An Analysis of Presupposition Triggers on National News of The New York Times

Abstract

This paper aimed at analyzing presupposition triggers available on the selected news stories to investigate the triggers’ types and forms, their frequencies, and the differences between the frequencies found on two pieces of news: a political news and a criminal news of The New York Times. The pieces of the news posted online between 2010 and 2016 were randomly selected. As a result, apolitical news and a criminal news posted online in 2013 were selected as samples in the study. To analyze the data, the presupposition theories adapted from the study by Khaleel (2010) were used. The findings of the study showed that both the political news and the criminal news comprised presupposition triggers: existential, lexical, and structural. The political news contained 15 existential triggers, 2 lexical triggers, and 4 structural triggers. The criminal news had 12 existential triggers, 6 lexical triggers, and 4 structural triggers. Furthermore, the political news had 15 definite descriptions, 1 change of state verb, 1 conventional item, 3 adverbial clauses, and 1 comparative construction. The other contained 12 definite descriptions, 4 verbs of judging, 2 conventional items, and 4 adverbial clauses.

Keywords: Analyze, Presupposition triggers, News, Lexical, The New York Times

บทคัดย่อ

บทความนี้มุ่งที่การวิเคราะห์การเชื่อมโยงมูลบทในข่าวเพื่อดันหาประเภทและรูปแบบของการเชื่อมโยงมูลบทความเชื่อมโยงประเภทและรูปแบบนั้นและความแตกต่างระหว่างความเชื่อมโยงประเภทกับความเชื่อมโยงประเภทที่พบได้ในข่าวที่เลือกได้แก่การเมืองและอาชญากรรมของหนังสือพิมพ์นิวยอร์คไทม์ชิ้นข่าวที่ใช้ในการศึกษาครั้งนี้ถูกสุ่มตัวอย่างจากข่าวที่อยู่ในช่วง พ.ศ. 2553 ถึง 2559 จากการสุ่มเลือกทำให้ได้

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ชิ้นข่าวในปี 2556 ผลงานการศึกษา พนว่า ข่าวการเมืองและข่าวอาชญากรรมประกอบไปด้วยการเชื่อมโยงมูลบท 3 อย่างได้แก่ การเชื่อมโยงสิ่งที่มีอยู่ การเชื่อมโยงคำศัพท์และการเชื่อมโยงคำศัพท์เครื่องสำจิ้งในข่าว การเมืองมี 15 การเชื่อมโยงสิ่งที่มีอยู่ 2 การเชื่อมโยงคำศัพท์และ 4 การเชื่อมโยงทางคำศัพท์ทำงด้านโครงสร้างในขณะที่ข่าวอาชญากรรมมี 12 การเชื่อมโยงสิ่งที่มีอยู่ 6 การเชื่อมโยงคำศัพท์และ 4 การเชื่อมโยงทางคำศัพท์โครงสร้าง

คำสำคัญ : วิเคราะห์, การเชื่อมโยง, ข่าวสาร, คำศัพท์, หนังสือพิมพ์นิวยอร์คไทม์ส

Introduction

Analysis of presupposition triggers is conducted by companies to use language strategies for saving their budget and persuading the customers to purchase their goods. Wang (2007), who introduced a pragmatic presupposition and analyzed its functions on advertisements, pointed out that one of the marketing strategies that advertisers use to produce advertisements is presupposition strategies because they contribute to economize the cost of advertisements and help create a concise language for them. Moreover, the presupposition is an effective means to target at a type of readers through the shared background or assumptions that can be identified. However, the presupposition can be used to cheat consumers if the claims of the advertisements are false because in most cases the consumers are not really in the position to learn whether the presupposition in advertisements is true or not. Therefore, this paper will analyze the texts from newspaper to investigate the frequencies of presupposition triggers found on types of news and the differences between the frequencies of presupposition triggers found on them. Based on the purpose, research questions will be raised: (a) What are the types and forms of the presupposition triggers found on political and criminal news of The New York Times? (b) What are the frequencies of each type of the presupposition triggers found in the selected political and criminal news of The New York Times? (c) What are the frequencies of presupposition trigger forms found in the selected political and criminal News of The New York Times? (d) What are the differences between the frequencies of presupposition trigger types and the frequencies of presupposition trigger forms of The New York Times?
Concepts of Presupposition

Several studies defined presupposition and its concepts. SIL International (2004) defined presupposition:

A presupposition is background belief, relating to an utterance, that must be mutually known or assumed by the speaker and addressee for the utterance to be considered appropriate in context generally will remain a necessary assumption whether the utterance is placed in the form of an assertion, denial, or question, and can generally be associated with a specific lexical item or grammatical feature (presupposition trigger) in the utterance (para. 1).

