PRESUPPOSITION STRATEGIES IN DATA INTERPRETATION: MALAY CORPUS DATA ANALYSIS

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the proses of data interpretation using presupposition strategy. Generally, presupposition refers to what the speaker assumes to be the case before making an utterance (Yule, 1996: 42). This study applies the types of presupposition proposed by Levinson (1983). Levinson had underlined nine presupposition types, which are Existential Presupposition, Factive Presupposition, Lexical Presupposition, Nonfactive Presupposition, Structural Presupposition, Counter Factual Presupposition, Iterative Presupposition, Implicative Presupposition and Temporal Presupposition. In order to emphasize the presupposition types in Malay, this research used a data corpus developed by Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP). The results indicated that the nine presupposition types proposed by Levinson (1983) are being used in Malay sentences and speeches. Eventually, this research emphasized that the presuppositions used in communication are able to give a certain understanding to the reader or receiver especially when they get to comprehend the strategies underlined.

Keywords: corpus data; data interpretation; presupposition; presupposition strategy

INTRODUCTION

In delivering a certain meanings, language is an important aspect of communication. Language allows the elements surrounding us to develop into a meaning in order to be comprehended by the sender and receiver depending on the context of current situation. As a meaningful symbolic system, language is closely related with the comprehension and thought of its users. Comprehension and thought act as the language contents and the language itself is a tool of thinking. Therefore, language is used to convey a concept, to make a statement and to act as a communication tool between the speaker and the receiver.

In communication, a message delivering or transferring process from an individual to another occurred. The speaker expects the message conveyed could be understood and responded by the receiver. Hence, the speaker tends to choose suitable words corresponding with the intended message. Meanwhile, the receiver will be using various strategies to correspond to the message. One of the strategies used by the receivers to interpret the message or data is presupposition strategy, which contains presupposition element in the words. Presuppositions, which were categorized as the semantic relationship by past scholars, are able to explain the utterance in terms of relatedness and truthfulness of the implicit human's cognitive. This could be further explained with the following examples:

Amirah **regretted** for hitting her sister
>> Amirah has hit her sister

Based on the example, the use of the word 'regretted' presupposes that Amirah has hit her sister and the symbol (>>) shows the meaning derived from a presupposition. In addition, the word 'regretted' has precipitated a presupposition to the receivers and readers.

Presupposition Concept

As explained earlier, the term 'presupposition' derived from 'to presuppose' which means 'to suppose beforehand'. Based on the definition, it could be extracted that before a speaker or writer delivering something, he/she already has a prior assumption about the things he/she intended to say. Other than that, there are also a few other definitions from the scholars which could illuminate further on the meaning of presuppositions. For example, Levinson (1983: 168) described presuppositions as "the ordinary language notion of presupposition to describe any kind of background assumption against which an action, theory, expression or utterance makes sense or is rational". It has been clearly stated that presupposition is an idea or thought which is able to portray every assumption from an act, theory, expression or speech which has its own acceptable meaning. It's also can be proved by Zare (2012) stated that using presupposition triggers, the author or speaker may well impinge on the reader's or listener's interpretation of facts and events, establishing either a favorable or unfavorable bias throughout the text.

Besides, Yule (1996 : 25) indicated that "*a presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making utterance. Speakers, not sentences, have presupposition*". Based on the definition, Yule stated that presupposition is something regarded as a prior case by the speaker before making an utterance. Elements which have presuppositions are speakers, not sentences. The presupposition meaning was clarified again by Huang (2007: 65) as follows:

> *Presupposition can be informally defined as an inference or proposition whose truth is taken for granted in the utterance of a sentence. Its main function is to act as a precondition of some sort for the appropriate use of that sentence.*

In his statement, Huang described that presupposition is a deduction or thought which is a truth derived instantly from an utterance, and it functions to act as a precondition for the appropriate use of that sentence. Pragmatic is closely related with presupposition, which is defined as something assumed by the speaker as a prior case to making utterances (Yule, 1996: 25). This explanation could be simplified as the example (1) below:

(1) A. *Mary's dog is cute*. (= p)
   B. *Mary has a dog* (= q)
   C. p >> q

(Yule, 1996: 26)

From the example (1), it could be extracted that there is a concrete conclusion to the sentence *Mary's dog is cute*, which was marked with the (= p), and it results in a moderate assumption that *Mary has a dog*, which was labelled with (= q). Meanwhile, the symbol (>>) shows that it is the result of a presupposition. Therefore, based on the example and following pattern, it could be extracted that presupposition in communication is very important for a smooth conversation. Moreover, presupposition is a conclusion in looking for the agreement in the knowledge of the speaker and the receiver throughout the communication process. Based on all these definitions, it could be concluded that presupposition is an early deduction produced by the speaker before making an utterance so that the message conveyed could be understood by the receiver.

