The candidates' beliefs in 2016 U.S presidential election debate through presupposition:
A pragmatic discourse studies

Ayang Winda Sri Widianingsih[1]
English Education Department, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education,
Ma'soem University, Bandung, Jawa Barat, Indonesia
Coressponding author[1]
Email: ayangwinda27@gmail.com

Abstract
The objectives of the study are to describe and analyze the types of presupposition and the belief of those candidates. This study utilizes qualitative descriptive method. The writer picked archive document analysis research procedure in breaking down the information. This research applied the types of presupposition by Yule (1996) and Belief by Van Dijk (1998). The analysis showed that there are six types of presuppositions such as: Existential, Factive, Lexical, Structural, Non-Factive and Counter-Factual Presupposition. When delivering their belief, both candidates using conjunction, context, coherence and also cohesive. First candidate's belief, Hillary Clinton, showed her personal beliefs because Hillary knew everything how to be a president, how to lead the country, how to work with other country and how to get new jobs to make American be better because Hillary had sufficient experience. Apart from that, Hillary takes the name of President Obama to strengthen the belief that all people have more confidence in her because she presents the facts in accordance with the actual situation. While, the second candidate, Donald Trump examines social beliefs because he explores what happens to their country, including the greatest financial crisis. Donald claims of his own great deeds as a result that had given birth certificates for president. Besides, Donald also claimed that Hillary who had experience as the secretary of the state was not so astute in leading this country and it was evident from the phenomenon occur, many failures made by the present government that making a loss for the country.

Keywords: *belief, presupposition, presidential election*

INTRODUCTION

Each long term, the American electorate is given the difficult undertaking of choosing a president. In the American political environment, this season implies something other than a change between administration. As what James Barber in (Marks, 2014) says that the Presidency is "in excess of a foundation". The mentality held towards the administration is unique in relation to that Congress, on the grounds that "the president is an emblematic pioneer, the one figure who draws together individuals' expectations and fears for the political future" (Barber in (Marks, 2014)). Belief systems and ideologies are the main impetus in official races. In this manner, when Americans venture up to the polling booth to decide in favor of President, they are simply deciding in favor of the competitor, yet in addition the arrangement of conviction that he conveys with him.

This study is not the first one dealing with belief. The analyst accepting some comparative examinations as motivation for directing the examination on presupposition and belief. One of them is the study called "Debating Their Belief to Victory: How The Belief of Presidential Candidates Transform The Rhetoric Used in Presidential Debates" by (Marks, 2014). Through the use of language, this research examined the public's perception of the presidential debate. These beliefs were analyzed using an established approach known as the Operational Code, which employs a software to decode a candidate's opinion based on what they say in debate transcripts. Also (Aditya, 2014) analyzing the presupposition entitled "A pragmatic analysis of presupposition in Genndy Tartaskovsky's Hotel Transylvania". The data consisted of certain situations, comprising utterances uttered by the speaker and heard by the hearer. The data was analyzed by classifying and categorizing it in order to draw conclusions. By reviewing his results with his consultants and acquaintances, he was able to increase the credibility of the data using the triangulation approach.

This study is held because of some reasons. Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump won big in the election and officially became Democratic and Republican presidential candidates last July. The many publics discuss during the campaign Controversy 'never lonely' hit the Trump camp, even start since the New York businessman announced in the presidential election. He described Mexican immigrants' as rapists and criminals. Hillary Clinton, meanwhile, is also a serious treatise, transformed by e-mails as a foreign minister and additional matter to the Clinton Foundation. The biggest surprise that rocked Trump was a video publication recorded in 2005 in which Trump talked about women using abusive words. He also apologized and of course the video was 'not a true Trump reflection'. This research aims at answering the questions, what are the types of presupposition found in the 2016 U.S Presidential debate? and what is the belief of the candidates found in the 2016 U.S Presidential debate?