Beyond the definition, presupposition is the relationship between two sentences based on a semantic theory. In this sense, Beaver (1996), who defined presupposition based on a semantic theory as the relationship between two sentences in a language and relied on pragmatic theories as analysis of presupposition related to attitudes and knowledge of a language, mentioned in his study that presupposition triggers can be classified into various categories: definite noun phrases, quantificational noun phrases, factive verbs, clefts, Wh-questions, counterfactual conditionals, intonational stress, sortalry restricted predicates, signifiers of actions and temporal aspectual modifiers, and iterative adverbs. Static accounts are used to treat true values of presupposition. A presupposition project refers to large constituents that contain presupposition triggers. The approaches that can be used to treat the project’s problems are holes, plugs, and filters. Khaleel (2010), who employed concepts of presupposition triggers to analyze news stories, showed the concepts of presupposition in two ways. The first is the concept based on semantics. It is the relationship between two sentences that may be true or false. The second is the concept based on pragmatics. It is the presupposition that depends on the contexts of a sentence and the speaker’s assumptions. Schlenker (2010) stated that local contexts play a role in a variety of sub-propositional environments. Moreover, a presupposition must be satisfied in its local contexts that result from an incremental belief update. The local contexts of the expression in the uttered sentence aim at the narrowest domain. For example, John knows that it’s raining. A local context in the sentence refers to a whole world. Thus, the whole world should entail that it is raining. Schlenker also offered reconstruction of a notion of the local contexts and suggested
the contexts that contribute understanding how presuppositions are triggered show that the semantic contribution related to its local contexts helps trigger a presuppositions that should be triggered on the basis of the local meanings. In terms of the local meanings, a triggering algorithm is defined as a function of the local contributions of an expression. In addition, the meanings related to the local contexts are called local meanings. The triggering algorithm is related to an entailment of the bivalent meaning through an expression.

**Concept of Presupposition Triggers**

By a definition, SIL International (2004) stated, “A presupposition trigger is a construction or an item that signals the existence of a presupposition in an utterance” (para. 1). In addition, presupposition trigger is a word or a phrase referring to the other previous word or phrase in a sentence. In this regard, Book editors (2000) stated that presupposition triggers focus on using a word that refers to another word used earlier in a sentence. In this regard, the word, “too,” is an example. There are many people having dinner in New York while “John is having dinner in New York too” (p. 3). In addition, presupposition triggers involve the contexts that can provide antecedents for them. For example, “John thinks Mary had gone to Bill’s party. Carol has gone there too” (p. 5). When the triggers are in obligation, they have to occur in a sentence regardless of contexts. For instance, “John is in Spain too” (p. 14).

**Types of Presuppositions Triggers**

The presupposition triggers can be classified into three groups: existential, lexical, and structural. The existential contains definite descriptions. The lexical comprises of implicative verbs, factive items, the shift of state verbs, verbs of judging, counter-factual verbs, conventional items, and iteratives. The structure consists of cleft constructions, Wh-questions, adverbial clauses, comparative constructions, counter factual conditionals, and non-restrictive clauses (Khaleel, 2010).

**Forms of Presupposition Triggers**

There are seven forms of presupposition triggers. Zare, Abbaspour, and Nia, (2012) who analyzed broadcast news using seven categories of presupposition triggers depicted: existential, factive, lexical, structural, non-factive, counter-factual, adverbial, and relative.
However, Khaleel (2010) stated that the forms of presupposition triggers consist of 15 items: definite description, implicative verbs, factive items, change of state verbs, verbs of judging, counter-factual verbs, conventional items, Iteratives, It-cLEFTs, Wh-cLEFTs, wh-questions, adverbial clauses, comparative constructions, counter factual conditions, and non-restrictive clauses.

