Presupposition Analysis in Written Online News Discourse CNN The Death of Liam Payne Ex One Direction Personnel

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Abstract

In the digital era, people can obtain information using communication devices. The spread of information on social media is an important factor in understanding its meaning. The language used still has its own rules for communication. It has different meanings or perspectives depending on the person who interprets it. Therefore, this study aims to identify the presuppositions contained in viral news. In general, analyzing language or speech can be identified from anywhere, one of which is news. Therefore, the object of this research is the presupposition found in CNN's news style regarding THE DEATH OF LIAM PAYNE EX ONE DIRECTION PERSONNEL. This presupposition is seen in how the assumptions or inferences implied in the language utterance help provide additional meaning and estimate the context of the language, the language in discourse, conversation or others using Yule's (1996, pp.26-30) which calcifies that Presupposition has six types, they are existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counterfactual. However, there are two additional additions, namely adverbial and relative additions. Considering these factors, this study used a qualitative descriptive design. The reason for choosing a qualitative descriptive design is that "the aim of qualitative descriptive research is a comprehensive summary, in everyday terms, of specific events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals" (Lambert & Lambert, 2012). From the results of the analysis and identification, 12 presuppositions were found in the written online news text; adverbial 3 (21.4%), factive 2 (14%), lexical 2 (14%), non-factive 1 (7%), relative 1 (7%), existential 2 (14%), and counter 1 (7%). The most dominant type of presupposition found in the CNN news transcript is factive presupposition. Factive presuppositions are the most common type of presupposition found in news texts they provide accurate information and contain facts.

Keywords: language, presupposition, online news, discourse analysis

1. Introduction

Human language is a system of communication that delivers thoughts, ideas, expressions and information to other people in a conversation. Language is very important for human survival in human activities, socialization and economy. Language allows humans to exchange information, communicate, share thoughts, feelings and ideas. According to Rahmawati (2022), language is a sign system that allows humans to organize and convey experiences both verbally and in writing. Language also plays an important role in shaping social interactions and cultural identities, as well as a thinking tool that allows the development of abstract ideas (Astri et al., 2020; Purba et al., 2023). Thus, in ethnicity and community, language functions as a cultural identity that reflects the cultural identity and history of society. Social integration and community empowerment. In the world of education, language is very important for the development of knowledge that helps humans obtain and disseminate knowledge so that they can develop thinking skills, analytical and critical thinking. Language proficiency enables individuals to participate effectively in educational discourse and to engage in diverse perspectives. This facilitates the exchange of ideas, fostering a more inclusive learning environment that promotes social integration. Moreover, strong language skills empower communities by enhancing their ability to access information, advocate for their needs, and meaningfully contribute to societal progress.

Pinker (1994), a cognitive psychologist and linguist, in his book "The Language Instinct" explains that language is a biological human ability that is deeply connected to cognitive processes and perception of the world. According to Pinker, the function of language is not only limited to communication, but is also important in processing information and thinking abstractly. In human life, language provides the basis for social interaction, learning, and problem-solving.

Language continues to develop and change over time, influenced by various factors. The process of language change occurs naturally and can occur at the level of the smallest language units, namely phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. There are several reasons why language can change: social and cultural change. Language is influenced by changes in society, such as social, economic, political, and cultural changes. For example, the addition of new words related to technology, the internet, or social phenomena such as "selfie" or "hashtag," reflects the development of modern culture. Interaction with other languages, when a society interacts with other groups or languages, there is a linguistic exchange that occurs. This is often seen in the phenomenon of pidgin (a mixed language that appears for interlingual communication) or creole (a mixed language that develops into a full language) which can affect the vocabulary or structure of the original language (Sutikno et al., 2025b). Linguistic Innovation, Language users often make changes based on their preferences and creativity in communication. For example, the use of abbreviations or acronyms in everyday conversation (such as "lol," "omg," or "brb") shows language innovation for communication efficiency.

Language can change across generations. Younger generations may create or adapt new vocabulary, change the way grammar is used, or develop more casual ways of speaking (Sinaga et al., 2025). This causes language variations in society. Decline or Loss of Use: some forms of language can be lost over time due to lack of use. For example, old words or more formal forms of grammar may no longer be used by the younger generations.

Language as a channel of knowledge, and language serves as the primary channel for conveying knowledge in a society. This can occur in several ways: conveying information, language is the primary means of communicating knowledge from one individual to another, either orally or in writing. Books, articles, speeches, and other media are examples of how knowledge spreads through language. Language is used to teach various fields of knowledge in schools and other educational institutions. Teachers explain concepts, provide instructions, and discuss specific topics with students using language. In the scientific world, language serves to communicate research findings and theories. Scientific articles, journals, presentations, and conferences use language to share new knowledge and discuss scientific developments. Abstract thought expression allows humans to express abstract and complex thoughts, such as mathematical theories, philosophical concepts, and social analysis. Through language, these ideas can be conveyed and understood by others so that knowledge continues to grow.

