words that form grammatical units. Phrases do not contain finite verbs and do not have a subject-predicate structure (Richard, 1985, p. 39). A phrase is a slot where one or more words can appear or, indeed, where other phrases can appear. Phrases do not have subjects or verbs, so they cannot stand alone as independent units. By type of head, phrases can be divided into:

a. Noun Phrase (NP) with a noun as the head. NP can be used as the subject of a sentence, like so:

1) Some children like ice cream. (NP as direct object)

2) Johnny English likes several children. (NP as indirect object)

3) Adjective Phrase (AP), with the adjective as the head, is often used to modify nouns and thus occurs frequently as an element of noun phrases; for example, a costly watch; someone as tall as his father.

b. Adverbial Phrase (AdvP), with an adverb as the head, is often used to modify verbs and adjectives and adverbs, such as; deep sleeper (VP) and fiercely loyal (AdjP).

c. Verb Phrase (VP), with the verb as the head, can be used as a sentence predicate. VP can consist of one V or V plus another word; for example, 20 are V+ADV (going to sleep well) and V+NP+PP (walking the dog through the park).

d. Prepositional Phrase (PP), with a preposition as the head, always consists of a preposition plus NP; from Uganda, with Henny and friends, for nothing, and so on. A PP can consist of various phrases (Language File: 167); for example, I went to the movies (VP), my friend from England (NP), got mad at Pegasus and his pets (ADJP), and so on.

3. Clause

A typical clause consists of a subject and a predicate. Crystal (2001) states that termination clauses are used in some grammatical models to refer to units in grammar that are smaller than sentences but larger than phrases, words, or morphemes. In addition, a clause is a unit consisting of a verb and its complements and additions. There are two types of clauses: independent and subordinate (dependant).

Independent clauses consist of a subject and a verb and indicate a complete thought. For example, he is handsome. Meanwhile, the dependent clause shows an incomplete thought. For example: "I wish Simon were here." In short, there are three main types of dependency.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

The research method was presented in this chapter. Research methodology is a method used in solving problems in research methodically. Furthermore, this chapter presents five sub-chapters containing research design, data and data source, research instrument, data collecting, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This study uses a qualitative method. The qualitative method according to Palupi (2018) is a research procedure that produces descriptive data orally or in writing from the public. Because the research data is in the form of comment's column in the comment's column on the news on washingtonpost.com, the researcher uses a qualitative method with written text. In addition, because this study examines utterances that contain presupposition, researchers use pragmatic techniques to analyze the presupposition found in comment's column and their functions.

B. Research Instrument

The key instrument for descriptive research is the researcher herself because he is the only one who obtains data through activities such as copying, collecting, and hiding. Man is undoubtedly the most critical and influential instrument. The researcher cannot control the participants in this study and cannot directly interview the netizens involved in the comment's column. Moloeng (2008, p.168) says that qualitative research has a difficult position for the researcher himself. Therefore, researchers are critical in obtaining, hiding, and hiding data from dialogs to identify presuppositions in the comment's

column in media news.

C. Data Collections

The following are the steps taken to collect data in this study. the first step is the researcher reads and understands the news on washingtonpost.com which discusses covid 19. The second, step the researcher reads the comments column then the researcher takes comments that are considered interactive than other comments, this can be seen from the replies and the number of likes on the comment..

D. Data Analysis

The researcher follows this procedure when examining the data. First, the researcher assesses and clarifies the types and presuppositions of meaning based on Yule's theory (1996) and describes presuppositions classified into six types, which are as follows; Existential, Factive, Non-Active, Lexical, Structural, and Counterfactual; both conclude from the findings.

CHAPTER IV
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Presupposition is a shared knowledge owned by speakers and partners of speech with a mental background for a speech act; similarity of presuppositions will facilitate communication, while differences of presuppositions will hinder communication. Here is an example of presupposition in the comment's column of the online news washingtonpost.com which discusses covid-19 and is Published in August, September, and October 2022.

A. Findings

1. Types of presupposition and how is presupposition used found in Datum 1

THE POST'S VIEW

Opinion | Covid-19 relief was plagued by fraud. Here is the right response.

By the Editorial Board

September 25, 2022 at 7:00 a.m. EDT

This news got 657 responses, 49,000 likes. From this response, many netizens gave their comment's column, and the researcher took some of these comment's column as data for analysis. In this news, the researcher found several responses that contained presupposition.

a. RolandGarros1791

26 September 2022, at 5.25 am, 13 likes

"No big deal"

Presupposition : Not the first problem that happened

This comment is indicated to fall into the type of existential presupposition where the meaning of the sentence is a way of monitoring, which means tracing the news and finding out what news is hot. Discussed by the public. What is meant by this is news about the obstacles in assisting the community due to the Covid 19 pandemic, so "not a big problem" in the second sentence; what is meant by a problem like this is no longer a big problem because problems similar to this problem have already occurred. This has happened before, so the writer no longer needs to be surprised by news like this.

On the news entitled "covid-19 relief was plagued by fraud. here are the right responses" the response from netizens comment's column became a satire of responsible government. Form of disappointment expressed in the form of comment's column on the news. These sources felt that it was inappropriate for them or those who denied that this incident could hinder the assistance provided to the community, which is known that this pandemic is very difficult for the community and them. Need help on command, but something like this happens.

b. LaborLawyer

23 September 2022, at 3.25 am, 19 likes

"Fraud should be stopped"

Presupposition : there is a fraud

This comment is included in the type of existential presupposition because, in the comment, there is an intention that there has been fraud or fraud exists. The author of this commentary provides advice or input on orders to responsible governments. Then he was disappointed with this incident. He considered this as a bad or uncommendable example and not worthy of being an example. Because covid is one of the disasters or pandemics currently befalling society, why are they still being disturbed? Then the second sentence is also the same, and it does not mean you do not like a fraud. Nobody likes scams; nobody wants to be scammed by someone else. This comment is the spelling to complete the first sentence. on the news entitled "covid-19 relief was plagued by fraud. here are the right responses" the response from netizens is a criticism of the responsible government. He was disappointed by this incident.

c. Moperdog

23 September 2022, at 2.23 am, 12 likes

"I hate it"

Presupposition : That should not have happened.

