

# PROCEEDING

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## 1<sup>st</sup> ISELTON

(The First International Seminar on English  
Language Teaching of Nommensen)

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education,  
English Education Study Program  
Nommensen HKBP University

Pematangsiantar

Monday, 8<sup>th</sup> October 2018



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No.	Jam	Agenda	Ruang	Moderator
1.	07.00 – 07.30 WIB	Registration	Aula	Committee
2.	07.30 – 08.00 WIB	Opening	Aula	Committee
3.	08.00 – 08.10 WIB	Opening Ceremony	Aula	Committee
4.	08.10 – 08.20 WIB	Welcoming Speech Chairperson Committee INSELTON	Aula	Bertaria Sohnata Hutauruk, S.Pd., M.Hum.
5.	08.20 – 08.30 WIB	Welcoming Speech Vice Rektor I UHKBNP	Aula	Prof. Dr. Sanggam Siahaan, M.Hum.
6.	08.30 – 09.00 WIB	Preparation Leanery Speaker		Moderator
7.	09.00 – 09.30 WIB	Introduction Leanery Speaker		Moderator
8.	09.30 – 10.30 WIB	1. Teaching Young Learners In An After-School Program Environment <i>James Foster B. A</i> 2. Character Building In English Language Teaching <i>Miss Cristine Vargas Diaz</i>	Aula	Dra. Reina A. Sipahutar, M.Pd.
9.	10.30 – 11.00 WIB	Break		
10.	11.00 – 11.30 WIB	1. Translating A Functional Text In The Classroom <i>Prof. Dr. Sanggam Siahaan, M.Hum.</i> 2. Developing Students' Research Proposal Design Through Group Investigation Method <i>Prof. Dr. Selviana Napitupulu, M.Hum.</i>	Aula	1. Tiarma Intan Marpaun g, S.Pd., M.Pd. 2. Tiarma Intan Marpaun g, S.Pd., M.Pd.
11.	11.30 – 12.00 WIB	1. Listening Comprehension: An Overview Based On English Language Teaching And Research Perspectives <i>Dr. Bloner Sinurat, M.Hum.</i> 2. Challenges To Developing Generic Competence In Writing <i>Dr. Tagor Pangaribuan, M.Hum.</i>	Aula	Tiarma Intan Marpaung, S.Pd., M.Pd.

12.	12.00 – 14.00 WIB	Lunch		
13.	14.00 – 14.30 WIB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Effect Of Using Question And Answer Relationships Strategy To The Students' Ability In Reading Comprehension News Item Text <i>Bertaria Sohnata Hutauruk</i></li> <li>2. Teaching Transactional Conversation By Using Spontaneous Role Play <i>Herman</i></li> <li>3. Innovative Learning In Teaching Listening Comprehension <i>Mery Silalahi</i></li> </ol>	RK1	Firinta Togatorop, S.Pd., M.Pd.
14.	14.30 – 15.00 WIB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pragmatic Acquisition Of Three Year Old Children In Tk Kristen Gloria Anak Bangsa Pematangsiantar <i>Mungkap Mangapul Siahaan</i></li> <li>2. Efl Teachers' Pragmatic Competence: A Case Study Of Three Indonesian-Senior Secondary School English Teachers <i>Nurdiana</i></li> <li>3. Error Analysis Of Students' Writing Recount Texts At English Department FKIP UHN Pematangsiantar <i>Yanti Kristina Sinaga</i></li> </ol>	RK1	Asima Rohana Sitanggang, S.Pd., M.Pd.
15.	15.00 – 15.30 WIB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Ability Of The First Semester Students Of Nommensen HKBP University In Pronouncing Regular And Irregular Past Tense Verbs... <i>Leonita Maria Efipantias Manihuruk</i></li> <li>2. Intralingually Subtitled Materials For Reading Skills <i>Alvin Taufik</i></li> <li>3. The Ability Of The English Students Of Hkbp Nommensen University Pematangsiantar From The Academic Year 2012/2013 In Pronouncing Two-Syllable Nouns And Verbs By Applying Word Stresses <i>Nurianti Sihombing</i></li> </ol>	RK1	Firinta Togatorop, S.Pd., M.Pd.
16.	15.30 – 16.00 WIB	Break		
17.	16.00 – 16.30 WIB	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Turn Taking Signals In Second Semester Students Conversation At Universitas HKBP Nommensen <i>Basar Lolo Siahaan</i></li> <li>2. The Influence of Teacher Teaching</li> </ol>	RK1	Asima Rohana Sitanggang, S.Pd., M.Pd.