Language as a science means linguistics becomes a science in the context of linguistic studies. Linguistics is a science that studies language systematically and scientifically, examining all aspects related to language, including the structure, use, evolution, and role of language in society. Some important branches of linguistics include: phonology, a branch of linguistics that studies the sounds of language, including how sounds are produced, received, and organized in a language system. Morphology studies the structure of words, including word formation and changes in word form in language. Syntax studies how words are combined to form meaningful sentences. This includes grammatical rules and the organization of sentence elements. Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of words and sentences, and how that meaning can be understood and interpreted in the context of communication. Pragmatics studies the use of language in social and communicative contexts. This involves how people use language to achieve specific goals in conversations or social interactions. Sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society, including how social factors such as social class, gender, or ethnicity influence language use. Psycholinguistics studies the relationship between language and the mind, and how the brain processes, understands, and produces language. By studying language through linguistics, we can understand how language functions in human life, how it develops, and how it is used to convey knowledge and build effective communication.

There are various ways to deliver and use language such as spoken language and written language. Spoken language is a more natural form of communication that is often used in everyday interactions. This is the main way we talk and interact in social life, such as through conversations between friends, family, or colleagues. In oral communication, facial expressions, tone of voice, and body language also play important roles in conveying meaning. Written language is often used to record, store, and disseminate information permanently. This is important in education, business, research, and other fields. In addition, written language allows us to convey ideas in greater detail and structure. Overall, the relationship between spoken and written language is very close because both are part of the same language system. Although there are differences in how they are used and understood, they both play an important role in human communication. Spoken language is used more in direct social interactions, whereas written language is used to convey ideas in more detail and permanently. Skills in both forms complement each other, and support understanding and expression in human communication.

Language is very important in conveying information or important events that occur when humans have the right and obligation to know the situation and conditions that are happening (Herman et al., 2025). In essence, news can be delivered orally and in writing/text. News information with language refers to the delivery or communication of information using language as the primary means of informing or informing something to the audience. Kovach and Rosenstiel (2007) in their book, The Elements of Journalism, they stated that "News is a process of seeking the truth about the world." They argue that news information conveys facts found through a careful investigation and research process. According to them, news information must be clear, reliable, and provide the right context so that readers can understand the event well. In this context, news is a report or notification of events, incidents, or relevant information, while information is facts or data conveyed to provide new knowledge or understanding.

Discourse and news information are closely related, especially in terms of how information is delivered and understood by the audience. A discourse is a series of texts or utterances that have meaning and relevance in a particular communication context (Butar-Butar et al., 2025). Discourse is broader than just sentences, because it includes how sentences are interconnected to form a coherent meaning. Discourse can take the form of conversation, writing, or other structured forms of communication. In the context of news, discourse refers

to the particular ways in which news or information is structured and delivered through the media. News discourse involves word choice, sentence structure, and how information is organized to support the audience's understanding of the events being reported. News Information as a Form of Discourse.

According to van Dijk (1997) in his books Discourse and Society (1997) and News as Discourse (2013), van Dijk explains that news is a form of discourse greatly influenced by the social structure, ideology, and power that exist in society. Relationship with News: Van Dijk argues that news discourse not only conveys facts but is also shaped by certain ideologies that influence how events or incidents are conveyed to the audience. As news producers, media select and organize information through the discourse they use, which ultimately shapes the audience's understanding of the event. Informational news is a type of discourse structured to provide the audience with up-to-date information about important events or phenomena. News is a form of communication with the purpose of informing the public about something new, important, or relevant. In this context, informational news is a type of discourse with a certain structure, such as a lead (opening), news body, and closing. Discourse in informational news is usually structured in an objective and factual style, to ensure that the audience receives clear and correct information. In this study, the researcher wants to analyze how news information discourse can be analyzed in the form of presuppositions so that it can be known and analyzed in more detail what the meaning is and how a sentence relates to previous reality so that in the end a conclusion can be drawn from the true meaning of the sentence.

Referring to the explanation given above, the researchers come to the following research question: What are the types of presuppositions found in the transcript of Written Online News Discourse CNN, The Death of Liam Payne Ex One Direction Personnel?

The objective of this study was to determine the types of presuppositions found in the transcripts of the Written Online News Discourse CNN, The Death of Liam Payne Ex One Direction Personnel.