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This research applied nine (9) types of presuppositions proposed by Levinson (1983) which were Existential Presupposition, Factive Presupposition, Lexical Presupposition, Nonfactive Presupposition, Structural Presupposition, Counter Factual Presupposition, Iterative Presupposition, Implicative Presupposition and Temporal Presupposition. In order to

understand more about presupposition, it is important to know the markers or characteristics of all of the presuppositions.

Past researchers have classified the data according to the types of presuppositions. In accordance with each type, the data were categorised into a table. Thus, the search word for each type was chosen based on certain lexical items. The example could be seen in the following table.

Presupposition Type	Lexical Items
Existential	ada, wujud
Factive	menyesal, mengetahui, menyedari, mengatakan
Lexical	mula, tamat, ambil, tinggal, masuk, datang, pergi,
Non-factive	bayangkan, impikan, berpura-pura, andaikan,hampir
Structural	adakah, bagaimana, mana
Counter Factual	jika, kalau, sekiranya
Iterative	kembali, lagi, semula
Implicative	berjaya, mengingati, mengganggu, mendapatkan, melihat, terlupa
Temporal	sebelum, selepas, sejurus

These lexical items were being used by the researcher to represent its corresponding presupposition types used in an utterance as well as in the examples taken from the DBP corpus database.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

To analyse the data collected, the researcher applied the presupposition types proposed by Levinson (1983) by looking at all nine types in this chapter. In addition, this section also presents the explanation of the types of presupposition together with the data taken from DBP corpus database and how it helps the receiver making conclusions by understanding the expressions which triggered presuppositions.

Existential Presupposition

Existential presupposition refers to an assumption regarding the existence or entity of the referred object which is described with absolute words. Therefore, this type of presupposition is not only supposed to exist in the sentences which portray ownership but also in a wider scope of existence in an utterance. Existential presupposition also shows that the entities of existence could be conveyed through presuppositions. As shown in the example (1) below:

(1) *John saw/ didn't see the man with two heads*
>>there exists a man with two heads

(Strawson, 1950)

Based on the example (1) above, the statement presupposed the existence or presence of a man with two heads as seen by John. Besides, the presupposition also could be expanded with the truthfulness of the statement.

Based on the explanation above, existential presupposition could be referred to as a lexical knowledge which indicates existence or presence in a case. In Malay, the words 'ada' and 'wujud' presuppose the existence of something or an object. This finding seems to be supported by Mashudi (1981), who claimed that the category of the word 'ada' has semantic entities of:

(1) statement of the owner basically the same as the category of words *has, have;* (b) statement of a connective word and (c) statement of existence. The following table consists of a few chosen data for existential presupposition.

Table 1 Existential Presupposition Data

Registered No.	Sentence	Source
44846#1	Begitu juga, semua masalah bukan hanya **wujud** di dunia Islam saja.	NAM, OIC sedia bekerja rapat dengan PBB. Rencana, 2004
74713#0	Ketika polis menyerbu apartmen itu, **ada** 10 lelaki lain termasuk lima pengawal keselamatan.	Lelaki menyamar polis mati jatuh tingkat 11. Mahkamah dan Jenayah, 2005

Based on Table 1, the use of the words 'wujud' and 'ada' presupposed the existence of something or an object. It also could be seen from the following data:

a. Begitu juga, semua masalah bukan hanya **wujud** di dunia Islam saja.
   >> Problems do exist in the Muslim world

Based on the 'wujud' data source, NAM (*Non-Aligned Movement*) and OIC (*Organisation of Islamic Coorperation*) were ready to stand hand in hand with PBB (Persatuan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu) to handle the problems faced in this world.

b. Ketika polis menyerbu apartmen itu, **ada** 10 lelaki lain termasuk lima pengawal keselamatan.
   >>there were 10 men in the apartment during the raid

Meanwhile, for the word 'ada', the readers could interpret that there were 10 suspects including five security officers were present at the scene during the raid by the police at an apartment. The case involved a man who disguised as a policeman and the loss of life were caused by falling down from the eleventh floor. Information about this loss of life incident was extracted from the source of data.

