



A Pragmatic study of Presupposition in Masoud Barzani's Speech ahead of the Referendum

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Abstract

The lexical presupposition is one of the primary concepts of pragmatics, and it is used to include a general class of pragmatic and semantic phenomena that have a fundamental impact on the apprehension of utterances. The study aims at presenting a Pragmatic analysis of the former leader's speech Mr. Masoud Barzani about the event of referendum by detecting the lexical presuppositions and presupposition triggers and detecting the most frequent type usage. A mixed approach is used to analyze the speech where the speech is analyzed qualitatively according to Yule's (2010) and Levinsons' (1983) classification of presupposition and triggers. Besides, quantitative method is used to detect the most frequent use of the presupposition type. The findings of the study show that *factive presupposition* has been used most frequently (64%) throughout the excerpt utilized in this study with *Counterfactual and non-Factive presupposition* being used the least (4%). Using *factive presupposition* as the most frequently shows the speaker's intention for being direct in conveying messages and presenting facts to avoid any kind of misunderstanding or misinterpretation of his intentions in such an important event such as Referendum.

Keywords: Lexical Presupposition; Factive ; Non-Factive; Pragmatics.

1. INTRODUCTION

When we speak, what we want to be conveyed is not always directly uttered. Pragmatics studies this problem. According to Yule (2006, p:133) in the study language, pragmatics is the study of what the speakers mean, or "speaker meaning". It studies the "invisible" meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it is not actually said or written. Pragmatics is needed if we want fuller deeper, generally more reasonable account of human language behavior. What the speaker tries to say contains another meaning which is aimed to be delivered to the hearer. This occurrence is called presupposing (Yule, 1996: 27). To presuppose means to believe that something is true or is known by the hearer before it has been proved (Yule, 1996: 25). Presupposition can occur in verbal and written language, in daily conversation and is vastly used in political speech.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher analyzed the presupposition in one of Masoud Barzani's press conference on the referendum which took place in 2017. There are reasons why this study is worthwhile to be researched about. One reason is that the speaker needs to understand presupposition to help him/her produce utterances that are easy to understand by the hearer. Speakers should produce a sentence with presupposition understandable by the hearer to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation between the speaker and the hearer another reason when the speaker delivers his / her message to the hearer in unstated sentences, the hearer cannot know or infer the meaning of the speaker's utterance from the sentence itself, so it may be achieved with presuppositions in a true context. Besides, the hearer also



needs to have adequate knowledge about presuppositions to help him / her to catch the speaker's message. The use of presupposition occurs not only in daily life but also in literary and political works, and political speech.

2. Theoretical Background

2.1 presupposition:

Pragmatics is preoccupied with "the characterization of contextual aspects that help to identify any proposition expressed by a particular sentence" (Stalnaker, 1972, p.p.387-388). One of the most important concepts of pragmatics is presupposition which means something that is presupposed and it serves as the starting point of an assertion made or a proposition that is expressed. Levinson (2001, p.p.179-180) defined presupposition as the common ground interwoven in speeches which are taken for granted by all the participants in the speech event, including the speaker/writer and the listener/reader. Presupposition was a core of the linguistic issue during the period 1969 to 1975.

basically, it is used in the philosophy of logic to refer to a certain kind of implicit information (Hashim, 2009, P.3). A few years ago, pragmatics has focused on the task of presupposition in growing discourse and the use of presupposition to achieve certain effects on communication (Thorn borrow & Wareing, 1998; p.136 Marmaridou, 2000, p.118). Presuppositions are essential elements of meaning that must be presumed, recognized, understood and accepted as a matter of course (Bajnaid et al., 2018). Yule (2010, P.133) defines presupposition as something a speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance; therefore that is a speaker who has the presupposition. The most precise theories on presupposition which presents the triggers which indicate the types of the presupposition used are presented by Levinson's (1983, p.181-186) and Yule's (2010, P.130).