This comment is included in the type of lexical presupposition; in this comment, the author says that he hates the news. In this response or comment,

the author of the sentence "I hate" this sentence is a real expression that he hates or feels disappointed with what has happened. He expressed his disappointment by responding to the news in the comment's column column. A statement that should not only be inserted but also understood.

On the news entitled "covid-19 relief was plagued by fraud. here are the right responses" the response from netizens Disappointment expressed by commentators after reading the news. -things that are used or not used properly and correctly. Humans should help each other to survive together in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, which is a disaster for today's society.

d. MaryGJ

23 September 2022, at 21.22 am, 18 likes

"very good news, sounds embarrassing"

Presupposition : there is news

This comment belongs to the type of existential presupposition according to which this news sounds embarrassing if this kind of news does not exist or something like this does not happen. He stated that this news sounded embarrassing to the public. as part of society, he was embarrassed to hear the news. Because the news does not provide news of a country's achievements but is carelessness or dishonesty, it is not appropriate to hear this news to feel ashamed or happy.netizen's response in the form of ridicule in the context of this on the news entitled "covid-19 relief was plagued by fraud. here are the right responses" the response from netizens is the feeling of disappointment expressed through sentences written after reading the news. Feel quite

disappointed and concerned with the existing conditions.

e. KrebsCycles

23 September 2022, at 18.12 am, 37 likes

> *"start building a more nimble, responsive and resilient system for the future"*

Presupposition : Stop with the current system and start with a better one.

This comment is included in the lexical presupposition because the utterances used in written comment's column can be inserted and must be understood. This comment can be understood clearly because the meaning and speech are the same as the meaning in the elements of speech. In this comment, the author invites comment readers to start building more agile, responsive, and resilient systems for the future. In this comment, the author does not hide anything researchers can understand immediately after reading it.

On the news entitled "covid-19 relief was plagued by fraud. here are the right responses" the response from netizens written in the comment's column is a very positive comment containing a call to make the system better than the previous one, which, according to the author, could have been better. This comment is in the form of a positive request or invitation to improve a system that is considered not a good positive invitation; the author also realizes that the system in government must be improved as a whole. Because it is considered bad

f. Realist19532

23 September 2022, at 18.13 am, 34 likes

> *"No it does mean they were failures because they really were set up to not care where the money went as long as it was out the door"*

Presupposition : Stop being irresponsible about where the money goes.

This comment is included in the type of lexical presupposition because the statement cannot only be inserted but must also be understood. This comment contains the opinion of netizens who are disappointed and consider the failure of the policy to be inappropriate. The authors of this comment need to consider that they can guarantee that assistance will reach the right people or people who need help. The author of this comment is responsible for this; he did not do his job well. The author of this comment or response thinks they do not care about the money going anywhere. The author assumes it was set up to happen that way in the form of sentences that demean the government. On the news entitled "covid-19 relief was plagued by fraud. here are the right responses" the response from netizens is a form of expression of a netizen's opinion. Those who feel less honest and responsible for their responsibilities are often considered negligent in existing responsibilities.

g. KenMaclean

23 September 2022, at 21.13 am, 43likes

"large government emergency aid programs definitely have a higher percentage of fraud"

Presupposition : There is fraud in the covid 19 disaster relief.

This comment is included in the type of existential presupposition, which also means that there is fraud in the aid program. Without saying there is fraud in the help, the interlocutor can immediately understand the sentence's meaning in this comment. on the news entitled "covid-19 relief was plagued by fraud. here

are the right responses" the response from netizens contains criticism of distrust of the government. He said he did not believe that a large government emergency relief program should have a higher fraud rate than a smaller government program. These comment's column invite other readers to think about what is written in the comment's column or responses. Even news writers also include examples so that other readers can immediately understand the intent of the news

h. drork1

23 September 2022, at 21.2 am, 0 likes

"prior administration deliberately too did not execute part of the law"

Presupposition : The old and current governments share the same view, namely, not implementing some of the laws.

This comment is included in the type of existential presupposition because it has another meaning that a listener already knows without explaining it. This comment contains a netizen who reveals the same thing happened to the previous government. The author wrote that this was written to have strong oversight of the government system. Then the author also criticized the previous government, which deliberately did not interfere with existing laws. This comment contains a netizen reminding readers of a coin and containing criticism of the government that intentionally does not implement several existing laws in a government.

i. Multatuli

24 September 2022, at 20.2 am, 6 likes

"my wife and I received money that we felt we didn't deserve"

Presupposition : Some families deserve more.

This comment is included in the type of existential preposition. By reading these comment's column, the researcher can immediately understand the meaning to be conveyed because the response or comment without saying the meaning can be understood immediately. The comment contained a netizen who complained about the Covid 19 assistance provided by the government. He also shared the reasons for making such a statement. In addition, he also explained that he received Covid assistance free of charge from them; he felt he had no right to receive this assistance and felt that there were families who needed it more than his family, and they had also tried to return it but could not return it. Hence the author of this comment feels that such a thing did not just happen to him or his family. Many people have experienced the same thing.

On the news entitled "covid-19 relief was plagued by fraud. here are the right responses" the response from netizens as above, is a guide to convey criticism and appeal to those who handle things as the author of this comment feels; he explains in detail so that there is action in dealing with things as experienced by the author. Get better in the future, considering the system to be inefficient and a waste of time

j. AIICAR

23 September 2022, at 19.22am, 0 likes

"there's the heart of the problem. too many recipients who didn't need "

Presupposition : There are still others who need but do not receive

Comment's column use existential presupposition types. By only using this sentence, the other person can immediately understand the meaning other than that without having to express it. This comment is from a netizen who wrote that one of the core problems in the news is that only a few recipients need it. Netizens consider it the main problem of the current issue.