Fractive Presupposition

Fractive presupposition refers to the assumption of expression that carries a fact or evidence that is concrete about its existence (Levinson, 1983). Hence, words such as 'menyesal', 'menyedari' and 'mengetahui' were found as the triggers of fractive presupposition through the comprehension of sentences found in the corpus database. The following table (2) contains a few chosen data of fractive presupposition.

Table 2 Fractive Presupposition Data

Register No.	Sentence	Source

98105#1	"Saya **menyesal** kerana menyusahkan ustaz," katanya berkali-kali.	Mastika. Disember 2000. Umum, 2000
97414#3	Kita sepenuhnya juga **menyedari** bahawa perilaku seseorang dalam berbahasa, banyak ditentukan tingkat pendidikan dan lingkungan di mana dia berada.	Dewan Budaya April 2002. 2002
66233#1	"Saya dapat **mengetahui** perkembangannya ketika belajar di Universiti Leeds Metropolitan," katanya.	Kejayaan Najmil Faiz hadiah hari jadi bapa. Pendidikan, 2005

As seen from the word 'menyesal', the readers could interpret that the actions or cases had happened and have concrete existence. According to Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat (2010: 1477), the word 'menyesal' means feeling disappoint or uncomfortable over a wrong occurrence (*berasa tidak senang kerana telah melakukan sesuatu kesalahan*). Therefore, the word 'menyesal' is an occurred action and presupposes that the doer has caused troublesome to the *ustaz* as could be comprehended from the data below.

a. "Saya **menyesal** kerana menyusahkan ustaz," katanya berkali-kali.
>> the doer had caused troublesome to the *ustaz*

Next, fractive presupposition was also precipitated from the word 'menyedari'. Thus, an example and explanation for this presupposition type is as the following:

b. Kita sepenuhnya juga **menyedari** bahawa perilaku seseorang dalam berbahasa, banyak ditentukan tingkat pendidikan dan lingkungan di mana dia berada.
>> One's action in speaking was determined by his/her current educational level and current environment.

Based on the data, the readers could interpret that education and the state of environment influenced one's use of language. According to Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat (2010: 1407), the words 'menyedari', which means being consciously and clearly aware (*mengetahui dengan rasa insaf dan jelas*), shows that this verb is able to give a concrete meaning or existence towards an utterance.

Fractive presupposition also could be triggered by the word 'mengetahui'. Hence, the data for this type of presupposition is as follows.

c. Saya dapat **mengetahui** perkembangannya ketika belajar di Universiti Leeds Metropolitan," katanya.
>> One's progress has been acknowledged

Based on the example (c), readers could interpret that one's progress was acknowledged during pursuing his/her studies at the Leeds Metropolitan University. The comprehension of the data was facilitated with the source of the data which stated the name of Najmil Faiz as the first Malaysian who was given honour to present his thesis at the British Parliament. Hence, the 'someone' actually refers Najmil Faiz. Therefore, the word 'mengetahui' had triggered a concrete meaning towards an utterance.

Lexical Presupposition

Lexical presupposition is defined as the stated conventional meaning and interpreted with an assumption that another unstated meaning could be comprehended by the receiver (Levinson, 1983). This type of presupposition could be obtained through interpreted utterances of affirmation in speech. Hence, words such as 'tamat', 'tinggal' and 'masuk' were found in the corpus database as the triggers of lexical presupposition. In Malay, these words are known as *Kata Kerja Gerak* (motion verb). *Kata Kerja Gerak* could be defined as verbs which involve a directed motion which can cause change to the location or vice versa (*kata kerja yang melibatkan lakuan gerak dan gerakan itu boleh mengakibatkan perubahan lokasi atau tidak*) (Maslida et al. 2010). The table below (Table 3) shows the data on lexical presupposition.

Table 3 Lexical Presupposition Data

Registration No.	Sentence	Source
90887#1	Owen melafazkan azam tidak mahu mengecewakan mereka dan akan menjaringkan gol sehingga **tamat** kontraknya selama empat tahun.	Cinta baru Owen demi England, Newcastle. Sukan, 2005
107048#0	Beliau menyifatkan dirinya sebagai mereka yang bertuah kerana **tingga**l di kuarters kerajaan di Putrajaya.	Utusan Malaysia. Penduduk nikmati kehidupan bersepadu. Khas, 2001
94103#0	Tapi apabila **masuk** darjah enam saya mula tertarik pada permainan ini ketika menyertai Projek Khir Johari v	Ashok. Zul terus belajar pertajam penalti. Sukan, 2005.