2. Theoretical Review

2.1 Discourse Analysis

Discourse is a study of every aspect of linguistics (Fasold 1990). One linguistics study, specifically a subfield of pragmatics, is discourse. Because discourse encompasses ideas and concepts within a text, it holds a more expansive position than words and sentences. *Wacana*, or expressions in a communication encounter, is a term used to describe discourse in Indonesia. According to Foucault (1972:48–49), discourse is also a comprehensive set of statements made in an organized and orderly act of communication that includes concepts, ideas, or effects in a particular context. Because communication involves the sender, listener, and the message or whole unity of meaning that needs to be communicated, every act of communication is a component of discourse (Sutikno et al., 2025a).

Discourse is similar to the language style that is used in several situations. This language style is influenced by mutually agreed-upon rules, habits and meaning. It is not just words that are important, but also the situation and conditions around us. Discourse can be used to share information, convey opinions, show who we are, and even control situations. In addition, the context of this discourse can be seen and paid attention to through the wider socio-cultural and historical knowledge that is previously known. Discourse can be in verbal or written form and transactional or interactional in nature (Jahrir et al., 2025). In verbal communication, discourse can be seen as a communication process between the speaker and interlocutor, whereas in written communication, discourse can be seen as the result of expressing the addresser's ideas. The study of how this form of language, when examined in its overall environmental, social and psychological context, becomes meaningful and unified for people who use that language is what is investigated by discourse analysis (Herman et al., 2024).

It can be concluded that discourse analysis is used to determine the meaning of a discourse. By analyzing the meaning of language and how language is used both in spoken and written forms, we can see how language is conveyed by other language users. Therefore, understanding the message that a speaker wants to convey cannot be separated from understanding the situation behind the message from the language used. In addition, discourse analysis is related to pragmatic meaning, where it is the study of structure and meaning in language units that are larger than sentences, such as conversations, texts, paragraphs or discourse. Pragmatics plays a very important role in discourse analysis because discourse analysis is highly dependent on context. Many meanings in discourse are not explicitly stated, but are implied.

2.2 Pragmatics

The field of linguistics known as pragmatics studies language usage and context, including elements such as deixis, conversational turn-taking, text structuring, implicature, and presupposition. According to Yule (1995:3), pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning, pragmatics is the study of how more is conveyed than spoken, and pragmatics is the study of relative distance expression (Munthe et al., 2024). Conversational implicature—the process by which a speaker suggests and a listener infers—is the main subject of pragmatics. The study of language in context and how context affects the interpretation of meaning in communication is another area of pragmatics in linguistics. It emphasizes how. It focuses on how all the humans use language in social interactions, considering structures such as implied meaning, context, intentions, and meaning to understand communication beyond just the literal words used (van Thao et al., 2020).

According to Cleopatra & Dalimunthe (2016: 3), pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that examines effective and proper communication. In this case, the speaker is crucial for the listener's understanding of what is being stated. In addition, presenters have the power to pique the interests of others through their words. On the other hand, pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics that deals with meaning, namely the

speaker's meaning (Rahardi, 2020). In addition to studying every facet of language, pragmatics also investigates non-linguistic topics. This research has the benefit of allowing participants to discuss their objectives and the kinds of behaviors they are doing when they speak, such as making a request. The main drawback of this research is that it is difficult to consistently and objectively examine all these human notions. Additionally, research on pragmatics may be a tedious field of study because it requires us to understand people and their thoughts.

2.3 Presupposition and Its Types

Presupposition is a study of pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of meaning that speakers and listeners give and receive. As stated by Yule (1996:3), pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that believes that messages that communicate are more than what is said. Word-for-word translation does not refer to how humans interpret statements. However, the context in which it is discussed determines its meaning. Presupposition in English, come from the word 'pre-suppose', which means 'to assume beforehand'. This means that the speaker already has a guess before the speaker says a certain thing. This assumption is based on the symptoms that arise in everyday life. However, these symptoms are often not observed in humans (Baisu, 2015). Based on Yule (1996), presuppositions are the speaker's assumptions about events that have not yet occured and whose truth is uncertain. Something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Presuppositions are about what from the speaker, not what is said: the speakers, not the sentences have a presupposition. Adapted from Yule's (1996), presupposition have 6 types, they are structural presupposition, counter-factual presupposition, non-factive presupposition, existential presupposition, lexical presupposition, and factive presupposition.