On the news entitled "covid-19 relief was plagued by fraud. here are the right responses" the response from netizens serves as a guide, reminder, and advice for the government besides reading other people or knowing the essence of the problem so that netizens can also think about and find solutions to the same problems they are facing.

2. Types of presupposition and how is presupposition used found in Datum 2

TRANSPORTATION

DOT proposes vouchers for air passengers who cancel travel because of covid-19

The department is proposing to update airline refund and credit rules based on consumer complaints during the pandemic

By Ian Duncan

August 3, 2022 at 3:56 p.m. EDT

Passengers check in for a Southwest Airlines flight at Orlando International Airport. (Joe Skipper/Reuters)

This news got 53 responses, 80 likes. From this response, many

netizens gave their comment's column and the researcher took some of these comment's column as data for analysis. In this news, the researcher found several responses that contained presupposition.

a. Wogieta

3 August 2022, at 19.22am, 3 likes

> *"their cencelations is no fault of mine , help me find a new one"*

Presupposition : Do something so I do not feel disadvantaged by this incident.

This comment is included in the factive presupposition type because the sentence matches the meaning to be conveyed, a sentence that shows facts. The comment contained criticism from an airline passenger whose departure was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, feeling aggrieved by a plane that suddenly canceled its flight without prior notification. He criticizes that if he had known that was going to happen, he would not have bought the plane ticket. Moreover, if this happens, a policy should be given to those who have already bought plane tickets; they do not need to rebook tickets if they want to leave or look for new flights because the passengers feel it is not their fault. Alternatively, you can also make regulations that require passengers to wear masks to prevent the spread of the virus.

On the news entitled "DOT proposes vouchers for air passengers who cancel travel because of covid-19" shows that direction in the form of a request to the person in charge and also as a form of criticism towards passengers who feel disappointed with the new policy that suddenly without prior notification, as well as criticism that if there is a new policy accompanied by the right and

appropriate solution so that no one feels uncomfortable.

b. Bulis Eye

3 August 2022, at 05.22 am, 0 likes

" airlines treat passengers like human beings the horror"

Presupposition : Stay out because the current situation is not good due to covid-19

This comment is included in the type of lexical presupposition, a statement that cannot only be inserted but also must be understood by the interlocutor. In this comment or response, there is a word that has several meanings, such as "horror" here. This word is used for situations that are considered quite unsafe or tense. Mystical, but in the comment's column or responses here, this word has a different meaning from its usual meaning, which is to describe the inconvenience caused by the virus, namely covid 19.

On the news entitled "DOT proposes vouchers for air passengers who cancel travel because of covid-19" shows that the author conveys criticism of airplane flights. He also said they faced unexpected problems and had to cancel and delay flights. Ridiculing or ridiculing a system that is not good in aviation to stop the system that is considered bad and fixing it. Used it as a critique of new policies put in place due to the pandemic, and the author of this comment was later criticized and ridiculed a bit.

c. Bulis Eye

3 August 2022, at 20.22am, 3 likes

"we live to serve the company"

Presupposition : We exist only to provide profit to the company.

This comment or response is included in the type of lexical presupposition comment, which cannot only be inserted but must also be understood. The meaning to be conveyed is conveyed indirectly. Criticism of disappointment and in this sentence, there is the word "We all live to serve the company, don't be," which is usually for humans but here it is used or intended for inanimate objects, namely the company referred to here an official in the company.

On the news entitled "DOT proposes vouchers for air passengers who cancel travel because of covid-19" shows that means the author of the comment or response is here to express disappointment that companies are only blackmailing us for huge profits. This comment is a satire of the company by a netizen who feels he is one of the victims.

d. Swampresident

3 August 2022, at 19.00am, 0 likes

"covid-19 because it is readly transmissible in the aircraft cabin and would likely cause significant health consequences in many people".

Presupposition : covid-19 is a virus

This comment belongs to the existential type of presupposition, which aims to state the existence of something in the comment's column. Netizens only talk about Covid being easily transmitted, but without stating the presence of Covid-19, the other person can understand that. This comment contains a netizen giving his opinion about the news being discussed. He expressed his opinion

about Covid-19 because it is easily transmitted in the airplane cabin and is likely to have a major impact on the health of many people. On the news entitled "DOT proposes vouchers for air passengers who cancel travel because of covid-19" shows that This comment is a form of further information about Covid so that other readers know better than Covid spreads easily. Then this can also be understood as a suggestion for passengers to be more careful.

e. JAR20022

3 August 2022, at 19.25 am, 12 likes

" Most people will continue to travel if they are sick unless they legit feel terrible"

Presupposition : When someone is sick, he will stay at home.

This comment is included in the type of Factive presupposition, a statement considered true or a fact. The comment shows that many people travel except when they are sick. On the news entitled "DOT proposes vouchers for air passengers who cancel travel because of covid-19" shows that This comment is a form of satire towards people still traveling, even though there are rules prohibiting it. Apart from that, it is also to foster enthusiasm for dealing with the Covid 19 pandemic that is currently hitting where many people are hopeless in their lives because of many things such as termination of employment, limitations in interacting with the outside world, and many other things that are considered enough to make many people feel stressed and in need. Encouragement from one another.

f. Noah D

3 August 2022, at 05.22am, 3 likes

"People will fake covid tests and exposure in a heartbeat if they can get out of paying a couple

hundred buck"s.

Presupposition : Rules cannot be broken if you have no money.

This comment is included in the Factive presupposition type because it is a comment that shows a fact that occurred regarding a phenomenon that is currently being discussed in the wider community about cheating in order to be free from a rule. The content in this comment or response contains a netizen who expresses distrust of many people in their country who commit fraud. On the news entitled "DOT proposes vouchers for air passengers who cancel travel because of covid-19" shows that In this case, there is fraud in the form of faking the Covid 19 test just because they want to be free because this comment is to express his opinion on his distrust of people in his country who are willing to lie or pay to get what he wants, like freedom. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19)

g. RidgebackRules

3 August 2022, at 06.22am, 0 likes

"we canceled a trip because of because of omicron"

Presupposition : There is the omicron virus.