		<p>with Model ADDIE to Improve Learning Outcomes of English Language Study Students <i>Nurliani Siregar</i></p> <p>3. New Trends in English Education <i>Rita Clara</i></p> <p>4. An Analysis of Pragmatic Presupposition Used in a Talk Show Golden Ways Entitled Maturity <i>Maria Olivia Christina Sianipar</i></p>		
18.	16.30 – 17.00 WIB	Closing	Aula	Comitty

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## AN ANALYSIS OF PRAGMATIC PRESUPPOSITION USED IN A TALK SHOW GOLDEN WAYS ENTITLED MATURITY

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### ABSTRACT

The writer analyzed the presupposition in movie/YouTube, in this case the writer choose a talk show Golden Ways by a motivator Mario Teguh with the title Maturity. There are two reasons why this study is worthwhile to be researched. First, speaker need to be understood about presupposition to help her produces utterances that easy to understand by listener. Speakers have to make the sentence that its presupposition is known by the listener to avoid the misinterpretation between speaker and listener. Second when the speaker delivers her message to the listener in unstated sentence, the listener doesn't understand the meaning of speaker's utterance from the sentence itself, so it must be added with presuppositions in true context. Beside that the listener also needs to understand about presupposition to help her in catching the speaker's message. The use of presupposition is not only in daily life but also in movie conversation. Mario Teguh used the six kinds of presuppositions in his speech during giving motivations on Golden Ways entitled Maturity as stated by Yule that they are six types of presupposition: The Existential Presupposition, The Factive Presupposition, The Non-Factive Presupposition, The Lexical Presupposition, The Structural Presupposition, and The Counter-Factual Presupposition. It is always good to know about pragmatic presupposition for better understanding in communication.

Key words: Pragmatic, Presupposition, Golden Ways, Communication.

### I. INTRODUCTION

In expressing a meaning, human cannot communicate each other without language. Correspondently, language makes everything surrounding us meaningful, what speaker says or utters to the hearer will have the meaning if both parties (speaker and hearer) know the utterance is appropriate in the context or the information arises from the utterance and gets the influence of the context in which they are performed and it can be understood by the hearer. Language and context are supposed to be a basic to account language understanding that refer to the utterances.

The range of utterance from word to sentence and the use of it cannot be separated from context. Sometimes a speaker assumes that certain information already known by the listener, although the information are not appearing directly in the speaker's sentence. It is not a simple to catch the information. Listener needs to look for word's meaning and what the speaker's mean in the same context. To avoid the misinterpretation in meaning it will be deal with presupposition.

Presupposition is a thing that is presupposed, while presupposes means to assume something true before it is proved. Presupposition can occur in verbal and written language, in daily conversation or in movie conversation. Movie series is one of the types of movie that attract much audience. The uses of presupposition by the characters in that series must be appropriate so the audience will understand them.

### II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### PRAGMATICS

According to Yule, Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms (Yule, 1996: 4). Yule adds that Pragmatics is the study of how language is used and specific situations to communicate. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. It has consequently more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their



utterances. Yule (1996: 3) also stated that there are four areas that pragmatics is concerned with.

1) Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning.

This approach is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader), which means that the approach gives deeper analysis on what people have said to gain what exactly people mean by their utterances rather than the literal meaning of the utterances themselves.

2) Pragmatic is the study of contextual meaning

What people say is usually related with the context of conversation. This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who, when, where and under what situation they are talking.

3) Pragmatics is the study of how more meaning are communicated than what is said

Pragmatic concerns how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to appear at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning or it investigates the visible meaning. In the conversation, what is unsaid is recognized as a part of communication which has a great deal in the interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. It is why the approach also explores the hidden meaning or the unsaid part of speaker's utterances.

4) Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance.