Literature Review

Pragmatics is a part of linguistics which learns about meaning in interaction. According to (Yule, 1996), pragmatic is the investigation of the connection among etymological and structures and the clients of those structure. In accordance with Yule, Crystal in (A. S. Winda, 2014) characterizes pragmatics as the investigation of language according to the perspective of the clients, particularly of the decisions they make, the requirements they experience in utilizing language in friendly connection, and the impacts their utilization of language has on different members in a demonstration of correspondence. Furthermore, Thomas in (A. S. Winda, 2014) characterized pragmatics as significance in communication. He accepted that this mirrors the view that significance isn't something which is innate in the words alone, nor is it delivered by the speaker alone, nor by the listener alone.

While, context plays an important role in the analysis of speech act because an utterance which is contained in a discourse has the different meaning when the context is different. The speaker's importance is subject to suspicions of information that are shared by both speaker and listener: the speaker develops the phonetic message and expects or infers a significance, and the listener deciphers the message and deduces the significance (Cutting, 2002). Context refers to the state of the physical environment when a word is used. While, (Leech, 1983) stated that any background of knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer which contributes to his interpretation of what speakers mean by given utterance. (Finegan, 2008) says that given information is commonly expressed in more reduced or abbreviated ways.

There are numerous viewpoints and approaches in regard to this field, the different methodologies accentuate various parts of language use, they all view language as friendly communication, and are worried about the social settings in which talk is implanted (Gang & Qiao, 2014). Moreover,(Khalili, 2017) states that a presupposition is something expected to be valid in a sentence which affirms other data. It will by and large stay an essential presumption whether the expression is set as a statement, forswearing or address and can be related with a particular lexical thing or syntactic element in the expression. Presupposition alludes to presumption certainly made by speakers and audience members which are vital for the right understanding of expressions. It is something as speaker's expectation to be the situation earlier for making an expression. For instance, the sentence "My feline was run over yesterday" is expected for reality state of "I have a feline".

In the same way, (Yule, 1996) states that presupposition manages the connection between two extents, which offers precondition to be genuine proclamation albeit the assertion is invalidated. At the point when the listener produces the contrary sentence by invalidating it (=NOT p), it shows that the relationship of presupposition doesn't change. For instance:

    a. Marry's dog isn't cute   (=NOT p)

    b. Marry has a dog   (=q)

                                            NOT p>>q

This property of presupposition is by and large depicted as consistency under refutation. Essentially, it implies that the presupposition of proclamation will stay consistent (still evident) in any event, when that assertion is refuted. Subsequently, for the achievement of any correspondence there should exist shared information, and the capacity to make decisions about the limits, and needs of conversationalists in various social circumstances. He, (Yule, 1996) states six types of presupposition which are: the existential, the factive, the non-factive, the lexical, the structural and the counter factual.

And, belief can be assessed from various points of view. Contingent upon speakers' decision of the norms and objectives (good, commonsense, and so on) the assessment will yield various outcomes. It is by and large idea that there is a private association among support and truth. This association has, notwithstanding, been formed in significantly various ways. Once in a while it is considered in an immediate way, "as a way to truth" (BonJour in (Vahid, 2008)), subsequently, leading to the purported truth-favorable records of legitimization where there is direct calculated connection among support and truth.

In other words, (Van Djik, 1998) presumes that beliefs are the structure squares of the brain. Information all things considered is only a particular class of beliefs, to be specific, those beliefs Ve' (collectively, community, culture, occurrence or establishment) take to be 'genuine beliefs', as per certain grounds or (truth) models. To summarize beliefs might be characterized as units of data and data preparing similarly however much they might be viewed as the results of reasoning, or surely as the (state of mind) and outcomes of talk and social cooperation. There are two sorts of beliefs: Social and Personal.

(Van Djik, 1998) explains that social belief frameworks are belief that commonly share with numerous others, for example most different individuals from a gathering, association or entire culture. Social belief officially comprises of a significance esteem that is a non-self-connected as a subject to another importance esteem by a real connection, and express data about individuals, objects, circumstances, occasions or any part of these (for example 'Individuals lie a ton '). Likewise, this belief expresses for the most part by the utilization of an "is" or "isn't" connection, data about individuals, occasions, items and circumstances that is thought to be general information.