This comment is included in the existential presupposition type comment, which aims to give the meaning of the existence of something without having to state it. Since it is clear that, in essence, no words can be detected that are ambiguous or difficult to pronounce, their meaning is the same as the meaning intended to be conveyed to the reader. On the news entitled "DOT proposes vouchers for air passengers who cancel travel because of covid-19" shows that

netizen's comment's column or responses contained their complaints about Omicron, which was why they canceled the trip they were about to take. In this comment, he is considered to have accepted the situation and told in the comment's column.

3. Types of presupposition and how is presupposition used found in Datum 3

Twitter labeled factual information about covid-19 as misinformation

Doctors, scientists and advocates attempting to warn the public about the dangers of the virus have had tweets flagged and accounts suspended

By Taylor Lorenz

Updated August 25, 2022 at 3:28 p.m. EDT | Published August 25, 2022 at 7:00 a.m. EDT

This news got 67 responses, 31 likes. From this response, many netizens gave their comment's column, and the researcher took some of these

comment's column as data for analysis. In this news, the researcher found several responses that contained presupposition.

a. Ethereal Fairy

25 August 2022, at 04.22am, 6 likes

"FB will just say good luck, we'll never get around to reviewing, so I guess twitter is better on that score. "

Presupposition : FB and Twitter are one of the names of social media applications.

This comment is a type of existential presupposition in which the statement contains the opinion of a netizen who compares Facebook and Twitter. We need to explain Facebook and Twitter to know that Facebook and Twitter are the names of netizen applications. The netizen also gives reasons. Then at the end of the sentence, he adds the point from what he means, namely, according this netizent Twitter is better than FB because FB provides limited information, like Twitter. On the news entitled "Twitter labeled factual information about covid-19 as misinformation" shows that the author of the comment's column openly expresses his opinion about FB and Twitter, compares them, and provides information that makes those who read these comment's column.

b. Charles Matthews

25 August 2022, at 12.22am, 3 likes

"Covid is done, move on people"

Presupposition : We can already feel freedom.

This response or comment is included in this type of comment as a lexical presupposition, a statement that is not only inserted but also understood because

it has several meanings, such as telling people that their illness is gone. He also wants to tell us that we can feel the freedom we cannot feel. Feel it first when the covid 19 pandemic still existed. Apart from that, the authors of the comment's column also want to inform us that we are happy because we can do things that previously could not be done, such as several regulations made due to Covid, then the government also abolished existing regulations. Made when there was covid which is often considered a regulation. Annoying, such as banning places with lots of people, traveling, etc.

On the news entitled "Twitter labeled factual information about covid-19 as misinformation" shows that form of requests to immediately forget about the pandemic and feel happy with new conditions, such as always wearing masks that make us uncomfortable, are no longer required. We do not need to check our body temperature when we want to enter the room, and so on. other

c. Fullblown

26 August 2022, at 23.12am, 3 likes

"Twitter and Facebook are gigantic rumor mills. They are not reliable sources of information"

Presupposition : Do not play Twitter and Facebook

This comment belongs to the type of lexical presupposition, a statement that cannot only be inserted but also must be understood to do. Both social media, Facebook and Twitter, have great power to create rumors currently circulating in the wider community. Places or creative media are circulating in society. Alternatively, a place for conveying things whose truth is not yet known but which have been circulated in the wider community, the author also explains to

complement his comment's column in the form of an opinion which argues that we cannot or cannot rely on the truth of information obtained from Twitter and Facebook.On the news entitled "Twitter labeled factual information about covid-19 as misinformation" shows this comment provides opinions about the two social media, so those who read know and do not easily believe news on Twitter or Facebook because we need to be sure that no one is responsible.

d. Edwin Hubble

25 August 2022, at 10.02am, 3 likes

"Stay off on TikTok"

Presupposition : TikTok is an app

These comment's column by netizens belong to the type of existential presupposition which explains the existence of something. In that comment, he only invites readers to continue using the TikTok application, but this sentence also means that TikTok is the name of an application without explaining it. The utterance and meaning to be conveyed are the same so that the reader can immediately understand the meaning conveyed by the interpreter. This comment contains netizens who express their opinion about the TikTok application by writing comment's column which means that, according to him, the TikTok application is better than other applications. However, he needs to explain more clearly, but We already know what he wants to convey. On the news entitled "Twitter labeled factual information about covid-19 as misinformation" shows that in the form of a request to continue using the TikTok application from the author, who thinks this application is better than

other applications.

e. Norway_Spruce

27 August 2022, at 10.22am, 0 likes

"its not twitter that mislabels facts. Its people who do it"

Presupposition : Playing twitter is not wrong

This comment is included in the Factive presupposition type, expressing a fact. The comment contains a netizen giving an opinion about what is being discussed, namely Twitter. He expresses that he does not fully agree if Twitter is considered wrong or an application that is not suitable for use because it is users who make mistakes in the form of spreading fake news. Twitter is just an application. It cannot generate news by itself, so the author of this comment in the news entitled "Twitter labeled factual information about covid-19 as misinformation" shows that thinks this is partially the fault of the Twitter application. Try to use this application properly. For example, only spread the news that is certain of its truth.truth.

f. AanjasPapa

25 August 2022, at 20.22am, 3 likes

"Sadly, I'm not surprised".

Presupposition : Before this news, I already suspected this event would happen.

This comment or response is included in the type of existential presupposition, which indicates the existence of the same event before this event occurred. Then, he expresses his feelings that are not surprising anymore. The comment contained a netizen who stated that after hearing the news above, he was no longer surprised because he had expected it to happen, so he was not surprised

by the news. On the news entitled "Twitter labeled factual information about covid-19 as misinformation" shows that the form of an expression of feelings after he knows or reads the news. Besides that, this can also be classified as ridicule.

g. RagingPragmatist

27 August 2022, at 12.22am, 5 likes

"We need a vaccine for this social media swine flu. AKA "Twitter"

Presupposition : There is no vaccine for social media.