2.2-Levinson's Presupposition Triggers (1983)

So much effort has been put into collecting and analyzing presupposition triggers by many scholars. To name one, Karttunen (1971, P.170) once listed thirty-one types of presupposition triggers. In light of Karttunen's research, Levinson (1983, P.P.181-186) came up with thirteen kinds of presupposition triggers, which this study is based on to determine the types of the presupposition triggers. Levinson's triggers include; definite description, factive verbs, implicative verbs, change-of-state verbs, iterative, verbs of judging, temporal clauses, cleft sentence, implicit clefts with stressed constituents, comparison and contrasts, non-restrictive relative clauses, counterfactual conditionals, and questions.

A. Definite description

Singular common nouns or noun phrases in general are considered as definite descriptions (Verschueren, 1999, P. 30) which are triggered by the use of definite articles, for example:

The singer did not sing in the party. » There is a singer and there was a party.

B.Factive verbs

Verbs, such as realize, know, witness, understand, do, and many other verbs indicate the factual truth of their objects. The following example includes factive verb as triggers:

You all witnessed how badly he treated her. » he in fact treated her badly.

C.Implicative verbs

These verbs usually imply something from their meaning, hence their naming as implicative. To name are: manage, forget, and avoid. The following is an example of implicative verb:



He managed to quit smoking. » He tried to quit.

D. Change-of-state verbs

State verbs such as *start, continue, finish, arrive, come* and some others are used to show a change of state. For example:

I started learning English. » I was not learning before, but I started it.

E. Iterative

Lexical items that show repetition or emphasis are considered as iterative verbs such as *return, come back, go back, reiterate, renew* or adverbs like (*again, anymore, also*) and others. The following is an example of iterative verbs:

I went back to my hometown. » I went back before.

F. Verbs of Judging

Criticize, accuse, blame and other verbs presuppose the speaker's judgment upon the object of the verb. For example:

They blamed us for not helping. » The speaker claims we did not help.

G. Temporal clauses

Lexical items such as *before, after, while* indicate temporality semantically, for example:

While they were studying, I called him. » There was a time they were studying.

H. Cleft sentence

Cleft sentences are used to show a background belief between the speaker and the hearer with regards to their relation, as in the following example:

It was the Kurds that helped the Iraqi constitution to pass. » Kurds helped the Iraqi constitution.

I. Implicit clefts with stressed constituents.

These particular presuppositions that seem to arise from two cleft sentence seem also to be triggered simply by heavy stress on a constituent

The coronavirus vaccine wasn't invented by the BRAZILLIANS. » someone invented the vaccine.

J. Comparison and Contrasts

Comparison and contrasts could be considered triggers to show the speaker's background belief on a particular subject, such as *more than, as much as, and comparative structures constructions*, for example:

Leonel Messi is the best among all the players. » There are other good players.

K. Non-restrictive Relative Clauses

Relative clauses which contain non-essential information are considered non-restrictive relative clauses, they are ones which contain *who, which, when, and where*, for example:



Jenny, who is wearing black jeans, is my cousin. » I have a cousin and her name is Jenny.

L. Counterfactual Conditionals

They are conditionals which are not only untrue but also contrary to facts expressed through conditional structures, for example:

If I were you, I would see a doctor. » I am not you.

M. Questions

Belnap (1966,P.610) states that every question presupposes that at least one of a question's direct answers has to be true, for example:

Why did you get late? » you got late.

B-Yule's 2010 Classification of Presupposition

Yule (2010,p.133) has classified presupposition into six types; Existential, Factive, Lexical, Structural, counterfactual, and Non-factive presupposition. The difference between Levinson and Yules' classification is that the former includes more details about the presuppositional triggers which indicate the types of presupposition, meanwhile the latter has classified presupposition more generally without presenting details about the triggers which determine the type of the presupposition. Yule's classification include;

A.Existential Presupposition

Which indicates the existence of the entities named by the speaker. For example, when a speaker says "Karim's house is big.", we can presuppose that Karim exists and that he has a house, also when someone says "Sani's squirrel is cute.", we can presuppose that Sani exists and she has a squirrel.