To summarize, social beliefs might be accepted by bunch individuals to be known to a large portion of the other gathering individuals with rather broad and theoretical or setting free. However, the way that not every one of the social beliefs are general, conceptual and setting free similarly as verbose memory addresses individuals individual experience which called as authentic information about specific "aggregate" encounters of a gathering, society or a culture. This model taken from (Van Djik, 1998) who expounds that individuals may know about substantial individual encounters, for example, the way that "my companion Ruth traveled to another country yesterday", yet in addition more broad or dynamic information on an individual nature, for example, the way that Ruth is a companion of mine, that my neighbor is additionally a teacher, that I generally do my shopping on Saturday morning, etc. That is, individuals have individual information that isn't about concrete, specific occasions, however addresses a broader situation (for

example kinship), ongoing occasions, or individual properties. The thought of 'self might be characterized as far as this theoretical, individual knowledge. In this load of cases, this information doesn't matter to exceptional occasions, activities or circumstances, yet to numerous occurrences of them in my own life.

(Kreitler & Kreitler, 1972) say that Personal Beliefs which officially comprise of the significance esteem 'I' as a subject connected to another importance esteem by a verifiable connection, and express data about oneself or any part of the self in the present or the past, for example one's propensities, activities, capacities, sentiments, sensations, and so forth. While, (Van Djik, 1998) states that individual Beliefs identified with roundabout memory. Verbose memory is the piece of memory where convictions are put away about substantial scenes (realities, occasions, circumstances, and so on) That is, verbose memory stores the individual encounters, and may consequently likewise be called 'individual memory'. Note that such tercos as 'verbose' or 'individual' memory are only hypothetical develops to represent various types of mental cycles and portrayals and their capacities. genuine beliefs may obviously be impacted by the social assessments of the gatherings people relate to.

METHOD

In this examination, the writer utilizes qualitative descriptive method as strategy plan. As what Winda (2021) wrote descriptive research is utilized in the exacting feeling of portraying circumstances or occasions. While, the sort of spellbinding examination in this investigation is the report examination research. For the most part, subjective exploration delivers the unmistakable information of composed structure. It very well may be inferred that subjective resembles making understanding of the importance of the information. Lastly making a translation or making inference about its significance actually and hypothetically (Creswell, 2009).

Technique of data analysis used by the writer is the documentation and the observation method. First, the writer equalizing the video with the transcription to get the validity. After equating the video and transcription, choosing data relevant to the topic of study by examining the transcription and classifying the presuppositions. Then, rewriting the conversations into excerpts so it will be easier for the writer to analyze the presupposition. Next step is analyzing the data. and the last is describing the speakers' belief through presupposition.

Data Source

Media analysis is continually contrasting and assessing portrayals as far as what they incorporate and what they bar, what they forefront and what they foundation, where they come from and what factors and interests impact their formulation and projection (Fairclough, 1995).

The information was gathered from the Internet as quite possibly the most impressive contemporary mass medium containing a heap of data, including the pages of

the best world papers. For this investigation, a record of the discussion was gotten from the site of the Commission on Presidential Debates. The transcription of video of presidential election debate which gained from http://www.uspresidentialelectionnews.com/ on October, 15th 2016. It was held on Monday, September 26th, 2016 from 9-10:30 p.m. ET (6-7:30 p.m. PT), at Hofstra University in Hempstead, New York. The candidates are from democratic and republic party.

This presidential election debate held in three times. The study will focus on the first presidential debate which the candidates are Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump. It was held on Monday, September 26th, 2016 from 9-10:30 p.m. ET (6-7:30 p.m. PT), without commercial breaks in Hofstra University, New York on Long Island.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION
Types of Presupposition

There are 34 utterances which consist of 20 existential presupposition, 4 factive presupposition, 3 lexical presupposition, 4 structural presupposition, 1 Non-Factive Presupposition and 2 counter factual presupposition. Those presuppositions can gain 19 candidates' social beliefs and 15 candidates' personal beliefs.

Social Beliefs through Existential Presupposition

Data 1: We have been told through **investigative reporting** that he owes about $650 million to **Wall Street and foreign banks**.

Analysis:

The speaker tells about Donald's owes. From above utterance, there are three presuppositions gained:

1.	Investigative reporting existed	(=p)
2.	Wall Street existed	(=q)
3.	Foreign Bank existed	(=r)

In this utterance, the existential presupposition can be found in two clauses of the sentence. The first clause is *We have been told through investigative reporting* presupposes the existence of investigative reporting. While in the clause *he owes about $650 million to wall street and foreign banks* presupposes the existence of wall street and foreign bank. The speaker describes about her opponents owe. This proposition gives the explanation or description based on truth because of the existence of investigation reporting, foreign bank and wall street. And the speaker gives the evidence in strengthen her explanation. The evidence is the description about an investigation report which said that Donald owes $650 million to wall street and foreign banks.

The speaker's assertion uncovers what sort of beliefs she has. The speaker shows social beliefs because of the utilizing of pronoun "we" toward the starting sentence. Pronoun "we" alludes to her effective group in this official political decision. The speaker and her group make a fruitful group for winning the political race. This reference classified into given data. In this manner, she shares the data about the data that is got by her gathering to the listener. Moreover, she shows her gathering beliefs. Those social beliefs is upheld by a real beliefs through the existence of p, q and r. The speaker shows her gathering beliefs about Donald because of his inferable from Wall Road and unfamiliar banks. At the point when the speaker shares the social beliefs, she additionally uses objectivity beliefs since she acquires the portrayal about Donald from other source like analytical detailing.

The speaker states her utterance by using declarative sentence to show that she has no doubt with her social belief about Donald. She gives true information based on investigative. When she does not know the truth about the business undertaken by Donald, she is looking for another fact that is by seeking information from a variety of sources, one of them is through the investigation report. And she feels that her remark is supported by plenty of proof of tax payment reports to make listeners aware of and contemplate not voting for Donald Trump because of his ties to Wall Street and foreign banks.

Social Belief through Lexical Presupposition

Data 2: He **started** his business with $14 million, borrowed from his father, and he really believes that the more you help wealthy people, the better off we'll be and that everything will work out from there.

Analysis:

The speaker describes the history of Donald's business and tells Donald's belief. The proposition tells about Donald's business from very first how her opponent borrowed money for starting the business. There are some presuppositions gained from this utterance, such as:

1. He funds his business with $14 million (=p)
2. He is wealthy people   (=q)
3. His father is wealthy   (=r)

The utterance classified into lexical presupposition because of the existing of lexical items "started". The utterance is presupposing that he which refers to Donald fund his business with $14 million, he is wealthy people and his father is wealthy. The speaker provides the reality about how Donald fund to start a business also how the principles of Donald that makes him a lucky person. Those expression above address situational setting since what was being said by the speaker as per the setting of the circumstance that happened on Donald Trump which has now become an effective finance manager. In any case, the speaker gives a depiction of the underlying accomplishment of Donald, it was done in light of the fact that the speaker and crowd had a similar foundation information so the way that Donald is a fruitful financial specialist isn't only an issue. This expression additionally is communicated by considering foundation information just as the circumstances that happen and furthermore openness dependent on the way that the audience accept what is spoken by speaker.

Here, the subject mostly used by the speaker is 'he' that refer to her opponent. The new information gained from her opponent is his history in building the business and his belief regarding to his business. Then, grammatically, she uses conjunction "and" to strengthen her explanation and in hope the hearer believe in her. In this statement, speaker indicates social beliefs. She showed her social belief because she focuses on describing Donald to the other group, the citizen. In addition, the speaker also discusses the Donald's business which is abstract. However, when the speaker discloses what Donald believes, it is not a belief because the use of the word *believe* indicates that it is just a point of view not a reality. Thus, what is believed by Donald could be wrong. So implicitly, the speaker does not identify Donald's belief, but she only shows her social beliefs about Donald to the citizens.

Social Belief through Structural Presupposition

Data 3: **When** I was secretary of state, we actually increased American exports globally 30 percent. We increased them to China 50 percent.