This comment is included in the type of non-factive presupposition whose statement is in the form of something that is not true or not real. Like a vaccine for Twitter, which in general vaccines are used in humans whose use is as an immune booster to make the body's immunity, but here he uses the term vaccine for social media, namely Twitter. In the real sense, the author uses the word vaccine to describe this. Twitter media needs help to strengthen immunity from people who abuse it, like spreading unclear news. He is using this only as an illustration, even though this comment contains words that have a different meaning or not the meaning that should be conveyed. However, reading already knows the meaning that the reader wants to convey this comment. On the news entitled "Twitter labeled factual information about covid-19 as misinformation" shows that this comment is a mockery on Twitter that needs a vaccine to avoid a dangerous virus. What is meant here is dangerous people who misuse it,

namely spreading the news that is not necessarily true.

h. Terrils7

26 August 2022, at 12.22am, 2 likes

"And truth-tellers exposed to death threats"

Presupposition : do not reveal the truth on Twitter

This comment is included in the type of lexical presupposition, a statement that cannot only be inserted but also must understand its meaning. The sentences used in netizen comment's column or responses here follow the meaning to be conveyed by the author. These netizen comment's column or responses contain someone who reveals that if someone writes the truth on social media or Twitter, he is threatened with death or loss of life; because of that, no one dares to reveal the facts because someone who writes or reveals the facts has huge consequences. On the news entitled "Twitter labeled factual information about covid-19 as misinformation" shows this comment is a satire on Twitter that telling the truth will be threatened with death. Therefore the author feels that the cause of the lack of information on Twitter is justifiable.

4. Types of presupposition and how is presupposition used found in Datum 4

Opinion | After the pandemic, heavy burdens for a covid generation

By the Editorial Board

October 14, 2022 at 3:39 p.m. EDT

This news got 57 responses, 30 likes. From this response, many netizens gave their comment's column, and the researcher took some of these comment's column as data for analysis. In this news, the researcher found several responses that contained preposupposition.

a. Sean McCorkle

14 October, at 22 03.21 pm 1 likes

"Unlikely"

Presupposition : The pre-covid generation also felt a heavy burden for the covid generation who benefited from the covid 19 pandemic.

This comment is included in the type of presupposition counterfactual presumption statement, which has a meaning contrary to what happened and is considered a statement that contradicts the facts. This comment contains those who disagree with the news which says that the Covid 19 generation will have a

considerable burden due to the pandemic because of the many changes they have experienced, which are considered to be quite influential, such as schools being closed for a very long time, making students lazy to study because schools are closed. Moreover, he must study independently at home, which will reduce his interest in learning about different students when studying at school, where he meets friends at school. Besides studying, he can also interact with friends at school. On the news entitled "After the pandemic, heavy burdens for a covid generation" shows his comment is in the form of agreeing or rejecting the news being or is being discussed.

b. Fencehopper161

14 October at 22 03.21 pm 1 like

"I can be exhausted of something that does not exist"

Presupposition : No covid 19

This comment is included in the type of lexical presupposition, a statement that is not only inserted but also understood. In the comment, netizen complains about covid and clearly states covid does not exist. This comment was from a netizen who expressed his opinion about the Covid 19 pandemic, which shocked the world community. According to him, Covid was just engineering. Made because of covid 19. While he feels that there is no covid, he will feel tired because he has to follow the rules so that he does not get infected with a virus that, according to him, does not exist. On the news entitled "After the pandemic, heavy burdens for a covid generation" shows this form of this comment is that this netizen's response is of the bold

implicature type, a form of refusal to believe in the existence of the Covid 19 virus, which makes him tired of the many rules he has made for viruses that he thinks are not there.

c. ModerateRepub

14 October at 22 03. 30 pm 1 likes

" I will end Covid"

Presupposition : want to be free from the covid pandemic.

This comment is included in the type of active presupposition of the sentence directly to the meaning you want to mean. This comment contains someone saying that this covid will end. He is tired of the situation that is happening because. Covid, many limited things are less free than before their existence. Covid he wants to end it because he is tired of being limited and not free and haunted by disease. When he wants to leave, he said so because he believes that this pandemic can be stopped by following the existing health protocols and not prohibiting things as a preventive measure. On the news entitled "After the pandemic, heavy burdens for a covid generation" shows this comment believes that covid or a pandemic can be eliminated if we do not violate the health protocols recommended by the government so that the pandemic passes quickly. People can feel freedom like before there was covid. 19 pandemic.

d. Zoecat1

14 October, at 03.25 pm 1 like

"masks can help you to be safe"

Presupposition : Masks are very important.

This comment belongs to the lexical presupposition whose statement can be inserted and understood. This comment contains advice for someone always to wear a mask to avoid the covid 19 virus. According to netizens, this mask is very important to use in the circumstances like this. The pandemic is in many places and is not directly visible to people, so we must continue to be vigilant because the covid virus is considered quite dangerous cause death. He wrote this comment so that other people or other netizens who read the comment's column read the advice always to wear a mask. On the news entitled "After the pandemic, heavy burdens for a covid generation" shows this form of advice to other people to always wear a mask when they want to leave the house because, according to him, masks are one of the most important things to avoid viruses.

e. Napoleon0469

14 October at 22 03.25pm 3 likes

> *"misinformation and outright lies by repubs that have worsened this pandemic"*

Presupposition : do not easily believe the news

This comment belongs to the type of lexical presupposition that can be inserted and understood. In this news, he reveals many lies on the news, which means telling us not to believe the news easily. A reader will easily understand the intended meaning, and this comment contains someone who says that one of the things that make the pandemic worse is news with no truth. Fake news is immediately published or disseminated by the news media without knowing the truth of the news. On the news entitled "After the pandemic, heavy burdens for a covid generation" shows this comment gives an opinion about the

phenomenon that is happening because they feel concerned and sad about the phenomenon that is happening. They hope to refrain from publishing news that is not necessarily true.

f. 2022DC

14 October at 03.45 pm 1 like

> *"Go talk to the virus"*

Presupposition : Viruses cannot communicate.