Theories of Presupposition Triggers for Text Analysis

There are several theories of presupposition triggers that can be used to analyze texts, but some of them may have some problems with clear meanings. Zeevat (n.d.) discussed theories related to presupposition triggers: the theory of certain particles, an alternative theory, and an alternative particle theory. First, the theory of certain particles refers to the contexts of writers’ or speakers’ sentences or utterances and assumptions. Second, the alternative theory includes a class of lexicons, intonation, and syntactic constructions. Last, the alternative particle theory contains markers: old, adversative, correct, additive, substitutive, and contrast. In addition, the particles can be used as context markers. Sharvit and Cohen (n. d.), who discussed the solution to presupposition trigger problems, raised a conversation with a presupposition problem. For example, “John: Believe it or not, I am already in bed. If you tell your parents, they might start liking me. Mary: I might tell them that. My parents think that I’m in bed too, but I’m actually surfing the web”(p. 1). In the situation, that Mary’s parents thought that Mary was in bed is incorrect and incoherent. The authors suggested solving the problem with methods. One of those is the projection consisting of a local projection and a world projection. The local projection implies that both presupposition and assertion are embedded, while the world projection implies that only assertion is embedded.

In the current paper, the theories employed to analyze the texts were adapted from Khaleel (2010). In this regard, Khaleel depicted the types, forms, and examples of the theories as follows.

First of all, an existential presupposition refers to nouns that can presuppose the existence of their references. Here is an example.

a. Mary’s dog is cute.
b. There exists someone called Mary.
c. Mary has a dog.
The sentence in the a. works as a trigger, and the sentences in the b. and c. are existing references—someone called Mary and she has a dog.

The second type is lexical. Some lexicons can trigger a presupposition. They consist of imperative verbs, factive items, change of state verbs, verbs of judging, counter-factual verbs, conventional items, and iteratives.

1. Implicative verbs

The verbs which assert or do not assert that someone will succeed in something are called implicative verbs. For example, the verb manage—can be used to confirm the success in doing something, while the verb, try, cannot confirm any success.

   a. John managed to open the door.
   b. John tried to open the door.

The verb, manage, in the sentence a. presupposed that John is able to open the door, but the verb, try—in the sentence b. presupposed that John may or may not be able to open the door.

2. Factive items

The verbs that refer to the truth of their complement clause are called factive items. Here is an example.

   a. We regret telling him.
   b. We told him.

The verb, regret, in the sentence a. presupposed a fact that we already told him.

3. Change of state verbs

The change of state verbs is the verbs that describe and presuppose the meanings of a sentence. The following sentences show the change of state verbs.

   a. Judy started smoking cigars.
   b. Judy used not to smoke cigars.

The state verb, “started smoking”, in the sentence a. described and presupposed the meaning of the sentence b.—used not to smoke.

4. Verbs of judging

The verb which a subject in a sentence use to judge something or someone is called the verb of judging. The following sentences show such verb.
a. Agatha accused Ian of plagiarism.

b. Agatha thinks that plagiarism is bad.

The verb, “accused,” presupposed that the subject judges that plagiarism is bad.

5. Counter-factual verbs
The verb that presupposes the opposition to facts in a sentence is called a counter-factual verb. Here is an example.

a. Max is pretending that he is sick.

b. Max is not sick.

The verb, “pretend,” presupposed that Max is not sick. This is the opposite of what is true.

6. Conventional items
Items: verbs or nouns that presuppose lexical and semantic concepts are called conventional items. The items can be found in the following sentences.

a. I cleaned the room.

b. The room was dirty.

c. John is a bachelor.

d. John is unmarried.

The verb, “cleaned,” in the a. presupposed the word, dirty in the b. The word, bachelor in the c. presupposed the word, unmarried.

7. Iteratives
A lexical presupposition used to refer to an event that takes place repeatedly is called iteratives. The following sentences show the iteratives.

a. Bill drank another cup of tea.

b. Bill had drunk at least one.

c. The flying saucer came again.

d. The flying saucer came before.