Analysis:

The utterance tells about her effort when being a secretary of senate, what the achievement that she has done at that time. Indirectly, she tells the hearer that her job was succeed when being secretary. There are three presuppositions gained from this utterance, such as:

1. She has been a secretary of state   (=p)
2. She succeeds in increasing American export globally 30%   (=q)
3. She succeeds in increasing American export to China 50%   (=r)

Above utterance classified into structural presupposition since the existing of "wh-form" in this case "when". Those expression surmising that Hillary has been a secretary of state, and she prevails with regards to expanding American fare around the world 30% and also American fare to China half. Verifiably, she tells the listener that her work was achievement while being secretary. She clarifies reality dependent on truth and experience and offer that data with the listener. She portrays what she has done in expanding their fare. She utilizes "increment' twice, in trust the listener will recall her work in expanding the fare and it is first model for her in doing the mission. The current of "when" surmises that it has effectively occurred. Because of the way that the speaker has been secretary of state, subsequently, between the audience members and speaker have same foundation information.

Besides, the speaker represents two information about herself when being a secretary of state. The first information is that she increased American exports globally 30 percent and the second information is that she increased them which is refer to American exports to China 50 percent. Besides, in the second sentence, the word "we" is as given information because it is already mentioned in the first sentence, and also "them" in the second sentence is as given information because it is referred to "American exports" in the first sentence. While "China" and "50 percent" are the new information given by the speaker.

The statement show that speaker has social beliefs because she delivers her past experience when being a secretary of state. The using of wh-form in "when" indicates that the incident exists and has occurred so that it can be acknowledged. She deliberately uses her episodic knowledge to showcase her social beliefs.

Candidate's Belief through Non-Factive Presupposition

Data 4: You have to be able to negotiate our trade deals. You have to be able to negotiate, that's right, with Japan, with Saudi Arabia. I mean, can you **imagine**, we're defending Saudi Arabia? And with all of the money they have, we're defending them, and they're not paying? All you have to do is speak to them.

Analysis:

The utterance tells about negotiating America's trade deals with Japan and Saudi Arabia. Those utterance classified into Non-Factive presupposition because the existing of word "imagine" which assumes not to be true. Due to those utterance, the presupposition is *America is not defending Saudi Arabia.* Those presupposition reveals that Hillary Clinton

have to talk to them in order they can pay to America due to defending them. The word "you" refers to his opponent, Hillary Clinton while "our" refers to America. Not only those words which show reference, word "they" and "them" also refer to Japan and Saudi Arabia. This utterance is not true because it is not based on the fact while the fact tells negating it. Speaker makes some repetitions of word "you", "I", "they", "negotiate", "Saudi Arabia", "defending" which called as given information. While, new information is "trade deals", "Japan", "money", "paying".

Furthermore, this utterance is cohesive and coherence because the existing of repetition and reference also the interrelated information between given and new information. The speaker's aim is to give information both given and new information by using declarative sentence to show his belief. He believes that Clinton has so many things to do regarding to their trade deals and defending Japan & Saudi Arabia for defending them.

The speaker's statement reveals what kind of beliefs she has. The speaker shows his social beliefs due to the using of pronoun *we* at the beginning sentence. Pronoun "we" alludes to the country and the resident. Accordingly, he shares the data about the data that is got by the nation in regards to other country. Besides, he shows his gathering beliefs. Those social beliefs is upheld by a factual beliefs through the existence of p. The speaker shows his social beliefs about Saudi Arabia and their installment. The speaker expresses her expression by utilizing explanatory sentence to show that he has no uncertainty with his social conviction about Saudi Arabia and the installment.

Social Beliefs through Counter-Factual Presupposition

Data 5: And it's just a fact that **if** you're a young African-American man and you do the same thing as a young white man, you are more likely to be arrested, charged, convicted, and incarcerated.