This comment belongs to the type of counterfactual presupposition, which is a statement that has a meaning contrary to what is true and is considered a statement that contradicts the facts in this comment or response the author tells or says he spoke with a virus that we know as a virus. He is one of the most dangerous bacteria, and he can not sound like humans in general. Writers or netizens use this term to describe that they do not care about what is reported or do not believe what is reported by the media. On the news entitled "After the pandemic, heavy burdens for a covid generation" shows that his comment is in the form of ridicule directed at news writers who do not know the truth.

g. Gransview

14 October at 22.22 pm 0 likes

> *"Everything you wrote is contrary to the fact"*

Presupposition : Do not believe the news.

This comment is included in the type of lexical presupposition, a statement that must not only be inserted but also must be understood, managed and terminated. On the news entitled "After the pandemic, heavy burdens for a

covid generation" shows this comment expresses his opinion on the news, which he thinks contradicts the facts. the comment means not believing the news. Moreover, he felt he had been lied to by the news netizen wrote, and he expressed his opinion so that other netizens would know his opinion.

i.   AITAFinalist

14 October at 03.35 pm 1 like

"Main killer was social conditioning, classism and group think".

Presupposition : Covid-19 doesn't kill

This comment is included in the type of active presupposition, namely, a comment that shows the meaning of a truth or fact. In this comment, the author expresses the opinion that the real killer is a conditioning virus, classification, and groups that are more dangerous compared to covid 19. this comment is a directive that contains advice so that we are confident in covid. We must also protect ourselves from the infectious virus but do not let that fear weaken our health because we are weak. People will be more easily infected with the covid 19 virus.

j.   Petunia

14 October at 22.21 pm 1 like

"It's about habit, not IQ"

Presupposition : Good effect on habits

This comment is included in the type of factive presupposition, a fact expressed by one netizen. This comment also shows the meaning that something has

happened, namely covid-19, because this phenomenon affects people's lifestyles. The content of the comment is about a person, one of the netizens, who think that not all the impacts of this pandemic are bad. Some of them after Covid 19 have had an effect on a better direction, namely about habits, one of which is using health protocols because people are used to doing this since the existence of covid, this habit has become a good routine for people where they have become more aware of personal hygiene in their surroundings, such as diligently washing their hands, bathing and using hand sanitizer after handling objects. According to the authors, these comment's column or responses are good habits after the occurrence of covid 19. On the news entitled "After the pandemic, heavy burdens for a covid generation" shows this comment form of advice to always be grateful for what happened, not all of them have a bad impact, but the COVID-19 pandemic has had a good influence.

B. Dicussion

In this study it was found that the most widely used types of presuppositions in the 4 news stories were existential and lexical presuppositions which amounted to 12 out of 34 types of presuppositions., 7 of them are factive types. This type of presupposition is rarely used in this comment column because it is rare for a netizen whose comments contain verbs such as realize, know, sorry, happy, aware, strange. Apart from that, there is a non-factive type which is only used once because most netizens

only talk about the opinion of an incident that has occurred, not just a wish or imagination to respond, and the last one is the type of presupposition, there are 2 comments which are counter factual, this is in because netizens commented on facts that had happened before.

In line with research conducted by Yossi (2020) analyzing the meaning and types of presupposition utterances through the characters used in the film Beauty and the Beast. This study found 58 data on presuppositions in a film. Although the participants or objects used are different, they have similarities in the results of the research, namely the two research results are the same, dominated by the type of existential presupposition. The cause of this type of presupposition often appearing is because the characters in this film tend to often insert terms that make the opponent to understand the existence of something without explaining in detail that something exists.

Apart from that, Devi's (2020) research also supports this research. She finds the type of existential presupposition that is dominated in his findings. She examined presuppositions and examined the types of presupposition triggers used in YouTube advertisements. The cause of the emergence of this type of presupposition is because in these advertisements it tends to often insert words or terms that are common or are often used, and without explaining the existence of something, the audience of the ad can already know its meaning.

There are 5 types of presuppositions found from 34 comments on news found in the comments column at washingtonpost.com, which discusses covid-19 and was published in August, September, and October 2022 researchers examined 4 news, the first news entitled "Covid-19 relief was plagued by fraud. Here is the right response" this news was published in September 2022. Then in this news, there were 657 responses and researchers who took ten comment's column to study, the second entitled "DOT proposes vouchers for air passengers who cancel travel because of covid-19," this news was published On August 3, 2022, there were 53 comment's column on this news, and the researchers took seven comment's column to examine. The third news entitled "Twitter labeled factual information about covid-19 as misinformation," this news was published on August 25, 2022, then in this news, there were 67 comment's column, and researchers eight comment's column to be examined. The fourth news entitled "after the pandemic, heavy burdens for a covid generation," was published on October 14, 2022, then has 57 comment's column. The researcher took nine to be examined.
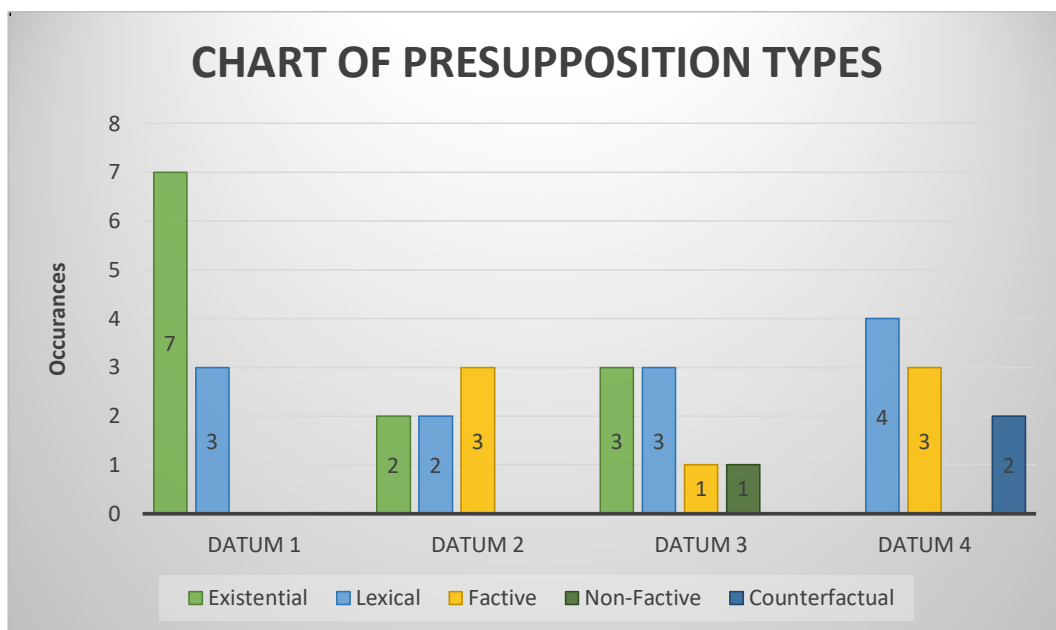
Existential and lexical presuppositions are widely used in the comment's column section of washingtonpost.com. Of the 34 comment's column examined, 12 of them are existential types of presuppositions, 12 of them are lexical types of presuppositions, 4 of them are active types of presuppositions, 2 of them are counterfactual, and 1 of them is non-factive.

News 1, entitled covid 19 relief was plagued by fraud, was published on September 25, 2022. the researcher examined ten comment's column. Seven of these comment's column include the type of existential presupposition, which aims to state the existence of something. Many commented on Covid-19 without stating that there was Covid-19, but readers already know it. Then 3 of them are lexical. The ten comment's column contain advice from a netizen who wants to make him aware that the system in government still needs improvement. Without

command words, the reader can already understand the comment's meaning. Many of them felt disappointed, and then they wrote their disappointment in the comment's column on this news.

News 2, entitled DOT vouchers for air passengers who canceled travel because of covid-19, was published on August 3, 2022. The researcher examined 3 of these comment's column, which were of the factive type, which stated the facts that already existed, and a netizen tried to remind readers. In comment's column that are classified as active, netizens state something that contains the meaning of an event that has occurred. Two of them fall into the type of existential presupposition, and a statement raises the presupposition of the existence of something. Furthermore, two are included in the type of lexical presupposition comment, which raises the presumption of an order not to do anything harmful in the conditions of Covid-19.

News three, entitled Twitter, labeled factual information about covid-19 as misinformation published on August 25, 2022. The researcher examined eight comment's column on the news, 3 of which were included in the type of existential presupposition, a comment that raises presuppositions of several terms without explaining that the reader already understands such example, "Fb is better than twitter" readers already understand that Fb and Twitter are names of applications in social media. Three of these comment's column fall into the type of lexical presupposition in these comment's column contain statements that can be inserted and understood. One of them is factive, which contains facts about

Twitter, and 1 of them is a comment that belongs to the non-factive presupposition type, a comment that does not match the facts.

News 4, entitled After the pandemic heavy burdens for a covid generation was published on October 14, 2022. Researchers examined nine comment's column. Of these comment's column, two are in the counterfactual type, a presumption statement that has a meaning contrary to an existing fact. Then 4 of them belong to the type of lexical presupposition, a statement that cannot only be inserted but also understood, and 3 of them belong to the type of factive presupposition, a type of presupposition that aims to exist like a netizen who expresses opinions about covid without explaining the meaning of covid but has raised presumptions Covid is a type of virus.

From this research, the researcher learned that every sentence we write or say contains a broad and very diverse meaning. One can only conclude the meaning of a sentence with that person knowing the context or background of the sentence being written or spoken by someone. Knowledge is needed to understand a sentence so that the sentence follows the meaning you want to say. However, only some have enough knowledge to understand an implied meaning, so many experience misunderstandings. Then in this study, the researchers also learned that the influence of a sentence is also very large. A netizen who writes negative comment's column will also affect other netizens.

The phenomenon of the covid pandemic is new for the community, a phenomenon that they have not experienced before, so many controversies have arisen. Some

of them can only partially believe they think this is just a game to get an advantage, so they do not want to follow the rules related to the covid-19 virus. Some immediately believed the information they got from various media and complied with regulations related to Covid-19.

As is well known, social media has become a staple for society during the Covid-19 pandemic. Social media are used to establish socialization during a pandemic not only. Socializing social media is also used for work and study because until now, offices, schools, and universities are still not running normally until now. Therefore, social media will make it easier in the pandemic era as it is now.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, social media plays a very important role in various activities such as channeling information, communication, work, and studying. Some of the whole community trusted all the information on social media. Whether the information is true or false, we, as ordinary people, should not immediately believe this information. It is a good idea first to filter any information we get and dig deeper before we post or repost any information. This was done to prevent the spread of hoaxes in society.

Therefore, we as a society must be wise in using every role of social media and be smart in selecting and sorting information circulating on social media. The public needs to understand digital literacy so that they are not easily influenced by fake news or hoaxes so as not to make things worse at times like this. To prevent these things, a reader can do it by reading more than one news source on social media with the same news issue to compare issues from one news story to another. Then

the reader can check the website of the news writer to see the news comes from a website that has yet to be published. Verified it is possible that the information is dubious and can also be done by reading the information from the website of the news writer, whether it is an official website or not. That way, the misuse of social media to disseminate information can be minimized. Social media is a positive thing if we use its various platforms wisely. So social media is said to be a friend or foe. It returns to our personality.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter contains conclusions and suggestions. This conclusion is drawn from the results of the analysis in chapter 4. Meanwhile, suggestions are made for recommendations and future research.

A. Conclusion

In conclusion, presupposition was found in netizen comment's column on the online news washingtonpost.com put forward by Yule (1996). types of existential and lexical presupposition are two types that are often used in writing comment's column on the online news washingtonpost.com that discusses covid-19. As explained in the findings and discussion, this study uses Yule's theory (1996) which classifies presuppositions into six types.