The word, another, in the a. presupposed that Bill had drunk at least one, and the word, again, presupposed that the flying saucer came before.
Structural Presupposition Triggers

The structural presupposition triggers are the presuppositions that are assumed to be true. These triggers can be classified into seven elements.

1. **It-clefts**

   The It-clefts trigger is of a pronoun followed by a verb to be and a noun or a noun phrase to which it refers.
   
   a. It was his voice that held me.
   
   b. Something held me.

   The word, “It,” in the a. presupposed that something held me.

2. **Wh-clefts**

   The Wh-clefts trigger contains a clause introduced by a Wh-word. Here is an example.
   
   a. What I really need is another credit card.
   
   b. I need something.

   The word, “what,” in the a. presupposed that I need something.

3. **Wh-questions**

   The Wh-questions are the questions that presuppose what is already known to be true. The following sentences show the trigger.
   
   a. When did he leave?
   
   b. He left.

   The true is that he already left.

4. **Adverbial clauses**

   Adverbial clauses are the clauses used as adverbials in the main clause. They can trigger presupposition. Here is an example.
   
   a. She wrote the book when she lived in Boston.
   
   b. She lived in Boston.

   The clause, “when she lived in Boston,” presupposed that she lived in Boston.

5. **Comparative constructions**

   The comparative constructions are to use a comparison for a presupposition. Here is an example.
6. Counter-factual conditionals

An if-clause that is not true at the time of utterance and is used to trigger a presupposition is called the counter-factual conditionals. The following sentences show such trigger.

a. If you were my friend, you would have helped me.
b. You are not my friend.

The sentence in the a. presupposed that you are not my friend.

7. Non-restrictive clauses

The non-restrictive clause presupposition triggers are to use a non-restrictive clause to trigger a presupposition. Here is an example.

a. The Proto-Harrappans, who flourished 2800-2650 B.C., were great temple builders.
b. The Proto-Harrappans flourished 2800-2650 B.C.

The non-restrictive clause, “who flourished 2800-2650 B.C.,” in the a. presupposed that the Proto-Harrappans flourished 2800-2650 B.C.

Text Selection

To select the text for the study, the writer chose two national news stories: a political news and a criminal news from the website of The New York Times. First, seven years (2010-2016) in which news was published were selected. After that, a simple random sampling was used to draw a year. Next, the year which was drawn was 2013. Finally, a purposive sampling was used to pick two pieces of news stories. One was a political news. The other was a criminal news.

Analysis of the Texts

Text (1): Political news at the national level
Headline: U.S. and China Put Focus on Cybersecurity
The United States and China held their highest-level military talks in nearly two years on Monday, with a senior Chinese general pledging to work with the United States on cyber security because the consequences of a major cyber attack “may be as serious as a nuclear bomb.” Cyber security has become a sudden source of tension between the two countries. China has bristled over the growing body of evidence that its military has been involved in cyber attacks on American corporations and some government agencies. Last month, the Obama administration demanded that the Chinese government stop the theft of data from American computer networks and help create global standards for cyber security. At a news conference on Monday after talks with the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Martin E. Dempsey, the Chinese general, Fang Fenghui, said he would be willing to set up a cyber security “mechanism,” but warned that progress might not be swift. “I know how difficult it is,” General Fang said. “Anyone can launch the attacks — from the place where he lives, from his own country or from another country.” General Dempsey arrived in Beijing on Sunday for his first visit to China. His predecessor, Adm. Mike Mullen, held talks in Beijing in July 2011. General Dempsey’s three-day visit comes as mistrust has mounted between Beijing and Washington over a host of issues, including differences over North Korea, Washington’s strengthened military posture in the Asia Pacific. (236 words)