B. Factive Presupposition:

A Factive presupposition is an assumption that something is true due to the presence of some verbs such as "hear" and "understand". Therefore, when a speaker says that she didn't realize someone was ill, we can presuppose that someone is ill. Also, when she says "I'm glad it's over", we can presuppose that it's over.

C. Lexical Presupposition:

In this type of presupposition, the speaker can act as if another meaning will be understood, with using another word. For instance, You are late again. » You were late before. In this case, the use of the expressions "late" and "again" are taken to presuppose another concept.

D.Structural Presupposition:

This kind of presupposition contains certain grammatical structures. For example, wh-question forms in English are typically interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the wh-question is already known to be the case. For examples: Why did Mohammed cry? » Mohammed cried. Where did you buy the bag? » you bought the bag. The listener perceives that the information presented is necessarily true rather than just the presupposition of the person asking the question.

E.Non- factive Presupposition:

It is an assumption that something is not true. For example, verbs like "dream", "imagine" and "pretend" are used with the presupposition that what follows is not true. For examples, I



dreamed that Kurdistan was independent. » Kurdistan is not independent. We imagined that we were in Paris. »We are not in Paris.

F. Counterfactual presupposition:

It is the assumption that what is presupposed is not only untrue, but is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts. For instance, some conditional structures, generally called counterfactual conditionals, presuppose that the information, in the if- clauses, is not true at the time of utterance. For example, If you were my son, I would not allow you to do this. (you are not my son)

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Aim of the Study

Depending on the political speech review provided and previous knowledge of the concept of presuppositions, the paper aims at analyzing the types of presuppositions and their triggers along with the analysis of each presupposed statement.

3.2. The Data

In this research, a political speech delivered by the former president of Kurdistan Region Mr. masoud Barzani in a press conference in 2017 about Regions Referendum to get its dependency from Iraq (see Appendix). The excerpts of the speech were downloaded from Ruptly, an international video news agency headquartered in Berlin, Germany. This speech was selected due to its significance and the sensitivity regarding Kurdistan's independence in a formal press conference. In the current study, the linguistic approach adopted relies on the linguistic framework of presupposition theory of Levinson's presupposition triggers and Yules' classification of types of presupposition.

3.3. Approaches and Procedures

In the current study, the researcher adopted an analytical approach that depends on a descriptive qualitative method and quantitative method to detect the frequent usage of the presupposition type. The political speech by Masoud Barzani is analyzed in terms of the different types of presupposition and the triggers used by the speaker to convey his message to the audience in this historical event. The researcher will adopt the following procedures to achieve the aims; Firstly, the speech will be transcribed into utterances, then the type of the presupposition and the triggers will be identified. Secondly, a pragmatic interpretation of the hidden meaning behind the speaker's intention is presented. Thirdly, the percentage usage of the types will be detected to indicate the frequent usage of each type. Finally, a discussion of the most frequent used presupposition types will be presented by referring to the reasons behind each usage of the types by the speaker.

4. Analysis and Discussion

This speech was delivered by the former president of Kurdistan Region Mr. Masoud Barzani in a press conference on Sep 24/2017 where he focused on presenting the reasons for their decision as the political parties to hold referendum on Sep 25/2017. This speech is a long speech that consists of 105 utterances and only half of the utterance (50) are analyzed in this study. *Table – 1* presents the analysis of the speech according to the types of presupposition, and the triggers.



Table -1- Speech Analysis

Sentences	Type of Presupposition	Classification of Presupposition Trigger	Analysis of the Presupposition
[1] If we go back to the 100 years history of relationship with Baghdad, we can divide this process of relationship into two stages.	Existential Presupposition	Nouns: Baghdad, process of relationship	There is a long history relationship between Baghdad and Iraq which is divided into two stages. Stating facts .100-year relationship between Baghdad and Kurdistan is divided into two stages.
[2] The first one from the post First World War to 2003.	Existential Presupposition	Noun Phrase: First World War	After the First World War to 2003, there was the first stage of relationship between Kurdistan and Baghdad.
[3]The second process from 2003 up to now.	Existential Presupposition	Noun phrase: the second process	and from 2003 up to now, there was the second stage of the relationship.
[4] In the first stage of our relationship with Baghdad which is supposed to be built on the principle of partnership between the Kurds and Arabs and the other components.	Lexical presupposition	Wh-cleft sentence	The first stage of the relationship with Baghdad was not built on the principle of partnership between the Kurds and Arabs and the other components.
[5] Our share in this partnership, and I think that most of you know, and most of you have witnessed that past history, out of 5,000 villages, our share was the destruction of 4,500 villages.	Factive Presupposition	factive Verbs: Think, know, witnessed	The speaker states that the relationship has caused atrocities and destruction as opposed to mutual benefits. 4500 villages were destroyed and 182,000 people were mass murdered in the Anfal campaign.
[6] And also, the process of Anfal campaign, which has resulted in the 182,000 people. The majority of whom were women and children, their fate is still unaccounted for.	Existential Presupposition	definite descriptions: the majority, women, children, their fate	Innocent women and children were mass murdered and nobody knows of their whereabouts.
[7] Our share was Arabization and forced deportation and the killing of 12 thousand Fayli young Kurds whose ages were between 12 to 30 years old.	Existential Presupposition	Nouns: Arabization, Fayli, Kurds, Barzanis, Halabja	Reminding of the tragic events such as Arabization, deporting, killing---etc.Kurds were Arabized, and they were forcefully deported. 12 thousand Fayli young Kurds and 8 thousand Barzanis were mass murdered.
[8- The genocide of 8,000 Barzanis, the chemical bombardment of	Factive Presupposition	factive verb: caused	In addition, the chemical bombardment of Halabja killed 5000 people.



Halabja, that in few minutes, caused the lives of 5,000 citizens.			
[9] The majority of whom were women and children.	Existential Presupposition	non-restrictive clause	Most of the victims were women and children.
[10] And most of you have witnessed the footage of those chemical bombardments and atrocities.	Factive Presupposition	factive verb: witnessed	Those chemical bombardments and atrocities happened to Kurds, and most of the people have witnessed them.
[11] In 2003, that stage of relation was over.	Existential Presupposition	definite descriptions: that stage of relationship	This means there was a relationship and the first stage of the relationship ended in 2003.
[12] And the new stage of relationship started in the post Ba'ath regime era.	Lexical Presupposition	change-of state- verbs: start	The second stage of the relationship started after Ba'ath regime ended in 2003.
[13] we had a lot of hopes in this new Iraq that this will be a new opportunity for Iraq which will be based on federalism, coexistence, democracy, and pluralism in which we can live together and have coexistence.	Factive Presupposition	factive verb: had	We hope that the new Iraq would be based on federalism, coexistence, democracy and pluralism.
[14] And we did whatever we could to fulfill that goal.	Factive Presupposition	factive verb: did	We did our part in fulfilling the goal due to the hope we had. Emphasizing on their role and efforts to achieve their goals in the past.
[15] And after 2005, we had been working on the new Iraqi constitution despite some of its deficiencies.	Factive Presupposition	Factive verbs :had been working	Despite the fact that the new Iraqi constitution had its deficiencies, we had been working on it after 2005. Reemphasizing on their role in building the new Iraq.
[16] At that time, we thought that it was a good constitution because it was for the first time that Iraq had a constitution.	Factive Presupposition	factive verb: thought	Since it was the first time Iraq had a constitution, we thought it was good, that's why we were working on it so hard.