2.3.1 Types of Presupposition

A. Existential Presupposition

The existential presupposition is presumed to exist not just in possessive formations but also, more broadly, in any sentence containing a definite noun. The speaker is presumed to be dedicated to the existence of the entities mentioned by any of the statements made (Yule, 1996)

For examples:

1. **The book you borrowed yesterday has been put in your bag >> S/he borrow someone's book yesterday.**

So, it can be explained that utterance has a meaning someone borrow a book yesterday and has been pun in someone bag. And the entities name here is the book that someone borrow.

2. **The car was broken >> Car was broken**

So, it can be explained that utterance "the car was broken" presuppose that the existence of the entities it refers to, in this case the car.

3. **Your car is expensive >> You have a car**

It can be said that "Your car is expensive" presuppose that you have a car, which is your car with the expensive price.

B. Factive Presupposition

Factive presupposition is like the assumption or presupposed information can be treated as a fact is true due to follow some verb such as "know", "realize", "regret", "aware", etc, as the prove to show that is the real of something happen.

For example:

1. I didn't *'realize'* that he was ill >> He was ill

The utterance "I didn't *'realize'* that he was ill *presuppose* that He was ill", so factive verb here is 'realize' This emphasizes that the information is correct/true so it can be assumed that he was ill.

2. We *'regret'* yelling him >> we yelled him

The utterance "We *'regret'* yelling him *presuppose* that we yelled him". So, factive verb here is 'regret' This emphasizes that the information is correct/true so it can be assumed that they yelled him something before.

3. I wasn't *'aware'* that she was divorced>> She was divorced

The utterance "I wasn't *'aware'* that she was divorced *presuppose* that She was divorced". So, aware here emphasizes that utterance is true.

C. Non-Factive presupposition

A non-factive presupposition is an assumption refers to be not true. Here is the opposite of Factive presupposition. And the verbs like "dream", "imagine", and "pretend" are used with the presupposition that what follows is not true.

For example:

1. I *'dreamed'* that I was a billionaire>> I was not billionaire

The meaning of the utterance "I *'dreamed'* that I was a billionaire presuppose that I was not billionaire", shows that the speaker is not a billionaire in real life. Dreams are imaginary, and the speaker admits that his wealth only exists in his dreams.

2. You *'imagine'* living on Mars >> you aren't currently living on Mars

The meaning of the utterance "You *'imagine'* living on Mars >> you aren't currently living on Mars", this implies that the person you are talking to is not actually living on Mars at the moment. He just imagined something if he could live on Mars and this means creating it in his mind, not reality.

3. I *'wish'* I had more time >> I don't have more time currently

The meaning of the utterance "I *'wish'* I had more time presuppose that I don't have more time currently". This implies that he wants to have a lot of time but in fact he doesn't have enough time, or he only has a small amount of time.

4. She *'pretends'* to be ill >> She is not ill

This utterance show that it is not the real that she ills.

D. Lexical presuppositions

Lexical presupposition is a presupposition which can be said to be a statement or utterance made by someone who knows the history of what he said as if he knew about an event previously in the past.

For example

1. He stopped washing clothes in the river >> previously he washed clothes in the river. This could be assumed to mean that someone no longer washes in the river, even though they used to wash in the river, which could make it possible that this factor is because there is no water at home to wash clothes. or it can be assumed that there is a lack of clean water so they have to wash in the river.

2. They started complaining >> They were not complaining before

This sentence means that something happened before that can be assumed if they start to complain, they might complain about work, and it means in the presupposition that they have just complained about something that they have never complained about before.

3. You are late again >> You were late before

It has the meaning that someone has previously been late, which is known because the statement in the utterance is that you are late again.

E. Structural presupposition

An assumption related to the use of certain structures called as Structural Presupposition. Its also relates to the use of the wh-question construction. This construction is interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the wh-forms is already known.

Example

1. **When** did he cried? >> He cried

The utterance **'When** did he cried? Presuppose that He cried'. The Supposition: In fact, he cried. The question 'when' assumes that someone has already cried by something. it has been done and happened.

2. **Where** did you sew the dress? >> You sew the dress

The meaning of the expression 'Where did you sew the dress? presuppose that you sew the dress'. Assumption it can be because you are wearing a dress and someone sees and asks about the dress that you are wearing, and s/he may feel that the dress is well-stitched and has a beautiful design/the sewing of the dress does not look good. The question 'where' assumes that the dress in question is where it was sewn and focuses on the location where the dress was sewn.

3. **What** is the speed of the truck when it passes the red light? >> The truck ran a red light.

This is suspected to be because the truck violated traffic signs. The 'what' question assumes there was a traffic violation and asks for the speed at the time of the violation.