Table Information 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presupposition</th>
<th>Form of Trigger</th>
<th>Type of Trigger</th>
<th>Trigger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There are two countries in the concern</td>
<td>Definite description</td>
<td>Existential</td>
<td>The United States and China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The United States and China</td>
<td>Definite description</td>
<td>Existential</td>
<td>Their</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The nuclear bomb is serious.</td>
<td>Comparative construction</td>
<td>Structural</td>
<td>as serious as a nuclear bomb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States and China</td>
<td>Definite description</td>
<td>Existential</td>
<td>the two countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Definite description</td>
<td>Existential</td>
<td>Its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are two organizations that collected the</td>
<td>Definite description</td>
<td>Existential</td>
<td>American corporations and some government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence.</td>
<td>Chinese government is stealing the data from American computer networks</td>
<td>Fang Fenghui had not intended to set up a cybersecurity before the talks.</td>
<td>Setting up cybersecurity is difficult.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referring to the president of the U.S.</td>
<td>Definite description</td>
<td>Existential</td>
<td>Obama</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Headline: Online Comments in Ohio Rape Case Lead to Charges Against Two Ohio — The rape trial that concluded here on Sunday with the conviction of two high school football stars has spurred calls in many quarters for expanding — or more aggressively enforcing — the legal obligations of those who know about a sexual assault, or who could be in a position to prevent one. Now, new charges related to the case might also make students and others with Twitter and other social media accounts think twice about the tone and substance of their online statements. Two girls, ages 15 and 16, appeared before a Juvenile Court judge here on Tuesday morning, accused of posting comments after the verdicts on Sunday that threatened the rape victim, a 16-year-old girl. Both girls were arrested late Monday afternoon and charged with intimidation of a witness, a third-degree felony that could mean juvenile detention for up to six months if they are convicted. They were also charged with two related misdemeanors. Judge Sam Kerr ordered the two girls held in juvenile detention until a hearing next Wednesday after a prosecutor argued that they should remain in custody to protect the victim. The 15-year-old is accused of stating online that she would celebrate by “beating” the rape victim. The 16-year-old who was charged is accused of posting a message on Twitter saying, “You ripped my family apart, you made my cousin cry,” and adding that when she saw her, “it’s gone be a homicide.”

Table Information 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presupposition</th>
<th>Form of Trigger</th>
<th>Type of Trigger</th>
<th>Trigger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is an investigation of rape.</td>
<td>Definite description</td>
<td>Existential</td>
<td>The rape trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two high school football stars</td>
<td>Definite description</td>
<td>Existential</td>
<td>Those</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are two girls whose ages are 15 and 16.</td>
<td>Definite description</td>
<td>Existential</td>
<td>Two girls, ages 15 and 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referring to two girls</td>
<td>Definite description</td>
<td>Existential</td>
<td>ages 15 and 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When the two girls arrived there, a Juvenile Court judge was not there.</td>
<td>Adverbial clause</td>
<td>Structural</td>
<td>before a Juvenile Court judge here on Tuesday morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is a judge in Juvenile Court.</td>
<td>Definite description</td>
<td>Existential</td>
<td>a Juvenile Court judge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
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<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two girls judged that the posting comments are bad.</td>
<td>Verb of judging</td>
<td>Lexical</td>
<td>accused of posting comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The two girls had not decided that the posting comments are bad until the verdicts.</td>
<td>Adverbial clause</td>
<td>Structural</td>
<td>after the verdicts on Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referring to the rape victim</td>
<td>Definite description</td>
<td>Existential</td>
<td>a 16-year-old girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referring to Two girls, ages 15 and 16</td>
<td>Definite description</td>
<td>Existential</td>
<td>Both girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is a judge called Sam Kerr, who decided the case.</td>
<td>Definite description</td>
<td>Existential</td>
<td>Judge Sam Kerr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The judge decided to hold the two girls in juvenile detention to protect them from danger.</td>
<td>Verb of judging</td>
<td>Lexical</td>
<td>ordered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referring to two girls whose ages are 15 and 16</td>
<td>Definite description</td>
<td>Existential</td>
<td>the two girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The two girls are confined in a safe area.</td>
<td>Adverbial clause</td>
<td>Structural</td>
<td>after a prosecutor argued that they should remain in custody to protect the victim</td>
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<td>Definite description</td>
<td>Existential</td>
<td>The 15-year-old girl</td>
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Referring to one of the two girls