Based on Table 3, the use of the words 'tamat', 'tinggal' and 'masuk' precipitated lexical presupposition which could be proven with a sentence of a word 'tamat' as the example below:

a. Owen melafazkan azam tidak mahu mengecewakan mereka dan akan menjaringkan gol sehingga **tamat** kontraknya selama empat tahun.
>>the period of Owen's contract was four years

Based on the example, the readers could interpret from the word 'tamat' that it involved a change of state from 'start' to 'end'. This could be supported with the definition of 'tamat', as *berakhir, habis, selesai* (end, finish or completed) (Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat, 2010: 1584) and it clearly precipitates a lexical presupposition as in the given example. In addition, the readers also could interpret that Owen did not disappoint the England supporters and scored goals before his contract was ended.

Next, lexical presupposition was also precipitated by the use of word 'tinggal', which means living or staying in (*yang didiami atau diduduki*) (Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat, 2010: 1691). Hence, the example is as the following:

b. Beliau menyifatkan dirinya sebagai mereka yang bertuah kerana **tinggal** di kuarters kerajaan di Putrajaya.
>>they stayed in a location other than the government quarters in Putrajaya before.

From the data, the readers could interpret that someone was regarded as lucky to be living in the government quarters in Putrajaya. In addition, the word 'tinggal' from the corpus database also described changes from a place to another like Putrajaya, for example.

Other than 'tinggal', the word 'masuk' also was found to precipitate lexical presupposition. This could be proven with the data (c) below:

c. Tapi apabila **masuk** darjah enam saya mula tertarik pada permainan ini ketika menyertai Projek Khir Johari V.
>>the individual was a standard five student before he was interested with the game.

Data c had given an interpretation to the readers that Zul had interest in the game when he was in standard six. The game could be assumed as soccer, when referred to the word 'penalty', which its usage was generally known in soccer game. Moreover, the word 'masuk' also means to attend at or to go to a place *(hadir di atau pergi ke sesuatu tempat)* (Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat, 2010: 1003) and the occurrence of change was clear in the context.

Non-factive Presupposition

This type of presupposition involves an assumption that something is not true. Non-factive presupposition also allowed a false understanding due to the use of ambiguous or uncertain words (Levinson, 1983). Hence, words such as 'bayangkan', 'impikan' and 'berpura-pura' in Malay acted as the triggers of non-factive presupposition. The following table shows data and examples of this type of presupposition.

Table 4 Non-factive Presupposition Data

Registration No.	Sentence	Source
95902#2	**Hampir** sembilan daripada 10 responden mengatakan wanita lebih cantik sebelum mencapai usia 30 tahun.	Dove lancar kempen kecantikan sebenar. Wanita, 2005
47815#0	Nana selalu **bayangkan** apabila Nana ada dalam syurga.	Mislina Mustaffa. Sayang Kak Minah. Sastera dan Budaya, 2001
48#0	"Memang sudah lama saya **impikan** kejayaan berganda ini.	Hasliza Hassan. Adi Shalai cipta kejayaan berganda festival nasyid. Agama, 2004

It could be seen from above table that the use of the words 'hampir', 'bayangkan' and 'impikan' were the non-factive presupposition triggers which allowed a false understanding to happen due to ambiguity or uncertainty of the words used.

This statement is supported with the sentence with a word 'hampir' from the table, which triggered a non-factive presupposition. The word 'hampir' means quite less but very nearly from which involve time, further value, quantity or the whole sum *(kurang sedikit daripada yang melibatkan waktu, bilangan berikutnya, kuantiti, jumlah seluruhnya)* (Kamus Dewan

Edisi Keempat, 2010: 507) and the word portrayed ambiguity and directed to something false or not true. Hence, further explanation is as below:

a. **Hampir** sembilan daripada 10 responden mengatakan wanita lebih cantik sebelum mencapai usia 30 tahun.
>>not nine from ten people claimed that women are more beautiful before they reach 30 years old.

