

## PRESUPPOSITION USED IN EDITORIAL ARTICLES OF TIME MAGAZINE

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### Abstract

This research entitled *Presupposition Used in Editorial Articles of Time Magazine* analyzed about presupposes and types of presupposition in editorial articles of Time Magazine 7<sup>th</sup> January 2013 edition. There are 2 parts have 2 articles as data source; those are India Faces Up to Its Legal Problems, Milestones, Obama's Second Chance. This analysis aims to find types of presupposition and what it's presupposes in the article. This analysis used the theory of Yule 1996 about pragmatics who defined presupposition has six types, existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and the last counterfactual presupposition. Method of this research used library research to find the data and qualitative research to analyzing the data. From this analysis, the researcher found 38 presuppositions; existential presupposition did not exist, 6 factive presuppositions or 15, 7%, 9 lexical presuppositions or 23, 6%, 7 structural presupposition or 18, 4%, 1 non-factive presupposition or 2, 6%, and 15 counterfactual presupposition or 39, 4%. In conclusion, the researcher concluded that the most used in editorial of Time magazine January 21<sup>st</sup>,

**Key words:** Articles, Magazine, Presupposes.

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### INTRODUCTION

In this era, people are easy to get information and communication to another (Tiono & Sylvia, 2004), (Febriantini et al., 2021). People have much media to get information or to communicate to another (Anuar et al., 2020), (MULIYAH et al., 2021). Media is a tool used to store and to deliver information or data (Sari, n.d.), (Oktaviani, 2012), (Pratiwi et al., 2020). According to the researcher ever read, there are two types of media; those are electric media and printed media it is caused by freedom owned by the media work in presenting their news and articles since this reformation era (Fadilah & Kuswoyo, 2021), (Evayani & Rido, 2019). Sometimes people get because news is represented differently and even sometimes it is contrary to each other (Purwarianti, 2014), (Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020), (Achmad Yudi Wahyudin, 2016). Now days, media have a lot of kinds even printed or electronic, such as television, radio, internet, etc, while printed media are newspaper, tabloid, catalogue, book, magazine, etc (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021), (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021). Based on The Glossies, magazine is a discrete publication containing a variety of article and image, which is not a newspaper, book, or catalogue, and has regular publishing schedule. Examples of magazines name that the researcher known are *NHK*, *People*, *Trubus*, *Cosmo*, *Time*, *Fortune*, *Tempo* etc. the important of magazine toward society is giving the information what happen in the world in that time.

*Time* magazine was first published on March 3, 1923 as a news magazine, which summarized and organized the news show that -busy men could stay informed. It has evolved since its finding more than 80 years ago. Based on Collecting Old Magazine, *Time* magazine is one of the old magazines in the world that the news becomes the top selling news for these decades now. It can be that *Time* magazine is one of the old and the famous magazine in the world to bring valuable news. In article of magazine, there are a

lot of languages that can be included to pragmatics study (Chavez, 2000). Pragmatics in general is the study of language to communicate more than the speaker says it. It deals with the ways we reach our goal in communication, so based on the interpretation of the listener/hearer what is the speaker meaning.

In this research, the researcher observed the English magazine, *Time* magazine on how it uses presupposition in its editorial articles. The researcher is interested in analyzing how presupposition is used in the article of magazine which can cause the reader take an idea for granted as if the idea were true and has no other alternatives. The researcher is also interested in finding the mostly used type of presupposition and presuppose in article of *Time* magazine. Here, the researcher took *Time* magazine January 21<sup>th</sup>, 2013 edition as the data source of this research. In this edition the researcher found 2 parts that have presupposition. The 2 parts are *World-Briefing*, *In the Arena*.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Pragmatics

There are four definitions about pragmatics, those are: First, Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or researcher) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. *Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning*. Second, pragmatics study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what circumstances. *Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning*. Third, this approach also necessarily explores how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speakers intended meaning. This type of study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated. We might say that it is the investigation of invisible meaning. *Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said*. The last, this perspective then raises the question of what determines the choice between the said and unsaid. Closeness, whether it is physical, social, or conceptual, implies shared experience. On the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speakers determine how much needs to be said. *Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance*.

### Presupposition

Presupposition is treated as a relationship between two presupposition. Therefore, presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Speakers, not sentences (Kuswoyo, n.d.), (Kuswoyo, 2014), have presuppositions. There are six types presupposition; they are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition.

### Concept of context

Pragmatics is learning about context. Context is an all-pervasive concept in pragmatics (Sari & Wahyudin, 2019). For some authors context is the defining concept of pragmatics (Rido et al., 2017). In Linguistics (Zuhud, 2014), context commonly means the previous and subsequent linguistic material in a given text (Mulyasari & Putri, 2020), (A Y Wahyudin, 2017). In Kaplan's scheme, the context is objective, it comprises the actual

basic facts about an utterance: the speaker, time, place, and possible world in which it occurs. In Stalnaker's scheme, context is basically subjective: a matter of common ground: that is, shared beliefs that serve as common presuppositions for the interpretation of assertions

### **Concept of text**

Text is used in linguistics to refer to any passage, spoken or written (Mandasari, n.d.), of whatever length, that those form a unified whole (Ayu & Indrawati, 2019). A text may be spoken or written, prose or verse, dialogue or monologue. Text is the verbal record of communicative event (Purwarianti, 2014). Some of experts have been concerned to provide a tighter, more formal account of how speakers of English come to identify a text as forming a text (Qodriani & Kardiansyah, 2018). Sometimes text is considered to be some kinds of super sentence, a grammatical unit that is larger than a sentence but is related to a sentence in the same way that a sentence is related to clause, a clause to a group and soon (Ayu, 2020). A text is not something that is like sentences, only bigger; it is different from a sentence in kind (Abidin et al., 2021).