Analysis:

It explains about the events that occurred on some young male African - American and Latin. There are some presuppositions gained from the utterance, such as:

1. They are not a young African-American man   (=p)
2. They do not do the same thing as a young white man(=q)
3. Young American – African man are arrested, charged, convicted and incarcerated.

$$(=r)$$

Above utterance classified into structural presupposition because of the existing word "if-clause" which indicates what is presupposed is not true at the time of utterance, but is the opposite of what is true, or 'contrary to facts'. Furthermore, the utterance is presupposing *p, q, r*. The speaker hypothesized what would happen with African-American and Latin man that behaves just like a white man.

The speaker uses declarative sentence to give information more about African-American community. About what the government does to them. The speaker wants to show her hypothesis to the hearer by put what happen to African-American be evidence

of her hypothesis. There is only word "you" that indicates given information because those word showing the repetition. While, other information called as new information. Speaker uses conjunction "and" to add firmly and making sure that the hearer believes in him.

Moreover, the speaker's assertion uncovers what sort of beliefs he has. The speaker shows social beliefs because of the utilizing of pronoun "you" toward the starting sentence. Pronoun "you" alludes to the listeners. Along these lines, he shares the data about the data that is got by him about youthful African-American people group. he tells a gathering (African-American people group) to other gathering (the listeners). Those social beliefs is upheld by a verifiable beliefs through the existence of p, q and r. At the point when the speaker shares the social beliefs, he additionally uses objectivity beliefs since he doesn't just put his assessment yet, in addition, he puts the way that happen to youthful African-American people group. The speaker expresses his expression by utilizing decisive sentence to show that he has no uncertainty with his social beliefs about youthful African-American people group.

Personal Beliefs Through Existential Presupposition

Data 1: And, indeed, I have met a lot of **the people** who were stiffed by you and your businesses, **Donald**. Then I've met dishwashers, painters, architects, glass installers, marble installers, drapery installers, like my dad was, who you refused to pay when they finished the work that you asked them to do.

Analysis:

The speaker tells that she has already met Donald's workers and they were stiffed by him. From above statement, there are some presupposing:

1. Donald existed   (=p)
2. Donald has business   (=q)
3. The people existed   (=r)
4. Donald has a lot of workers   (=s)

In this text, the existential presupposition is marked by the existing of *Donald and the people*. The clause *I have a lot of people who were stiffed by you and your business, Donald* presupposes the existence of Donald who has business and also a lot of workers that are stiffed by him. Because of having a company and doing business, Donald has a lot of workers for helping his business. This finding shows that speaker describes the people she encounters. Simply it shows that Donald exists *(p)* and he has business *(q)* then it is possible when he has a lot of workers*(s)*, so everyone knows that the workers exist *(r)*. All of the presupposition indicates the relation about Donald and the people which she implicitly aims to the workers. Indirectly, the speaker shows how bad Donald is. It proved by the word "stiffed" which show negative meaning. She uses the word 'and' to add her evidence and "indeed" to strengthen her information thus hearer will believe in her. Furthermore, Donald is a person who does not thank to the people who are asked to do something. She implicitly says that her opponent is selfish person and ignores his worker. The word "I have met a lot people" is the new information that refer to speaker itself, and

also "were stiffed and Donald" are new information that given by the speaker. While the word "who" is given information, those word refer to the people who have been met by speaker. And the word "you and your business" also tell the given language because it refers to "Donald".

The speaker tells about Donald's business. She describes all the people who work for him and refused to be paid. She encounters what Donald looks like with his business and his workers. Thus, the speaker's statement reveals what kind of beliefs she has when she talks about Donald. We can sense that speaker presents personal beliefs. She uses "I" as the subject linked to another meaning value by factual relation and express information about Donald and the people whom she meets. The existence of Donald and the people also the relation between *p, q, r, s* show the factual relation which can be responsible by the speaker. While, she gives information about her past experience. The subject "I" uses to give information linked to another value, *Donald and the people.* The speaker delivers her episodic memory which tells about her personal experience when seeing the people who were stiffed by Donald and his business. Those episodic memory describes referring to particular person, Donald and his business.