Non-factive presupposition was also triggered with the word 'bayangkan'. The word 'bayangkan' means forming an uncertain image or concept (Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat, 2010: 141) and it corresponded with the definition of non-factive presupposition, which was the use of ambiguous or uncertain words. From the table, the readers could interpret that Nana was usually forming an image of her own self in a paradise. Hence, the explanation of non-factive presupposition in this context is as follows:

b. Nana selalu **bayangkan** apabila Nana ada dalam syurga.
>>Nana was not being in a paradise

Other than that, non-factive presupposition was also triggered with the word 'impikan'.

c. "Memang sudah lama saya **impikan** kejayaan berganda ini"
>>the person did not reach that level of success before

The data of the word 'impikan' gave interpretation to the readers regarding an achievement gained by Adi Shailai in the *nasyid* festival. The information was attained from the source which referred 'saya' as 'Adi Shalai' and 'kejayaan' as the achievement gained in the *nasyid* festival. In addition, the word 'impikan', which means to crave, to really hope for, and dream about (*mengidamkan, mengharapkan sangat, mengangan-angankan*) (Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat, 2010: 571) clearly allowed false understanding due to the use of ambiguous and uncertain words.

Structural Presupposition

Structural presupposition is associated with the words of question forms. It is conventionally interpreted with the assumptions that are already known to be the case after the question form, such as when and where. From the corpus database, question forms such as 'adakah', 'bagaimana' and 'mana' were chosen to be analysed within this type of presupposition.

Levinson (1983) underlined three categories of question forms, which were *The Wh-question*, *Alternative question* and *Yes or No question*. In Malay, question forms are divided into two, open and closed question forms. In simple words, open question form refers to the questions which require long answers and a few opinions regarding the raised issue while closed question form only needs to be answered with one or two words. Hence, *The Wh-question* is classified as open question form while *Alternative question* and *Yes or No question* are categorised as closed question form. The following table portrays the data on structural presupposition.

Table 5 Structural Presupposition

Registration No.	Sentence	Source

41474#1	**Adakah** anda sering bergurau senda dengan anak?	Noraini Ahmad. Mengukuh hubungan keluarga. Psikologi, 2002
39769#0	**Bagaimana** perpaduan nasional dapat wujud jika orang Melayu berpecah belah.	Kadir Dikoh. Tiga pemimpin bersemuka (HL). Nasional, 2001
44781#1	**Mana** mungkin pengalaman mampu dikecap jika peluang tidak pernah dibuka untuk mereka menyumbang.	Asyraf Wajdi Dusuki. Menjana perubahan dalam persatuan belia. Rencana, 2000

From the above table, it could be interpreted that the use of question forms such as 'adakah', 'bagaimana' and 'mana' had triggered structural presupposition. It was supported from the data that the use of question form 'adakah' as a closed form or an *alternative question* and it did not require a detailed answer. The word 'adakah' portrays the meaning that whether there is anything to be put to ask (*apakah ada untuk mengeraskan pertanyaan*) (Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat, 2010: 6) and based on the data, the readers could interpret that there were only two choices of answers to the question.

The word 'adakah' also triggered structural presupposition when the question form is a closed form or *yes or no question* which requires 'ya' (yes) or 'tidak' (no) as the answers for the statement '*sering bergurau dengan anak*' (playing around with the children). Moreover, the question did not require long answer but whether to agree or deny to the question. Hence, the analysis of structural presupposition is as the following:

a. **Adakah** anda sering bergurau senda dengan anak?
   >>the choices of answers are only whether yes or no

Furthermore, structural presupposition was also triggered with the use of question form 'bagaimana'. The word 'bagaimana' means to question an issue regarding what it involves with, or in what way (*kata tanya yang menanyakan hal yang melibatkan dengan cara apa, dengan jalan apa*) (Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat, 2010: 102). Thus, from the data, the readers could interpret that separation of the Malays was caused by the absent of national unity.

Besides, the question phrase also presupposed open question form or *Wh-question* which required long and detailed explanation regarding the implication of disunity of Malays. Structural presupposition could be understood further through the following explanation:
b. **Bagaimana** perpaduan nasional dapat wujud jika orang Melayu berpecah belah.
   >>if the Malays were separated, it is difficult to create the national unity

Lastly, the word 'mana' also brought assumptions of open question form or *Wh-question*. Thus, the example of structural presupposition triggered is as the following:

c. **Mana** mungkin pengalaman mampu dikecap jika peluang tidak pernah dibuka untuk mereka menyumbang.
   >>chances have to be given to gain experiences

The word 'mana' is used to question about a situation or way of something (*perkataan yang digunakan untuk menanyakan keadaan atau cara sesuatu*) (Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat, 2010: 990) and this definition is in accordance with the feature of open question form which requires clear and detailed answer to the question. Based on the data, the readers could interpret that opportunities should be given to youths in order for them to gain experiences. This information could be inferred from the word '*belia*' (youth) at the source of the data.