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Referring to one of the two girl</th>
<th>Definite description</th>
<th>Existential</th>
<th>The 16-year-old</th>
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<td>The 15-year-old girl decided that the stating online is wrong.</td>
<td>Verb of judging</td>
<td>Lexical</td>
<td>accused of stating online</td>
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<tr>
<td>The 16-year-old girl decided that the posting a message is dangerous.</td>
<td>Verb of judging</td>
<td>Lexical</td>
<td>accused of posting a message</td>
</tr>
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<td>My family had been connected together before.</td>
<td>Conventional item</td>
<td>Lexical</td>
<td>You ripped my family apart,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My cousin had not cried before.</td>
<td>Conventional item</td>
<td>Lexical</td>
<td>you made my cousin cry</td>
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<td>my cousin</td>
<td>Definite description</td>
<td>Existential</td>
<td>Her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My cousin was facing a homicide.</td>
<td>Adverbial clause</td>
<td>Structural</td>
<td>when she saw her, “it’s gone be a homicide.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sorting the Data**

**Table Information 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political News</th>
<th>Criminal News</th>
<th>Forms</th>
<th>Types</th>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of Occurrence</td>
<td>Frequency of Occurrence</td>
<td>Presupposition Triggers</td>
<td>Presupposition Triggers</td>
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<td>Change of state verbs</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Conventional items | Iteratives | Total
---|---|---
0 | 0 | 2

Lexical

It-clefits | Wh-clefits | Adverbial clauses | Comparative construction | Non-restrictive clauses | Total
---|---|---|---|---|---
0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4

Structural

Findings of the Study

The findings of the study showed that the types and forms of the presupposition triggers found on the political and criminal news of The New York Times consisted of three types of presupposition triggers: existential, lexical, and structural. Additionally, the frequencies of each type of the presupposition triggers on the news could be counted as 15 existential triggers, 2 lexical triggers, and 4 structural triggers. The criminal news had 12 existential triggers, 6 lexical triggers, and 4 structural triggers. Furthermore, the frequencies of presupposition trigger forms on the News had 15 definite descriptions, 1 change of state verb, 1 conventional item, 3 adverbial clauses, and 1 comparative construction, but it did not have the rest of those. However, the criminal news contained 12 definite descriptions, 4 verbs of judging, 2 conventional items, and 4 adverbial clauses, but it did not have the rest of those. Beside the findings, the differences between the frequencies of presupposition trigger types and forms of the news were found that in terms of the types, the political news had more existential triggers than did the criminal news. However, the criminal news contained more lexical triggers than did the political news. They both had equal structural triggers. In terms of the forms, the political news had more definite descriptions, change of state verbs, and comparative constructions than did the criminal news. Conversely, the criminal news contained verbs of judging, conventional items, and adverbial clauses more than did the political news. The rest of the forms on the both pieces of the news had the same numbers.
Discussion

Of the results of the study, one showed that existential triggers were used on the political and criminal news of The New York Times more than were the others. This result is associated with a previous study. Zare, Abbaspour and Nia, (2012) took 20 news stories from Press TV and the other 20 from CNN. Then, they compared the frequencies of the triggers occurring on Press TV news to the ones on CNN. The results indicated that existential triggers were used on the news stories more than the others. Moreover, factive triggers were used on them more than non-factive triggers. Finally, the authors summarized that the differences in the utilization of triggers on the news depended on the writers’ attitudes toward some linguistic constructions.

Conclusion

Due to the results of this study, the writer argued that political news has existential triggers more than does the criminal news because it is likely that the political news mostly presupposed existing information, and its characters are the same as the previous news. However, criminal news concerns with a particular story which can be finished with one or two reports. Thus, it is reported with new information more than the political one. At another point, the criminal news has lexical triggers more than does the political news because it is likely that it requires word choices to compose sentences, and its stories are related to the language used in human daily life. Therefore, the words in a sentence on the news can trigger for various meanings. Additionally, the numbers of the structural triggers on the criminal news are equal to the numbers of the structural triggers on political news. As a result, it would be assumed that they both require language structures to create more details for the reports.
References


