



ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCES IN THE FRAMEWORK PRESUPPOSITION

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Annotation: This article is about analysis of conditionals in the framework presupposition. Conditionals sentences, often play a significant role in expressing presuppositions within language.

Key words: speaker, addressee, context, grammatical feature, pragmatic presupposition, particular words.

Introduction

In the branch of linguistics known as pragmatics, a presupposition or PSP is an implicit assumption about the world or background belief relating to an utterance whose truth is taken for granted in discourse.

Conception of presupposition

In many books' discussion, the concept of presupposition is treated as a relationship between two propositions. Moreover, Werth (1993) elaborates basic properties of presupposition as being embedded in referring phrases and temporal clauses, being constant even in their negated counterparts, and determining the accuracy of the assumption of a sentence. That's the assumption of a sentence is true only when the presupposition is true. Furthermore, Yule points out that presupposition is generally described as constancy under negation. It means that a presupposition of a statement will remain constant even when that statement is negated.

- a. Everybody knows that John has got married.
- b. >> John has got married.
- c. Everybody doesn't know that John has got married.
- d. >> John has got married.

As the example explains, sentence (a) and its negated counterpart (c) both presuppose the same meaning (b) and (d). A presupposition must be mutually known or assumed by the speaker and addressee for the utterance to be considered appropriate in context. It will generally remain a necessary assumption whether the utterance is placed in the form of an assertion, denial, or question, and can be associated with a specific lexical item or grammatical feature (presupposition trigger) in the utterance.

There are two approaches in studying presupposition, semantic and pragmatic presupposition. It is based on the aspect of logic and pragmatics respectively. Furthermore, Grundy highlights the accommodated beliefs necessary for an utterance to make sense are known as semantic presuppositions while the accommodation needed for an utterance to be appropriate are known as pragmatic presuppositions. In other words, semantic presupposition aims at making sense of the utterance by the addressee. Meanwhile, pragmatic presupposition aims at making appropriate or suit to the utterance.

Additionally, presupposition is a special thing in pragmatics. The thing that makes presupposition special is that various respects in which the behavior of presupposition sharply differs from other aspects of

meaning. As it has been mentioned earlier, presuppositions can be tested by using the constancy under negation principle. It means that semantic presuppositions will remain true after negation. Most importantly, Verschueren asserts, there are some pragmatic presuppositions that do not remain constant under negation. In other words, pragmatic presuppositions and their negated counterparts do not presuppose the same meaning.

Presupposition has long been used as a property of language to shape the audience's ideology. Using presupposition triggers, the author or speaker may subject to the reader's or listener's interpretation of facts and events, establishing either a favorable or unfavorable bias throughout the text. Presupposition deals with implicit meanings conveyed by the speaker through the use of particular words. There are six types of presupposition or presupposition triggers. Those are existential, factive, lexical, structural, non-factive, and counter-factual. Karttunen cited in Levinson further mentions about cleft construction, relative, and adverbial presuppositions briefly which still included to structural presupposition. Examples below are types of presupposition or triggering elements taken from Yule.

- Existential presupposition is the assumption of the existence of the entities named by the speaker. It is signed by the use of noun phrases and possessive construction.

For example: The teacher taught Math - there is a teacher

Andy is a professor - there is a professor/ Andy is an old man

- Factive presupposition is the assumption that something is true due to the presence of some as "know", "realize", "be glad", "be sorry", "regret", "aware", "odd".

For example: She didn't realize he was ill - she was ill

We regret telling him - we told him.

- Lexical Presupposition refers to using one word, the speaker can act as if another meaning will be understood. In this case, the use of word "stop", "start", "again" presuppose another (unstated) concept.

For example: He stopped smoking - he used to smoke.

They started complaining - they complaining before.

You're late again - you were late before.

- Structural presupposition refers to the assumption associated with the use of certain structures. The listener perceives that the information presented is necessarily true rather than just the presupposition of the person asking the question.

For example: When did he leave? - he left.

Where did you buy the bike? - you bought the bike

- Non-factive presupposition is an assumption referred to something that is not true.

For example: I dreamed that I was rich - I was not rich.

We imagined we were in Hawaii - we were not in Hawaii

- Counter factual presupposition is the assumption that what is presupposed is not only untrue, but is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts.

For example: If you were my friend, you would have helped me - You are not my friend.

If I were not short, I would have became a stewardess - I am short

7. Relative and adverbial: Relative and Adverbial clauses are also found to presuppose information.

For example: the incident occurred in a region where there is a large Kurdish population - there is a large Kurdish population.

Conclusion

However, what is presupposition theory in conditionals. The main interest of the present part of our work is the so-called projection problem of presuppositions. The projection properties of conditional sentences have been at the center of the debate in the literature. The problem posed by conditional sentences is now widely known as the proviso problem. Simply put, conditional sentences, give rise to two different kinds of inferences that are based on the presupposition . That is, in some cases they seem to simply presuppose , while in other cases they seem to presuppose a weaker proposition.

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