Counterfactual Presupposition

Counterfactual presupposition could be defined as the assumption that what is presupposed is not only untrue, but is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts (Levinson, 1983). This presupposition creates a contradictive understanding. Thus, words such as 'kalau', 'jika' and 'sekiranya' were found to be able to trigger counterfactual presupposition as the table below:

Table 6 Counterfactual Presupposition Data

Registration No.	Sentence	Source
61030#0	**Kalau** di negara Arab, tidak lengkap kunjungan tetamu andai tuan rumah tidak menghidangkan buah kurma.	Nor Afzan Mohamad Yusof. Kurma tinggi nilainya. Wanita, 2004
81745#1	**Jika** ada lebih, sedekahkan kepada orang susah.	Nor Affizar Ibrahim. Menang anugerah satu penghargaan keluarga penyayang. Nasional, 2005
20142#0	Dia juga tidak menolak kemungkinan untuk menyertai lakonan **sekiranya** ada tawaran bersesuaian.	Zul Husni Abdul Hamid. Nouri mula berniaga. Hiburan, 2001

Based on the table, the use of the word 'kalau' presupposed not only untrue assumption, but also contrary with the facts of the statement given. In addition, the word 'kalau' is a conjunctive or preposition which portrays a condition, or supposition (*kata penghubung atau kata sendi untuk menyatakan syarat, jika atau jikalau*) (Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat, 2010: 662).

From the data, the readers could interpret that the guests in Arab country were usually be served with dates. Hence, the word 'kalau' has presupposed a counterfactual presupposition as explained below:

  a. **Kalau** di negara Arab, tidak lengkap kunjungan tetamu andai tuan rumah tidak menghidangkan buah kurma.
  >>the current place is not Arab country

Next, counterfactual presupposition is also precipitated with the use of the word 'jika'. This word shares the same meaning as 'kalau' (Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat, 2010: 631). It could be inferred from the data that the act of charity needs to be practiced if there is any extra money. Thus, the word 'jika' in the sentence triggered assumption as explained below:
  b. **Jika** ada lebih, sedekahkan kepada orang susah.
  >>there is no extra (money)

Finally, it could be seen from the data that counterfactual presupposition is also triggered with use of word 'sekiranya', which also brings the meaning of 'kalau' (if) (Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat, 2010: 793). Hence, there was similarity in its presupposition with the word 'kalau'.

c. Dia juga tidak menolak kemungkinan untuk menyertai lakonan **sekiranya** ada tawaran bersesuaian.
>>there is no suitable acting offer given to him

The readers could interpret from the data that Nouri will join acting only if there were any suitable acting offer given to him, due to she had started a business. The source of the data has helped to complete the understanding of the whole situation.

Iterative Presupposition

This type of presupposition is also known as repetition. Within this type of presupposition, the interpreter could interpret from the utterance that an event takes place repeatedly, whether from a verb or action done by the doer. In Malay language, this type of presupposition was found to be associated with words such as 'kembali', 'semula' and 'balik'.

Table 7 Iterative Presupposition Data

Register No.	Sentence	Source
106912#0	Sehubungan itu, beliau berharap DBKL dapat memindahkan mereka **kembali** ke Jalan Masjid India.	Muhamad Zaid Adnan. Peniaga rugi, salahkan DBKL. Nasional, 2007
79422#0	Sementara itu, Azmi memuji syarikat Lotus kerana membuka **semula** pawagam State yang suatu ketika dulu menjadi tumpuan penduduk sekitar Petaling Jaya.	Garis panduan lebih wajar untuk tapisan filem. Nasional, 2005
95168#1	Dalam pada saya menyokong tindakan tegas JPA menangani masalah menuntut bayaran **balik** pinjaman pendidikan, saya berasakan adalah tidak adil diskaun 75 peratus itu ditarik balik.	Graduan. 2001. Rayu JPA kekal diskaun pinjaman. Surat Pembaca, 2006

From the above table, the use of the word 'kembali', which means again at the second time or next (*semula buat kali keduanya dan seterusnya*) (Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat, 2010: 729), triggers iterative presupposition as its occurrence expresses repetition. The readers could interpret that all the sellers had proposed from DBKL (Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur) to be selling at the Masjid India road like before. The word 'kembali' from the corpus database had triggered iterative presupposition as explained below:

a. Sehubungan itu, beliau berharap DBKL dapat memindahkan mereka **kembali** ke Jalan Masjid India.
>>Businesses had been done at the Masjid India road before.

Other than that, the expression 'semula' which means repeatedly again and again (*diulang sekali lagi, lagi sekali*) (Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat, 2010: 1052) also triggers the iterative presupposition whereas indeed, it takes place repeatedly. Due to the word 'semula', it could be

interpreted from the table that the State cinema, which was very popular among the residents in Petaling Jaya before, was re-opened by Lotus Company. Iterative presupposition triggered from this expression could be explained as below:

b. Sementara itu, Azmi memuji syarikat Lotus kerana membuka **semula** pawagam *State* yang suatu ketika dulu menjadi tumpuan penduduk sekitar Petaling Jaya.
    >>State cinema used to be operated around Petaling Jaya before.

Finally, iterative presupposition also could be triggered by the word 'balik' which means back or return (Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat, 2010: 116). This definition was also found to be in line the rules of iterative presupposition which emphasized on repetition to make prior assumptions on something. As further explained below:

c. Dalam pada saya menyokong tindakan tegas JPA menangani masalah menuntut bayaran balik pinjaman pendidikan, saya berasakan adalah tidak adil diskaun 75 peratus itu ditarik **balik**.
    >>discounts for paying back the educational loan were not 75 percents before.

Regarding the data c, the readers could interpret that a writer was expressing that there was unfairness due to the withdrawal of discounts although he was actually supporting the efforts by JPA (Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam) to solve the refund problem.

Implicative Presupposition

This type of presupposition is triggered by the use of verb that carries asserted and presupposed meaning of something prior to it. There are different assumptions and presuppositions portrayed by different type of verbs. In Malay, words such as 'berjaya', 'melihat' and 'terlupa' were found to represent the assumptions of implicative presupposition. Table 8 below shows the related data about this type of presupposition.

Table 8 Implicative Presupposition Data

Registration No.	Sentence	Source
555#1	Pihak penjajah **berjaya** menenggelamkan pengaruh teks karya ulama Islam daripada kurikulum sistem pendidikan dengan cara menguasai sistem pendidikan	Dr Amini Amir Abdullah. Insafi iktibar di sebalik sambutan Aidilfitri. Agama, 2002
33052#1	"Saya sedang bermain dan **melihat** dia terbaring di atas lantai menerusi tingkap rumahnya yang terbuka"	Hussain Said. Mayat wanita separuh bogel disyaki mangsa bunuh ditemui. Nasional, 2003
47797#0	Penonton **terlupa** untuk mengambil makanan dan minuman.	Atondra. Pyan ceritakan acara Baca Puisi Ipoh. Sastera dan Budaya, 2000

The word 'berjaya' means to succeed or to achieve development or desired aim (*beroleh kemenangan, mencapai kemajuan, berhasil*) (Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat, 2010: 616). It could be inferred from the definition that the word is implicative as it assumes there is something prior to it. Other than the literal meaning of the sentence, the readers also could presuppose that the colonizer's influence in the education system had eliminated Islamic influence in it. Further explanation is as the following:

a. Pihak penjajah **berjaya** menenggelamkan pengaruh teks karya ulama Islam daripada kurikulum sistem pendidikan dengan cara menguasai sistem pendidikan.
   >>The colonizer strived to eliminate Islamic influence in the educational text by having control over the education system.

Next, the word 'melihat' is defined as to look or to see due to looking (nampak apabila memandang) (Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat, 2010: 938) and this verb also carries a prior assumption with it. It could be interpreted by the readers that it is a dead body which was seen lying down through the house window. The information of the dead body could be inferred from the source of the data. Hence, implicative presupposition triggered from the word 'melihat' could be explained as follows:

b. "Saya sedang bermain dan **melihat** dia terbaring di atas lantai menerusi tingkap rumahnya yang terbuka"
   >>the dead body was not seen by them before

Lastly, the word 'terlupa' also triggers implicative presupposition as in the explanation below:

c. Penonton **terlupa** untuk mengambil makanan dan minuman.
   >>the audience supposed to take the foods and drinks prepared for them.

The word 'terlupa' portrays meaning that to forget (unintentionally), or does not remember to [*lupa (dengan tiba-tiba), tidak teringat*] (Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat, 2010: 968). It could be interpreted from the definition that there is an action prior to it. Other than that, the readers could deduce that the audiences of the Baca Puisi Ipoh event did not take the foods and drinks prepared for them, due to the forgetfulness. The information about the name of the event was taken from the source of data.