[17] And if it had not been for the Kurdish people, the constitution would not have passed because the Kurdish population in Nainoa and Dyalla provinces voted to rescue this constitution because in the constitution, it has been stipulated that if the majority of three provinces are not going to vote and accept this constitution, it could have not been passed.	Counterfactual Presupposition	If- conditional clause	Reminding of the Kurdish role in writing Iraq constitution. The votes of the population of Nainoa and Dyalla provinces rescued the constitution because it has been clearly stated that if the majority if three provinces did not vote, the constitution would not have been accepted.
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[18] but unfortunately it didn't take us too long to understand that some of those people who were in power, only their faces were changed, but the mentality was the same mentality of the Anfal campaign.	Factive Presupposition	Factive verb ;take Change-of-state- verb: change	Showing disappointment .After a short period of time, we realized that the people in power had the same mentality of the Anfal campaign with different faces.
[19] after that, as I said, it did not take that long.	Factive Presupposition	Temporal clause:The use of after	Focusing on the period that it didn't take a long time to realize facts about those people in power.
[20] The partnership we wished and hoped to get from this constitution; that we can live together based on partnership, balanced representation and power sharing,	Non-factive Presupposition	non-factive verb: wished, hoped	We hoped to live together peacefully based on partnership, balanced representation and power sharing, but it did not happen as we hoped for.
[21] but unfortunately, they have started with the violations of the Iraqi constitution by not implementing article 140 which supposes that it should have been implemented by 2007.	Lexical Presupposition	Change-of-state- verb: started	There were no violations but they started violating the Iraqi constitution by not implementing article 140.
[22] And they claimed that this article is already dead.	Non-factive Presupposition	Non-factive verb: claim	Even though the article was still there, they claimed it was dead. Their intention from the beginning was not good to implement the article.
[23] The Peshmerga forces, that have been stipulated in the constitution as part of the Iraqi defense system, have been deprived of their legitimate rights, even having budget, equipping and arming.	Factive Presupposition	factive verb: deprive	Presenting evidence about the violation of the constitutions. The Peshmerga forces have been stipulated as a part of the Iraqi defense system in the constitution, but they have been deprived of their basic and legitimate righteous which were budget, equipping and arming/
[24] They have violated the principle and concept of consensus on balance in power sharing. Also, they have decided to cut the budget from the people of Kurdistan,	Factive Presupposition	factive verb: violated, decided	Even though there was an agreement on balancing power sharing, they have violated them by cutting the budget of Kurdish people.
[25] Despite all of that, they have started to galvanize populism.	Lexical Presupposition	particles: Despite Change of state verb:start	They did not stop with cutting Kurdish people's budget, but also started to galvanize and pump up populism.
[26] And there were people in the South and in the middle of Iraq that as long as they were reaching and closing to the elections, they were galvanizing the people through rhetoric against Kurdistan.	Existential Presupposition	Noun ;people	Focusing on the existence of some people in the south and middle of Iraq who were galvanizing people by rhetoric against Kurdistan as they were going closer to the elections.
[27] And it seems that as much as they had more hatred toward Kurdistan, they would have gained more votes.	Factive Presupposition	factive verb: seems, had	As elections were getting closer, their hatred towards Kurdistan was increasing hoping to gain more votes.
[28] So, that was an Iraq that we lost hope to be part of.	Factive Presupposition	Change of state verb: Lost	We had hope before but we have lost this hope because of the reasons mentioned earlier.
[30] And despite all of that, also, they have been continuing threatening and humiliating our people.	Factive Presupposition	factive verb: continuing	Despite cutting the budget, more hatred, and galvanizing populism, they have been threatening and humiliating Kurdish people.
[31] And the state that we agreed on should have been a state based on citizenship, federalism, pluralism, multiculturalism and democracy.	Factive Presupposition	Implicative verb: agreed on	The state should have been based on citizenship, federalism, pluralism and multiculturalism, but apparently it is not.



[31] But unfortunately, the state we have right now in Iraq is a theocratic sectarian state.	Factive Presupposition	Nouns and noun phrases: Iraq, theocratic sectaries	The fact is that ,Iraq is a theocratic sectarian state now.
[32] We tried.	Lexical Presupposition	verb: tried	The best of our attempts was made.
[33] We tried our best with Baghdad and the international community for this situation to be resolved	Lexical Presupposition	verb: tried	Again, we attempted from possible aspects with Baghdad and the international community so that the issue gets resolved.
[34] Baghdad didn't accept us.	Factive Presupposition	factive verb: accept	Trying to blame Baghdad of such disappointment and failure in having a good relationships. Baghdad refused us.
[35] And they obliged us to take this path that we have already taken.	Factive Presupposition	Factive verb: obliged followed by infinitive construction	This means we would not have taken this path if Baghdad had not oblige us to.
[36] This year on June the seventh, the political leadership in Kurdistan, after reaching a point that lost hope in that kind of relationship then we decided to set the date for the referendum.	Factive Presupposition	Temporal” Year on June Judging verbs verb:, decided	Focusing on the date and presenting the reason for their decision. On June, the Seventh, this year, we as the political leadership in Kurdistan lost all hope, therefore we decided to set the date for the referendum.
[37] Also, in the same month, we led to Iraq and with the national alliance and all the leadership in Baghdad,	Factive Presupposition	factive verb: led Iterative particles: also	We had announced our decision and declared our intention to Iraq and national alliance.
[38] We discussed that the partnership in Iraq is over, and let's think about having a new formula of the relationship.	Factive Presupposition	factive verb: discuss, think nominalization: it is over	The partnership in Iraq is over. That is why we need to think of a new formula of the relationship.
[39] By going back to the failed experience in the past, we cannot secure a better future for both sides.	Factive Presupposition	Iterative verb: going back Factive verb: secure	The reason that we cannot secure a better future for both of us and Baghdad is due to the failed experience we had in the past.
[40] So, it's better to be very two good neighbors with each other and to depend on each other	Factive Presupposition	Implicit clefts with stressed constituents <i>it's better</i>	Expressing his belief by saying it is better for all of us to be good neighbors,
[41] because in this way, if we refuse to be good neighbors, none of us will be comfortable enough to develop this relationship between both sides.	Counterfactual Presupposition	Conditions contrary to facts: if	Warning Iraqi side indirectly and putting a condition. In the case of not being good neighbors, we cannot develop this relationship.
[42] And we reiterate that we are brothers, we are neighbors, and it's not logical to end our relationship in this kind of way which is not mutually beneficial for both sides.	Factive Presupposition	factive verb: reiterate	We want to emphasize on our brotherhood , and we should not end the relationship this way which is not going to be good for both sides.
[43] In fact, last year they were very receptive to the idea and they understood it very well.	Factive Presupposition	Time reference :last year factive verb: understood	Mentioning precisely the time which last year when Baghdad was open to the idea and understood it.



[44] On June 7th, when we made the decision to set the day, some of our friends have been complaining that they have been surprised by setting the dates.	Factive Presupposition	Time reference: on June Judging verb: made	He wants to state their friends reaction towards their decion which was made on June the 7th, to set the day of the referendum.
[45] But before that meeting, even ourselves, we didn't know that we were going to set 25th of September	Factive Presupposition	Time reference :before factive verb: know other particles: even	Before that meeting, we didn't know that we would set 25th of September as the referend um date.
[46] But talking about the concept of holding referendum and of the end of partnership in Iraq, we have been saying this for a long time to everybody that this partnership is over.	Factive Presupposition	factive verbs: ,talk ,Say nominaliza tion:it is over	It is not a surprise that we have been talking and saying to everyone that the partnership is over.
[47] And this kind of relationship with Baghdad is no longer functioning,	Factive Presupposition	Change-of-state verbs: functioning	Expressing his belief that the relationship with Baghdad is not working anymore.
[48] so, we are heading toward the referendum to ask people what they want.	Factive Presupposition	Judging verb: heading followed by infinitive	The decision is made to do the referendum and to ask people for what they want.
[49] Going back to us, the people of Kurdistan, what they want, is the most democratic right way for the people just to express what they want for their future.	Factive Presupposition	Factive verb: Want, express	It is democratic for people of Kurdistan to express what they want. The decision is going to be made by the Kurdish People themselves to decide on their destiny and future.
[50] That's why we believe that this is the most correct way to ask other people what they think and how they decide on their future.	Factive Presupposition	factive verb: Believe, think, decide	It is the most correct way for people to decide on their future and choose what they think is good.

As the results indicate that only Five types of presuppositions are used by the former president with the following percentage frequencies consequently;

- 1-Factive presupposition (32 times - 64 %)
- 2-Existential presupposition (8 times - 16 %)
- 3-Lexical presupposition has the percentage of (6 times - 12 %)
- 4-Counter factual and non-Factive presupposition (2 times - 4%)

The only type which is not used is *structural presupposition*, meanwhile, the most frequent type usage is *Factive presupposion* and the least is *non-factive and counter factual* presupposition. Concerning the frequent type of the triggers , it can be noticed that the use of the triggers depend mostly on the type of the presupposition where the speaker uses to express his intention . For instance, wh-questions are only used in structural presuppositions. Consider Table -2- which is about the percentage of the usage of the types of presupposition and the triggers.

Table -2- The occurrence of types of presupposition

Type of Presupposition	Frequen cy	Percent age	Description of the used triggers
1.Factive	32	64%	Triggered by factive verbs (think, know, witness, cause, did, have, decide, reach, etc.); other particles (despite, even); change-of-state verbs (change, functioning, continue); iterative expressions (as I said); iterative particles (also); iterative verb (going back, reiterate, underline, renegotiate, continue); temporal clauses (when); non-restrictive relative clause (which); restrictive expressions (only); implicative verbs (manage)



2.Existential	8	16%	Triggered by noun phrases (Baghdad, First World War, Fayli, Arabization, Kurds, Barzanis, Halabja, etc.)
3. Lexical	6	12%	Triggered by change-of-state verb (start, stop, lead to); other particles (despite)
4.Counterfactua	2	4%	Triggered by conditions contrary to facts, (if)
5.Non-factive	2	4%	Triggered by non-factive verb (wish, hope, claim)
Total	50	100%	

5. Conclusion and Recommendation :

Based on the results of the analysis of presuppositions found in Masud Barzani's referendum press conference speech, "factive" presupposition has the highest frequent usage which helps the speaker to communicate his political messages directly by expressing facts mostly through the use of factive verbs. It is also worth noting that "existential" presupposition occupies the second position in the speech, the use of "lexical" presuppositions comes in the third place. Lastly, the "counterfactual" and non-factive presuppositions have the least usage in the speech.

Presupposition triggers, including lexical and syntactic ones, play an indispensable role in strengthening important information, making language more economical and vivid, motivating the interaction with the audience and drawing a closer relationship between the speaker and the audience, so as to help the speaker achieve his or her real political goals. It can be concluded that use of the factive type indicates speaker's cautiousness and awareness of the importance of the event which is connected with the destiny of the Kurdish nation. Based on the findings and conclusion in the study, there is an immediate need that more analyses and researches regarding presuppositions in political speech should be conducted to better our understanding of politics and how politicians deliver their message. This can help enrich our academic infrastructure which eventually provides researches with more local resources in the political field.

6 - References

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7. Appendix

Appendix : Masoud Barzani's Speech during the Press Conference

The Link of the press conference from the Ruptly Channel on

Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=foZEptTasQ0&t=75s&ab_channel=Ruptly

دراسة براغماتية للأفتراس مسبق في مسعود بارزاني خطاب رئيس الأستفتاء

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ملخص

الافتراض المعجمي هو احد المفاهيم الاساسية للبراغماتية، ويتم استخدام ليشمل الفئة العامة للظواهر البراغماتية والتصنيفية التي لها تاثير اساسي على ادراك الكلام. تهدف الدراسة التي تقدم تحليل عملي لخطاب الرئيس السيد مسعود بارزاني حول حدث الاستفتاء من خلال الكشف عن مشغلات الافتراضات المسبقة التي تؤدي الى اكتشاف انواع الاكثر شيوعا. يتم استخدام منهج مختلط لتحليل الخطاب بشكل نوعي وفقا لتصنيف (2010) Yule و(1983) Levinson للافتراضات والمحفزات. الى جانب ذلك، يتم استخدام الطريق الكمية للكشف عن الاستخدام المتكرر لنوع الافتراض المسبق. تظهر نتائج الدراسة ان الافتراضات الواقعية تم استخدامها بشكل متكرر (64%) من خلال المقتطف الذي تم تحديده في هذه الدراسة مع استخدام الافتراض لالواقعية وغير الواقعية على الاقل (4%). يظهر استخدام الافتراض الواقعي بشكل اكثر وضوحا للحدث في ان يكون مباشر ا في نقل الرسائل وتقديم الحقائق لتجنب سوء تفسير نيت في حدث مهم مثل الاستفتاء.

الكلمات الدالة: أفتراس معجمي مسبق، الواقعية، لا الواقعية، براغماتيك

شيكردنه وهی پراگماتیکی گریمانه ی پیشه کی له ووتاری سه رۆک مه سهعود بارزانی سه رۆکی ريفراندۆم

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هیرۆ حه سه ن سدیق

كۆلیژی په ره وه ده ی بنه ره تی

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پوخته

گریمانه ی پیشه کی په کیکه له زاراه سه ره که کانی پراگماتیک ؛ وه به کاردی وه کو پیکه پنه ره کی به شی سه ره کی له هه ردوو زانستی سیماتیک و پراگماتیک که وو کاریکه ری گرینگی هه به له ینگه یشتنی ئاخوته کاند. لیکۆلینه وه که مه به ستی خستنه رووی شیکردنه وه به کی پراگماتیک ووته کانی به ریز سه رۆک مه سهعود بارزانیه ده رباره ی ريفراندۆم به ناساندنی گریمانه ی پیشه کی چاوووگی وه پیکهاته کانی گریمانه ی پیشه کی وه هه ره وه ها دیاریکردنی زۆرتین جۆری دوباره بووی به کارهاتووو. رینگای ئاویته به کارهاتوووه بۆ شیکردنه وه ی ووته که کهوا ووته که شیکراوته وه به رینگای چۆنه تی به گۆپه ی بۆلینکردنی پۆل (2010) وه لیفتسن (1983) بۆ گریمانه ی پیشه کی وه پیکهاته کانی هه ره وه ها، رینگای پێوانه یی به کارهاتوووه بۆ دیاریکردنی زۆرتین جۆری گریمانه ی پیشه کی دووباره بوو. ده رته نجامه کانی تووژینه وه که ده ری ده خه ن کهوا گریمانه ی پیشه کی راسته قینه زۆرتین به کارهینانی هه به (64%) له تیکرای ئه وه به شی به کارهاتوووه له م تووژینه وه دا له گه ل گریمانه ی پیشه کی ناراستی و دژه راستی که مترین به کارهینانی هه به (4%). به کارهینانی زۆرتین ده رکه ووتی گریمانه ی پیشه کی راسته قینه مه به ستی قسه که ر نیشان ده دا بۆ ئه وه ی راسته وۆخۆ په یامه که ی بنیرئ وه بۆ خستنه رووی راستیه کان بۆ دوورکه ووتنه وه له هه رجۆرئ له نا ئیکه یشتن و لیکدانه وه ی هه له له مه به سه که ی له پرۆسه کی زۆرگرینگی وه ک ريفراندۆم .

ووشه کللیه کان: گریمانه ی پیشه کی ، راسته قینه ، نا راسته قینه ، پراگماتیک