F. Counter-Factual presupposition

Counter-factual presupposition implies that what is presupposed is not only not true, or contrary to fact. In generally, counterfactual presupposition called as counter factual conditional, because using some conditional purpose, so it presupposes that the information in the if-clause is not true at the time of utterance.

For example:

1. If I were rich, I would buy a Porsche >> I'm not rich

(Presupposition means that I'm not rich.)

2. She wouldn't come, if you didn't invite her >> He invite her and she comes.

(Presupposition means that he invites her and she comes)

2.4 News Discourse

Information about events that are happening or have already occurred. Discourse can be said to be the use of language that contains meaning in a broader communication context, both spoken and written. Discourse refers to how one sentence is connected to another

sentence so that an idea or message is formed in it (Setiawati et al., 2024). Discourse allows everyone to understand the context of speech in text or conversation. We often find news discourse in oral form such as television, radio and social media as well as in written forms, such as newspapers, magazines, tabloids, articles and reports. It is important to study news discourse so that listeners and readers can understand the news story according to their own understanding of its meaning. News texts also have their own rules for writing them, which are called "news values". One of the news values that we often hear is WH questions;

1) What, what happened?

2) When, when did that happen?

3) Where, where did it happen?

4) Who, who is involved?

5) Why, why did that happen?

6) How, what is the chronology of this incident?

Before a news story is published, one thing that must be considered is 'news value', which is done to determine whether the news is indeed worthy of being reported.　The following is the definition of the news value of news according to experts;

According to Richards (2007), news value is the criterion or rule applied by people looking for news to determine what must be contained in a text so that it is worthy of being called a 'news text'. According to Richards (2007), news value is the expected audience's preferences about what is newsworthy. According to Golding & Murdock (1996), news values are the values by which events or facts are judged to be more newsworthy than others held by producers and audiences of news discourse. According to Cotter (2010), news value is the quality/element required to make a story newsworthy.

Why do we need to understand news discourse? According to Bednarek & Caple (2012), several reasons are stated, namely because;

1) *Conversation analytical approach,* according to Sidnell (2010), can allow us to analyze spoken interactions in the context of news interviews. In addition, according to Clayman and Heritage (2002), news interviews can be one of the objects of investigation of a news story, for example, when preparing question designs.

2) *Pragmatic approach.* This approach is used to discover and understand news content that cannot be analyzed in certain linguistic genres, often found in analyzing news conversations and interviews.

3) *Practice-focused approach.* This approach aims to provide broad insights into news discourse and journalism practices. This is accompanied by social processes in exploring the news that will be selected and the use of language built into journalism.

4) *Diachronic approach.* News discourse can change from time to time, one of the changes that occurs is the language used is more precise and concise with complex phrases or nouns and the use of more varied and specific vocabulary.

5) *Critical Approach.* This approach allows us to study and understand news discourse and is related to critical discourse analysis in uncovering relationships, ideology and truth in news.

To analyze news discourse, we can use critical linguistics, including functional-systemic linguistics and transformational-generative grammar, etc. In addition, discourse analysis can be limited by worldviews, thoughts, feelings, and so on. When analyzing news discourse, it is very important to pay attention to its practicality, so that listeners and readers can analyze news discourse through several objective analysis methods.

In analyzing news discourse, you should not only focus on spoken language but also visuals (such as videos and images) and the interaction of body movements. For example, if news includes videos and photos, it can form a meaning for the reader or listener, so language, body movements and images can be closely related to each other in creating a meaning.

3. Method

3.1 Research Design

The purpose of this study was to examine many predetermined triggers found in news. This pertains to internet-based news. This study employs a qualitative descriptive design based on these factors. The aim of qualitative descriptive research is a comprehensive summary, in everyday terms, of specific events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals (Lambert & Lambert, 2012). This pertains to the particular news story that one is attempting to examine. Khaleel (2010) recommended using a qualitative descriptive approach to examine presuppositions in journalistic writings.

3.2 Data Source

The findings of this research are based on the analysis of words, phrases and sentence structures contained in the news. This research uses data from CNN online news about "THE DEATH OF LIAM PAYNE EX ONE DIRECTION PERSONNEL".

3.3 Research Instrument

The main instrument used by researchers is documentation, where researchers analyze a news article, namely "THE DEATH OF LIAM PAYNE EX ONE DIRECTION PERSONNEL". The source of the news article used is CNN News. Apart from that, to support the validity of

the theory used and the data analysis carried out, the researcher used research journals as a source of the theory used in this research.

3.4 Data Collection Method

To gather the necessary information for this study, the researchers first conducted a thorough search for relevant news articles. Each article was then carefully read to grasp the underlying meanings conveyed within the text. Following this, the researchers systematically identified key words, phrases, and sentences to analyze presuppositions embedded in the discourse.