Temporal Presupposition

In a sentence, there must be assumptions if there is any time marker in it. The use of words such as 'bila', 'sebelum', 'selepas', 'sejurus itu', 'sehingga', 'dengan segera' and others in Malay could presuppose a particular time frames. For examples, temporal presupposition could be seen from example (1), (2) and (3) below:

(1) *Before Strawson was even born, Frege noticed presupposition*
    >> Strawson was born
(2) *While Chomsky was revolutionizing linguistics, the rest of social sciene was/ wasn't asleep*
    >> Chomsky was revolutionizing linguistics
(3) *Since Churchill died, we've lacked/ we haven't lacked a leader*
    >> Churchill died

(Levinson, 1983: 184)

Temporal presupposition is determined by the time marker of any specific event. The concept of time marker in Malay is known as Kata Adjektif Waktu (time adjective) , which could be elaborated as expression which carries time concept as the description (jenis perkataan yang membawa pengertian konsep masa sebagai unsur keterangan) (Nik Safiah, Farid M. Onn, Hashim Musa & Abdul Hamid Mahmood, 2011: 229). The table below portrays further explanation and data about temporal presupposition.

Table 9 Temporal Presupposition Data

Registration No.	Sentence	Source
19388#0	"Terlebih dulu saya ingin meminta maaf kepada semua peminat dan media kerana tidak berterus terang **sebelum** ini.	Zubir Mohd Yunus. Rupa-rupanya Hana Elite sudah bernikah . Hiburan, 2000
11959#0	Beliau berkata, **selepas** tempoh tawaran, harga unit dana amanah itu akan bergantung kepada harga pasarannya.	Suffian A Bakar. MUTB mahu tambah saiz dana. Ekonomi, 2004
16636#0	Bagaimanapun, kehadiran mereka, **sejurus** selepas tembakan itu amat menakutkan pesakit di hospital itu.	Askar AS tembak majlis kahwin. Global, 2003

The word 'sebelum' is defined as the prior time, or time before (*sewaktu belum, pada waktu belum*) (Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat, 2010: 157). Hence, the reader could interpret that Hana Elite was not being honest about her married status and she apologized for the mistake. Additional information, such as the name of the celebrity, could be extracted from the source of the data, which also highlighted entertainment as the section of the data attained. Therefore, temporal presupposition was found to be triggered by the word 'sebelum' as in the description below:

a. "Terlebih dulu saya ingin meminta maaf kepada semua peminat dan media kerana tidak berterus terang **sebelum** ini.
>>Hana was not being honest about her married status before

Other than that, the use of the word 'selepas' also was found to trigger temporal presupposition. From the data, the readers could interpret that the price of the unit trust funds was determined by the market price after the offer period. The word 'selepas' portrays the meaning of after, or after being finished (*sesudah, setelah sudah, setelah selesai*) (Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat, 2010: 927) hence it is clear that it carries a time concept in describing the event. The assumption triggered could be explained as:

b. Beliau berkata, **selepas** tempoh tawaran, harga unit dana amanah itu akan bergantung kepada harga pasarannya.
>>the price of the unit trust funds was not depending on the market price if there was no offering period.

In addition, the expression 'sejurus', which is defined as continuously, non-stop, right after (*bersambung-sambung, tidak henti, terus-menerus*) (Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat, 2010: 645), was also found to be associated with temporal presupposition. As could be seen from the sentence example below:

c. Bagaimanapun, kehadiran mereka, **sejurus** selepas tembakan itu amat menakutkan pesakit di hospital itu.
>> the US military arrived suddenly right after making the shots

Based on above data, the readers could interpret that the sudden arrival of the US military after making shots at the wedding ceremony had frighten the patience at a hospital. The information about the US military was attained from the source of data.

CONCLUSION

Based on the study that had been carried out, it could be extracted that there were nine types of presuppositions according to Levinson (1983) that had been identified from the DBP (Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka) corpus database. The types of presuppositions recognized based on the analysis were Existential Presupposition, Factive Presupposition, Lexical Presupposition, Nonfactive Presupposition, Structural Presupposition, Counter Factual Presupposition, Iterative Presupposition, Implicative Presupposition and Temporal Presupposition. The use of various types of presuppositions from the corpus database purposed to accommodate that particular presupposition type with a suitable situation. Last but not least, the writer also had included the definition for each expression by referring to Kamus Dewan Edisi Keempat (2010) in order to give more detailed explanation in every type of presupposition.

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