

## HALAMAN PENGESAHAN THESIS

### THE ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION IN "CNN" TWITTER SOCIAL MEDIA: PRAGMATICS APPROACH

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TANGGAL UJIAN : 19 APRIL 2024

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## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 The Background of the Study**

One of the unique abilities of humans is the ability to create language. Unlike other living things that communicate only through sounds and gestures, humans can create complex sounds that have a wide range of meanings. Language is used to exchange ideas between speakers and listeners or writers and readers. Language use is now interactive thanks to technological advances such as computers and the Internet. Learning sounds and words is primary to learning a language followed by sentences and meaning. Thus, pragmatics and language are interrelated because pragmatics is a field of study that studies how readers or listeners understand what is intended by the speaker or writer by analyzing the situation and conditions presented.

According to Cruse in Al-Hindawi & Mehdi (2016:2), pragmatics is the aspect of information (in a broad sense) expressed through language and encoded by the generally accepted standards of the language used, and its natural derivation, is based on the meaning conventionally encoded in the linguistic form used, together with the context in which that form is used (emphasis added). In contrast to semantics, which studies literal meaning, pragmatics studies that the transmission of meaning depends not only on the structural and linguistic knowledge of the speaker and hearer but also on the linguistic context. There are several problems when studying language practically. One of them is presupposition. Presuppositions are assumptions that one makes to judge others, meaning here that presuppositions are used to guess whether the assumptions are true or not.

Nowadays, people are free to be presupposition, whether it leads to positive or negative presupposition. The reason the researcher is interested in raising the title of presupposition is because this phenomenon involves assumptions implicit in language that affect the understanding and interpretation of speech, so it is important to study language and communication science. The phenomenon is an emphasis on selected Information. In social media and online news, information is often filtered or selected based on certain presuppositions that can influence readers' views and understanding. In addition to this phenomenon, the phenomenon of fast and short communication affects presuppositions because they are often accepted unconsciously and there is little room for clarification or further explanation, as well as the phenomenon of Debate and Controversy which makes presuppositions can be a source of conflict in debates, where different parties have different assumptions about the context or meaning of a statement. The problem is that it can cause confusion or disagreement between the speaker and the listener if the implied assumptions are not recognized or properly understood. This can interfere with effective communication and can result in the wrong interpretation of the message being conveyed. Analyzing presuppositions is important because they play a key role in understanding the true meaning of a statement or speech. By analyzing presuppositions, we can identify the assumptions underlying the communication and understand the deeper implications of what is being said explicitly. This helps in understanding the message more fully and prevents misunderstandings that may arise due to unrecognized assumptions. Based on Yule (1996), there are six types of presupposition, they are structural, lexical, existential, active, nonfactive, and counter-factual presupposition. One example of a presupposition is, "Why are you

late?" spoken by someone which means: You are late. Unspoken assumptions known as presuppositions give meaning to what others say or refer to. In addition, cases of presupposition can be found on social media.

Today, social media is full of features. People use it to share photos and videos, and social media can be used to send messages or call other people besides that social media is also used to read news. People read news more often through cellphones than through TV or newspapers, because it is easier to get the latest news through cellphones with the help of the internet. Social media provides many platforms to do all of the above, one of the platforms is Twitter. Twitter is one of the most popular social media platforms worldwide. On Twitter, users can share anything with their friends including sharing the latest news. Twitter accounts that often share Tweets are messages or writings that someone posts on their wall.

Presupposition can be found on Twitter (@CNN). @CNN is one of the famous Twitter accounts that focuses on tweets about news, lifestyle, sports, etc. @CNN has 62.1 million followers. A tweet dated October 1, 2019 read, "Nigerian police have busted a suspected child trafficking ring that tried to sell babies, and people, including 19 pregnant teens and women, were rescued," according to a police report officials told CNN on Monday. The victims were between the ages of 15 and 28. The presupposition in this tweet is that "a woman and nineteen teenagers were kidnapped." This presupposition is lexical. In this instance, the phrase "were rescued" creates lexical presupposition because the reader would know that the subject had been abducted and required rescue. It is also possible to conclude from the analysis of this presupposition that it is being used as an emphasis. Before

reading all of the news, the reader can learn more about the situation thanks to the new knowledge that is the presupposition.

According to Yule (1996), presuppositions are what speakers use as a common basis for conversation participants. Another opinion was also expressed by Rahardi (2005:3), that a speech can be said to presuppose another speech if the incorrect position of the speech results in untruth or truth. The presupposition is a speech that contains the meaning of truth or untruth by the speech. Khalili (2017:7) states that presupposition is one part of seeing the assumptions of netizens' utterances that contain cyberbullying. So far, research on presuppositions there has been several studies that discuss

According to Yule (1996), there are 6 types of presupposition, the types are existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counterfactual presupposition. There are several types of presupposition, there are. A. Existential presupposition is not only assumed that something exists in present in possessive construction, but it is in any definite noun phrase more generally. The speaker assumed the existence of something the entities named. Example: (A) *The King of Sweden*. B. Factive presupposition is assuming something true which is followed by some verb such as "know", "realize", or "regret". Factive meant that something happened but the speaker did not realize it and it also could be true. Example: (A) *I am glad that it's over* >> *it's over*. C. Non-factive presupposition is assuming something not to be true. It meant that the assumption by the speaker is not true, but they still assume something. This presupposition is followed by some verbs, such as dream or imagine that are not real. Nonfactive presupposition also can be called assuming in imaginary. Example: (A) *I dreamed that I was rich* >> *I was not*

*rich*. D. Lexical presupposition is the use of a particular expression by the speaker which takes to presuppose another concept. It meant that the speaker could act as if another meaning or word would be understood. Example: (A) *He stopped smoking* >> *He used to smoke*. E. Structural presupposition can lead the hearers to believe that the information presented is true, rather than the preposition that asks the question. This kind of presupposition is just like persuading the people to believe what the speakers say, from the utterance, it does not make asking the question. Example: (A) *When did he leave?* >> *He left*. F. Counterfactual presupposition the meaning of counterfactual presupposition was the opposite of the actual. It meant that something assumed was opposite from what was true. This presupposition is presupposing the information in the if clause. Example: (A) *If I were not ill* >> *I was ill*. Here is an example of presupposition through people's comments about news shared via Twitter.

Context: Because the police and local officials failed to thwart the problem, they failed to save the students and teachers in the classroom, before becoming a police officer or an official many promises were made to the community, but after they took office, the promises were forgotten, therefore many lies were made by officials.

Utterance: Lies have become the most repeated pattern in American politics.

CNN's Rachel Clarke, Shimon Prokupecz, Hannah Rabinowitz, Aaron Cooper, and Dakin Andone contributed to this report. Imran Jan @Imran\_Jan-Jan 19 Comment: Lies have become the most repeated pattern in American politics. the comment leads to existential presupposition. According to Yule ( in (Al-Hindawi & Mehdi, 2016:3), the existential presupposition is that speakers make assumptions

that the things they mention are real. As seen in the news, many failures that occur are caused by incompetent law enforcers, they only think about their position and safety without thinking about the safety of people who need help in the news, they are willing to say that the teachers and students in the room have all died, even though some students are screaming for help to be rescued but they ignore them. This also illustrates that many lies occur in politics, many promises are made before they take office in the government, but after taking office in the government, these promises are forgotten. Therefore, the comment given by @Imran\_Jan-Jan 19 is true and real and the assumption falls into the existential presupposition type.

Based on the observations that have been made through the data above, this research will continue to find presuppositions with other types based on the theory of Yule, it is on this basis that the researcher makes the title of this research "*Analysis of Presupposition in Twitter social media "CNN": A Pragmatic Approach*". Based on the observations made by the researcher, the researcher found that the existence of presupposition exists, but the researcher wants to find other types of presupposition based on the theory of Yule.

## **1.2 The Problem of the Study**

Based on the background above, the problem is formulated as:

1. What types of presupposition are used in "CNN" Twitter social media:  
Pragmatics Approach?
2. What type of presupposition is dominantly used on social media Twitter "CNN":  
Pragmatic Approach?

### **1.3 The Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of presupposition used in “CNN” Twitter social media:  
Pragmatics approach;
2. To find out the type of presupposition that is dominantly used on social media  
Twitter "CNN": Pragmatic Approach.

### **1.4 The Scope of the Study**

This study focused on the presupposition. The presupposition is an implicit assumption about the world or background belief relating to an utterance whose truth is taken for granted in discourse. The reason why researchers are interested in raising the title of presupposition is because this phenomenon involves assumptions implicit in language that affect the understanding and interpretation of speech, so it is important to study linguistics and communication. Presupposition can be found in verbal or non-verbal communication. However, the researcher focuses on analyzing the presuppositions contained in verbal communication. Reason researcher choose verbal communication because of direct interaction. In verbal communication, the interaction between speaker and listener is direct, allowing the researcher to examine how presuppositions are understood, accepted, or rejected directly, the reason for not choosing non-verbal communication because presupposition is often related to language use and sentence structure, research on presupposition often focuses more on analyzing verbal language than non-verbal, that is news on CNN's Twitter where the researcher takes the news which was published on Tuesday, January 18, 2024. The news was “Inside the Reports on The



Botched Law Enforcement Response in Uvalde, Texas". In the news, there are 120 comments which will be the primary data for the researcher in this study.

## **1.5 The Significances of the Study**

The significance of the research is the purpose of this research. This significance is divided into two parts, they are theoretical and practical significance.

### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significances**

#### a. Teacher

For a teacher, an understanding of presuppositions can provide significant benefits in the context of teaching and communication with students. Thus, an understanding of presuppositions can facilitate teachers to deliver teaching materials more effectively and help students understand messages better.

#### b. Student

An understanding of presuppositions also provides important benefits for students because presuppositions can help students understand information better, develop critical thinking skills, improve communication skills, and develop their language skills.

#### c. Readers

An understanding of presuppositions also provides significant benefits to readers because presuppositions can assist readers in understanding information better, avoid misunderstandings, develop critical thinking skills, and improve their analytical ability of texts or statements.

#### d. Other researcher

For other researchers, an understanding of presuppositions also has important benefits in that it can help researchers understand the data better, develop

new theories, improve the quality of research, and facilitate better collaboration with other researchers.

### **1.5.2 Practical Significances**

There are some practical purposes. It is hoped that this study will be useful to other people. First, this research can be applied to the study of English in the field of linguistics. Second, this research is expected to make a more practical contribution to the research by describing the putative phenomenon.

## **CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Pragmatics**

Crystal (in Al-Hindawi & Mehdi, 2016:2) states "The study of language from the point of view of its users, especially the choices they make, the constraints they face in using language in social interaction, and the effects that the use of language has on other participants in the act of communication" this the definition of pragmatics. Pragmatics is also based on the author's intent, as stated by Chilwa in Al-Hindawi & Hmood Ali (2018:3). Because the writer's intentions form the basis of the pragmatic meanings, pragmatic analysis is crucial to understanding the headlines. Saragi (2022:1) states pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the external structure of language, that is how language units are used in communication The history of the development of pragmatics began in 1938.

### **2.2 Presupposition**

The presupposition is the common information that a speech act is based on between the speaker and their communication partner. When presuppositions are similar, communication will be easier; when they are different, communication will be more difficult. Al-Hindawi & Mehdi (2016:3) state that the concept of presupposition is crucial to the pragmatic analysis as "it makes it possible to make explicit the implicit assumptions and intertextual relations that underlie text production. In line with that, Yudi Saputra (2023:1) states that presupposition is one of the key aspects of pragmatics that study speaker utterances. So, from that presupposition is something that is taken for granted and used as the basis of an argument despite the absence of evidence. Palmer (in Peter et al. 2016:19) said that

presupposition is one of the linguistic elements found in speech. It refers to the assumption about the world or the background of belief related to utterances. In short, it could be said that presupposition is one of the linguistic elements that assumes something in making an utterance where the utterance can be found in speech.

### **2.3 The Types of Presupposition**

According to Yule (in Manurung, 2020:7), the types of presupposition are divided into six categories, they are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition

#### a. Existential Presupposition

Yule (in Manurung, 2020:7) states existential presupposition is the speaker assuming that the things they have named are real.

*Example: Joko has a new motorcycle. Based on this sentence, it says that there is someone named Joko and he exists, and he has a new motorcycle.*

#### b. Factive Presupposition

Yule (in Manurung, 2020:7) states this factive presupposition is drawn from some verbs, such as "to know" and "to realize", which can indicate that a fact has occurred, as well as from expressions involving happiness. The meanings of the verbs are precise and can be regarded as facts.

*Example: Bella seemed to have forgotten to bring her task book and didn't realize that there was no task book in her bag. In this sentence, it says that there is someone named Bella and she exists, she forgot, and there is no task book in her bag.*

c. Non-factive presuppositions

Yule (in Manurung, 2020:7) states the non-factive presupposition is made but is not proven to be accurate. Because of the use of unclear or uncertain terminology, this presupposition nonetheless permits an understanding of what is incorrect.

Example: *I imagine that I am now in Portugal. The meaning of the sentence above is that the speaker is saying that he is not in Portugal.*

d. Lexical presupposition

Yule (in Manurung, 2020:7) states the lexical presupposition is that one form is used with an asserted meaning, and the form is read with the understanding of another (unasserted) meaning containing the lexical words stop, start, and again.

Example: *Andrew stopped running. The meaning of the sentence is that someone has used to run.*

e. Structural presupposition

Yule (in Manurung, 2020:7) states structural presupposition is the choice of certain words and phrases related to this assumption. Certain tenses have been studied as common presuppositions and often presuppose structural parts that have been assumed to be true in structural presuppositions. Conventionally, the WH-Question construction in English is understood as information that is already known to be true after the who form.

Example: *What's in the cupboard? The utterance shows the presupposition There is something stored in the cupboard.*

#### f. Counterfactual presuppositions

Yule (in Manurung, 2020:7) states counterfactual presupposition is a presupposition that is counterfactual, meaning that it is not only untrue, but also the opposite of what is true, or contrary to fact. Certain conditional structures, referred to as counterfactual conditionals, assume, for example, that the information included in the If clause is false at the time of utterance.

Example: *If Sinta comes today, he will meet with Andi (Sinta does not meet Andi).*

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that not all presuppositions are the same, each of them has a different meaning. Wahana (2022:3) states that the presupposition is the interpretation of an utterance received by the reader or listener. Huang (in Thoyyibah, 2017:4) states that presuppositions are assumptions or claims when a sentence is spoken and assumed to be true, although presuppositions are not phrases but have a strong connection to the speaker. Therefore, researcher is interested in conducting this research, to find out the presuppositions of the News on CNN through Twitter to find out the types of presuppositions. Because news is the fastest report of the latest facts or ideas that are true, interesting, and important to most audiences.

## 2.4 Social Media

Social media is all about collaboration, content sharing, community participation, communication, and interaction. Social media is also used by people to communicate and interact with friends, family, and other communities. Lomborg (2015:4) states that social media is well-theorized in terms of communication patterns and usage traces, activities that social media channels mobilize, interactions with other media, and, of course, social media's effects on sociality,

privilege, and society at large. Theory not only gives the means to investigate actual patterns and breaks in the context of social media use, but it also holds the key to understanding how social media has changed and continued over time.

#### a. Twitter

Twitter is one of the social media used to share short and quick information. