

**AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION ON “CAN VACCINE MANDATES
BE JUSTIFIED?” A SOHO FORUM DEBATE**

THESIS

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

MALANG

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BE JUSTIFIED?" A SOHO FORUM DEBATE**

THESIS

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**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG**

2022

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I stated that the thesis entitled “*An Analysis of Presupposition on “Can Vaccine Mandates be Justified?” A Soho Forum Debate*” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the references. Hereby if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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APPROVAL SHEET

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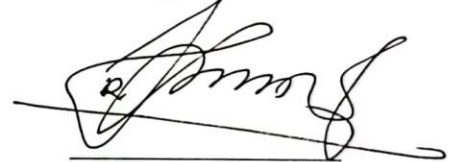
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MOTTO

“Make your reality better than your dreams.”

(Roger Lee)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved family, my father, Masgianto, my mother, Ahlamiah, and my younger brother Miftahul Ulum, who always pray for, love, support, and motivate me. I also dedicate it to anyone who has supported me in completing this thesis.

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First of all, praise and Gratitude only to Allah SWT. God of the universe who only to Him ask for help. Alhamdulillah for all His blessings, grace, and love so that the researcher can complete the thesis entitled “An Analysis of Presupposition on “Can Vaccine Mandates be Justified?” A Soho Forum Debate” as a requirement to obtain a Bachelor of Letters (S.S) degree at the Faculty of Humanities. The blessings and greetings are also delivered to the prophet Muhammad who has always been a source of inspiration and a role model for humanity.

This thesis would not be finished without the people around me who always support and help, so the researcher expresses the deepest gratitude to Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag., as the Dean of Faculty of Humanities, Ribut Wahyudi, M. Ed., Ph.D., as the Head of the Department of English Literature, and especially to Mrs. Vita Nur Santi as my advisor who always guides patiently and gives many suggestions during the process of completing this thesis. In addition, the researcher would like to thank the examiners, Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D., and Zainur Rofiq, M.A., who have given suggestions for improving this thesis. Indeed, completing this thesis takes hard work, persistence, and patience, so I thank myself for still struggling until now when the thesis has been completed. Thank you very much to my beloved family, who always pray for, love, motivate, and support me in completing this thesis. Then, thank you to anyone who has supported me.

The researcher realizes this thesis is far from perfect due to the limited knowledge. Thus, the researcher will accept any suggestions and constructive criticism for this thesis. Furthermore, it is hoped that this thesis can increase the reader's knowledge about presuppositions and be useful as a reference for further research examining presuppositions.

Malang, 18 November 2022

The Researcher,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Azifatil Azifah', written in a cursive style.

Azifatil Azifah

ABSTRACT

Azifah, Azifatil (2022). An Analysis of Presupposition on "Can Vaccine Mandates be Justified?" A Soho Forum Debate. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Vita Nur Santi, M. Pd.

Keywords: *Presupposition, Debate*

Presupposition is what the speaker assumes before making an utterance. This research aims to identify the presupposition uttered by the debaters in the Soho forum debate "Can Vaccine Mandates be Justified?" This study contains two research questions including to classify the types of presuppositions used by the debaters on the Soho Forum Debate "Can Vaccine Mandates be Justified?" and describe the intended meaning of each presupposition used by the debaters in the Soho forum debate "Can vaccine mandates be justified?" This study was designed using a qualitative descriptive method, and data were analyzed based on the theory of presupposition and context by Yule (1996). The data source of this research is a Soho Forum Debate video on the topic "Can Vaccine Mandate be Justified?" released on December 18, 2021, on YouTube. The results of the study found that there were 161 presupposition utterances uttered by the debaters consisting of 93 existential presuppositions, 32 factive presuppositions, 16 counterfactual presuppositions, 10 structural presuppositions, 8 lexical presuppositions, 2 non-factive presuppositions. Moreover, the intended meaning of each presupposition is described through implicatures. They were conversational and conventional implicature. Both debaters convey the intended meanings of each presupposition using conversational implicatures to reveal their resolutions, provide arguments, show evidence, clarify, and criticize. Meanwhile, conventional implicature is only used by Ilya to convey the intended meaning in two ways, firstly, to introduce himself and, secondly, to express why he was vaccinated. It suggested that further researchers examine presuppositions in other contexts that contain factual data since presupposition research rarely explores contexts other than fictional data. Furthermore, they also suggested using other presupposition theories and further exploring the implicature theory.

ABSTRAK

Azifah, Azifatil (2022). An Analysis of Presupposition on “Can Vaccine Mandates be Justified?” A Soho Forum Debate. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Vita Nur Santi, M. Pd.

Kata Kunci: *Praanggapan, Debat*

Praanggapan adalah apa yang diasumsikan pembicara sebelum membuat ucapan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi praanggapan yang diucapkan oleh para pendebat dalam Soho forum debat “Bisakah Mandat Vaksin Dibenarkan?” Kajian ini memuat dua pertanyaan penelitian diantaranya untuk mengklasifikasikan tipe praanggapan yang digunakan para pendebat pada Soho Forum Debat “Bisakah Mandat Vaksin Dibenarkan?” dan mendeskripsikan maksud dari masing-masing praanggapan yang digunakan oleh para pendebat dalam Soho forum debat “Bisakah Mandat Vaksin Dibenarkan?” Penelitian ini dirancang dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan data dianalisis berdasarkan teori praanggapan dan konteks oleh Yule (1996). Sumber data penelitian ini adalah video Soho Forum Debat dengan topik “Bisakah Mandat Vaksin Dibenarkan?” yang dirilis pada 18 Desember 2021 di YouTube. Dari hasil penelitian ditemukan bahwa terdapat 161 ujaran praanggapan yang diucapkan oleh para pendebat yang terdiri dari 93 praanggapan eksistensial, 32 praanggapan faktif, 16 praanggapan kontrafaktual, 10 praanggapan struktural, 8 praanggapan leksikal dan 2 praanggapan non-faktif. Selanjutnya, makna yang dimaksud dari masing-masing presuposisi dijelaskan melalui implikatur, yaitu implikatur percakapan dan implikatur konvensional. Kedua pendebat menyampaikan makna yang dimaksud dari masing-masing presuposisi dengan menggunakan implikatur percakapan untuk mengungkapkan resolusi mereka, memberikan argumen, menunjukkan bukti, mengklarifikasi dan mengkritik. Sementara itu, implikatur konvensional hanya digunakan oleh Ilya untuk menyampaikan maksud yang dimaksud dengan dua cara, pertama untuk memperkenalkan dirinya dan kedua untuk mengungkapkan alasan dirinya divaksinasi. Disarankan bagi peneliti selanjutnya untuk mengkaji praanggapan dalam konteks lain yang juga mengandung data faktual karena penelitian praanggapan jarang menggali konteks selain data fiktif. Lebih lanjut, mereka juga disarankan untuk dapat menggunakan teori presuposisi lain dan lebih mengeksplorasi teori implikatur.

مستخلص البحث

الأزفة، أذفت (2022) تحليل الافتراض عن "هل يمكن تبرير اوامر اللقاح؟" في منتدى المناقشة. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرفة: فيتا نور سانتي، الماجستير

الكلمات الأساسية: الافتراض، المناقشة

الافتراض المسبق هو ما يفترضه المتحدث قبل الإدلاء بكلمة. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحديد الافتراضات التي عبر عنها المتحاورون في منتدى سو هو للنقاش "هل يمكن تبرير تفويض اللقاح؟" تحتوي هذه الدراسة على سؤالين بحثيين، أحدهما هو تصنيف أنواع الافتراضات التي استخدمها المتحاورون في منتدى سو هو للمناقشة "هل يمكن تبرير تفويض اللقاح؟" ووصف الغرض من كل من الافتراضات التي استخدمها المتحاورون في منتدى سو هو للنقاش "هل يمكن تبرير تفويض اللقاح؟" صممت (1996) Yule هذه الدراسة باستخدام منهج وصفي نوعي وتم تحليل البيانات بناءً على نظرية الافتراضات والسياق بواسطة بموضوع "هل يمكن تبرير تفويض اللقاح؟" الذي صدر في 18 Soho Debate Forum مصدر البيانات لهذا البحث هو فيديو ديسمبر 2021 على موقع يوتيوب. من نتائج الدراسة، وجد أنه كان هناك 161 افتراضًا مقدمًا من قبل المناظرين تتكون من 93 افتراضًا وجوديًا و 32 افتراضًا واقعيًا و 16 افتراضًا مضافًا للواقع و 10 افتراضات هيكلية و 8 افتراضات معجمية و 2 افتراضات مسبقة غير نشطة. علاوة على ذلك، يتم شرح المعنى المقصود لكل افتراض مسبق من خلال الضمانات، أي الضمنية التخاطبية والضمنية التقليدية. ينقل المتحاوران المعنى المقصود لكل افتراض مسبق باستخدام المعاني الضمنية للمحادثة للتعبير عن قراراتهم، وتقديم الحجج، وإظهار الأدلة، والتوضيح والنقد. في هذه الأثناء، لا يستخدم إيليا المعنى التقليدي إلا للتعبير عن المعنى المقصود بطريقتين، أولاً لتقديم نفسه وثانيًا للكشف عن سبب تطعيمه. يُقترح على الباحثين المستقبلين فحص الافتراضات المسبقة في سياقات أخرى والتي تحتوي أيضًا على بيانات واقعية لأن أبحاث الافتراضات المسبقة نادرًا ما تستكشف سياقات أخرى غير البيانات الوهمية. علاوة على ذلك، يُنصح أيضًا بأن يكونوا قادرين على استخدام نظريات الافتراضات المسبقة الأخرى ومواصلة استكشاف النظرية الضمنية.

TABLE OF CONTENT

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
LEGITIMATION SHEET	iii
MOTTO	iv
DEDICATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
ABSTRACT.....	viii
TABLE OF CONTENT	xi
CHAPTER I.....	1
A. Background of the Research.....	1
B. Research Questions.....	13
C. Research Significances	13
D. Scope and Limitation.....	13
E. Definition of Key Terms	14
CHAPTER II.....	15
A. Pragmatics	15
B. Presupposition.....	16
C. Types of Presupposition	21
D. Intended Meaning	25
CHAPTER III	31
A. Research Design	31
B. Data Source.....	31
C. Data Collection	32
D. Data Analysis.....	32
CHAPTER IV	34
A. Findings	34
B. Discussion.....	75
CHAPTER V.....	80
A. Conclusion.....	80

B. Suggestion.....	81
BIBLIOGRAPHY	82
CURRICULUM VITAE	85
APPENDIX.....	86

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This section conveys the background of the research, research questions, objectives, significance of the research, scope and limitations, definitions of key terms, and previous research.

A. Background of the Research

Language is the main tool for achieving communication goals and is considered an important factor in any society or culture. Language is the most effective way to show what someone else wants. With this language, people can interact with each other and deliver ideas, feelings, or thoughts to others. Thus, language plays a very important role as a social interaction instrument among people to convey information from one person to another. The language produced shows their personality as part of their social life. Language is also used to build social relationships. And to build it, they need to be aware of the context of the situation in their social environment and how they regulate and structure their conversations with their listeners.

Similarly, when two or more people communicate, language works, called communicative language. Both participants in the conversation are likely to provide sufficient, serious, and concise information. Therefore, communication goals must be adopted.

The listener can interpret utterances in one sense and many different ways. It is because speakers do not always convey their thoughts directly but implicitly.

It is called presupposition. Yule (1996:25) explains presupposition as what a speaker takes as an idea or message before utterance. Presupposition requires a comprehensive understanding of the lexical and syntactic properties that give rise to the premise and the broader context of the conversation. Yule (1996:2729) classifies six types of presupposition: existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, structural presupposition, lexical presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. Yule (2014: 130) defines presupposition as something the person speaking the utterance knows or believes to be a fact known to the listener. If the speaker and the listener do not have the same background knowledge, it isn't easy to understand the speaker's intentions. The presenter must ensure the receiver has shared knowledge for the presupposition to work. Incorrect interpretation leads to misunderstanding and ambiguity in the communication between them.

Both participants must work together and refer to context when speaking to obtain information. According to Huang (2014:16), a context can be defined as representing a dynamic setting or related function of an environment in which linguistic units are systematically used. When people communicate with others, they understand the use of language, who, when, and where they are speaking, and the context in which the speech is being made. Moreover, Leech (1983) argues that context can be the background knowledge the participant takes that will contribute to the listener's interpretation of the speech. It shows that the speaker and listener must have common knowledge to mutually understand what the speaker is communicating because people do not always say what they mean.

In communication with others, the meaning implied by the speaker is different from what is revealed. Different languages are used to express the need to speak. In a language, some expressions are presented you can understand so you can immediately understand their meaning. However, for certain purposes, it is sometimes expressed in a meaning not directly accepted by the language. It means that meaning must be expressed in an implied sense. Therefore, to understand this hidden meaning, it is important to understand the presupposition from a pragmatic point of view.

Yule explains that pragmatics is the study of the service of the speaker, of the contextual meaning, to learn how people have reported the meaning of the speaker and the study of the distance (1996: 3). Moreover, Levinson (1983) explains that pragmatics as the study of the relationship between language and the underlying context for explaining language comprehension. It means that pragmatics discusses the context-determined conditions of human language use. Contexts can be examined by the language environment and language users being used, such as situations, times, and places. As mentioned earlier, the speakers do not always convey their intentions directly but sometimes implicitly. Therefore, to understand the speaker's intention, the speaker and listener must refer to the context. Thus, the intended meaning of presupposition is known.

Presupposition can be found in various forms of conversation, from fiction and even in real life. One example can arise from debate since studies of presupposition rarely explore other contexts that contain factual data. Debate is a formal discussion about a particular situation, such as a public or legislative

meeting, against an argument (Bull, 2011). The debate also means discussing or exchanging opinions and giving reasons to stick with that opinion. The debate raises important presuppositions because it contains factual data, which is non-fiction. Also, the language used is colloquial and displays natural settings. These settings can help the audience to understand what the speaker said. Thus, it can be assumed that the speaker's character is more represented since it is not based on a script. Therefore, based on this phenomenon, the researcher is interested in examining the presupposition of "*Can Vaccine Mandates be Justified?*" A Soho Forum Debate.

Today, the coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) is the most pressing threat to global public health, becoming a hot issue in most, if not all, information sources worldwide due to its pervasive impact on every aspect of people's lives worldwide. As a global threat, today's society is forced daily to find information about the Covid-19 pandemic (Barnes, 2020). People of all ages and all backgrounds around the world are expected to not only actively obtain information related to the pandemic but also to be provided with such information by authorities at all levels as needed (Naeem & Bhatti, 2020). Information, ranging from health appeals to emergency levels related to Covid, is informed through various means, such as newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and social media. However, this research focused on debates on social media, namely, A Soho Forum Debate.

Related to this research, there are several reasons why the researcher took "*Can Vaccine Mandates be Justified?*" A Soho Forum Debate as a data source;

First, the debate raises important presuppositions because it contains factual data, which is non-fiction. Indeed, the speaker's character is more represented since it is not based on a script. Second, the speakers use many presupposition utterances since this debate uses colloquial language that displays natural settings. Here, the speakers do not always convey their intentions directly but sometimes implicitly. Third, this vaccine mandate has pros and cons, especially for libertarian societies that embrace freedom. In addition, this case is still new and fresh to be researched. However, the researcher considers the data based solely on a linguistic perspective.

The Soho Forum is a debate forum held in Soho/Noho, Manhattan, which contains interesting topics for libertarians. The goal is to strengthen social and professional ties within the libertarian community in New York City. Former Barron Economics Editor-in-Chief Gene Epstein leads them. Indeed, the Soho Forum features several of the most respected speakers in various fields. The audience can interact with the speaker actively, vote on decisions, and be followed by a social reception. However, as explained above, the researcher has chosen one of the topics in the Soho Forum debate, "*Can Vaccine Mandates be Justified?*" which is the only debate that discusses vaccine mandates held by the Soho Forum. This research only examines the presupposition utterances of two debaters, Ilya Somin and Angela McArdle.

In this case, Ilya agrees, and Angela opposes the resolution: while vaccination requirements infringe on liberty, some are justified by their huge payoff in lives saved. George Mason University law professor Ilya Somin

supports vaccination mandates in certain cases because he believes it can reduce the deaths caused by Covid-19. Besides, he considers this mandate only a “minor violation of liberties” and harm reduction strategies like mask requirements and lockdowns, which he sees as more of a threat to liberties. Meanwhile, Los Angeles County Libertarian Party leader Angela McArdle considers this vaccination mandate an infringement of liberty that endangers someone's life because many people get sick and even die after the vaccine. Therefore, she said that she would “*actively work to destroy any institution trying to enforce vaccination passports*” and is currently taking legal action against the removal of vaccine mandates in California and New York.

As long as the debate takes place and refers to the context, the two debaters do not always convey their intentions directly but sometimes convey implicitly. They imply some intended purpose among what they say that contain many assumptions for listeners. Therefore, based on this phenomenon, this study examines the presupposition utterances of two debaters on the Soho Forum debate “*Can Vaccine Mandates be Justified?*”. This research not only intends to classify the types of presuppositions contained but also describe other intentions of the speaker that are not directly spoken. Therefore, the researcher used Yule's presupposition and context theory (1996) to conduct this research.

Several previous studies on presupposition have been carried out in various fields. Some studies that discussed presupposition in films include the study by Ramadhani (2020) discussed presupposition and their meaning in Todd Phillips's Joker Movie. This study used a descriptive qualitative method and

combined George Yule's presupposition theory (1996) and Huang's context theory (2014). As a result, this study found 127 presupposition utterances. They are 76 existential, 16 factive, 13 lexical, 12 structural, 8 counterfactual, and 2 non-factive. This study did not explain in detail how the meaning of each presupposition can be known. It needs to explain the process of forming each meaning in more detail, not only directly mentioning the meaning contained.

Second, the study by Pratiwi, Widisanti, Rejeki (2021). They discussed presupposition, common ground, and the issue of slavery in the movie *Harriet* (2019). They used the descriptive qualitative method and combined Yule's presupposition theory (2006) with the perspective of slavery discourse. The results found that 17 utterances contained presuppositions related to the issue of slavery. However, this study did not explain the process of classifying each presupposition in detail. It was more focused on explaining the issue of slavery, so it needs to be studied further by other researchers.

Third, the study by Saputra, Arifin, and Ariani (2021) discussed the presupposition of Brad Cohen's Character in *Front of the Class* Movie. This study used the descriptive qualitative method and Yule's presupposition theory to describe the types of presupposition and identify their meanings. In this study's findings, all types totaled 130 presupposition utterances; 96 existential, 10 factive, 6 non-factive, 3 lexical, 10 structural, and 5 counterfactual. The existential presupposition is the most dominant because many characters are often mentioned in the film, and lexical is the lowest number because the character in this film rarely used implied expressions. Meanwhile, the meaning of each presupposition

is not identified. Therefore, further research can be conducted to discover these presuppositions' meanings.

Some presuppositions studies are conducted in textbooks, like the study by Risdianto, Malihah, and Guritno (2019). They investigated the presupposition and analyzed the language function used in George Orwell's *Novella Animal Farm*. The researchers used the qualitative descriptive method and combined George Yule's presupposition theory (1996) with Roman Jakobson's theory of language functions (1960). As a result, they found 180 presuppositions, including 69 existential, 35 lexical, 53 structural, 4 factive, and 19 non-factive. The most dominant is existential presupposition because novelists often mention entities or objects, while the least is factive presupposition because the factual information contained in the novel is very little. It is because the novel is one of the non-fiction literary works which contains a lot of unreal things, as can be seen from the most finding data in this study after existential presupposition is a non-factive presupposition. This study did not classify each presupposition and how language functions can be identified in detail. It only mentions the amount of data found without a detailed explanation. Therefore, the researchers suggest other studies to continue this study.

Next, Ardiyani, Senowarsito, and Suwarti's study (2021) discussed the types of presupposition in the article of Soompi news and gossips site, their meaning, and their contribution to pragmatics teaching. The qualitative descriptive method and theory of presupposition by Yule (1996) are used in this study. The research findings found 7 presuppositions, including 2 existential, 2

lexical, 2 structural, and 1 counterfactual, and its contribution to teaching pragmatics could be creative media to explore presupposition material. The data found in this study were few because mostly those articles are the texts of an interview with the K-pop idol, which only contain a few presupposition utterances. However, this study did not explain in detail the process of classifying each presupposition, and the meaning of each presupposition is not described clearly. Thus, other researchers can continue this research by explaining in more detail the processes and meanings of each presupposition.

The study conducted by Fitriani (2021) analyzed presupposition triggers in the form of linguistic features found in students' thesis abstracts. This study used descriptive qualitative methods and the theory of presupposition by Yule. The findings show that most led to the existential type with 72 occurrences. Then 5 factive, 2 structural types, and 1 non-factive. The existential presupposition is the most dominant because the abstract writers often state the existence of the background knowledge, and factive presupposition becomes the second most found data because the truth of the entities is often mentioned in the abstracts. The lexical and counterfactual types were not found. It is because no unspoken words are used by the author in the abstract. After all, it can confuse the reader. In addition, there is no information that is incorrect or contrary to facts because the abstract presents much factual information. This study did not explain in detail the process of classifying each presupposition. It was more referring to the number of data frequencies found. Therefore, this study needed to explore more in the

analysis of presupposition triggers to determine background knowledge or assumption shared by the writer.

Some studies of presupposition in speech include Napitupulu's study (2021) identified and analyzed presuppositions in Retno Marsudi's Speech at the UN General Assembly in New York. She used a qualitative descriptive method and Yule's theory of presupposition. The results found 33 presuppositions, namely 18 existential, 1 factive, 13 lexical, and 1 structural. Indeed, non-factive and counter-factual presuppositions do not exist. It is because the speaker tries to convince the audience when giving a speech by mentioning factual information and not mentioning incorrect information. After all, it can weaken him. Indeed, this study did not explain in detail the process of classifying each presupposition, and the context of each data finding is not explained at all, so other researchers are suggested to examine it further.

The study by Saputra, Zahrída, and Hati (2021) discussed the types of presupposition in Barack Obama's Speech at the Islamic Society of Baltimore. This study used the descriptive qualitative method and theory of presupposition by Yule (1996). As a result, all types of presuppositions were found in this study, including 28 existential, 6 factive, 3 lexical, 2 non-factive presuppositions, 4 structural, and 5 counterfactual. The existential presupposition was the most dominant because the speeches contained more defined, descriptive, real facts and information to stimulate the audience's attention and emphasize his idea and promise to keep Muslim Americans feeling safe in the minority. In contrast, lexical was the lowest number because, in Barack Obama's speech, there was no

implied expression to confirm his opinion. However, the explanation of the classification process and the context of each data in this study is not detailed. Therefore, the authors hope that other researchers will pursue the same subject to complete this research in the future.

The other previous study by Saputri and Anindita (2022) analyzed the types of presuppositions, their meanings, and the situation used by the speaker to apply presupposition in David Cameron's Speech for Conservative Party Conference." The authors used the descriptive qualitative method and Yule's theory of presupposition. This study found 164 presuppositions consisting of six types of presupposition. They are 50 existential, 33 factive, 10 non-factive, 10 lexical, 13 structural presuppositions, and 46 counterfactual. Existential presupposition becomes the most dominant presupposition because noun phrase is commonly found in speech utterances. The non-factive presupposition is rarely found because this presupposition contains non-fact information, which can make the audience unsure of the speaker's opinion, and lexical presupposition is rarely used. After all, it can confuse the audience if they cannot understand the information uttered by the speaker. In analyzing the meaning of each presupposition, this study did not explain in detail how each presupposition can be known so that the meaning of each presupposition cannot be found clearly. Therefore, other studies have to find out the meaning of each presupposition by explaining it in more detail.

Besides, other previous studies discuss presuppositions in podcasts, such as the study conducted by Irayanti and Liliani (2021). They analyzed the

presupposition “Dinar Candy Arrested!? My Country Is So Funny Anyway!!” In Deddy Corbuzier Podcast Edition on August 6, 2021.” This study used the qualitative descriptive method and theory of presupposition by Yule (1996). From the results of this study, it was found 33 presupposition utterances, including 4 existential, 8 factive, 11 structural, 7 lexical, and 3 non-factive. Indeed, the counterfactual presupposition is not found. The highest number is a structural type of presupposition because most of the conversations in the podcast are dominated by the interrogative mode of speech, and the least presupposition found is a non-factive presupposition. It means that most of the speaker's utterances in this podcast are factual. This study did not explain in detail the process of classifying each presupposition, so it needs to examine again in further studies.

This present research has similarities and differences with the previous studies. This present research also studies presupposition. However, this research focuses on classifying the types of presupposition and describes the intended meaning of each presupposition uttered by the debaters at the Soho Forum Debate. In contrast to previous studies that mostly used fictional data like films, novels, and speeches in which the conversations contained based on the scripts or texts that had been provided so that it seemed unnatural, the current research chooses Soho Forum Debate on the topic “*Can Vaccine Mandates be Justified?*” since debate raises important presuppositions because it contains factual data (non-fiction) that is rarely explored in presupposition research. It could be deemed appropriate to carry out real empirical research in this field so that new insights will be found.

B. Research Questions

Based on the research background, the researcher determines two research questions below:

1. What are the types of presuppositions used by the debaters on the Soho Forum Debate?
2. How do those types of presupposition convey the intended meaning uttered by the debaters on the Soho Forum Debate?

C. Research Significances

Practically, the researcher believes the current study's findings will provide more information to those working in academia. However, this study provides more useful information for linguists, English learners, and other researchers interested in studying similar subjects, especially other linguistic phenomena with presupposition. Therefore, it can serve as a reference for future research. Furthermore, the researcher believes this research is very helpful for communities in social interactions, especially when using presupposition.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is pragmatic analysis as it relates to the conversation and its context. The limitation of this study is the presupposition utterances uttered directly by two debaters on “*Can Vaccine Mandates be Justified?*” A Soho Forum Debate, they are Ilya Somin and Angela McArdle. Moreover, the researcher limits the analysis of implicature, which only focuses on describing the intended meaning of each presupposition.

E. Definition of Key Terms

The researcher explains some of the terms to avoid misunderstanding in this study. The key terms are mentioned below:

1. Presupposition is what the speaker assumes before making an utterance. The speaker already has an assumption before saying anything about what is said that can be understood by the listener based on the context.
2. Debate is a formal discussion about a particular situation, such as a public or legislative meeting, against an argument. It means discussing or exchanging opinions and giving reasons to stick with that opinion. The debate used colloquial language that reflected a natural setting.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter covers the explanation of the related literature that supports this study. It describes pragmatics, Yule's theory of presupposition, and context.

A. Pragmatics

As one of the linguistics branches, pragmatics is a field of science related to language structures as a means of interactions between the speaker and speech partner. Yule (1996:3) argues that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It is in line with Kroeger (2018), who argues that pragmatics focuses on aspects of meaning that depend on or is originated from how words and sentences are used. It concerns the basic difference between semantics and pragmatics given by Levinson and Wilkins (2006): "Semantics is concerned with sentence meaning and pragmatics with utterance meaning". So, the central point of pragmatics is the utterances of a speaker rather than understanding sentences. Each utterance is created at a specific time for a particular purpose of communication.

In communicating with others, sometimes, the meaning intended by the speaker is different from what is expressed. The speaker (S) must convey a message to the hearer (H). These messages sometimes cannot be found literally in his word and utterances. In explaining the meaning, it is essential to know who the speaker and the hearer are, the time and place, and other aspects of contextual

description. One way to learn about it is through a pragmatic point of view. Levinson (1983) explains pragmatics as the study of the relationship between language and the underlying context for explaining language comprehension. Yule (1996: 3) also defines the pragmatic as the study of the speaker's service, of the contextual meaning, to learn how people have reported the speaker's meaning and the study of the distance. Therefore, when the conversation is ongoing, it is important to understand the rules of communication partners to make the hearer (H) comprehend what the speaker (S) said and avoid misunderstanding. Hence, pragmatics examines the conditions of human language use determined by the context. Pragmatics examines the implicative possibilities that arise from speech or utterance in conversation. Davis R. and Dowty (in Niatry, 2016) explained that pragmatics studies direct and indirect rules, presuppositions, implicatures, entailments, and conversations between speakers and speech partners.

B. Presupposition

The presupposition is the first assumption of the speaker before saying what will be conveyed. Yule (1996) defines presupposition as something that can assume by the speaker before producing speech and then producing a meaning. The presupposition itself comes from the word "to pre-suppose," which means that before the speaker says something, he already has a previous guess about the interlocutor or what is being discussed by the speaker and the interlocutor. Hence, people would assume the utterances which the interlocutor utters. It means there is something to be assumed in the speaker's mind, which also can have the same assumption as what the listener assumes. For example, Ilya's utterance, "*Another*

part of my job is that I have to sit through faculty meetings.” The listener assumes that presupposes *“Ilya has a job.”* It can be inferred as an implicit interpretation of a listener in a conversation.

In pragmatic concepts, learning presupposition refers to a concept that the speaker has assumed certain information their listeners consider to have been known. Here the speaker assumed that the listener could think about the meaning of what he meant. It follows the presupposition definition argued by Yule (2006: 116), what the speaker assumes is true or known by the listener. Therefore, the audience or listener needs to have good knowledge about the presupposition to interpret as well as possible. Below is an example of a sentence (A) that presupposes the sentence (B).

A: *“Sherry's condition stabilized again.”*

B: *“Sherry's condition had been stable before.”*

According to Yule (2000: 27), presupposition is associated with using words, phrases, and structures. These linguistic forms are indicators of a presupposition, which can be an actual presupposition in the context. Thus, presupposition discusses the assumptions that accompany the statement. Many statements of the speaker have ambiguous meaning since it is not something that was said directly by the speaker, so the listener needs to think first to find out what the speaker meant. Of course, it refers to the assumptions about the background of knowledge related to utterances. It is in line with Yule (1996: 25), who argues that the presupposition carries the assumption of the background and

shared knowledge of the speaker, who is considered a case before making an utterance. That is, the presupposition is an implied opinion about the background of an utterance that can be found in various forms of communication in everyday life. But, sometimes, these assumptions can also be wrong according to the situation and context. Thus, understanding the existing context is highly recommended.

From the description above, it can be concluded that presupposition is one of the linguistic elements that focus on the context in assuming an utterance because, in pragmatic studies, the context is very important to know the implied meaning as Yule has argued that the physical environment, or context, maybe more easily recognized because it has a strong impact on how referential expressions are to be interpreted (Yule, 1996:21). Levinson (1997:167) also asserts that presupposition is a pragmatic study that takes assumptions contextually and relies on participation between speakers in a conversation rather than the linguistic structure of the sentence. The speaker, not the sentence, has presupposition.

In a conversation, presuppositions are closely related to the common ground. It means that the speaker and the interlocutor can share common ground during the conversation. However, common ground can only be known if they have close relationships, such as family or friends. Therefore, the closer the speaker and the interlocutor relationship, the more common ground they know. On the other hand, if the speaker and the interlocutor do not know each other before, then only a few common grounds are known (Jucker and Smith, 1995: 3).

Differences in background knowledge cause misunderstandings that often occur in communication, and because the utterance contains multiple meanings, the audience is quite difficult to assume. Following Yule's argument (1996:25), a presupposition is a relationship between two propositions. For example: "*Her neurologist discovered severe damage which he had never seen before*" can bring up the assumption "*She has a neurologist*" and maybe "*Her condition is getting worse because there was severe damage that she has never seen before.*" Consequently, to avoid misunderstanding, it will be closely related to presupposition. Presupposition can help us understand an utterance's intention or purpose correctly so that its meaning is known. The correct understanding of presuppositions will create the correct interpretation of meaning since the flow of the conversation can be received properly and intact. In other words, presuppositions play an important role in knowing the intended meaning of the speaker's utterance so that the listener can interpret it as well as possible based on the existing context.

Presupposition has a special characteristic known as truth under negation. Although the form of the sentence is negative, its assumption is still considered true and does not change. For example, Ilya's utterance:

A: "*My task is easier than it looks at first sight.*"

B: "*My task is not easier than it looks at first sight.*"

Even though the two sentences above have opposite meanings, the underlying presupposition, "*Ilya has a task,*" remains true and unchanged. Yule

calls this case "constancy under negation" (2014:131), which is one way of determining presupposition because it differs from entailment. Entailment shows fundamental assumptions that logically follow what the utterance states (Yule, 1996). Meanwhile, presuppositions prioritize the relationship between speakers and propositions. A speaker has a presupposition, whereas a sentence, not a speaker, has an entailment. Thus, it can be concluded that the negation of the sentence is a way to check presupposition in an utterance, which entailment does not. Like in the example below:

(1) a. *Vaccine mandate is a very small imposition on liberty* >> (presupposes)

There is a vaccine mandate

b. *Vaccine mandate is not a very small imposition on liberty* >> *There is a vaccine mandate*

(2) a. *Ilya is human* = (entails) *Ilya is a mammal*

b. *Ilya is not human* \neq *Ilya is mammal*

Presupposition in defining background assumptions can be considered two strategies: semantics and pragmatism. Semantic presupposition emphasizes the conventional meaning of an utterance which involves linguistic rules and independent context. It refers to the relation between sentences and is often defined by the requirements throughout the sentence (Oabual, 2017: 47). On the other hand, pragmatics presupposition not only focuses on the meaning of the utterance but also considers the context during the conversation. It considers sentences as speech communicated using language (Siagian et al., 2015). Hence, it

is clear that there is no other way to find the intended meaning in the presupposition without involving form, meaning, and context.

C. Types of Presupposition

According to Yule (1996), there are six types of presupposition. These types are existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counterfactual presupposition.

1. Existential presupposition

Existential presupposition is the first type of presupposition that indicate the existence of the entity or object expressed by the speaker in the possessive construction and primarily uses definite noun phrases (Yule, 1996:27). From the speaker's expression can be assumed how something can be conveyed since this presupposition relates to an existing entity or object. Below are two examples based on the available data:

Angela: And I got **her mother's permission** to share that. That's from **her eulogy**.

The bold utterances are classified as existential presuppositions. It could be seen that the word “*her mother's permission*” is a possessive form that presupposes Sherry's mother has permission. Second, the word “*her eulogy*” is a possessive form which presupposes that sherry's mother has the eulogy about her child who died.

Another example that is assumed with a certain noun phrase is as follows:

Ilya: *But sometimes elsewhere as well similarly there are **universities** and other types of venues that require **students** or **customers** to get **vaccinations**.*

The bold utterances are classified as existential presuppositions. It could be seen that the word “*universities*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there are universities. Second, “*students*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there are students. Third, the word “*customers*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there are customers. Fourth, the word “*vaccination*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there is vaccination.

2. Factive presupposition

Factive presupposition is a presupposition of information that is believed to be true since it was conveyed in words that indicate a fact (factive verb) (Yule, 1996: 27). Words that indicate facts are words that contain real meaning, such as *know, realize, regret, glad, odd, aware*. Using these words creates the facts of the information uttered by the speaker. Therefore, factive presuppositions are acquired from informative facts, which arise after the factual words are used. For example, Angela's utterance about what Sherry's mother said as below:

Angela: *I **knew** something was wrong.*

The bold utterance above is classified as a factive presupposition. It could be seen that the word “*knew*” is a factual word that presupposes Sherry's mother knew something wrong had happened to her daughter.

3. Non-Factive presupposition

Non-factive presupposition is the third type of presupposition, the opposite of factive presupposition. Here, the speaker assumes something is not true based on facts using non-factive words (Yule, 1996:29). Words categorized as non-factive contain unreal meanings, such as *dream*, *imagine*, *wish*, and *pretend*. By using these words, non-factive presuppositions are obtained from the speakers' utterances like the example below:

Ilya: *So, I **hope** at least we can agree on that and recognize that vaccination is one of the tools that can help prevent these much more severe infringements on liberty and save many lives.*

The bold utterance above is classified as a non-factive presupposition. It could be seen that the word “*hope*” is a non-factive word that presupposes it is not true based on the fact because, in fact, libertarians still do not agree to accept vaccinations as a measure to prevent from covid. The word “*hope*” is similar to the word *dream* or *wish* which means a feeling of expectation and desire for a particular thing to happen.

4. Lexical presupposition

Lexical presupposition is the fourth type of presupposition that occurs when the meaning of a particular word is stated conventionally and can be interpreted with the assumption that another (unstated) meaning is understood (Yule, 1996:28). Indeed, this type relates to the use of lexical words, like *manage*, *stop*, *start*, and *again*. Lexical presuppositions have different characteristics from factive presuppositions. It can be seen that in the lexical presuppositions, certain

expressions are used by the speaker to presuppose another (unstated) meaning. Meanwhile, in factive presuppositions, certain words are used by the speaker to presuppose what is said to be true based on facts. The following example contains lexical presupposition:

Ilya: *I would like to **start** by thanking Gene and the Soho forum for organizing this event.*

The bold utterance above is classified as lexical presupposition. It could be seen that the word “*start*” is a lexical word that presupposes Ilya never thanked Gene and the Soho forum before.

5. Structural presupposition

Structural presupposition is the fifth type of presupposition that uses certain words as interrogative sentences, which are conventionally assumed to be accurate. The listener knows the information (Yule, 1996:28). This can be seen after some question words (Wh-questions) such as *what*, *who*, *why*, *where*, *when*, and *how* is used in interrogative sentences expressed by the speaker. What the speaker assumes is true when the answer follows the question. It means that the presupposition is already contained in the question like the following example:

Angela: *At **what** point do we mandate that a certain percentage of our population be put to death for the greater good?*

The bold utterance is classified as a structural presupposition. It could be seen that the word “*what*” is a question word (WH-question) which presupposes

that libertarians know the vaccination mandate has put many libertarians at risk of dying for the greater good.

6. Counterfactual presupposition

Counterfactual presupposition is the last type of presupposition that assumes the meaning of the speaker's utterance is not true and contradicts the fact since it was uttered using a conditional structure (If-clause) (Yule, 1996:29). Therefore, the use of a conditional structure (If-clause) in an utterance raises counterfactual presuppositions as shown in the following example:

Ilya: ***If** I don't sit through them, I could be penalized or fired.*

The bold utterance above is classified as a counterfactual presupposition. It could be seen that there is the use of a conditional structure (If-clause) which presupposes that the statement is contrary to the fact because the truth is that Ilya is still working by attending faculty meetings so that he is not penalized or fired. Therefore, this presupposition is unacceptable.

D. Intended Meaning

Language is a communication tool used by humans in the world. It labels the relationship between meaningful language items and aspects of the world, whether real or imagined, spoken or written by language users. These language expressions are related to objects, activities, and so on. For example, the words “*hand*” and “*her hand*” refer to objects, while “*hold*” refers to an activity. In addition, an expression is a meaningful unit of language or a sequence of

significant units from the sentence down: a clause, phrase, word, or part of a meaningful word.

The listener can interpret utterances in one sense and many different ways. Speakers do not always convey their intentions directly but sometimes implicitly (Yule, 1996). It is not easy to know the speaker's intention in what he said because incorrect interpretation leads to misunderstanding and ambiguity in the communication between them. Griffiths (2006) stated that human contact does not use language like pressing remote control buttons that can affect or change TV settings. Therefore, to obtain the meaning contained, participants (the speaker and listener) must work together to regulate and structure their conversations and refer to context when speaking. The interlocutor's task is to determine the speaker's intention in his speech. In contrast, the speaker has the task of determining what needs to be said so that the interlocutor can understand the meaning contained.

According to Yule (1996), there are three consequences in the communication process. First, the same utterance can convey different meanings, and the same meaning can be conveyed in different ways. It depends on how to say it and what context is used so the interlocutor can understand the speaker's intention. Second, the active participation of the interlocutor does not require communication too much because the interlocutor is easy to understand. Third, misunderstandings may occur, but try to avoid them, for example in face-to-face interactions, the speaker can directly assess the reaction or response of the interlocutor so that he can find out the meaning of what he said, whether the

interlocutor has known it or not, and the speaker can speak more to avoid any possible misunderstanding, then direct the interlocutor to what he means.

It should be noted that sentences and utterances are different. Sentences are linguistic data that do not refer to context, while utterances are linguistic data that refer to context. Each utterance is unique, spoken by someone at a certain time. Thus, utterances can be identified based on their context. Indeed, it is rare for anyone to record every utterance, but in principle, all can be distinguished based on context (Yule, 1996). Therefore, it becomes the main way to differentiate between semantics and pragmatics. If you are dealing with meaning and there is no context to consider, then you are doing semantics, but if there is a context to be considered, then you are engaged in pragmatics.

As explained above, the speaker's intended meaning sometimes differs from what is expressed. Pragmatic studies can solve it since a context must be considered. Thus, it is necessary to understand the implicature to understand the implicative possibilities that arise from utterances in communication. According to Yule (1996), implicature is information that has additional meaning than just word means. It refers to what is implied in an utterance without uttering it properly. It is in line with Basuki (2005:15), who stated that the implicature is used to express messages in the communication process. The message means the intended meaning by the speaker to be conveyed. Therefore, the interlocutor should consider the existing context to understand the speaker's meaning.

According to Grice (1975), there are two kinds of implicatures: conventional and conversational. Conventional implicature is an implication obtained directly from the meaning of words and not from the principle of conversation (Grice, 1975). It means that the conventional meaning of the words used determines conventional implicature. It is called conventional meaning because it is formed conventionally and serves as a usual means of communication, as the following example:

(1.1) Ilya: *“I knew you can make a similar point with respect to government requirements for government employees, including, yes, state university professors like myself. I have to be vaccinated not just for the covid but for some other things for my job.”*

The context of this utterance is the vaccine mandate has been mandatory because it is a government requirement, as it can be seen that government employees have been vaccinated to keep their jobs because it is a job requirement, so they accept it not only to protect against covid like Ilya who is a state university professor. Therefore, Ilya revealed that, of course, people would assume that vaccination is currently highly emphasized by the government in various aspects of life, so people must vaccinate because there is no other choice.

Ilya's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which can be found directly from the conventional meaning of the sentence spoken so that it includes conventional implicature. It is because listeners generally know that the government requires vaccines for everyone in many ways. Indeed, the main

reason is to avoid Covid. However, since that reason was insufficient to increase the number of people who agreed to receive the vaccine, the government tried to find another way. One of them is by enforcing mandatory vaccines for all employees. In other words, as Ilya said, the vaccine becomes a job requirement, which means people will vaccinate because there is no other option to continue their work, as Ilya has accepted too. Therefore, the presupposition uttered by Ilya conveys the intended meaning that apart from Covid, people are getting vaccines for job requirements which are both government requirements.

In contrast to conventional implicatures, which rely more on conventional meanings and forms of utterances, conversational implicatures focus more on the existing context during communication as Grice (1975) has argued that conversational implicature is an implication of the utterance associated with certain cooperative principles, not with the conventional meaning of a specific word. It refers to any implied meaning in the utterance that is not part of what is said directly, like the example below:

(1.2) *Angela: There is no scenario where giving up your right to make your own medical decisions will result in a safer world.*

The context in this utterance is by quoting Ben Franklin's words previously, Angela convinced the audience to refuse the vaccination mandate forever and defend the rights they have because giving up the right to determine medical health will not create a safer world, even by giving up our rights, our

security will be threatened as the evidence shows that people who have been vaccinated do not get protection, but they suffer losses.

Angela's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the spoken sentence because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. Here, Angela reminds libertarians that they have the right to determine their own life (the right to freedom), for example, when making medical decisions that can be determined by themselves. No one can regulate the rights of everyone. Thus, Angela's utterance "there is no scenario" means that she has been trying to convince libertarians that giving one's right to make medical decisions does not create a safer world. Still, it will put our safety at risk. It was reinforced by Ben Franklin's quotes that Angela said before. Therefore, the presupposition uttered by Angela conveys the intended meaning that Angela advised libertarians to keep their rights.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Several topics were discussed in this section, such as research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This study was designed with a qualitative descriptive method because it aims to classify the types of presupposition and describe the intended meanings of each presupposition used by the debaters on “*Can Vaccine Mandate be Justified?*” A Soho Forum Debate. Descriptive research is an attempt to define, describe, or identify data. Besides, qualitative methods are used because they relate to words and sentences. In other words, the qualitative method is a method that contains descriptive data such as writing or verbal from the community. Therefore, since the data used was the debate transcript, a qualitative method was chosen in this research.

B. Data Source

The data used in this research are the debaters’ utterances on “*Can Vaccine Mandate be Justified?*” A Soho Forum Debate since the analysis of this research focuses on the utterances which contain presupposition. The data source provided in this research is a Soho Forum Debate video on “*Can Vaccine Mandate be Justified?*” released on December 18, 2021. The researcher downloaded the video from YouTube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wjo68UZv56k&t=45s> and selected its

transcription with English subtitles to obtain accurate data that supports the researcher in collecting data.

C. Data Collection

In collecting data, the researcher took several steps. First, the researcher downloaded a debate video on “*Can Vaccine Mandate be Justified?*” A Soho Forum Debate from YouTube and select its transcription with English subtitles to obtain accurate data. After that, she watched the video carefully and paid attention to the conversation to understand the context of the debate. Moreover, she checked whether the script matched the video or not. Next, she wrote the debaters’ utterances that contained presupposition. Here, the researcher selected presupposition utterances based on the six types of presupposition. Last, the researcher wrote an explanation of the intended meaning of each presupposition.

D. Data Analysis

Data analysis systematically retrieves and summarizes data so that you and others can easily understand it by categorizing and describing data, choosing what is important to study, and drawing conclusions. Therefore, to conduct this research, the researcher used the theory of presupposition and context by Yule (1996) and analyzed the data in several steps. First, the researcher classified the presupposition utterances collected into a table based on the six types of presupposition. They are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, structural presupposition, lexical presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. Second, she described the intended meanings of

those presuppositions. Here, the intended meaning is obtained by summarizing the meaning of each utterance and the assumptions contained. The researcher writes down the data based on their classification and describes the intended meanings of those utterances based on the types and context of the utterance. Indeed, it refers to any context in which the debaters utter the presupposition. Last, the researcher made conclusions from the findings.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides research findings and discussion to answer the problem formulation based on Yule's theory of presupposition and context (1996). The data obtained are mentioned and analyzed in the findings section, while the analysis results are presented in the discussion section.

A. Findings

In this section, the researcher mentioned and analyzed the data that has been collected. Based on the formulation of research questions, this research not only classifies the types of presuppositions used by debaters in the Soho forum debate “*Can Vaccine Mandates be Justified?*” but also describes the intended meaning of each presupposition. According to Yule (1996), there are six types of presupposition: existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, structural presupposition, lexical presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. All of these types were found in this research, as shown in the following table:

Table 1. Types of Presupposition

No	Types of Presupposition	Amount
1	Existential Presupposition	93
2	Factive Presupposition	32
3	Counterfactual Presupposition	16
4	Structural Presupposition	10

5	Lexical Presupposition	8
6	Non-Factive Presupposition	2
Total		161

The researcher did not present all the data obtained in this research. The researcher only took 30 presupposition utterances representing all the data findings, including the six types of presuppositions. Here, the researcher writes down the data based on their classification and describes the intended meanings of those utterances based on their types and context.

1. Existential Presupposition

Existential presupposition indicates the existence of an entity or object expressed by speakers using possessive forms or definite noun phrases. The researcher presents 10 presupposition utterances classified as existential presuppositions, as will be analyzed below.

Datum 1

Ilya: *I'm **the guy** that was stupid enough to come and defend **vaccine mandates** in front of a mostly **libertarian audience**.*

The context in this utterance is after Ilya was on the podium and thanked Gene, the Soho forum, and all the audience that attended this forum. He introduced himself and conveyed his intention to defend the vaccine mandate. However, Ilya feels stupid for defending the vaccine mandate in front of the libertarian audience who opposes this vaccine mandate.

The bold utterances are classified as existential presuppositions. It could be seen that the word “*the guy*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there is a man who refers to Ilya himself. Second, the word “*vaccine mandate*” is also a definite noun phrase that presupposes there is a vaccine mandate that he defends in this debate. Third, the word “*libertarian audience*” is also a definite noun phrase that presupposes a libertarian audience attending this debate forum.

Ilya's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which can be found directly from the conventional meaning of the sentence spoken so that it includes conventional implicature. It is because listeners generally know that libertarians adhere to freedoms that they have the right to determine for themselves. In this case, listeners generally know that libertarians still reject vaccine mandates, most of whom have attended this forum. Thus, Ilya realized his weakness in defending the vaccine mandates using the words “*stupid enough*” because it would not be easy for Ilya to convince libertarians to accept it. Therefore, the presupposition uttered by Ilya conveys the intended meaning that Ilya feels unworthy of defending the vaccine mandate in front of libertarians, which have refused it.

Datum 2

Ilya: *But sometimes elsewhere as well similarly there are **universities** and other types of venues that require **students** or **customers** to get vaccinations.*

The context in this utterance is previously, Ilya revealed that the vaccination mandate for various diseases already existed and was required by private employers for their employees, especially in the health care sector. Then,

Ilya added that some places also require vaccinations, such as universities which require students and customers. However, the type of vaccine is different from the current vaccine, which is only specifically for Covid.

The bold utterances are classified as existential presuppositions. It could be seen that the word “*universities*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there are universities that require vaccination. Second, the word “*students*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there are students who are required to be vaccinated. Third, the word “*customers*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there are customers who are required to be vaccinated.

Ilya’s utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the form of the sentence spoken because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. Ilya added that not only the health care sector and private employers require vaccination for their employees, but some places require it, such as universities which require students and customers. Therefore, the presupposition in datum (2) conveys the intended meaning that almost all places require vaccinations.

Datum 3

Ilya: *I knew you can make **a similar point** with respect to **government requirements for government employees**, including, yes, **state university professors like myself**. I have to be vaccinated not just for **Covid** but for other things, uh, for **my job**.*

The context in this utterance is the vaccine mandate has been mandatory because it is a government requirement, as it can be seen that government employees have been vaccinated to keep their jobs because it is a job requirement, so they accept it not only to protect against Covid like Ilya who is a state university professor. Therefore, Ilya revealed that, of course, people would assume that currently, vaccination is highly emphasized by the government in various aspects of life, so people must vaccinate because there is no other choice.

The bold utterances are classified as existential presuppositions. It could be seen that the word “*similar point*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there is a similar point as Ilya thinks. Second, the word “*government requirements*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there are government requirements. Third, the word “*government employees*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there are government employees. Fourth, the word “*state university professors*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes state university professors are referring to Ilya himself. Fifth, “*Covid*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes a Covid, a deadly contagious disease today. Sixth, “*my job*” is a possessive form that presupposes Ilya has a job.

Ilya's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which can be found directly from the conventional meaning of the sentence spoken so that it includes conventional implicature. It is because listeners generally know that the government requires vaccines for everyone in many ways. Indeed, the main reason is to avoid Covid. However, since that reason was insufficient to increase the number of people who agreed to receive the vaccine, the government tried to

find another way. One of them is by enforcing mandatory vaccines for all employees. In other words, as Ilya said, the vaccine becomes a job requirement, which means people will vaccinate because there is no other option to continue their work, as Ilya has accepted too. Therefore, the presupposition uttered by Ilya conveys the intended meaning that apart from Covid, people are getting vaccines for job requirements which are both government requirements.

Datum 4

*Ilya: Similarly, coming to work on time every day is **a bigger burden** than having to get vaccinated. It's an even **bigger risk to your physical health**.*

The context in this utterance is that Ilya still tries to convince the audience about the vaccine's effectiveness. Previously Ilya had given an example of the burdens of employment that was bigger than just a vaccination mandate where he had to attend faculty meetings. Furthermore, Ilya mentioned another instance, assessed as a bigger burden and more risk to physical health, where he had to work on time every day.

The bold utterances are classified as existential presuppositions. It could be seen that the word “*a bigger burden*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there is a bigger burden. The bigger burden is coming to work on time every day. Second, “*a bigger risk*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes a bigger risk, which refers to daily coming to work on time. Third, the word “*your physical health*” is a possessive form that presupposes everyone has physical health.

Ilya's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the form of the sentence spoken because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. From Ilya's utterance above, it can be interpreted that the same characteristic is mentioned again but in other examples. Previously Ilya had given an example of the burdens of employment that was bigger than just a vaccination mandate where he had to attend faculty meetings. Then, Ilya gave another example that comes to work on time every day is also a bigger burden on the job than getting vaccinated. Thus, the presupposition in datum (4) conveys the intended meaning that the vaccination mandate is a minor burden at work. Still, it is emphasized to all employees who want to continue working to maintain their health.

Datum 5

*Ilya: I think we can have more limited vaccination mandates that are still quite effective. For example, we can impose them in **some instances** where you already have to show **ID** and **other proof** to get in a **kind of plane flight**.*

The context in this utterance is after Ilya said that he did not agree with what the Austrian government had enacted, which prohibited unvaccinated people from leaving the house except for essential purposes, Ilya found another way to do that, which he thought the vaccination mandate was still quite effective. He gave an example of imposing proof of vaccination on airplane flights, which means every passenger has to show it as a flight requirement. Thus, indirectly, people traveling must be vaccinated first to get the proof.

The bold utterances are classified as existential presuppositions. It could be seen that the word “*some instances*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes some instances requiring vaccination. Second, the word “*ID*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there is a vaccine ID as proof that someone has been vaccinated. Third, the word “*other proof*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there are other proofs of vaccines that proves a person has been vaccinated. Fourth, “*kind of plane flight*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes some plane flights require passengers to be vaccinated.

Ilya’s utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the form of the sentence spoken because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. Ilya is still trying to prove the vaccine's effectiveness rather than preventing people who have not been vaccinated from leaving the house except for essential needs as imposed by the Austrian government. Here, Ilya gives an example by imposing proof of vaccines in several places, for instance, on airplane flights. It means people who will be traveling are required to be vaccinated first to get proof of vaccine as a flight requirement. Therefore, the presupposition uttered by Ilya conveys the intended meaning that vaccination becomes a requirement of flight.

Datum 6

Angela: *Soon after, **my daughter** became lucid and was able to speak for the first time since she received **the vaccination**, and she said **Mom, my heart hurts**, and I have **a headache**.*

The context in this utterance is previously, Sherry had been hospitalized for two periods, and when her condition improved, she was allowed to be treated at home accompanied by a nurse. After a few days of treatment at home, Sherry's condition is improving, and she can talk again after being sick for a long time since receiving the vaccination. She told her mother about the pain in her heart and head.

The bold utterances are classified as existential presuppositions. It could be seen that the word "*my daughter*" is a possessive form which presupposes that she has a daughter named Sherry. Second, "*the vaccination*" is a definite noun phrase that presupposes a vaccination for Covid. Third, the word "*mom*" is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there is a mother who refers to Sherry's mother. Fourth, the word "*my heart*" is a possessive form that presupposes the heart of Sherry. Fifth, the word "*a headache*" is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there was a headache that Sherry felt.

The statement above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the spoken sentence because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. The statement above was uttered by Sherry's mother when she told Angela about Sherry's life. This statement indicated that her daughter's condition was not good before. Indeed, Sherry was sick and even hospitalized several times after being vaccinated. During her illness, she could not speak, so her mother could not ask directly what her daughter was feeling. However, after undergoing treatment, Sherry recovered and could talk again. Then, she told his mother about the pain he felt all this time. Thus, the

presupposition in datum (6) conveys the intended meaning that vaccination made Sherry sick.

Datum 7

Angela: *And I got **her mother's permission** to share that. That's from **her eulogy**.*

The context in this utterance is after Angela finished telling Sherry's life story, she asked for a moment to reminisce about Sherry and every other child who had died because of the vaccination mandate. Moreover, Angela said that before telling Sherry's life story in this forum, Angela asked Sherry's mother permission to share her daughter's life story, and she was allowed to. Angela knows this story directly from the eulogy she got from Sherry's mother, so it can be ascertained that the story is true.

The bold utterances are classified as existential presuppositions. It could be seen that the word "*her mother's permission*" is a possessive form that presupposes Sherry's mother has permission for Angela to share Sherry's life story. Second, the word "*her eulogy*" is a possessive form that presupposes Sherry's mother has the eulogy about her daughter, who died.

Angela's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the spoken sentence because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. From Angela's utterance, it can be interpreted that before telling Sherry's life story in this forum, Angela already knew Sherry's life story that was told directly by Sherry's mother, then Angela

asked Sherry's mother permission to share her daughter's life story, and she was allowed. Thus, the presupposition in datum (7) conveys the intended meaning that Sherry's life story that Angela shared on this forum is true as reality.

Datum 8

Angela: *No studies are confirming **the safety of Covid boosters**. They don't exist.*

The context in this utterance is Angela, the chair of the Libertarian party of Los Angeles county, strongly opposed the vaccination mandate. In this forum, she previously shared the life story of Sherry, who was a vaccine victim. After that, she revealed the disadvantages of vaccines which were known by people who had been vaccinated. Angela also revealed that there had never been any research that explained the safety of Covid boosters.

The bold utterances are classified as existential presuppositions. It could be seen that the word "*studies*" is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there are no studies. Here, the study refers to a survey that discusses the safety of Covid boosters. Second, the word "*the safety of Covid boosters*" is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there is no safety of Covid boosters.

Angela's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the spoken sentence because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. In this forum, Angela, the chair of the libertarian party of Los Angeles county, strongly opposed the vaccination mandate. During the debate, she mentioned and explained the disadvantages of

vaccines. It can be known from people who have been vaccinated. Moreover, she further clarified that there has never been a study confirming the safety of a Covid booster. Therefore, the presupposition uttered by Angela conveys the intended meaning that vaccination is harmful to human health.

Datum 9

Angela: *Is the mandate keeping you safe? No, it's terminating **nurses, firefighters, and paramedics** and putting **your safety** at risk.*

The context in this utterance is previously, Angela had mentioned the number of people who lost their jobs because they refused to vaccinate. Then, Angela further convinced the audience about the ineffectiveness of the vaccination mandate. Here, Angela asked, is there a reasonable reason for accepting a vaccination mandate? Even though it has been proven unsafe for health, many people, like nurses, firefighters, and paramedics Angela mentioned earlier, lost their jobs because they refused the vaccination mandate.

The bold utterances are classified as existential presuppositions. It could be seen that the word “*nurses, firefighters, and paramedics*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there are nurses, firefighters, and paramedics who have lost their jobs because they have refused vaccinations. Second, the word “*your safety*” is a possessive form that presupposes everyone has safety for their health.

Angela’s utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the spoken sentence because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. From Angela’s question above, it can be

indicated that after she explained the disadvantages of the vaccination mandate, she intended to make the audience more aware that the vaccination mandate does not keep a person safe. Besides being unsafe for health, the vaccination mandate also caused many people to lose their jobs because they refused to accept the vaccination mandate that has become a job requirement. Thus, the presupposition in datum (9) conveys the intended meaning that there is no benefit from the vaccination mandate.

Datum 10

Angela: *There is no **scenario** where giving up **your right** to make **your own medical decisions** will result in a safer world.*

The context in this utterance is by quoting Ben Franklin's words previously, Angela convinced the audience to refuse the vaccination mandate forever and defend the rights they have because giving up the right to determine medical health will not create a safer world, even by giving up our rights, our security will be threatened as the evidence shows that people who have been vaccinated do not get protection, but they suffer losses.

The bold utterances are classified as existential presuppositions. It could be seen that the word "*scenario*" is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there is no scenario. Here, scenario refers to a scenario in which a safer world can be created by giving one's right to determine own medical decisions. Second, "*your right*" is a possessive form that presupposes everyone has rights. Third, "*your own medical decisions*" is a possessive form that presupposes everyone has their

own medical decisions. Fourth, the word “*a safer world*” is a definite noun phrase that presupposes there is a safer world.

Angela’s utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the spoken sentence because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. Here, Angela reminds libertarians that they have the right to determine their own life (the right to freedom), for example, when making medical decisions that can be determined by themselves. No one can regulate the rights of everyone. Thus, Angela’s utterance “*there is no scenario*” means that she has been trying to convince libertarians that giving one’s right to make medical decisions does not create a safer world. Still, it will put our safety at risk. It was reinforced by Ben Franklin’s quotes that Angela said before. Therefore, the presupposition uttered by Angela conveys the intended meaning that Angela advised libertarians to keep their rights.

2. Factive Presupposition

Factive presupposition is a presupposition of information believed to be true since it was conveyed by the speaker using words that indicate a fact (factual verb), such as know, realize, regret, glad, odd, and aware. The researcher presents 5 presupposition utterances classified as factive presuppositions, as will be analyzed below.

Datum 11

Ilya: *In fact, they are much smaller burdens and have a bigger payoff than even some infringements on liberty that most libertarians accept.*

The context in this utterance is previously Ilya mentioned two basic reasons for defending vaccine mandates. Then, he strengthened it by stating that the vaccine mandate was only a smaller burden on liberty but had a big impact because it can save lives more than any other infringements on liberty that libertarians have accepted before. It is known that Ilya has taken this vaccine mandate's fact as his reason for defending the vaccine mandate that he previously mentioned.

The bold utterance is classified as a factive presupposition. It could be seen that the word "*fact*" in the statement above is a factual word that presupposes the truth about the vaccine mandate. The vaccine mandate is only a smaller burden on liberty. Still, it has a big impact because it can save lives more than any other infringements on liberty that libertarians have accepted before.

Ilya's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the form of the sentence spoken because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. Ilya strengthened his reasons for defending the vaccine mandate that was mentioned earlier with the fact of the vaccination mandate itself. Based on this fact, the vaccine mandate is a burden on liberty but only a small burden that has a bigger impact in saving lives than some infringements that libertarians have accepted. This vaccine mandate's fact is the same as Ilya's two reasons for defending the vaccine mandate. It means that Ilya's reasons for defending the vaccine mandate are based on the fact of the vaccine mandate itself. Thus, the presupposition in datum (11) conveys the intended

meaning that the vaccination mandate has proven to save many lives and does not violate freedom so much.

Datum 12

Ilya: *We do not yet **know** for sure whether the omicron variant that just came around is going to be like this or not.*

The context in this utterance is that previously, Ilya presented data from the delta variant, which he acknowledged that people who have been vaccinated would be less likely to be infected with Covid than those who are not vaccinated. Even if infected, they are less likely to spread the disease. Here, Ilya thinks that early data shows that the vaccine still limits the spread of Covid, but for the Omicron variant, Ilya stated that it could not be confirmed because it is a new variant of the virus. If vaccines cannot limit it, Ilya believes that it will weaken the case for vaccine mandates unless there is a vaccine that limits the spread of Omicron like previously had previously limited the spread of Covid.

The bold utterance is classified as a factive presupposition. It could be seen that the word “*know*” in the statement “*we do not yet know for sure*” above is a factual word that presupposes Ilya really does not know how the spread of Omicron will be. It is because Omicron is a new variant of the virus, so it is not yet known whether vaccines can also limit it.

Ilya’s utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the form of the sentence spoken because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. Based on data from the delta variant,

Ilya admits that vaccinated people are more immune to Covid and not at risk of spreading the disease if infected. According to Ilya, early data shows that the vaccine still limits the spread of Covid, but it is not yet known for Omicron, a variant of the virus that has just appeared. Therefore, the presupposition uttered by Ilya conveys the intended meaning that no one can confirm that vaccines can also limit Omicron or not like previously had limited the spread of Covid.

Datum 13

*Ilya: And of the remainder, there is another three or four per cent who have health exceptions where you **know** it is defensible that they are not required to do.*

The context of this utterance is that Ilya revealed evidence of increased vaccination rates when various vaccination mandates were imposed. It is evidenced by the recent incident where about 92 per cent of all federal employees have been vaccinated since there was a vaccination mandate in the last few months. Even though Ilya has the resolution to defend the vaccination mandate that tries to convince and encourage everyone to receive the vaccine, Ilya further stated that increasing the vaccination rate does not mean that the vaccination mandate must be imposed on everyone, as there is still three or four per cent of the remaining vaccination rate who are persons that have health exceptions. Thus, they are not required to vaccinate, even for whatever reason, such as government intervention or private sector restrictions.

The bold utterance is classified as a factive presupposition. It could be seen that the word “*know*” in the statement above is a factual word that presupposes the public really knows that people who have health exceptions are exempt from not being vaccinated. Ilya revealed that what he said was proven based on the three or four per cent vaccination rate filled by people with health exceptions. Their health is considered very risky, so they are feared to be vaccinated.

Ilya’s utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the form of the sentence spoken because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. Ilya did not fully state that vaccination mandates should be required for everyone. According to him, some people need to consider their health if they must be vaccinated. It has also been proven by the vaccination rate, which is not filled by people vaccinated, but three or four percent of people are exempt from not vaccinating because they have health exceptions. Thus, the presupposition in datum (13) conveys the intended meaning that vaccines are not imposed on everyone.

Datum 14

Angela: *I **knew** something was wrong.*

The context for this utterance is previously, Sherry's mother accompanied Sherry in her room, and her condition was fine. After the nurse arrived, her mother went into the kitchen to get some snacks and left Sherry with the nurse in the room. However, not long after that, her pet dog, Rufus, followed into the

kitchen and whimpered like telling Sherry's mother something had happened. Thus, Sherry's mother believed something wrong had happened to Sherry, who was in the room with the nurse.

The bold utterance is classified as a factive presupposition. It could be seen that the word “*knew*” in the statement above is a factual word that presupposes Sherry’s mother actually knew that something was wrong had happened to her daughter Sherry who was left in the room with the nurse. Sherry’s mother knew about that when her pet dog Rufus followed her into the kitchen and whimpered.

The statement above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the spoken sentence because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. Before Sherry’s mother left Sherry to the kitchen, she already knew and made sure that Sherry’s condition was still fine because her mother had accompanied her earlier, so when Rufus, her pet dog, followed her into the kitchen and whimpered, Sherry’s mother suspected something had happened to Sherry who was in the room with the nurse. Therefore, the presupposition uttered by Sherry’s mother conveys the intended meaning that Sherry's mother realizes that Sherry is not fine as usual.

Datum 15

*Angela: Purchaser acknowledges the long-term effects and efficacy of the vaccine are not currently **known**.*

The context in this utterance is after finishing telling the life story of Sherry, who died after being vaccinated, Angela further convinced the libertarians about the dangers of vaccines. She revealed that vaccines had killed a minority of us, put healthy young men in hospitals with heart conditions, and created an 80 per cent miscarriage rate. Then, Angela strengthened her argument by stating that the purchaser also acknowledges the long-term effects of the vaccine and its efficacy which are currently unknown. It is evidenced by CDC data showing the high death rate for Americans vaccinated from 10.857 increased to 18.461 and 29.318. Thus, Angela stated that vaccination does not guarantee our health, so she advised libertarians to oppose it.

The bold utterance is classified as a factive presupposition. It could be seen that the word “*known*” is a factual word that presupposes the purchaser actually acknowledges the vaccine’s long-term effects and efficacy are not currently known. It was evidenced by CDC data showing the high death rate of Americans vaccinated from 10.857 increased to 18.461 and 29.318. In addition, vaccines also caused healthy young men in the hospital with heart conditions, and the miscarriage rate increased by 80 per cent.

Angela’s utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the spoken sentence because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. Apart from her thinking that vaccines can harm many people, Angela also revealed that the purchaser also acknowledges there are long-term effects of vaccines. Meanwhile their efficacy is currently unknown. Vaccination does not protect our health because, based on CDC data,

many people have adverse reactions after vaccination. The death rate for vaccinated Americans is rising, young men are hospitalized with heart conditions, and the miscarriage rate is up 80 per cent. Thus, the presupposition in datum (15) conveys the intended meaning that vaccine has proven to be dangerous because it has adverse effects in the future.

3. Counterfactual Presupposition

Counterfactual presupposition indicates the utterance's meaning is not true and contradicts the fact. Usually, the speaker assumes it is using a conditional structure (If - clause). The researcher presents 5 presupposition utterances classified as counterfactual presuppositions, as will be analyzed below.

Datum 16

Ilya: *If I don't sit through them, I could be penalized or fired.*

The context in this utterance is previously, Ilya revealed that vaccination is required in almost all places. Vaccination is considered to be able to prevent Covid, so the government requires it. Ilya also said that vaccination had become a job requirement. Thus, all government employees must be vaccinated not only against Covid but also to maintain their jobs. However, according to Ilya, vaccination is only a small burden in work that is imposed on employees before continuing their work because there is another workload that is much heavier and dangerous to health where he has to attend faculty meetings and come to work on time every day, so by being vaccinated first, he thought employees would be safer to continue their work.

The bold utterance is classified as a counterfactual presupposition. It could be seen that there is the use of a conditional structure (If-clause) which presupposes that the statement is contrary to the fact because the truth is that Ilya is still working by attending faculty meetings so that he is not penalized or fired. Therefore, this presupposition is unacceptable. Even though it was a bigger burden on the job than vaccination which is dangerous for health, Ilya still agreed because it was a work obligation. He had been vaccinated previously, so he thought it would be safer to continue his work.

Ilya's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the form of the sentence spoken because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. Even though there are workloads that harm his health, such as having to attend faculty meetings and come to work on time daily, Ilya still does it. That is because he does not want to be punished or fired. But before that, he had been vaccinated, so it was safer to continue his work. Therefore, the presupposition uttered by Ilya conveys the intended meaning that Ilya prefers to keep his job.

Datum 17

Ilya: *Therefore, they owe it to us **if** they are going to do their duty to get vaccinated against deadly contagious diseases.*

The context in this utterance is after stating that vaccination, a government mandate, is required in almost all places, Ilya revealed that vaccination is also a job requirement, even more serious. Ilya gave an example of government

employees, such as police and firefighters, who must be vaccinated before continuing their duties. It is due to a very strong moral reason that in carrying out their duties, police and firefighters often meet with many people so that they are more at risk of being infected and spreading deadly contagious diseases like Covid. According to Ilya, if they are infected with Covid, they cannot do their duties, even though they have signed a work contract. Thus, it is another reason to justify the vaccination mandate for them.

The bold utterance is classified as a counterfactual presupposition. It could be seen that there is the use of a conditional structure (If-clause) which presupposes the statement is contrary to the fact because the truth is that the police and firefighters are still carrying out their duties and have been vaccinated against deadly contagious diseases, so they do not owe to the people that they will meet while on duty because it could threaten the safety of the community and their safety. Therefore, this presupposition is unacceptable. It is because they have fulfilled their obligation to be vaccinated as a condition of employment.

Ilya's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the form of the sentence spoken because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. Besides being a government mandate, vaccination is also accepted because it is a condition of employment as government employees, especially police and firefighters, who often meet many people while on duty. They have no other choice than they must be vaccinated before continuing their duties. Thus, the presupposition in datum (17) conveys the

intended meaning that police and firefighters should be vaccinated before work to protect their own safety and public safety.

Datum 18

Ilya: *If we had a higher vaccination rate instead of the current 60 per cent, if it was 80 or 90 per cent, then we would be more secure not only against the virus but also against awful things that governments might do.*

The context in this utterance is in the case of the spread of Covid, which is a deadly infectious disease. Ilya said that, the government would try to find solutions to limit it. Ilya stated that vaccination is a way to prevent it because it has proven to have a big impact on saving many lives. However, if the government cannot limit it through vaccination, they are likely to take other measures that Ilya thinks are stricter and worse, such as lockdowns, school closures, travel bans, and masked mandates. Ilya also reveals and reminds libertarians that these are bigger freedom violations than the vaccination mandate. Therefore, Ilya is still trying to persuade libertarians to agree to be vaccinated because increasing the vaccination rate can prevent the spread of Covid and more severe violations of freedom.

The bold utterance is classified as a counterfactual presupposition. It could be seen that there is the use of a conditional structure (If clause), which presupposes that the statement is contrary to the fact because the truth is that the vaccination rate is still quite low. Hence, people are not safe against the virus and the awful things that governments might do. Therefore, this presupposition is

unacceptable. As Ilya said, the vaccination rate is still 60 per cent because many libertarians do not agree to be vaccinated. However, Ilya is still trying to improve it because if not, public safety will be threatened, and there are other measures taken by the government which are stricter and worse.

Ilya's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the form of the sentence spoken because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. Ilya often mentions the effectiveness of the vaccination mandate in this forum because he has the resolution to defend the vaccination mandate. The goal is to convince and persuade libertarians to accept vaccinations because, according to him, vaccinations have been proven to save many lives, can prevent the spread of Covid and awful things that the government might do which is more violating freedom than the vaccination mandate so that libertarians should pay attention to that if they still refuse to be vaccinated. Therefore, the presupposition uttered by Ilya conveys the intended meaning that vaccination rates need to be increased to achieve mutual safety either from viruses or awful things by the government.

Datum 19

Angela: *Pfizer's government contracts don't allow countries to return vaccines if the country deems they're too unsafe for distribution*

The context in this utterance is Angela previously revealed that intellectual property laws allow companies to monopolize drugs because the government has played into a financial motive to mandate vaccinations and make sure citizens

comply. Angela also revealed that vaccine manufacturers have a quid pro quo relationship with the government. There is a contract between the Pfizer company and the government that they do not allow the country to return vaccines when vaccines are deemed too unsafe for distribution later. According to Angela, these contracts cost countries billions of dollars worldwide as the US government spends more than 9 billion to subsidize pharmaceutical companies to develop and purchase vaccines.

The bold utterance is classified as a counterfactual presupposition. It could be seen that there is a conditional structure (If-clause) which presupposes that the statement is contrary to the fact because the truth is that until now, countries do not return vaccines purchased from vaccine manufacturers like Pfizer. After all, the government considers it safe to distribute. Therefore, this presupposition is unacceptable. The government believes that vaccines are a drug to prevent Covid, so it requires vaccination mandates for the public and ensures that the public has received them.

Angela's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the spoken sentence because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. With the existence of intellectual property laws, the government has played into financial motives to mandate vaccinations and ensure citizens comply with them since the government believes that vaccines are a drug to prevent Covid. It allows vaccine companies to monopolize drugs and make profits. In addition, the government is also bound by a contract with the Pfizer company in which vaccines that have been purchased cannot be returned

when the vaccine is deemed too unsafe to distribute later. Thus, the presupposition in datum (19) conveys the intended meaning that vaccine manufacturers do not want to suffer losses by returning the vaccines they have produced.

Datum 20

*Angela: It claims Ben Franklin was correct when he said **if** you give up your liberty for security, you will get neither.*

The context in this utterance is previously, Angela revealed that the vaccination mandate was an attack on personal freedom, medical innovation property, free market rights, capitalism, and the right of peaceful people to move freely. According to him, this mandate has reduced the existence and value of a person as a human being. To strengthen her argument, Angela quotes and justifies Ben Franklin's words, "If you give up your liberty for security, you will get neither." Thus, Angela convinces libertarians to keep their right to freedom and refuse vaccination mandates since the security promised after receiving the vaccine does not exist. Even by giving up the right to liberty, security will be threatened, as evidence that she previously revealed that many people who have been vaccinated suffer losses, get sick and even die.

The bold utterance is classified as a counterfactual presupposition. It could be seen that there is a conditional structure (If-clause) that presupposes that the statement is contrary to the fact because the truth is that libertarians have not given up their right to freedom for security. They still maintain their right to freedom and try to find other security besides the vaccination mandate. Therefore,

this presupposition is unacceptable. They do that because they think the vaccination mandate violates freedom, so it is impossible to create security.

Angela's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the spoken sentence because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. Apart from Angela, who said that vaccination mandates are dangerous or detrimental, Ben Franklin has also stated the same thing. As Angela previously stated, the security promised after being vaccinated was not proven because many people suffered losses, got sick, and even died after being vaccinated and giving up their rights to freedom. Therefore, the presupposition uttered by Angela conveys the intended meaning that security will not be obtained by giving up freedom.

4. Structural Presupposition

Structural presupposition occurs when the speaker uses certain words in interrogative sentences conventionally assumed to be true, and the listener actually knows the information contained. It can be seen in using some question words (WH-question) such as what, who, why, where, when, and how that can show the presupposition of each utterance. The researcher presents 4 presupposition utterances classified as structural presuppositions, as will be analyzed below.

Datum 21

Ilya: Now, **why** is the vaccination justified? **Why** is even a small burden defensible?

The context in this utterance is Ilya confirmed that the vaccination mandate is a burden on liberty, but that is only a small burden that he thinks can be justified and defended because it has been proven to save many lives. Ilya revealed evidence that introducing vaccines has massively reduced the death rate and serious hospitalization caused by covid, probably 90 per cent. In addition, Ilya also revealed data showing that vaccinated people are less at risk of spreading the disease, like in the US. Data from Israel and elsewhere show that someone vaccinated is around six to ten times less likely to be infected by Covid than someone who has not been vaccinated. Even if infected, they are less likely to spread the disease. Ilya stated that it was data from the delta variant, which he fully acknowledged.

The bold utterances are classified as structural presuppositions. It could be seen that the word “*why*” is a question word (WH-question), which presupposes that mostly the audience is libertarians who know the reason why Ilya says vaccinations are a small burden on liberty could be justified and should be defended. It is because, according to his resolution in defending the vaccination mandate, Ilya often mentions the advantages of vaccination in this forum, especially since it has saved many lives.

Ilya's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the form of the sentence spoken because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. Ilya realizes that the vaccination mandate is a burden on liberty. However, he stated that it was only a small burden that had a big impact, especially in saving many lives as evidence that Ilya has

revealed that the introduction of vaccines had massively reduced the death rate and serious hospitalizations caused by covid probably 90 per cent, people who have been vaccinated are also less at risk of being infected with Covid and spreading the disease. Thus, the presupposition in datum (21) conveys the intended meaning that the vaccination mandate deserves to be justified and defended because it has proven to save many lives and is only a small burden on liberty.

Datum 22

Angela: *At **what** point do we mandate that a certain percentage of our population be put to death for the greater good?*

The context in this utterance is previously, Angela mentioned side effects statistics of vaccination in less than one year, which reported that there are 875.653 adverse reactions to the Covid vaccine in the US, including 135.400 reports of serious injuries and 18.461 deaths like Sherry, who is a statistic now. Then, she asked whether the vaccination was still mandatory even though it was proven detrimental. Here, Angela further convinces libertarians that there is no greater good after vaccination, so libertarians should refuse it.

The bold utterance is classified as a structural presupposition. It could be seen that the word “*what*” is a question word (WH-question) which presupposes that libertarians know the vaccination mandate has put many libertarians at risk of dying for the greater good. Apart from knowing it themselves, they also know

more about it because Angela often mentions data proving the disadvantages of vaccination and even the risk of death in this forum.

Angela's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the spoken sentence because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. Angela opposed the vaccination mandate for everyone because she has seen many people put to death after getting vaccinated under the pretext of getting the greater good. However, in reality, those vaccinated get adverse reactions, get sick and even die, as the side effect statistics in less than one year that she previously mentioned. Therefore, the presupposition uttered by Angela conveys the intended meaning that the vaccination mandate has proven to be detrimental, so it cannot be accepted.

Datum 23

Angela: *Who gets to decide who lives and dies?*

The context in this utterance is previously, Angela had questioned whether vaccinations were still mandated even though they were proven to be detrimental as Angela had mentioned statistical data on side effects of vaccination in less than one year where many people who had been vaccinated suffered losses, got sick and even died. However, the government still imposes it to this day. Thus, Angela thinks the government has regulated one's life through vaccination mandates. According to her, no one had the right to determine one's life because this risked safety, which cannot be used as an experiment.

The bold utterance is classified as a structural presupposition. It could be seen that the word “*who*” is a question word (WH-question) which presupposes that many people already know that the government has mandated vaccination to regulate one’s life. The government still requires vaccination, even though it has been proven detrimental and has not brought any benefits as previously promised.

Angela's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the spoken sentence because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. Angela strongly opposed the vaccination mandate since statistical data on side effects of vaccination in less than one year report that many people who have been vaccinated have suffered losses, got sick, and even died. Angela stated it was inappropriate as an experiment because it risked one's life, but the government still required it. Thus, the presupposition in datum (23) conveys the intended meaning that vaccination mandates put one’s life at risk.

Datum 24

Angela: ***How*** can we, in good conscience, experiment on coerced pregnant women and unwilling children?

The context in this utterance is after telling the cases of vaccinations that have harmed many people. Angela asked to bring awareness to those who have mandated vaccination because there will be greater good after the vaccine, but in reality, many cases show otherwise. It is not the greater good they get, but the suffering, for example, in the case of Sherry, a 13-year-old child who died after

receiving vaccinations, and many pregnant women miscarried after getting vaccinated in the first and second trimesters.

The bold utterance is classified as a structural presupposition. It could be seen that the word "*how*" is a question word (WH-question), which presupposes that people know vaccination mandates are required for everyone, including pregnant women and children, without exception. Even though they have health risks that should be considered, they are still required to be vaccinated. It refers to a reason that there would be a greater good after being vaccinated, but the evidence shows the opposite.

Angela's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the spoken sentence because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. Angela has always questioned vaccinations that are still mandated and imposed for everyone even though they have been proven detrimental, especially for people with health risks such as pregnant women and children. Indeed, they should be exempt from vaccinations since their health is at risk. It has been proven by the case of Sherry, a 13-year-old child who died after vaccination, and many pregnant women who suffered miscarriages after being vaccinated in the first and second trimesters. Therefore, the presupposition uttered by Angela conveys the intended meaning that vaccination mandates should not be imposed on people who have health risks.

5. Lexical Presupposition

Lexical presupposition occurs when the meaning of a certain word is stated conventionally and can be interpreted with the assumption that another (unstated) meaning is understood. Verbs such as manage, stop, start, and again are usually used by speakers in expressing this presupposition. The researcher presents 4 presupposition utterances classified as lexical presuppositions, as will be analyzed below.

Datum 25

*Ilya: I would like to **start** by thanking Gene and the Soho forum for organizing this event.*

The context in this utterance is at the beginning of the Soho forum debate “*Can Vaccine Mandates be Justified?*” which is the only debate and not sustainable. Gene as the moderator, informed the topic of this debate that vaccination mandates are infringements on freedom, but some are justified due to their big payoff in saving many lives. After that, Gene welcomed two debaters to the stage and introduced them, including Ilya Soman, who took the affirmative to defend the vaccination mandate resolution, and Angela Mcardle, who took the negative. Then, Gene invited Ilya to go to the podium first to present his argument in the resolution to defend the vaccination mandate. He was given 15 minutes to do it.

The bold utterance is classified as a lexical presupposition. It could be seen that the word “*start*” is a lexical word that presupposes Ilya never thanked Gene and Soho forum before. It is because this debate is the only Soho forum

debate on the title “*Can Vaccination Mandates be Justified?*” which had never been held before, and Ilya was attending only at this time.

Ilya's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the form of the sentence spoken because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. After being invited to the podium, Ilya did not immediately present his argument in defending the vaccination mandate resolution, but he thanked Gene as the moderator and the Soho forum for organizing this event which was the only Soho forum debate on the title “*Can Vaccination Mandate be Justified?*”. Therefore, the presupposition uttered by Ilya conveys the intended meaning that Ilya is happy with this event being held.

Datum 26

Ilya: *Once again, this long predates covid.*

The context in this utterance is previously, Ilya revealed that vaccination mandates for various diseases already existed and were required in almost all places, especially in the health care sector. Moreover, private employers have also needed it for their employees, universities have required it for students, and other places have needed it for customers. Then, Ilya further clarified what he said before, that it happened long before Covid. However, the type of vaccine was different from the current type of vaccine, which is only specifically for Covid, and all of that has been proven to save one's life, so Ilya stated that it could be defended even with the purest libertarian reasons.

The bold utterance is classified as a lexical presupposition. It could be seen that the word “*again*” is a lexical word that presupposes Ilya ever said before that the vaccine mandate had existed for a long time before Covid. It was proven by Ilya's previous statement, which revealed that long before Covid appeared, some private employers required their employees to vaccinate against various diseases, especially in the healthcare sector. Universities have also needed it for their students, and other places have required it for customers.

Ilya's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the form of the sentence spoken because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. Even though the type of vaccination that existed and was required in the past differs from the current kind of vaccination, which is only specifically for Covid, it proves that the vaccination mandate does not just appear now. The distance between the emergence of the two vaccines was very long. However, it is easy to defend even with the purest libertarian reasons since it is proven to save one's life. Thus, the presupposition in datum (26) conveys the intended meaning that the vaccination mandate is ensured to be safe because it is not something new.

Datum 27

Angela: *Soon after this, her mother, Tatiana, says my daughter **stopped** talking, and she laid quietly in my arms with her eyes open and a smile while holding my hand, then her eyes closed.*

The context in this utterance is when Sherry recovered and could speak for the first time since she received her vaccinations. Sherry told her mother that her heart ached. She had a headache, but she reassured her mother by saying that it would be fine, and she told her not to blame her father for what she was going through now. Sherry also revealed that she heard her mother talk every day during her illness, but she could not answer. Sherry thanked her mother and all her pets. Sherry advised her mother always to take care of her pets. Sherry confirmed her mother's words about the existence of heaven, but she wanted to make sure of it herself. After that, Sherry expressed how much she loved her mother and advised her not to fear anything that would happen later. Then she stopped talking, smiled at her mother while holding her mother's hand, and slowly closed her eyes.

The bold utterance is classified as a lexical presupposition. It could be seen that the word "*stopped*" is a lexical word that presupposes Sherry has spoken before. It is proven by the many things Sherry said to her mother when her condition recovered, and she could talk again since receiving the vaccination. Sherry told the pain she felt, confirmed the existence of heaven, expressed how much she loved her mother, and thanked her and all her pets. She also advised her mother not to blame her father, not to be afraid of what will happen later, and to take care of her pets.

The statement above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the spoken sentence because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. The statement above was uttered by Sherry's mother when she told Angela about Sherry's life. At the end of her life, Sherry implies her

leaving to her mother by confirming her mother's words about the existence of heaven, but she wants to confirm it herself. Afterwards, Sherry expressed how much she loved her mother and advised her not to fear whatever would happen later. Not long after that, Sherry stopped talking and lay quietly in her mother's arms with her eyes open and smiled while holding her mother's hand and slowly closing her eyes. It indicated what Sherry said were her last words. Therefore, the presupposition uttered by Sherry's mother conveys the intended meaning that Sherry died.

Datum 28

Angela: *Small businesses were destroyed over lockdowns. They are being hit **again** by vaccine mandates.*

The context in this utterance is that besides harming our health because vaccines are unsafe. Many employees were fired for refusing vaccine mandates. Angela revealed another disadvantage caused by vaccination mandates: many small businesses were destroyed due to the lockdown. Angela said that lockdowns have wiped out a third of New York and New Jersey small businesses.

The bold utterance is classified as a lexical presupposition. It could be seen that the word “*again*” is a lexical word that presupposes small businesses have ever been hit by vaccine mandates before. It is evidenced by what Angela said earlier that many workplaces had been closed due to a shortage of employees since many of their employees were fired for refusing the vaccination mandate.

Angela's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the spoken sentence because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. Not everyone can receive the vaccination mandate, as Angela revealed that many employees were fired for refusing it. Hence, the government implemented a lockdown because it could control the spread of virus-like Covid. However, the evidence shows that many workplaces have closed due to a shortage of employees, and lockdowns have wiped out one-third of small businesses in New York and New Jersey. Therefore, the presupposition in datum (28) conveys the intended meaning that the existence of vaccination mandates is detrimental to small businesses.

6. Non-Factive Presupposition

Non-factive presupposition is the opposite of factive presupposition, where the speaker assumes something is not true based on facts. Usually, the speaker assumes it using non-factual words such as dream, imagine, wish, and pretend. The researcher only found 2 presupposition utterances classified as non-factive presuppositions, as will be analyzed below.

Datum 29

Ilya: *So, I **hope** at least we can agree on that and recognize that vaccination is one of the tools that can help prevent these much more severe infringements on liberty and save many lives.*

The context in this utterance is at the end of his time in delivering the resolution on the defence of the vaccination mandate, Ilya fully hopes that

libertarians can agree to accept vaccinations because, from the beginning of his presentation, he has explained and provided a lot of evidence about the big impact of vaccination in saving many lives than having to accept other actions that are more violating freedom.

The bold utterance is classified as a non-factive presupposition. It could be seen that the word “*hope*” is the opposite of fact which presupposes it is not true because, in fact, libertarians still do not agree to accept vaccinations to prevent from covid. They still defend their right to freedom and try to find other drugs to prevent Covid than vaccinations. It is because libertarians consider vaccination mandates to infringe on liberty, in which they have given up their right to freedom if they agree to accept it.

Ilya's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the form of the sentence spoken because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. After mentioning the big impacts of the vaccination mandate in saving many lives and helping to prevent more severe infringements on liberty, Ilya closed his presentation in this forum with the hope that libertarians would agree to accept the vaccination mandate. However, this did not happen because libertarians believe that the vaccination mandate infringes on liberty, so they are reluctant to get it, or in other words, they still defend their freedom. Therefore, the presupposition uttered by Ilya conveys the intended meaning that libertarians are not as Ilya had hoped they would agree to accept the vaccination mandate.

Datum 30

Angela: *The CDC reports higher than **expected** levels of heart inflammation in young men ages 12 to 24, mostly Moderna and Pfizer, especially after booster shots.*

The context in this utterance is previously Angela revealed that the purchaser acknowledges that there may be adverse effects of the vaccine, which are currently unknown. After that, Angela proved it by showing the CDC data that have reported higher levels of heart inflammation than expected in young men ages 12 to 24. It is known that 20 per cent of vaccine-induced myocarditis cases in teenagers require ICU hospitalization, which exceeds the percentage of young Covid-19 patients who require hospitalization as usual. Most of this is caused after being vaccinated with Moderna and Pfizer types, especially after booster shots. Thus, it may be true what purchasers have to say about the vaccine's adverse effects.

The bold utterance is classified as a non-factive presupposition. It could be seen that the word “*expect*” is the opposite of fact which presupposes it is not true because, in fact, the level of heart inflammation in young men ages 12 to 24 is not as expected since the CDC has reported higher levels of heart inflammation than previously expected. Angela has revealed that 20 per cent of vaccine-induced myocarditis cases in teenagers require ICU hospitalization, which exceeds the percentage of young Covid-19 patients who require hospitalization as usual.

Angela's utterance above contains the intended meaning, which is not found directly in the spoken sentence because it is not part of what is said. It is known as a conversational implicature. Angela proved that there were adverse effects of the vaccine that the purchaser had previously acknowledged. She revealed the CDC data that have reported higher levels of heart inflammation than expected in young men ages 12 to 24, mostly caused after they were vaccinated with Moderna and Pfizer types, especially after getting booster shots. It was said to be higher than expected because 20 per cent of vaccine-induced myocarditis cases in teenagers requiring ICU hospitalization exceeds the percentage of young Covid-19 patients requiring hospitalization as usual. Thus, the presupposition in datum (30) conveys the intended meaning that booster shots have caused the level of heart inflammation in young men to increase.

B. Discussion

In this section, the researcher presents the results of the data analysis according to the research questions using the presupposition and context theory by Yule (1996). The researcher answered the first research question of this study by classifying the types of presuppositions used by the debaters in the Soho forum debate "*Can Vaccine Mandates be Justified?*". This study found six types of presupposition in 161 consisting of 93 existential presuppositions, 32 factive presuppositions, 16 counterfactual presuppositions, 10 structural presuppositions, 8 lexical presuppositions and 2 non-factive presuppositions.

However, the researcher did not present all the data obtained as in the findings. The researcher only took 30 presupposition utterances representing all the data findings, including the six types of presuppositions. They are 10 existential presuppositions using definite noun phrases such as *vaccine mandates*, *Covid*, *libertarian audience*, *a bigger risk*, *government requirements* or using possessive forms such as *my job*, *your physical health*, *my daughter*, *her eulogy*, *your right*, 5 factual presuppositions using factual words such as *know*, *fact*, *real* and *actual*, 5 counterfactual presuppositions using conditional structure (if-clause), 4 structural presuppositions using question words such as *why*, *who*, *what* and *how*, 4 lexical presuppositions using lexical words like *start*, *stop*, and *again*, and 2 non-factual presuppositions using non-factual words such as *hope* and *expected*.

Existential presupposition is the most dominant among all types of presuppositions data because debaters often mention the existence of entities or objects to stimulate the audience's attention and emphasize their arguments. The second most data found is factive presupposition because debate contains much factual data that the debaters reveal to convince the audience. Meanwhile, non-factive presupposition is the least type found in this study because it contains non-fact information, which can make the audience unsure about debaters' opinions, so they rarely indicate it. It is known that, in fact, most of what the debaters say is factual.

The researcher answered the second research question of this study by describing the intended meaning of each presupposition used by the debaters in

the Soho forum debate “*Can Vaccine Mandates be Justified?*”. The intended meaning is described by summarizing each utterance's meaning and the assumptions based on the existing context, which leads to implicatures. They were conversational and conventional implicature. Both debaters convey the intended meanings of each presupposition using conversational implicatures to reveal their resolutions, provide arguments, show evidence, clarify, and criticize. Meanwhile, conventional implicature is only used by Ilya to convey the intended meaning in two ways, firstly, to introduce himself and, secondly, to express why he was vaccinated.

Both debaters mostly convey the intended meaning of each presupposition with conversational implicatures because they often convey information implicitly by explaining the contexts to understand it. Meanwhile, the intended meaning conveyed by conventional implicature is rarely used because there is only some information that Ilya conveys directly using the meaning of natural language words in which a particular context is not needed to understand it. Moreover, “conversational implicatures are always present and commonly used in everyday speech. They are very important in our conversations, and it is almost impossible not to use them in communication” (Mayora, 2010). In contrast, conventional implicatures are still rare, even in studies that investigate students' understanding of implicatures since they are most commonly found in literature where researchers try to identify types of literature, such as Budiatty (2014) and Megawati (2019).

This research shows that the findings have similarities and differences with the findings of previous studies. This research found that the debaters used all types of presuppositions in the Soho forum debate “Can the Vaccine Mandates be Justified?”. Similarly, the research by Saputra, Zahrida, and Hati (2021) found all types of presuppositions on Barack Obama’s Speech at the Islamic Society of Baltimore. Both have similarities based on the most found data, namely existential presuppositions, and the second most data is factive presuppositions. It is because the debate and speeches contain more defined descriptive, real reality and real facts to stimulate the audience's attention and emphasize ideas. In contrast to the research by Irayanti and Liliani (2021), they found that structural presupposition is the most common data because most of the conversations in the podcast are dominated by the interrogative mode of speech.

Compared to previous studies, this research has differences based on the fewest data findings in which non-factive presupposition is the least found in the current research because it contains non-fact information, which makes the audience unsure of debaters’ opinions, so they rarely indicate it. It is known that, in fact, most of what the debaters say is factual, whereas the research by Risdianto, Malihah, and Guritno (2019) found that the least type was factive presupposition. It is because the novel contains few facts since it is one of the non-fiction literary works which contain a lot of unreal things as the most finding data in their research after existential presupposition was non-factive presupposition. In addition, Saputra, Zahrida, and Hati (2021) found that lexical

presupposition is the least data because it was rarely implied expression to confirm opinion in Barack Obama's speech.

Furthermore, in the process of describing the intended meaning of each presupposition, this research is different from previous studies in which the current research described the intended meaning by summarizing the meaning of each utterance and the assumptions contained based on the existing context and connected with implicatures, either conversational or conventional implicature. Meanwhile, Saputra, Arifin, and Ariani (2021) revealed the meanings of presupposition utterances used by the main character in *Front of the Class* movie only by focusing on analyzing the context and not associating it with implicatures.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains conclusions about the data findings based on the analysis and proposes suggestions for further research that also examines presuppositions.

A. Conclusion

This research found that 161 debaters' presupposition utterances comprised 93 existential, 32 factive, 16 counterfactual, 10 structural, 8 lexical, and 2 non-factive. It is known that existential presupposition is the most dominant type because the debaters often mention the existence of entities or objects using definite noun phrases and possessive forms to stimulate the attention of the audience and emphasize their ideas. Meanwhile, non-factive presupposition is the least type found in this study because it contains non-fact information, which can make the audience unsure about debaters' opinions, so they rarely indicate it. It is known that, in fact, most of what the debaters say is factual.

The intended meaning of each presupposition is described through implicatures. They were conversational and conventional implicature. Both debaters convey the intended meanings of each presupposition using conversational implicatures to reveal their resolutions, provide arguments, show evidence, clarify, and criticize. They mostly convey the intended meaning of each presupposition with conversational implicatures because they often convey information implicitly by explaining the contexts to understand it. Whereas

conventional implicature is only used by Ilya to convey the intended meaning in two ways, firstly to introduce himself and, secondly, to express why he was vaccinated. It is rarely used because there is only some information that Ilya conveys directly using the meaning of natural language words in which a particular context is not needed to understand it.

B. Suggestion

The researcher hopes that future researchers will be able to develop this research better since it is still far from perfect, so it requires criticism and suggestions to improve the quality of this research. In addition, the researcher proposes suggestions for further researchers to examine presuppositions in other contexts containing factual data since presupposition research rarely explores contexts other than fictional data. Furthermore, further researchers are also suggested to be able to use other presupposition theories and further explore the implicature theory.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Azifatil Azifah was born in Sumenep on July 31, 2000. She graduated from boarding school SMK Al-Lathifi Malang in 2018. While studying at the boarding school-based Vocational High School, she actively participated in OSIS and Banjari groups and joined the Tahfidz program. She started her higher education in 2018 at the Department of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. During her studies at the university, she joined the community organization Hai'ah Tahfidz Qur'an (HTQ).

APPENDIX

Ilya Somin (defend the vaccine mandates)

No	Utterances	Types	Presupposition	Intended meaning
1	I would like to start by thanking Gene and the Soho forum for organizing this event.	Lexical	Ilya never thanked Gene and Soho forum before.	Ilya is happy with this event being held.
2	I would like to start by thanking Gene and the Soho forum for organizing this event	Existential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is someone named Gene who is the moderator leading this debate. - There is a debate forum called the Soho forum, which currently focuses on whether vaccine mandates can be justified? 	Ilya is happy with this event being held.
3	I am the guy that was stupid enough to come and defend vaccine mandates in front of a mostly libertarian audience	Existential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a man who refers to Ilya himself. - There is a vaccine mandate that he defends in this debate. - There is a libertarian audience attending this debate forum. 	Ilya feels unworthy of defending the vaccine mandate in front of libertarians, which they actually have refused it.
4	Fool rush in where wise men fear to tread, and this may be an example of that phenomenon	Existential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a fool that refers to Ilya himself. - There are wise men, which refers to libertarians who refuse vaccination. - There is an example of the phenomenon he has mentioned before. 	Ilya felt unworthy to attend this forum to defend the vaccine mandate.
5	However, my task is easier than it looks at first sight	Existential	Ilya has a task.	Ilya was able to defend the vaccination mandate.
6	That is so for a couple of reasons . One is the resolution does not say that I have to defend all vaccine mandates of any kind , just that some of them are justified because they save lots of lives, and second the key point about vaccine mandates is that they are actually a very small burden only a very small imposition on liberty	Existential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are two reasons why Ilya said the task was easy. - There are many types of vaccine mandates. - There are key points about the vaccine mandate. - There is a small burden or imposition of the vaccine mandate. - There is liberty. 	Ilya defends and justifies the vaccination mandate because it can save many lives and is only a small burden on liberty.
7	Second, the key point about vaccine mandates is that they are actually a very small burden, only a very small imposition on liberty.	Factive	The truth of the key point of the vaccine mandate is that it is only a small burden on liberty.	Besides being able to save many lives, Ilya also defends the vaccine mandate because it is only a very small burden on liberty.

8	In fact , they are much smaller burdens and have a bigger payoff than even some infringements on liberty that most libertarians accept.	Factive	The truth about the vaccine mandates.	The vaccination mandate has proven to save many lives and does not violate freedom so much.
9	In fact, they are much smaller burdens and have a bigger payoff uh than even some infringements on liberty that most libertarians accept.	Existential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a small burden of vaccine mandates. It means that the vaccine mandate is considered a small burden on liberty. - There is a big payoff from the vaccine mandate because it has saved many lives. - There are many infringements on liberty, not just one. - There are libertarians. 	The vaccination mandate has proven to save many lives and does not violate freedom so much.
10	I am going to start uh with what I think is actually a relatively easy case	Factive	The truth is that defending the vaccination mandate is just a relatively easy case.	Ilya believes he can defend the vaccination mandate.
11	I am going to start uh with what I think is actually a relatively easy case, and that is the defence of vaccination mandates when they're imposed in the private sector or on people like myself, government employees	Lexical	Ilya never stated what he thinks about a relatively easy case. The relatively easy case refers to the defence of the vaccine mandate.	Ilya believes he can defend the vaccination mandate.
12	I am going to start uh with what I think is actually a relatively easy case , and that is the defence of vaccination mandates when they are imposed in the private sector or on people like myself, government employees	Existential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a relatively easy case. - There is the defence of a vaccination mandate. - There is a private sector. - There are government employees. 	Ilya believes he can defend the vaccination mandate.
13	But even before then that some private employers require their employees to get vaccinated uh for various diseases , particularly in the healthcare sector	Existential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are some private employers. - Some private employers have employees. - There are various kinds of diseases. - There is a healthcare sector. 	Vaccination mandates have been around for a long time.
14	But sometimes elsewhere as well, similarly, there are universities and other types of venues that require students or customers to get vaccinations	Existential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are universities. - There are students. - There are customers. 	Almost all places require vaccines.
15	Once again , this long predates covid	Lexical	Ilya ever said before that the vaccine mandate had existed for a long time before Covid.	The vaccination mandate is ensured to be safe because it is not something new.
16	I think this is very easily defended on even the purest of libertarian grounds .	Existential	There is the purest of libertarian grounds.	Ilya was able to defend the vaccination mandate.
17	When it deals with vaccinations for deadly contagious diseases , it's one	Existential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are deadly contagious diseases. 	Vaccination can save one's life.

	that helps ensure the safety of their employees and customers		- There is the safety of their employees and customers.	
18	I knew you can make a similar point with respect to government requirements for government employees, including, yes state university professors like myself. I have to be vaccinated not just for the covid but for some other things for my job.	Factive	Ilya really knows that people can think of vaccination as a mandatory requirement of the government that is emphasized, especially for government employees.	Apart from Covid, people are getting vaccines for job requirements which are both government requirements.
19	I knew you can make a similar point with respect to government requirements for government employees , including, yes, state university professors like myself. I have to be vaccinated not just for the covid but for some other things, uh, for my job .	Existential	- There is a similar point as Ilya thinks. - There are government requirements. - There are government employees. - There are state university professors referring to Ilya himself. - There is a covid which is a deadly contagious disease today. - Ilya has a job.	Apart from Covid, people are getting vaccines for job requirements which are both government requirements.
20	Indeed, compared to other burdens of employment , this one is actually a small one.	Existential	There are other burdens of employment.	Vaccine mandate is a small burden at work.
21	Indeed, compared to other burdens of employment, this one is actually a small one	Factive	The truth of the vaccine mandate is that it is only a small burden.	Vaccine mandate is a small burden at work.
22	I get the job in a few minutes, I'm done, and I go on with my wife .	Existential	- There is a job that Ilya has received. - Ilya has a wife.	Vaccination steps are easy.
23	Another part of my job is that I have to sit through faculty meetings much much worse, much more painful much worse for my health too	Existential	- Ilya has a job. - There are faculty meetings. - Ilya has health that must be protected.	Attending meetings is a worse workload and more painful on health than the vaccination mandate.
24	If I don't sit through them, I could be penalized or fired	Counterfactual	Ilya is still working by attending faculty meetings so that he is not penalized or fired.	Ilya prefers to keep his job.
25	Similarly, coming to work on time every day is a bigger burden uh than having to get vaccinated. Uh, it's an even bigger risk to your physical health	Existential	- There is a bigger burden. The bigger burden is having to work on time every day. - There is a bigger risk. - A person has physical health.	The vaccination mandate is actually a small burden at work, but it is emphasized to all employees who want to continue their work to maintain their health while working.
26	Uh, on average, for most people, you're more likely to die or be seriously injured in a car accident on the way to work than you are by getting vaccinated, either for	Existential	- There has been a car accident. - There is a deadly contagious disease called covid19. - There are other diseases	Most people refuse the vaccination mandate.

	covid19 or other diseases.		besides covid19.	
27	There is actually a very strong moral case that they should be vaccinated. For example, for the police and firefighters, ordinary citizens often have no choice in dealing with those individuals.	Factive	The truth of a very strong moral case for which vaccination is mandatory.	Since meeting many people while carrying out their duties, the police and firefighters must be vaccinated.
28	There is actually a very strong moral case that they should be vaccinated. For example, for the police and firefighters, ordinary citizens often have no choice in dealing with those individuals	Existential	- There is a very strong moral case. - There are police and firefighters. - There are ordinary citizens.	Since meeting many people while carrying out their duties, the police and firefighters must be vaccinated.
29	Therefore, they owe it to us if they are going to do their duty to get vaccinated against deadly contagious diseases.	Counterfactual	Police and firefighters have agreed to be vaccinated, which means they don't owe it to the people they will meet while on duty.	Police and firefighters should be vaccinated before work to protect their safety and public safety.
30	Therefore, they owe it to us if they are going to do their duty to get vaccinated against deadly contagious diseases	Existential	- They have a duty. They refer to the police and firefighters. - There are deadly contagious diseases.	Police and firefighters should be vaccinated before work to protect their safety and public safety.
31	I think there is a similar story for members of the armed forces . They too often have to deal with people who have no choice about being in proximity to them	Existential	- There is a similar story. - There are members of the armed forces.	Members of the armed forces are also required to be vaccinated since meeting many people while carrying out their duties.
32	If they themselves come down with a deadly disease, that means while they have it, they can't do their duty, and they're not doing the thing that they contractually signed up to do	Counterfactual	The soldier, police, and firefighters are not affected by the deadly disease because they have been vaccinated to continue their duties as they should.	The soldiers, police, and firefighters have been vaccinated and are still working as they should.
33	If they themselves come down with a deadly disease , that means while they have it, they can't do their duty , and they're not doing the thing that they contractually signed up to do	Existential	- There is a deadly disease. - They have a duty. They refer to the soldiers, police, and firefighters.	The soldiers, police, and firefighters have been vaccinated and are still working as they should.
34	So, that's another reason to justify the imposition in those cases	Existential	- There is another reason to defend the vaccination mandate.	The vaccination mandate is required for anyone who has a job that often meets many people.
35	So, uh, just on sort of the low-hanging fruit uh of my side of this resolution, private mandates for uh they're voluntarily accepted uh through the contract as a condition of employment or government	Existential	- Ilya has a side to defend the vaccination mandate. - There is a vaccine contract as a condition of employment or government mandate. - There are government	Apart from Covid, people are getting vaccines for job requirements which are both government requirements.

	mandates on people like myself government employees who come in contact with members of the public and therefore risk spreading contagious diseases		employees. - There are members of the public.	
36	The reason for this again uh is that this is actually a very small imposition on liberty.	Lexical	Ilya ever said before that the vaccination mandate is only a small imposition on liberty.	Ilya emphasized that the vaccination mandate was only a small imposition on liberty.
37	The reason for this again uh is that this is actually a very small imposition on liberty.	Factive	The truth of the reason for mandatory vaccination because it is only a small imposition on liberty.	Ilya emphasized that the vaccination mandate was only a small imposition on liberty.
38	The reason for this again uh is that this is actually a very small imposition on liberty. You get the jab you can almost immediately go on with your normal life	Existential	- There is a reason. This reason refers to the resolution in defending the vaccine mandate. - There is a very small imposition on liberty. - Everyone has a normal life as usual.	Ilya emphasized that the vaccination mandate was only a small imposition on liberty.
39	There is a small number of people for whom that's not true, uh, people who suffer unusually great health risks , for whatever reason from getting vaccinated for those people, I totally agree they should be exempted from vaccination mandates and in almost all currently existing mandates.	Existential	- There are a small number of people. - There are unusually great health risks. - There is a reason that refers to the reason for getting vaccinated. - There is a vaccination mandate.	People who have serious diseases are exempted from not vaccination.
40	There is only a very small portion of the US population , at least, that has religious objections to vaccination.	Existential	- There is a small portion of the US population. - There is religious objection.	Religious objection is also another reason libertarians refuse vaccination.
41	Now, why is the vaccination justified? Why is even a small burden defensible? The reason is that it can save, at least in some contexts, many hundreds of lives.	Structural	The audience knows why Ilya said that vaccination which is a small burden, is justified and should be defended. It is because Ilya had previously explained the big impact of vaccines in saving many lives.	The vaccination mandate deserves to be justified and defended because it has proven to save many lives and is only a small burden on liberty.
42	Look at the history of those contagious diseases that we have gotten under control, measles, polio, smallpox , and some others. Every one of them vaccination played a large role	Existential	- There is a history of contagious diseases. - There are measles, polio, smallpox - There is a vaccination.	Vaccination is proven to treat various contagious diseases such as measles, polio, and smallpox.
43	Those diseases are only very minor threats or, in the case of smallpox , completely eradicated without vaccination mandates	Existential	- There are diseases. Those diseases refer to measles, polio, and smallpox. - There are very minor threats. - There is a case of smallpox.	Measles, polio, and smallpox are not as dangerous as covid19.

			- There is a vaccination mandate.	
44	There is a long history behind this	Existential	There is a long history referring to the history of contagious diseases that can be controlled by the vaccination mandate that he previously said.	Libertarians need to look again at the history behind vaccination mandates.
45	Notice the resolution does not say you know that this is only about the Covid mandate	Factive	The resolution does not state that you only really know about the Covid mandate.	Ilya tried in various ways to convince libertarians to accept the vaccine mandate.
46	There are still vaccination mandates and other contexts for other diseases that have existed for a long time that could be defensible.	Existential	There are vaccination mandates in other contexts for other contagious diseases such as measles, polio, and smallpox.	Ilya tried in various ways to convince libertarians to accept the vaccine mandate.
47	That is all I really need to prove to show my limited side of this resolution.	Factive	The truth of the vaccine mandate evidence that Ilya has defended.	Ilya strengthened his resolution in defending the vaccine mandate.
48	That is all I really need to prove to show my limited side of this resolution.	Existential	Ilya has a limited side of the resolution that he defends.	Ilya strengthened his resolution in defending the vaccine mandate.
49	The introduction of vaccines has massively reduced both mortality from covid and serious hospitalization and disease from covid	Existential	- There is the introduction of vaccines. - There is mortality from covid and serious hospitalization and disease from covid.	Vaccines have a big impact on saving many lives.
50	A person who gets the covid vaccine they are about six to ten times less likely to be infected uh by covid than a person who doesn't	Existential	There is the covid vaccine.	People who have been vaccinated against Covid will be stronger from Covid infections.
51	In addition, even if they are infected, they are somewhat less likely to spread the disease.	Counterfactual	They are not infected, so do not spread the disease.	People who have been vaccinated have little risk of spreading the disease.
52	We don't yet know for sure whether the omicron variant that just came around is going to be like this or not.	Factive	Ilya really does not know whether the omicron variant will be like covid or not.	No one can confirm the long term of the omicron variant.
53	We don't yet know for sure whether the omicron variant that just came around is going to be like this or not.	Existential	There is the omicron variant which is a new variant of the virus from Covid-19.	It is not sure the omicron variant will be the same as covid.
54	I think early data suggests that vaccines still limit the spread, but if it turns out that they don't, I'm perfectly willing to admit uh that that would weaken the case for vaccine mandates.	Counterfactual	Vaccines can limit the spread of diseases so that it does not weaken the vaccine mandate's case but strengthens it. Therefore, this presupposition is unacceptable.	Ilya convinced the audience that vaccines can limit the spread of disease.
55	I think early data suggests that	Existential	- There are early data o	Ilya convinced the

	vaccines still limit the spread, but if it turns out that they don't, I'm perfectly willing to admit uh that that would weaken the case for vaccine mandates		vaccines. - There is a vaccination mandate case.	audience that vaccines could limit the spread of disease.
56	Until we have a vaccine that actually does constrain omicron like it previously constrained delta and alpha and others	Factive	The truth is that there will be a vaccine that can limit the omicron later.	Ilya convinced the audience that vaccines can limit the spread of disease.
57	Even with vaccination mandates that could be justified, it is not my claim that they can be justified in every conceivable mechanism of their circumstances.	Existential	Ilya has a claim.	Ilya does not agree with always imposing a vaccine mandate in all aspects of life.
58	I'm not in favour of saying, as the government of Austria has done, that you know the unvaccinated should be completely locked up in their houses except for a few uh essential purposes for going out	Factive	Everyone actually knows that unvaccinated people are prohibited from leaving their homes except for essential purposes.	Ilya has its own better vaccination mandate rules.
59	I'm not in favour of saying, as the government of Austria has done, that you know the unvaccinated should be completely locked up in their houses except for a few uh essential purposes for going out	Existential	- There is an Austrian government. - There are people who are not vaccinated. - They have a house. They here refer to people who are not vaccinated. - There are essential purposes.	Ilya has its own better vaccination mandate rules.
60	I think we can have more limited vaccination mandates that are still quite effective. For example, we can impose them in some instances where you already have to show id and other proof to get in kind of plane flight	Existential	- There are some instances. - There is a vaccine id. - There are other proofs of vaccines. - There are kinds of plane flights.	People are pressured to have proof of vaccine signs.
61	And alternatively, vaccination can be a requirement for getting certain kinds of government benefits like welfare or social security	Existential	- There is a vaccination. - There is a requirement. - There are certain kinds of government benefits. - There is welfare or social security as a kind of government benefit.	People are pressured to have proof of vaccine signs.
62	If the person gets the vaccine, they don't risk spreading contagious disease.	Counterfactual	People do not get vaccines, so they can be at risk of spreading contagious diseases.	Vaccines can limit the spread of contagious diseases.
63	If they refuse, uh, at least there's a reduction in welfare spending	Counterfactual	There is no reduction in welfare spending.	Refusing vaccines means not getting welfare guarantees from the government.
64	You know what is not to like uh about that particular approach, at least from a libertarian point of view.	Factive	Audiences actually know what libertarians don't like about having a vaccine mandate.	People who refuse vaccination will be harmed.
65	I don't even propose you know that the person loses all benefits	Factive	Ilya does not require libertarians to really know	People who refuse vaccination will be

			what benefits will be lost if they refuse vaccination.	harmed.
66	You can have a large enough fine that reduces the benefits and provides a strong incentive to get vaccinated	Existential	- There is a large enough fine. - There are benefits of vaccination. - There is a strong incentive.	People who refuse vaccination will be harmed.
67	There is also a lot of evidence that when vaccination mandates of various kinds are imposed, they do indeed increase vaccination rates.	Factive	There is actually evidence of increased vaccination rates when vaccination mandates of various kinds are imposed.	The number of people who agree to receive vaccinations is increasing over time.
68	There is also a lot of evidence that when vaccination mandates of various kinds are imposed, they do indeed increase vaccination rates , as we've recently seen with federal employees where the evidence shows that some 92 per cent of all federal employees have gotten vaccinated as of the last few months when there has been a vaccination mandate	Existential	- There is a lot of evidence. - There are vaccination rates. - There are federal employees.	The number of people who agree to receive vaccinations is increasing over time.
69	And of the remainder, there's another three or four percent who have health exceptions where you know it's defensible that they uh not be required to do	Factive	People actually know that vaccine mandates are not required for people who have health exemptions.	Vaccines are not required for everyone because there are some people who have health exemptions who are exempt from being vaccinated.
70	And of the remainder, there's another three or four per cent who have health exceptions where you know it's defensible that they uh not be required to do, as always with any government intervention or sometimes even with private sector restrictions	Existential	- There are health exceptions. - There are different kinds of government intervention. - There are restrictions on the private sector.	People who have serious health risks are exempt from vaccination, even for any reason.
71	So, I totally understand the concern that, you know , if we have vaccination mandates, maybe that's not in itself terrible, but what will come next	Factive	People already know the effects that occur after vaccination.	People refuse vaccination because they are afraid of the side effects.
72	So, I totally understand the concern that, you know, if we have vaccination mandates, maybe that's not in itself terrible, but what will come next	Counterfactual	People do not have vaccination mandates because they fear the side effects that will occur later.	People refuse vaccination because they are afraid of the side effects.
73	However, it seems very likely that vaccination mandates don't pose very much of a slippery slope risk. We know that because we've already had them for over 200 years, dating all the way back to the revolutionary war	Factive	Ilya really knows the vaccination mandate is proven safe because it has existed for more than 200 years ago since the revolutionary war.	The vaccination mandate is harmless.

74	On the other hand, many of the other measures taken to combat covid, lockdowns, school closures, mask mandates , and so forth they're much more unprecedented, they're much more severe intrusions on liberty, they're also much less effective in stopping the spread of disease	Existential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are other measures to stop covid. - There is a disease called covid. - There are lockdowns, school closures, and mask mandates. - There is the spread of disease. 	Ilya does not agree with any other measures besides vaccines to prevent covid.
75	They're also much less effective in stopping the spread of disease	Lexical	Lockdowns, school closures, and mask mandates ever implemented before as measures to reduce the spread of disease.	Ilya does not agree with any other measures besides vaccines to prevent covid.
76	Now you might say to yourself, if we had an ideal libertarian government, it wouldn't impose these other more severe measures, but it wouldn't impose vaccination mandates either	Counterfactual	Libertarians do not have an ideal libertarian government that imposes more severe measures to prevent covid and refuses vaccinations.	Libertarians hope to have an ideal libertarian government with effective measures to prevent covid.
77	If we had an ideal libertarian government , it wouldn't impose these other more severe measures , but it wouldn't impose vaccination mandates either	Existential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is an ideal libertarian government. - There are other more severe measures to prevent covid. - There is a vaccination mandate. 	Libertarians hope to have an ideal libertarian government with effective measures to prevent covid.
78	So, when you have real-world governments of the kind that we actually have, and you have a deadly pandemic spreading, it is very likely that governments will act in some way to try to constrain that.	Factive	The current world government really is not the ideal government, unlike what libertarians hope for.	No matter the type of government, the government will try to limit the spread of a deadly pandemic.
79	If we had a higher vaccination rate instead of the current 60 per cent, if it was 80 or 90 per cent, then we would be more secure not only against the virus but also against awful things that governments might do.	Counterfactual	The vaccination rate is still quite low, so people are not yet safe against the virus and the awful things that the government might do.	Vaccination rates need to be increased to achieve mutual safety either from viruses or awful things by the government.
80	If we had a higher vaccination rate instead of the current 60, if it was 80 or 90 or what not uh, then we would be more secure not only against the virus but also against awful things that governments might do	Existential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a higher vaccination rate. - There is a virus. - There are awful things that the government does to prevent covid. 	Vaccination rates must be increased to achieve mutual safety from disease or bad things by the government.
81	If you're worried about the fate of liberty in the covid world, you should be mostly focused on these other much more restrictive measures lockdowns, school closures, travel bans, masked mandates, etc.	Counterfactual	Libertarians do not focus on the other much more restrictive measures like lockdowns, school closures, travel bans, and masked mandates taken by the government.	There are government actions that are much worse, stricter, and more infringing on liberty.
82	If you're worried about the fate of liberty in the covid world , you	Existential	- There is the fate of liberty in the covid world.	There are government actions

	should be mostly focused on these other much more restrictive measures, lockdowns, school closures, travel bans, masked mandates , and so forth		- There are other much more restrictive measures taken by the government, such as lockdowns, school closures, travel bans, and masked mandates.	that are much worse, stricter, and more infringing on liberty.
83	So, I hope at least we can agree on that, and we can also recognize that vaccination is one of the tools that can help prevent these much more severe infringements on liberty and save many lives.	Non-factive	Libertarians still do not agree to accept vaccinations to prevent from covid.	Libertarians are not as Ilya had hoped that they would agree to receive vaccinations.

Angela McArdle (opposes the vaccine mandates)

No	Utterances	Types	Presupposition	Intended meaning
1	Sherry was 13 years old when her father took her to get the vaccine in August	Existential	- There is a girl named Sherry. - Sherry has a father. - There is a vaccine.	Sherry has been vaccinated.
2	She had a reaction to the shot . She was taken to the hospital for cognitive dysfunction and heart pain	Existential	- There is a reaction after being vaccinated. - There is the shot. - There is a hospital. - There is cognitive dysfunction and heart pain.	Sherry was sick after being vaccinated.
3	A few days later, her condition improved a little bit, and her mother was able to move her to home for home care	Existential	- The condition of sherry. - Sherry has a mother. - There is home care.	Sherry was getting better and could be treated at home.
4	She was verbally unresponsive but able to hold her mother's hand	Existential	- The hand of Sherry's mother.	Sherry hasn't fully recovered yet.
5	Her pet, dog, and cat lay beside her nearly every day and every night. She could be seen gently, barely petting both of them.	Existential	- Sherry has pets. - There is a dog and a cat that are Sherry's pets.	Sherry loves her pets so much.
6	A few days after Sherry returned home, she had to get rushed back to the hospital, where her neurologist discovered severe damage which he had never seen before	Existential	- Sherry has a neurologist. - There has been severe damage.	Sherry is sick again and getting worse.
7	Sherry's condition stabilized again , so she was released to her mother for home care with a nurse.	Lexical	Sherry's condition ever stabled before.	Sherry's condition is getting better and can be treated at home with the help of nurses.
8	Sherry's condition stabilized again, so she was released to her mother for home care with a nurse	Existential	- The condition of sherry. - There is a nurse.	Sherry's condition is getting better and can be treated at home with the help of nurses.

9	Her mother said at times when I spoke to Sherry, her facial expressions confirmed. She could hear me but wasn't able to talk.	Existential	- Sherry's facial expression.	Sherry's condition is getting better.
10	Other times, when I sat in the bed with her, I would hold her hand , and she would grasp mine	Existential	- There is the bed. - Sherry's hand.	Sherry's condition is getting better.
11	I had spent the entire day in her room , either lying in bed with her or reading to her	Existential	- There is the entire day. - Sherry has a room.	Sherry's mother really loves Sherry.
12	When the nurse arrived, I decided to go to the kitchen to get a snack	Existential	- There is a kitchen. - There is a snack.	Sherry's mother left Sherry with a nurse.
13	Rufus, our dog , ran into the kitchen and whimpered to get my attention	Existential	- They have a pet dog named Rufus. - Sherry's mother has attention.	Rufus was trying to tell Sherry's mother that something had happened to Sherry.
14	I knew something was wrong	Factive	Sherry's mother actually knew that something was wrong had happened to her daughter.	Sherry's mother realized that Sherry was not fine as usual.
15	When I got to the room , Sherry was struggling with the iv in her arm , and the nurse was trying to restrain her. I told the nurse to let go and remove the iv temporarily	Existential	- There is a room. - There is an infusion. - Sherry's arm.	Sherry is in pain with the infusion.
16	Soon after, my daughter became lucid and was able to speak for the first time since she received the vaccination , and she said Mom, my heart hurts , and I have a headache	Existential	- She has a daughter named Sherry. - There is a vaccination. - There is a mom. - The heart of sherry. - There is a headache.	Sherry has recovered and can talk about her pain to her mother.
17	It's going to be okay. Don't be angry, and don't blame dad	Existential	- There is a dad.	Sherry braced herself and showed how much she loved her father.
18	I've heard you talking to me every day. I tried and couldn't wake up to tell you. Mom, thank you for being my mom	Existential	- Sherry has a mom.	Sherry really heard and understood what her mother usually said to her.
19	And thank you for all of my animals . Please take care of them.	Existential	- Sherry has pets, they are dog and cat.	Sherry loves her pets so much.
20	Mom, you were right. There is a heaven , but I wanted to make sure	Existential	- There is a heaven.	Sherry signalled her departure.
21	You knew how much I love you, and don't be afraid	Factive	Sherry's mother really knows how much Sherry loves her.	Sherry loves her mother so much.
22	Soon after this, her mother, Tatiana, said my daughter stopped talking, and she lay quietly in my arms with her eyes open and a smile while holding my hand, then her eyes closed.	Lexical	Sherry has spoken before.	Sherry died.
23	Soon after this, her mother, Tatiana, says my daughter stopped talking,	Existential	- The arms of Sherry's mother. - The hand of Sherry's mother.	Sherry died.

	and she laid quietly in my arms with her eyes open and a smile while holding my hand , then her eyes closed		- Sherry's eyes.	
24	Sherry's pulmonologist and neurologist affirmed that the vaccination was the direct reason for her hospitalization and death	Existential	- There is a pulmonologist and neurologist who have treated Sherry. - There is a direct reason. - Sherry has been hospitalized and died.	Vaccination has killed Sherry.
25	And she is one of the many reasons I'm here today to condemn these mandates.	Existential	- There are many reasons. Those reasons referred to the reasons why Angela opposed the vaccination mandate.	Sherry's death is one of Angela's reasons opposed the vaccination mandate.
26	And I got her mother's permission to share that. That's from her eulogy .	Existential	- Sherry's mother has permission. - Sherry's mother has the eulogy about her child who died.	Angela has been allowed by Sherry's mother to share the truth of Sherry's life story.
27	If it saves just one life, the mandates are worth it, right? The good outweighs the bad, let's see if it does, let's see, uh, let's look at some side effect statistics.	Counterfactual	Vaccination mandates do not save many lives, which can be seen from the high statistics of side effects of vaccination.	Angela disagrees with Ilya's statement that the vaccination mandate could save many lives.
28	If it saves just one life, the mandates are worth it, right? The good outweighs the bad. Let's see if it does, and look at some side effect statistics . In less than one year, the Vera system has reported 875.653 adverse reactions to covid vaccines in the us, including 135.400 reports of serious injury and 18 461 deaths .	Existential	- There are some side effect statistics. Here, it refers to vaccination side effect statistics. - There is a very system. - There are adverse reactions caused by the covid vaccines. - There have been reports of serious injuries caused by the covid vaccines. - There are deaths caused by the covid vaccines.	Angela disagrees with Ilya's statement that the vaccination mandate could save many lives.
29	Sherry is a statistic now	Existential	- There is a 13 years old girl named Sherry. - There is a statistic. The statistics here refer to the statistics of the side effects of vaccination.	Vaccination has killed Sherry.
30	At what point do we mandate that a certain percentage of our population be put to death for the greater good?	Structural	Libertarians know the vaccination mandate has put many libertarians at risk of dying for the greater good.	Angela disagrees with the vaccination mandate, which is dangerous.
31	Who gets to decide who lives and dies? It is not a trolley problem thought experiment. There are real lives at stake.	Structural	Many people know the government has mandated vaccination to regulate one's life.	The vaccination mandate is just a government ploy.
32	The purchaser acknowledges that there may be adverse effects of the vaccine that are not currently	Factive	The purchaser actually acknowledges the adverse effects of the vaccine, which are	The vaccine has proven to be dangerous because

	known.		currently unknown.	it has adverse effects in the future.
33	Purchaser acknowledges that there may be adverse effects of the vaccine that are not currently known	Existential	- There is the purchaser. - There are adverse effects of the vaccine.	Vaccines have adverse effects.
34	The CDC reports higher than expected levels of heart inflammation in young men ages 12 to 24, mostly Moderna and Pfizer , especially after booster shots	Existential	- There is the Central for Disease Control (CDC) in the US. - There is a level of heart inflammation. - There is a type of covid vaccination called Moderna and Pfizer. - There are booster shots.	The levels of heart inflammation in young men who have been vaccinated are increasing.
35	The CDC reports higher than expected levels of heart inflammation in young men ages 12 to 24, mostly Moderna and Pfizer, especially after booster shots.	Non-factive	The level of heart inflammation is not as expected since the CDC has reported higher levels of heart inflammation than previously expected.	Booster shots have caused the level of heart inflammation in young men to increase.
36	20% of vaccine-induced myocarditis cases in teenagers require ICU hospitalization , which is more than the percentage of young covid patients who require hospitalization	Existential	- There are cases of myocarditis. - There are teenagers. - There is an ICU hospitalization. - There is a percentage of young covid patients.	There are many young covid patients who require hospitalization after being vaccinated.
37	A June study on pregnant women in the New England Journal of Medicine revealed that eight out of ten women who received the covid shot in their first or second trimester miscarried.	Existential	- There is a June study. - There are pregnant women. - There is a New England Journal of Medicine. - There is the covid shot. - Pregnant women have a first or second trimester (gestational age).	Vaccination causes miscarriage in pregnant women.
38	That's an 81.9% miscarriage rate . The normal US miscarriage rate is between 10 and 26%, depending on the source	Existential	- There is a miscarriage rate. - There is a normal US miscarriage rate. - There is a source causing the miscarriage.	The miscarriage rate of pregnant women vaccinated in the US is increasing.
39	The CDC doesn't grant exemptions to pregnant women , and neither does New York City . Your reproductive rights don't matter either does the life of your unborn baby	Existential	- There is a Central for Disease Control (CDC) in the US. - There are pregnant women. - There is a New York City. - A person has reproductive rights. - There is a life for your unborn baby.	There are no exceptions not to be vaccinated for pregnant women.
40	There are no studies confirming the safety of covid boosters . They don't exist.	Existential	- There are studies. - There is the safety of covid boosters.	The covid boosters are not safe.
41	How can we, in good conscience, experiment on coerced pregnant women and unwilling children?	Structural	Everyone knows vaccination mandates are required for everyone, including pregnant women and children.	Vaccination mandates should not be imposed on people who do not agree to receive

				them.
42	If it saves just one life, let's repeal these mandates	Counterfactual	The vaccination mandate does not save one's life, which can be seen. There are many cases of vaccination that have occurred, so that this mandate must be removed.	Vaccination mandates cannot save many lives.
43	How about efficacy? Do the shots even work?	Structural	Everyone knows the vaccination mandate has no efficacy and cannot protect against covid.	Vaccination mandates cannot save many lives.
44	Pfizer's covid vaccine contract states purchaser acknowledges the long-term effects and efficacy of the vaccine are not currently known .	Factive	The purchaser actually acknowledges the long-term effects of the vaccine, while its efficacy is currently unknown.	Vaccines have long-term effects, and their efficacy is unknown.
45	Pfizer's covid vaccine contract states purchaser acknowledges the long-term effects and efficacy of the vaccine are not currently known	Existential	- There is a Pfizer's covid vaccine contract. - There is a long-term effect of the vaccine. - There is the efficacy of the vaccine that is not currently known.	Vaccines have long-term effects, and their efficacy is unknown.
46	That adds up to 29.318 people who've died after receiving a coveted shot that we know of it's not safe or effective	Factive	Everyone actually knows that vaccination is unsafe and not effective. It can be seen from the increase in the death rate after people are vaccinated.	Vaccination increases mortality.
47	What about alternative treatments? The government covid contracts are designed to suppress other treatments.	Structural	The government's Covid contract has covered the existence of other alternative treatments that can treat Covid besides vaccines.	Covid can be treated not only with vaccines.
48	Why are ivermectin and hydroxychloroquine suppressed and ridiculed? When they are excellent options for treating covid.	Structural	The government's covid contract has suppressed and ridiculed other alternative treatments that can treat Covid. They are ivermectin and hydroxychloroquine.	Ivermectin and hydroxychloroquine can treat covid.
49	Why are ivermectin and hydroxychloroquine suppressed and ridiculed? when they are excellent options for treating covid	Existential	- There are other alternative treatments that can treat covid, that is, ivermectin and hydroxychloroquine. - There are excellent options.	Ivermectin and hydroxychloroquine can treat covid.
50	Ivermectin which acts as an antiviral, anti-parasitic, and anti-inflammatory , it's one of the safest drugs available to human beings	Existential	- There is ivermectin. - There is an antiviral, anti-parasitic, and anti-inflammatory. - There is the safest drug.	Ivermectin is the safest drug for covid.
51	Why do we need mandated vaccines that don't work? When we could take ivermectin and afford it.	Structural	Everyone knows vaccines are not effective for treating covid.	Ivermectin can treat covid.
52	Why has the media made such an aggressive disinformation campaign against cures that work safely without deadly side effects?	Structural	The media does not report that there is a more effective and safer covid treatment than having to receive a vaccination mandate.	The media hides the existence of ivermectin, which can treat covid.
53	Pfizer's government contracts don't allow countries to return vaccines if	Counterfactual	Countries do not return vaccines because they think it is safe to	Vaccine manufacturers and

	the country deems they're too unsafe for distribution.		distribute.	governments are both trying to get a profit from vaccinations.
54	Our government has a financial motive to mandate vaccination and make sure we all comply. Our government in the US spent over 9 billion on subsidies to pharma companies to develop vaccines and purchase them	Existential	- Libertarians have government. - There is a financial motive. - There are pharmaceutical companies.	Many countries are harmed by this contract.
55	You can look that up. There is no need for a vaccine mandate when there are better affordable treatment options available.	Existential	- There are better affordable treatment options available to treat Covid.	Ivermectin and hydroxychloroquine are the safest drugs for covid.
56	When you could have taken ivermectin and recovered faster, well, maybe we can sue the companies , right? No, you can't. Vaccine manufacturers were granted immunity from lawsuits in 1986	Existential	- There are companies. - There are vaccine manufacturers. - There are lawsuits.	Vaccine manufacturers cannot be sued because they have legal protection.
57	Knowing these statistics, so now the trade-off is a risk, getting Covid or mandate, getting a shot every six months that isn't guaranteed to keep you from getting sick or dying, kills a small percentage of us, puts healthy young men in the hospital with a heart condition, creates an 80 percent miscarriage rate.	Factive	Audiences really know the alarming statistics of vaccination mandates.	Vaccination mandates are not effective as a drug to prevent Covid.
58	What about jobs lost? Yesterday's heroes are today's trash.	Structural	Everyone knows many people have lost their jobs because of refusing this vaccine mandate.	The employees who refuse vaccines will be fired.
59	Nurses worked through the entire pandemic without vaccines, and now they're being fired if they refuse the shot.	Counterfactual	Nurses who worked during the pandemic were not fired because they had received the vaccine.	Nowadays, nurses have agreed to be vaccinated for their work.
60	34,000 New York healthcare workers lost their jobs due to the mandate.	Existential	- There are New York healthcare workers. - They have a job. They're referring to New York healthcare workers.	34,000 New York health workers have been fired for refusing vaccine mandates.
61	Firefighters fired. Twenty-six fire stations in New York City have been closed because employees have been fired for refusing the shot.	Existential	- There are firefighters. - There are fire stations.	Firefighters fired, and 26 fire stations in New York have been closed.
62	Is the mandate keeping you safe? No, it's terminating nurses, firefighters, and paramedics and putting your safety at risk	Existential	- There are nurses, firefighters, and paramedics. - Everyone has safety for themselves.	There is no benefit from the vaccination mandate.
63	Small businesses were destroyed over lockdowns, and they're being hit again by vaccine mandates.	Lexical	Small businesses ever hit by vaccine mandates before.	The existence of vaccination mandates is

				detrimental to small businesses.
64	The lockdowns wiped out one-third of all of the small businesses in New York City and New Jersey	Existential	- There are lockdowns. - There is one-third of all small businesses in New York City and New Jersey.	There are many small businesses that have been harmed by the vaccine mandate.
65	As you know , Ilya also knows do we need conversive medical procedures to have a safer freer society.	Factive	The audience and Ilya really know that the current conversive medical procedures do not make society freer and safer.	The vaccine mandate cannot be imposed because it is ineffective as a drug to prevent Covid.
66	There are no studies confirming the safety of covid boosters	Existential	- There are studies. - There is the safety of covid boosters.	There is no safety from covid booster.
67	This is in defiance of everything we know about epidemiology	Factive	Libertarians really know about epidemiology.	The vaccination mandate is not to control the spread of the virus.
68	It really is to create an incentive to improve our vaccination coverage	Factive	The truth of the vaccination mandate is to create an incentive to increase vaccination rates.	The vaccination mandate is not to control the spread of the virus.
69	It is really to create an incentive to get higher vaccination rates	Factive	The truth of the vaccination mandate is to create an incentive to increase vaccination rates.	The vaccination mandate is not to control the spread of the virus.
70	These mandates are an attack on personal freedom, medical innovation, property rights, free market capitalism, and the right of peaceful people to move about freely	Existential	- There is an attack. - There is personal freedom, medical innovation, property rights, free market capitalism, and the right of peaceful people.	Vaccination mandates are very dangerous.
71	The mandates reduce your existence and worth as a human being to just one question, are you vaccinated? your hard work and experience, your education, your intellect , all of its cast aside, it's replaced with a single question about your private medical history	Existential	- Everyone has an existence and value. - Everyone has hard work, experience, education, and intellect. - Everyone has a personal medical history.	People who are not vaccinated will not be recognized.
72	This mandate and everything that came before it has created a culture of coercion	Existential	- There is a mandate. This mandate refers to the vaccination mandate. - There is a culture of coercion.	The vaccination mandate creates a culture of coercion.
73	It claims Ben Franklin was correct when he said if you give up your liberty for security, you will get neither.	Counterfactual	Libertarians do not give up their freedom for security. It means they keep their freedom and try to find other security besides vaccination mandates.	Security will not be obtained by giving up freedom.
74	It claims Ben Franklin was correct when he said if you give up your liberty for security , you will get	Existential	- There is a person named Ben Franklin. - Every libertarian has freedom.	Security will not be obtained by giving up freedom.

	neither		- There is security.	
75	There is no scenario where giving up your right to make your own medical decisions will result in a safer world	Existential	- There is the scenario. - Everyone has rights. - Everyone has their own medical decisions. - There is a safer world.	A safer world wasn't created by giving up one's rights.
76	We are mandating a drug that kills a small percentage of us that dehumanizes the rest of us, and we're excusing it because we think it keeps us safe when, in fact , it does not.	Factive	The truth about the vaccine mandates.	The vaccination mandates cannot be imposed because they have many disadvantages.