Personal Beliefs through Factive Presupposition
Data 2: And so I **know** that this campaign has caused some questioning and worries on the part of many leaders across the globe.
Analysis:

This proposition tells about the campaign which makes some leaders across the globe being worry. Those leaders afraid with this campaign because they know America has big power for other country, thus the campaign will influence other country and also, they are worry this campaign will cause negative for them. This utterance causes some presuppositions, such as:

1. There is campaign   (=p)
2. It caused some questioning   (=q)
3. It caused worries to another leader across the world (=r)

From above statement, the factive presupposition can be marked by the using of *know.* The clause *And so I know that this campaign has caused some questioning and worries on the part of many leaders across the globe* presupposes the existence of campaign which caused some questioning and worries to other leader across the world.

Above utterance classified into factive presupposition because the using of verb "know" that can be used to denote the facts. The facts are there is campaign, it caused some questioning and it caused worries to other leader across the world. The statement is presupposing *p, q,* and *r.* At the beginning proposition, the speaker uses conjunction "and" to show additional information. Beside "and", speaker also uses "so" to conclude what she has already known about the campaign.

From the context, this utterance consists of new information because all of the information have not been introduced before. Subject "I" that used by the speaker refers

to herself. She uses declarative sentence in hope the hearers get information from what she has already known. Her utterance is based on truth because as what mentioned in *p* that is a campaign, it appropriates with the situational and background knowledge context. The entirety of the world realizes that there is a mission in this nation identified with official political race, subsequently they have same foundation information about those mission. From those, speaker firmly accepts that the mission in America has caused a few concerns and addressing across the world. large force in the world and the proof is a few chiefs being stress with this mission until the speaker should converse with them that they ought not be stress. The speaker centers around the overall thing by examining the mission culture that occurred in that country. Evidently, their way of life in the country's official political race significantly affects different nations. Mission here is something theoretical portrayed by the speaker in light of the fact that the actual mission doesn't have a structure and it's anything but an image of an occasion that happens around then in the country.

Personal Beliefs through Structural Presupposition

Data 3: **When** you talk about healing, I think that I've developed very, very good relationships over the last little while with the African-American community.
Analysis:

The utterance is responding Clinton about African-American community. There is a presupposition gained:

1. Clinton talks about healing   (=p)

From utterance "When you talk about healing, I think that I've developed very, very good relationships over the last little while with the African-American community" is presupposing Clinton talks about healing. Those utterance classified into structural presupposition because the existing of "wh-form" in the word "when". The existing of this word reveals that this utterance is happened. The speaker uses the word "very" twice to give information and make hearer believe his information. He gives information that he develops good relationship with African-American community. It seems, speaker's utterance is giving a respond to his opponent's talking about healing. He makes protection by giving that information.

In this data, the subject "I" is the main subject which refers to the speaker. When "I" is the main subject, all of hearers' attention will focus on him. While the African-American community is as object of subject "I". There are two news which gained for the same subject "I". First news is "I think" which is the starting point about "I" because the next news is about what is speaker thought. And the other news is "I've developed very, very good relationships over the last little while with the African-American community. The speaker has big confidence when he claims that he has developed very good relationship.

This statement is a respond on his opponent's talking that he makes bad action when facing African-American community about white and black communities.

Furthermore, he shows his social beliefs. Healing and African-American community are the main topic in this statement. Speaker uses declarative sentence to describe the main topic to the hearer. Although the speaker uses the subject "I" but it is social beliefs because the phrase is not talking about his experience, but is the opinion of the speaker who perform self-judgment against himself. The opinion can be seen with the word "think". So, it appears that speakers present social beliefs by using evaluative judgment about himself regarding to the African-American community. The speaker gives the information about the specific and concrete group, *African-American community.* Therefore, the existence of *p* indicates that the group exists.