### **Concept of utterance**

Utterance is any stretch talk by one person before and after there is a silence on the part of that person. It might seem reasonable to propose that the features of spoken language outlined in the preceding section should be considered as features of utterances, and those features of typical of written language as characteristic of sentences (Gulö, 2014), (Rido, 2020). An utterance is used by particular speakers or particular occasion of piece language such sequences of sentences such as -watched movie last night, a single phrase such as -in the bath roomll or a single word such as -Fine

## **METHOD**

Doing this research, the researcher applied library research to collect the needed data. Library research was conducted to help the researcher in finishing this analysis. The researcher applied descriptive qualitative method. The data source of this research is *Time Magazine* January 21, 2013 in 8 parts and in 8 parts have 2 articles those are *India Faces Up to Its Legal Problems*, *Milestones*, *Obama's Second Chance*, focuses on types of presupposition. Meanwhile, the data are the utterance and sentence that include to presupposition in pragmatic study.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In this chapter, the researcher elaborated the data analysis of the research. In this analysis step, based on the problems and the objectives of the research, the researcher employed Yule's theory to examine kinds of types of presupposition and its presuppose in article of *Time* magazine January 21 2013. Data that analyzed are in form of article in magazine. Therefore, the reseacher will analyze the data part per part and based on the topic.

### **World-Briefing**

In this part, the article with the tittle *India Faces Up to Its Legal Problems*. This article is about India's women demonstrated for their legal toward sexual violation.

Right now, the most issue in India is sexual violation (Evayani & Rido, 2019). The second article is *Milestones*. This article is about one of famous person, in journalists.

No	Sentence in article	Type of presupposition
1	- <i>If</i> we did believe in rule of law, we wouldn't be in this situation in this first place.∥	Counterfactual presupposition
2	The instinct is part of <i>what many are saying</i> is at the root of the problem: the mercurial application of Indian law. -Our law is not enforced,∥ says Dipankar Gupta, a Delhi-based sociologist.	Structural presupposition
3	- <i>If</i> she didn't always prove that the pen is mightier than the sword, her tart elegies for lost beauties could still shame the victors.∥	Counterfactual presupposition
4	That's what she was getting at in 1963, writing about the impending demolition of New York's Penn Station---a monument to the lost art of magnificent construction∥---to make way for the shabby new Madison Square Garden: -It's time we <i>stopped</i> talking about our affluent society∥	Lexical presupposition

### India Faces Up to Its Legal Problem by Krita Mahr

#### (Datum 1)

*If* we did believe in rule of law, we wouldn't be in this situation in this first place.

(Time, 2013:13). They do not believe in rule of law.

This type of presupposition is categorized in counterfactual presupposition, because the use of *if* becomes the trigger of counterfactual presupposition. In the heading of the sentence, sentence presupposes that they did not believe in rule of law.

#### (Datum 2)

The instinct is part of *what many are saying* is at the root of the problem: the mercurial application of Indian law. -Our law is not enforced, says Dipankar Gupta, a Delhi-based sociologist.

(Time, 2013:13). Many people speak.

This type of presupposition is categorized in structural presupposition, because the use of W-H question becomes the trigger of structural presupposition. In the sentence, the readers are directed to people have spoken much about the existence of law, that becomes the root of the problem of Indian law.

### In the Arena

In this part, there is one article that is *Obama's Second Chance*. This article is about the overview of President Barrack Obama while became president and the expectation of Americans in future after Barrack Obama chosen once again (Garrison & Wall, 2016).

No	Sentence in article	Type of presupposition
1	This has given rise to a fair amount of wailing and teeth-gnashing among Republicans, who've suddenly recognized that they're on the wrong side of demography—but don't seem to <i>realize</i> yet that the public is entirely sick of gimmicks like the debt-ceiling apocalypse.	Factive presupposition

### Obama's Second Chance by Joe Klein

This has given rise to a fair amount of wailing and teeth-gnashing among Republicans, who've suddenly recognized that they're on the wrong side of demography—but don't seem to *realize* yet that the public is entirely sick of gimmicks like the debt-ceiling apocalypse.

(Time, 2013:19). Republican has not seen that the public is entirely sick of gimmicks like the dept-ceiling apocalypse yet.

This type of presupposition is categorized as factive presupposition, because the use of realize becomes the trigger of factive presupposition. This sentence presupposes that Republican have not seen the public is entirely sick of gimmicks like the dept-ceiling apocalypse yet. From this article, the researcher found one presupposition that is factive presupposition.

### CONCLUSION

Having analyzed the data of this analysis, the researcher concluded that not all types of presuppositions proposed by Yule are found in Time magazine January 21st, 2013 edition. The researcher also concluded that all the utterances or sentence have presupposition as the hidden meaning of what they (speaker or researcher) mean. Having the analysis, the researcher concluded that the most used in editorial of Time magazine January 21st, 2013 edition is counterfactual presupposition. It can be the important person who needs to answer carefully when being questioned. They do not answer the question to directly our mind, but they let the hearer or the readers presuppose what they mean by answering the question in that way. Pragmatics is a very interesting subject to study. There are other scopes of pragmatics that can be observed from the data in this research. The researcher suggests to those who are interested to observe presuppositions to explore more about presuppositions in other utterances, sentences, speech, etc.

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