Presupposition analysis in written online news discourse—such as CNN's coverage of the death of Liam Payne from One Direction—is particularly important because it reveals the implicit assumptions shaping the narrative. News outlets often present not only factual information but also unspoken beliefs or expectations about the event. For example, CNN's reporting may presuppose that the audience is familiar with Liam Payne's background in One Direction or holds certain attitudes regarding his fame and personal life. These assumptions subtly influence how readers interpret the news, shaping their perceptions without being explicitly stated. By examining these presuppositions, this study aims to uncover the underlying frameworks media outlets use to construct narratives around sensational events, providing a deeper understanding of news discourse.

In the case of a high-profile death like Liam Payne's, presupposition analysis also aids in identifying potential biases, emotional appeals, or framing techniques used by journalists. For example, if CNN's article uses phrases like "tragic loss" or references the emotional impact on his fans, it presupposes the audience's grief or empathy, which could steer the emotional tone of the article. By critically examining these presuppositions, readers can better understand how the media shapes public sentiment, potentially influencing how people collectively process grief or shock. This analysis is key to becoming a more informed and critical reader, as it reveals how news outlets craft their stories and engage audiences through both explicit content and hidden assumptions.

3.5 Data Analysis Method

The data were analyzed using the theory of Swan (1982:77) where the imperative sentence was divided into; requests, compulsions, advices, suggestions, prohibitions, commands, and invitations.   In analyzing data, several steps are required, as already existing in the research method. Further analysis of imperative sentences was conducted to categorize them according to Swan's classification. The researchers meticulously followed the predetermined steps outlined in the research methodology to ensure systematic and comprehensive examination of the data. This approach allowed for a nuanced understanding of the various functions and intentions conveyed through imperative sentences in the corpus. The analysis process involved careful consideration of each imperative sentence's context and intended meaning, allowing for an accurate categorization within Swan's framework. This detailed examination provided valuable insights into the distribution and usage patterns of different types of imperative sentences within the corpus. The findings from this analysis could potentially contribute to a deeper understanding of linguistic structures and communication strategies in the given context

In this research, the researchers used qualitative descriptive analysis, where the researchers collected data, analyzed it and presented the data descriptively. The data were analyzed using Yule's theory (2010), which stated that presupposition is divided into 6, namely, the lexical presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, existential presupposition, counter factual presupposition, and structural presupposition. In analyzing data, several steps were required by researchers according to the research method, namely based on descriptive qualitative data analysis. Some of these steps were

1. Determining the type of news text to be studied;
2. Reading the script/news text
3. Analyzing several presupposition meanings contained in each paragraph of the text.
4. Determining and grouping the meaning of each sentence based on the type of presupposition (based on the theory used);
5. Making conclusions based on data analysis.

4. Results

After analysing the transcript of Written Online News Discourse CNN, The Death of Liam Payne Ex One Direction Personnel, there are some presuppositions used in the text. The presupposition that is found in the transcript of the text CNN are Lexical, existential, Factive, Structural, Non-factive, and adverbial. This type of presupposition is classified with the categories of the types of presupposition from each sentence. Table 1 show the frequency of each the presupposition in the transcripts.

Table 1. Presupposition identified in Written Online News Discourse CNN, The Death of Liam Payne Ex One Direction Personnel

No	Types of Presupposition	Total Number	Percentage
1	Factive	2	16,7%
2	Structural	-	0%
3	Lexical	2	16,7%
4	Non-Factive	1	8,3%
5	Adverbial	3	25%
6	Relative	1	8,3%
7	Existential	2	16,7%
8	Counter	1	8,3%
	Total	12	100

From the table indicating the number of presuppositions found in the written online news discourse CNN, the death of Liam Payne ex one direction personnel clearly showed the dominance of the types of presuppositions found in the text. Several types of presupposition can be found in the text such as; factive, lexical, non factive, adverbial and existential. No structural presupposition was found in the news transcripts. In the implicature of the presupposition type, it can be explained that structural is a type of presupposition that provides assumptions in statements that can be concluded from various questions such as; who, what, why, when, where and how. The news text explains the death of one of the most famous One Direction boyband personnel who started his solo career in 2016, and on the day of his tragic death, the news needs to be explained in detail and chronologically. Therefore, no questions were needed to make listeners or readers give different opinions. In fact, fans have the right to receive a good and correct explanation

In the type of presupposition text found is non-factive presupposition, namely; *"It's almost in like putting the Disney costume on before you have step up on stage and underneath the Disney costume, I was pissed [drunk] quite a lot of the time…." he said.*

It's almost like putting the Disney costume >> He wasn't putting the Disney costume. The meaning of the utterance *"It's almost like putting the Disney costume…"* gives the assumption that he is not wearing a Disney costume, this shows that in reality Payne is not really wearing a Disney custom. Searle (1969): Non factive presupposition is an assumption that does not require truth to support it, but rather implications or connotations. He just imagines how it feels to wear a Disney costume while drunk, creating a situation in his own mind shows clearly that this is not real.