CONCLUSION

In this study, the writer discovers 34 utterances that consist of are six types of presuppositions and two types of candidates' beliefs found in 2016 U.S presidential election debate. Those 34 utterances consist of 20 existential presupposition, 4 factive presupposition, 3 lexical presupposition, 4 structural presupposition, 1 Non-Factive Presupposition and 2 counter factual presupposition. Here is the table for making clear the types of presuppositions:

Table 1 Candidates' Belief through Presuppositions

Beliefs	Presuppositions					
	Existential	Factive	Lexical	Structural	Non-Factive	Counter-Factual
Social	9	-	3	3	1	2
Personal	11	4	-	1	-	-

From the analysis, data analysis show that the candidates do not use factive presuppositions when giving their social beliefs. And they only use existential, factive and structural presuppositions to share their personal belief. When delivering their belief, both candidates using conjunction, context, coherence and also cohesive. The using of conjunction "and" showing the rising of new information, conjunction "but" showing contrary the expectation that has been said before by the speaker. "So" is showing the purpose or the conclusion for what being said by the speaker. "Well" indicates that what follows is in fact a response to what has preceded. This conjunction is continuative to introduce the explanatory comment about their opponents.

The first candidate always uses her personal beliefs when becoming secretary of state to get hearers' attention. Hillary uses those background knowledge and situational context to support her statements and deliver her belief. That is the keyword why Hillary wins this debate. Her personal belief is that she knows everything how to be a president, how to lead the country, how to work with other country and how to get new jobs to make American be better because she has sufficient experience. Apart from that she took the name of President Obama to strengthen the belief that all people have more confidence in her because she presents the facts in accordance with the actual situation.

Donald Trump is more to bring his social belief than personal belief. He uses social belief more because he is paying more attention to the events that occur in the country so he not only focusses on him alone but also on the social events that exist in the country. There are some topics underlined when he conveys his social beliefs that underscores the loss of Ford that affects the loss of jobs in the country as well, which is one of the factors affecting the economic crisis in the country other than tax payments. However, he also gives an evaluative when he gives his experiences at the time of giving a birth certificate to the president. In addition, he also commented on the performance of Hillary and her husband when he served as president.

REFERENCES

Aditya, B. N. (2014). *A pragmatic analysis of presupposition in genndy tartakovsky's hotel transylvania*. retrieved from https://eprints.uny.ac.id/17593/

Creswell, J. W. (2009). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods approaches. In *Muqarnas* (Vol. 8). Sage. https://doi.org/10.2307/1523157

Cutting, J. (2002). Pragmatic and discourse. In *Routledge* (Vol. 4, Issue 3). http://marefateadyan.nashriyat.ir/node/150

Fairclough, N. (1995). *Media discourse*. Redwood Books.

Finegan, E. (2008). Language: Its structure and use (Fifth Edition). In *Thomson Wadsworth* (Vol. 4, Issue 3). Thomson Wadsworth. http://marefateadyan.nashriyat.ir/node/150

Gang, W., & Qiao, L. I. U. (2014). On the theoretical framework of the study of discourse cohesion and coherence. *Studies in literature and language*, 8(2), 32–37. https://doi.org/10.3968/4512

Khalili, E. (2017). An analysis of presupposition used in the wrestler. *Scinzer Journal of Humanities*, 3(2), 83–87.

Kreitler, H., & Kreitler, S. (1972). The model of cognitive orientation: Towards a theory of human behaviour. *British Journal of Psychology*, 63(1), 9–30. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8295.1972.tb02079.x

Leech, G. (1983). *Principles of Pragmatics* (p. 134). Longman Group Inc.

Marks, A. (2014). Debating their beliefs to victory: How the beliefs of presidential candidates transform the rhetoric used in presidential debates.

Vahid, H. (2008). The epistemology of belief. *The epistemology of belief*, 1–216. https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230584471

Van Djik, T. A. (1998). Ideology. In *Sage Publications*. https://doi.org/10.1097/mcg.0b013e31829331de

Winda, A. S. W. (2014). Apologizing strategies realization of Indonesian: A case study of the university of Kuningan students. *English Review: Journal of English Education*, 2(2), 1–9.

Winda, A. S. W. (2021). *The ideology of president Joko Widodo through his inauguration speech*. 1(2), 72–84. https://ejournal.masoemuniversity.ac.id/jepal/index.php/englishpedagogy

Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.