### **PRESUPPOSITION**

Yule (2000: 27) sees that presupposition has been associated with the use of a large number of words, phrases, and structures. These linguistic forms are considered to be indicators of potential presupposition, which can only become actual presupposition in context with speakers. Thus, he states six types of presupposition which are: the existential, the factive, the non-factive, the lexical, the structural and the counterfactual. Below are the further explanations of the six types of presupposition:

#### **1) The Existential Presupposition**

The existential presupposition is assumed to be present either in possessive constructions (such as: *your car* presupposes (») *you have a car*) or in any definite noun phrase as in using expressions like: the King of Sweden, the cat, etc. in which the speaker presupposes the existence of the entities named.

#### **2) The Factive Presupposition**

The second type of presupposition is called factive presupposition since some words are used in the sentences to denote facts, such as *know*, *realize*, *regret*, *glad*, *odd* and *aware*. For example, *everybody knows that John is ill* presupposes that John is ill.

#### **3) The Non-Factive Presupposition**

The third type of presupposition is called non-factive presupposition, which is assumed not to be true. Verbs like *dream*, *imagine* and *pretend* are used with the presupposition that what follows is not true. e.g. *John dreamed that he was rich* presupposes that John was not rich. Moreover, Palmer (1988: 67) uses the word *likely* to refer to non-factive presupposition, as in *It is likely that John came early*, which presupposes that John might or might not come early.

#### **4) The Lexical Presupposition**

There are forms which may be treated as the source of lexical presupposition, such as *manage*, *stop*, and *start*. In this type, the use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another (non-asserted) meaning is understood. When one says that *someone managed to do something*, the asserted meaning is that the person succeeded in some way. But when one says that *someone did not manage*, the asserted meaning is that the person did not succeed. However, there is a presupposition (non-

asserted) that the person tried to do that something. So, *managed* is conventionally interpreted as asserting 'succeeded' and presupposing 'tried'.

### **5) The Structural Presupposition**

In addition to the presuppositions that are associated with the use of certain words and phrases, there are also structural presuppositions. In this case, certain sentence structures have been analyzed as conventionally and regularly presupposing that part of the structure is assumed to be true (Yule, 2000: 29). One might say that speakers can use such structures to treat information as presupposed (assumed to be true) and hence to be accepted as true by the listeners. For instance, the *wh-* forms (i.e. when, where, etc.) can be used in this type, as in *When did John leave?* It presupposes that John left.

### **6) The Counter-Factual Presupposition**

The last type is called a counter-factual presupposition, in which what is presupposed is not only true, but is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts. For example, the sentence: *If you were his friend you would have helped him* presupposes that you are not his friend. A conditional structure of this sentence presupposes that the information in the *if*-clause is not true of the time of utterance.

In analyzing presupposition, the writer considers that context or circumstances in which the conversation takes place plays important role in interpreting the meaning. Presupposition as one of the scope of pragmatics (study of language in real use) is relevant to linguistic approach to analyze such phenomenon since presupposition plays an important role in the production of assumption. It is defined from different points of view, each of which is similar to each other in some way or another.

## **III. RESEARCH METHODS**

The data is collected from A Talk Show named The Golden Ways through video in YouTube. The writer exploits the technique of observation. There are some steps in collecting the data. First, watch the video in order to find the presupposition from the conversation. Then, mark the sentence that contains presupposition in the video. The data were analyzed by using model analysis proposed by Yule (1996). After collecting data; the writer designed the technique of analyzing data as follows: classifying the types of presupposition and analyzing the meaning of presupposition. Second, this is the process of translating. The data are in Bahasa Indonesia, so she translates the data into English. Third, for some points she changes the sentence from positive form into negative form in some kinds of presupposition. This step is to check the presupposition in the sentence. Finally, she explained some presuppositions as suggested by Yule and shared knowledge which used by Mario Teguh to motivate audience. This research also had been conducted by using descriptive method because it described and it was suitable with the purpose of the study. As Monsen stated (2008: 5) the descriptive research often illustrates a relevant but non quantified topic involving a well-focused research question. It generates narrative data that describe words instead of numbers.