The type of presupposition found in the following statement is adverbial**.**

 '……...In 2010, Payne, then 16, returned for his second audition'.

Payne, then 16, returned for his second audition >> Payne had joined the audition. Adverbial Presupposition is an assumption where there is an adverb to add information/meaning to a sentence. From the sentence above we can see that there is an adverb that can provide further meaning from this sentence, namely *'... returned for his second audition'* through this sentence it can be taken that Payne had joined audition before.

"Earlier in this month, the pop star was seen in Argentina was attending his former bandmate Horan's concert" >> " that Liam Payne was seen attending his friend Horan's concert in Earlier this month before the time of the news report "

Adverbial presuppositions are triggered by adverbial phrases that imply antecedent events or circumstances. In this case, the adverbial phrase "Earlier this month" strongly suggests that the pop star's presence at the concert occurred sometime before his remarks. This assumes that there is a specific time period "this month" and the event of a pop star attending a concert occurs within that time period. Therefore, the use of "Early this month" assumes that there is a defined "this month" and that the event of the pop star attending a concert occurred within that month, but before the current point in time.

The third type of presupposition found in the following statement is Relative presupposition *'Payne is survived by his son Bear, whom he had with former Girls Aloud member Cheryl Tweedy'.*

>> Payne is married and has a child. The meaning of the sentence '*Payne left a son, Bear, whom he had with former Girls Aloud member Cheryl Tweedy'.* assumes that Payne was married and had a son. Since relative is an assumption that provides information about an unspecified background but the sentence used in the information indirectly confirms the assumption, the sentence above is said to be a relative presupposition because the sentence indirectly confirms the assumption.

The fourth type of presupposition found in the following statement is Existential.

"**Payne rocketed to global stardom as part of One Direction, the massively popular boyband that was created on the British version of the X Factor in 2010**."

>> The existence of that is the X Factor in 2010 was one way for Payne to become a global star and become part of One Direction and the creation of One Direction on that show. This sentence is said to be an existential presupposition because this sentence assumes that the existence of the television show X Factor and the formation of the boy band One Direction was through this event and that Liam Payne was one of the members who started to become a global star from the event. The existential is Liam Payne, the show X Factor, boy band One Direction.

The fifth type of presupposition found in the following statement is Lexical

"**We have a guest who is overwhelmed with drugs and alcohol," the hotel manager said on the call. "He breaks things up. He is tearing the whole room apart**."

"We have a guest who is overwhelmed with drugs and alcohol" >> previously there was a guest who overwhelmed the hotel staff.   so, this can be said to be lexical presupposition because the hotel clerk previously knew about this incident. The lexical presupposition in the sentence "We have a guest who is overwhelmed with drugs and alcohol" arises because of the use of words that implicitly assume the existence of a previous action or condition. In other words, this sentence "hides" the information that the guest has used drugs and alcohol, but this information can be easily inferred from the meaning of the words.

"**He breaks things up. He is tearing the whole room apart**">> **Before the situation, the room condition a position was neat and intact.**

It called as lexical because "He broke things up" can assume that this sentence was stated by the hotel staff which implied that the subject had carried out destructive behavior, destroying objects in the room. This assumes that initially there were objects in the room that were still neatly arranged and good, but after this happened, these objects were now damaged. The sentence "He is tearing the whole room apart" describes a sustained action that causes significant damage to the room. This assumes that the rooms were previously in a more intact condition and the actions taken caused a sufficiently large mess to damage the objects in the rooms.

The sixth type of presupposition found in the following statement is Factive Presupposition

"...he was seen in Argentina attending his former bandmate Horan's concert." >> Payne was seen in Argentina attended Horan's concert in Argentina before that.

It called as factive because the word of "seen" here show the verb true in factive presupposition. Here's why: Factive verbs, such as "know," "realize," "discover," "regret," and "realize," presuppose the truth of the information that follows. In this case, the verb "seen" factually presupposes that the event of Payne attending Horan's concert actually occurred. Although lexical presuppositions may sometimes be intertwined with factive presuppositions, the core meaning here depends on the factive nature of the verb "see." This confirms the truth of the observation: Payne was indeed seen at the concert.

In another 2019 interview with British broadcaster Sky News, **Payne said** he felt "quite lucky to be here still, which is something I've never really shared with anyone.">> Payne actually felt "quite lucky to be here still."

The verb **"said"** is a factive verb. Factive verbs presuppose the truth of the information that follows them. Which in another interview in 2019 with the British television station Sky News, Payne said he felt "quite lucky to be here still, which something I've never really shared with anyone", and this is a statement of fact because he said it directly in the interview.

The seventh type of presupposition found in the text is Counter Factual-Presupposition

Even if you're not happy, you've got to go out there>> the actual state of affairs is that the person is not happy. It called as counterfactual presupposition because the sentence then continues on to state that despite this unhappiness (the contrary-to-fact condition), they still have to go out there.

5. Discussion

The analysis of presuppositions in written online news discourse, such as CNN's coverage of Liam Payne's death, plays a significant role in shaping public perception by revealing the hidden assumptions embedded within the text. Presuppositions are assumptions that the speaker or writer takes for granted as shared knowledge or background information, which can significantly influence how treaders interpret the news. For instance, if CNN presupposes that the audience already knows who Liam Payne is and his connection to One Direction, it allows the article to focus on his passing rather than providing biographical details. This implicit assumption can influence the reader's understanding, framing the article not as a simple recounting of facts but as a shared moment of cultural knowledge. This suggests that the audience is already emotionally engaged with the news, which sets a certain tone for the rest of the article.

Moreover, the presuppositions embedded in language CNN can directly direct the emotional response of the audience. Words or phrases that carry emotional weight—such as "heartbreaking loss" or "devastating news"—presuppose that the reader will share in the sorrow surrounding the death. This kind of emotional framing encourages readers to feel empathy or grief, which can color their interpretation of the event. If the news is presented with such presuppositions, it primes the reader to view the death as not just a personal tragedy for the individual involved but as a shared societal or collective loss, especially for fans of One Direction. This emotional tone, guided by a presupposition, can reinforce the idea that the death is a moment of collective mourning, influencing how the event is perceived.

In addition, analyzing presuppositions allows for a more critical examination of media bias and the subtle influence news outlets have on public opinion. For example, presupposing that the audience holds certain views about fame, the celebrity, or the media's role in people's lives can lead to biased reporting. If CNN frames the death in terms of the emotional impact on his fans or the challenges celebrities face, it might suggest that the loss is somehow more profound because of Payne's fame, subtly reinforcing celebrity culture. However, presuppositions about privacy, such as assuming that details of Payne's personal life should be shared with the public, could raise ethical concerns. Understanding these presuppositions helps readers critically assess how news outlets shape perceptions through what they assume their audience knows, believes, or values, ultimately fostering a more informed and discerning public.

6. Conclusion

After analyzing the presuppositions of the Written Online News Discourse CNN, the Death of Liam Payne Ex One Direction Personnel, this study provides readers with assumptions about how the information conveyed in the transcript through the utterance of statements conveyed to readers in detail by providing clear assumptions about statements that are categorized as types of presuppositions worthy of being studied for their true meaning. Understanding this presupposition study helps us to find out more about the meaning and significance that we assume is true through statements arranged from sentences in the transcript. Various types of presuppositions give us an understanding of how readers perceive information and identify biases and ideologies that can reveal the views and values of the author, thus showing how language is used to convey meaning.

In brief, 12 presuppositions were found in the written online news text; adverbial 3 (21,4%), Factive 2 (14%), lexical 2 (14%), non-Factive 1 (7%), Relative 1 (7%), Existential 2 (14%), and Counter 1 (7%). The most dominant type of presupposition found in the

CNN news transcript is factive presupposition. Factive presuppositions are the most common type of presupposition found in news texts because they provide accurate information and contain facts. The information provided is the result of data and research that has been examined in more detail so that readers are confident with the information provided. Factive presupposition helps to show that the author has accurate and reliable knowledge and provides facts, not opinions, thereby increasing reader confidence and strengthening arguments. In the study of linguistics, learning presuppositions is helpful in improving our understanding of the meaning of a word, both in oral and written forms. Good communication occurs when we understand each other's meaning of a statement or question given to us and in particular connects us with a good and coherent conversation.

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Authors' contributions

R.S., H.H., J.S., and R.W.S. were responsible for study design and revising. J.S., C.S., and D.F.A. were responsible for data collection. H.H., R.S., C.S., and D.F.A drafted the manuscript. H.H., J.S., R.P. and E.F. revised the manuscript and H.H., R.W.S., R.S. and R.P. proofread it. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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