The use of presuppositions is to give understanding to the reader or listener of the speaker's speech. So listeners can make correct assumptions about the utterances spoken. Besides that, the researcher also identified how such presuppositions are manifested in the comment's column on washingtonpost.com which discusses covid-19. This type of existential presupposition is used to raise presuppositions of the meaning of something that exists. Moreover, verbal a statement that cannot only be inserted but also understood to start, manage or stop. Apart from these two types of presupposition, there is also a factive type which is only used four times to express facts related to the Covid-19 phenomenon. Then there are also non-factive which is only used once to express the impossibility, and the counterfactual, which is used twice to express something contrary to fact.

Most of them wrote comment's column in the form of criticism of things that were considered troubling and detrimental to them, such as fraud that interfered with Covid-19 assistance, an unclear flight system due to Covid-19, debates about the Twitter application which was considered to be spreading a lot of false news and generations. Covid has a bigger burden than the previous generation. Various responses from netizens, but the majority of them have the same thoughts in responding to the news. This shows that one comment has an influence on other comment's column.

B. Suggestions

After After analyzing the data thoroughly, some suggestions can be made for future researchers. This research only focuses on analyzing the types of presuppositions and how to use presuppositions in the comment's column. Future researchers can further elaborate on other aspects, such as the social function of presupposition and other elements in netizen comment's column or the latest news.

Second, this study focuses on presuppositions found in netizen responses. Future research might also consider focusing on presuppositions in netizen responses or comment's column and comics or others. Future researchers can also explore presuppositions in the same topic but use another implicature theory from Yule. Therefore, the results can be compared to whether they have similar results. Thus, it will enrich the references on this topic.

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CURICULUM VITAE

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APPENDIX

No	Utterances	Types of presupposition	Presupposition
1.	@RolandGarros1791 "No big deal"	existential presupposition	Not the first problem that happened Already used to such news Not surprised anymore
2.	@ LaborLawyer "Fraud should be stopped"	existential presupposition	there is a fraud
3.	@moperdog "I hate it"	lexical presupposition;	That should not have happened.
4.	@MaryGJ "very good news, sounds embarrassing"	existential presupposition	there is news
5.	@Krebs Cycles "start building a more nimble, responsive and resilient system for the future"	lexical presupposition	Stop with the current system and start with a better one.
6.	@Realist19532 "No it does mean they were failures because they really were set up to not care where the money went as long as it was out the door"	lexical presupposition	Stop being irresponsible about where the money goes.
7.	@KenMaclean "large government emergency aid	existential presuppositi	There is fraud in the covid

	programs definitely have a higher percentage of fraud"	on	19 disaster relief.
8.	@drork1 "prior administration deliberately too did not execute part of the law"	existential presupposition	The old and current governments share the same view, namely, not implementing some of the laws.
9.	@Multatuli "my wife and I received money that we felt we didn't deserve"	existential preposition	Some families deserve more.
10.	@AIICAR "there's the heart of the problem. too many recipients who didn't need "	existential presupposition	There are still others who need but do not receive
11.	@Wogieta "their cencelations is no fault of mine , help me find a new one"	f active presupposition	Do something so I do not feel disadvantaged by this incident.
12.	@Bulis Eye " airlines treat passengers like human beings the horror"	lexical presupposition	Stay out because the current situation is not good due to covid 19.
13.	@paerdegat "we live to serve the company"	lexical presupposition	We exist only to provide profit to the company.
14.	@Swampresident "covid-19 because it is readly transmissible in the aircraft	existential presupposition	covid-19 is a virus

	cabin and would likely cause significant health consequences in many people".		
15.	@JAR20022 "Most people will continue to travel if they are sick unless they legit feel terrible"	factive presupposition	When someone is sick, he will stay at home.
16.	@Noah D "People will fake covid tests and exposure in a heartbeat if they can get out of paying a couple hundred buck"s.	factive presupposition	Rules cannot be broken if you have no money.
17.	@RidgebackRules "we canceled a trip because of because of omicron"	existential presupposition	omicron is virus.
18.	@Ethereal Fairy "FB will just say good luck, we'll never get around to reviewing, so I guess twitter is better on that score. "	existential presupposition	FB and Twitter are one of the names of social media applications.
19.	@Charles Matthews "Covid is done, move on people"	lexical presupposition.	We can already feel freedom.
20.	@Fullblown "Twitter and Facebook are gigantic rumor mills. They are not reliable sources of information"	lexical presupposition	Do not play Twitter and Facebook
21.	@Edwin Hubble "Stay off on TikTok"	existential presupposition	TikTok is an app
22.	@Norway_Spruce "its not twitter that mislabels facts.	factive presupposition	Playing twitter is not wrong

	Its people who do it"	on	
23.	@AanjasPapa "Sadly, I'm not surprised".	existential presupposition	Before this news, I already suspected this event would happen.
24.	@RagingPragmatist "We need a vaccine for this social media swine flu. AKA "Twitter"	non-factive presupposition	There is no vaccine for social media.
25.	@Terrils7 "And truth-tellers exposed to death threats"	lexical presupposition	do not reveal the truth on Twitter
26.	@Sean McCorkle "Unlikely"	presupposition counterfactual	The pre-covid generation also felt a heavy burden for the covid generation who benefited from the covid 19 pandemic.
27.	@Fencehopper161 "I can be exhausted of something that does not exist"	No covid 19	lexical presupposition
28.	@ModerateRepub "I will end Covid"	factive presupposition	want to be free from the covid pandemic.
29.	@Zoecat1 "masks can help you to be safe"	lexical presupposition	Masks are very important.
30.	@Napoleon0469 "misinformation and outright lies by repubs that have worsened this pandemic"	lexical presupposition	do not easily believe the news
31.	@2022DC "Go talk to the virus"	counterfactual presupposition	Viruses cannot communicate.
32.	@Gransview "Everything you wrote is contrary to the	lexical presupposition	Do not believe the news.

	fact"		
33.	@AITAFinalist "Main killer was social conditioning, classism and group think".	factive presupposition	Covid-19 doesn't kill
34.	@Petunia "It's about habit, not IQ"	factive presupposition	Good effect on habits