## **IV. DATA ANALYSIS**

The writer has obtained data and then analyzed them. They are categorized by the type of its presuppositions. Here are analyses of the data; the writer classified them into 6 types of presuppositions suggested by Yule (1996):

### **1. The existential presupposition**

Episode "Maturity", segment 1

- a. Angga memiliki masalah. (Angga's problem) (Angga has a problem)
- b. Angga tidak memiliki masalah (Angga does not have any problem).
- c. There is Angga

Situation: In this first segment, Mario Teguh listens to the audience named Angga about his problems. In every segment, there is a discussion session. In this session, the audience is welcomed to ask Mario Teguh in front of the audience on the stage.

In this utterance, Mario Teguh gives solutions to Angga's problems. The existential presuppositions of both sentences are Angga. Angga still exists even though the sentence is negated. This is one of the existential presupposition's characteristics that there is an existing noun in the utterance.

There is a shared knowledge between Mario Teguh and the audience that 'there is Angga'. This shared knowledge used by Mario Teguh to motivate the audience. He wanted the audience to know that there is Angga who has problems. Mario Teguh also explained how to be an independent person. The audience will not only know that there is Angga's problem, but also they will get advice how to have a good character due to the problems of Angga.

## 2. Factive Presupposition

Episode "Maturity", segment 2

Situation: In segment 2, Mario Teguh explains how important to be patient. He purposes not only to answer the question, but also to have shared knowledge between Mario Teguh, Host, and Audiences.

- a. Banyak orang meyakini bersabar lebih baik daripada membalas.  
(Many people realize that being patient is better than doing revenge.)
- b. Banyak orang tidak menyadari bersabar lebih baik daripada membalas.  
(Many people do not realize that being patient is better than doing revenge.)
- c. Bersabar lebih baik daripada mendendam  
(Being patient is better than doing revenge).

The word 'realize' in Mario Teguh's utterance refers to a fact condition. The fact condition is 'being patient is better than doing revenge' even they were realize or do not realize. Realize is a word that affects a fact condition, so this is a factive presupposition. The shared knowledge between Mario Teguh and audience is 'being patient is better than doing revenge'. This shared knowledge used by Mario Teguh in his utterance to motivate audience. He explains when people being patient, they will get much happiness and piece. This is not about win and loses but the important thing is to make beautiful life with forgetting the mistakes of people by being patient. Because everybody does mistakes, nobody is perfect.

## 3. Non Factive Presupposition

(1) Episode 'Maturity' segment 4

Situation: Mario Teguh explains how to get success in life.

- (a). Rudi memimpikan bahwa dia sangat terkenal.  
(Rudi dreamed that he was very famous.)
- (b). Rudi tidak memimpikan bahwa dia sangat terkenal  
(Rudi did not dream that he was very famous.)
- (c). Rudi was not famous.

The word 'dream' is one of non-truth conditional presupposition. In non-factive presupposition, the information after the word 'dream' assumed to be untrue. The word 'famous' is something unreal because it is only exists in the mind. The word 'dream' indicates a non-factive presupposition.

Here, Mario Teguh has a shared knowledge with audience that to have a dream is good, especially to have a dream being a famous person. It means that you are going to do good things not only for your sake but for many people this way you will get famous someday.

## 4. Lexical Presupposition

Episode 'Maturity' segment 2

Situation: In segment 2, Host asked "how to control our emotion?". Then Mario Teguh explained it. He purposes not only to answer the question, but also to have shared knowledge between Mario Teguh, Host, and Audience.

- a. Agus berhasil berusaha di Jakarta.  
(Agus managed to do something in Jakarta)

- b. Agus tidak berhasil berusaha di Jakarta  
(Agus did not manage to do something in Jakarta).
- c. Managed is conventionally interpreted as asserting 'succeeded' and presupposing 'tried'.

The phrase 'manage' indicates the sentence (a) has a lexical presupposition.

A shared knowledge between Mario Teguh and audience is 'a man who can control his emotion is a man who can manage his undertakings and problems. Mario Teguh motivates the audience to have a good character such as having good emotional that way someone can control emotional to face everything that happens in life, this way someone can get success easily.

### 5. Structural presupposition

Episode 'Maturity' segment 2

Situation: Mario Teguh explains how we change our attitude to be a mature person. This is one of his utterances.

- a. Kapan kalian dewasa?
- b. When did you get mature?
- c. Presupposes that they already got mature

The structure of interrogative sentence in (a) has been conventionally interpreted in the presupposition. The information which exists after the *wh*-question has been known as true. 'When' and 'where' is the question word that indicates as structural presupposition.

'Get mature' is the shared knowledge between Mario Teguh and audience. The sentence (a) is Mario Teguh's utterance. In this segment, audience asking a question to Mario Teguh 'how to get a happy life?' Here, he motivates audience that many people try to get happiness by doing many things that is good and bad or wrong and right. In other words he explains that many people can choose good things when they already get mature in the way of thinking. People who already get mature can face and control everything happens in different way, of course in a good way. This kind of people can get happiness easily.

### 6. Counter Factual Presupposition

It is the assumption that what is presupposed is not only untrue, but is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts. For instance, some conditional structures, generally called counterfactual conditionals, presuppose that the information, in the if- clauses, is not true at the time of utterance.

Episode "Maturity", segment 1

Situation: In this segment another audience named Sukron is given a chance to talk about his problem. Mario Teguh listens to Sukron's story and then Mario gave some wonderful ideas to Sukron.

- a. Sekiranya kamu anak saya, saya tidak akan mengijinkan kamu melakukan ini.
- b. If you were my son, I would not allow you to do this.
- c. Presupposes that he is not my son.

## V. CONCLUSION

The writer makes some examples of data from all kinds of Presupposition that is suggested by Yule to make this easy to understand the usage of Pragmatic Presupposition:

**I. The existential Presupposition;** It is the assumption of the existence of the entities named by the speaker.

- 1. Aminah's sister is beautiful (we can presuppose Aminah exists and she has a sister).
- 2. John's book is thick (we can presuppose John exists and he has a book).

**II. Factive Presupposition;** It is the assumption that something is true due to the presence of some verbs such as "**know**" and "**realize**" and of phrases involving **glad**

- 1. I am glad you make it (we can presuppose you made it).

2. Everybody knows Jokowi is a President (we can presuppose that Jokowi is a President).

**III. Non Factive Presupposition;** It is an assumption that something is not true. For example, verbs like "dream" "imagine" and "pretend" are used with the presupposition that what follows is not true. Moreover, Palmer (1988: 67) uses the word *likely* to refer to non-factive presupposition.

1. Rudi dreamed that he won the lottery (presupposes that Rudi did not win the lottery).
2. It is likely that John came early (presupposes John might not come early).

**IV. Lexical Presupposition;** It is the assumption that the speaker can act as if another meaning (word) will be understood.

1. Ratna stopped singing (presupposes Ratna used to sing).
2. Joko stopped loving her (presupposes Joko used to love her).

**V. Structural presupposition;** It is the assumption associated with the use of certain words and phrases. For example, wh-question in English are conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the wh-form (e.g. when and where) is already known to be the case.

1. When did Sarah leave? (presupposes that Sarah left).
2. Where did Ratih buy this book (presupposes that Ratih bought a book).

**VI. Counterfactual;** It is the assumption that what is presupposed is not only untrue, but is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts.

1. If I were his friend I would help him (presupposes that I am not his friend).
2. If you were my son, I would not allow you to do it (presupposes you are not my son).

It is always interesting to talk about communication. In this case pragmatic presupposition. In this research, Mario Teguh used all types of pragmatic presupposition such as; existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, a non factive presupposition, and a counterfactual presupposition.

Shared knowledge is very important to make inference. In this program, Mario Teguh, as the speaker, has shared knowledge between him and the audiences. So, he explained and served information pertinent to the topic. This shared knowledge will help him in giving a motivation. Mario Teguh, as the speaker, used presupposition before making an utterance in this program. We also use presupposition in a conversation in our daily life.

### SUGGESTION

Knowing pragmatic presupposition helps us to know the utterance well that way we can make a good communication with people because there is no misunderstanding between people during communication. It is suggested for people especially who are having many activities in public, such as educators, politicians, entrepreneurs, actress/actors to know about Pragmatic Presupposition by reading books deals with this topic. It helps them very much to make a success communication in many fields of life.

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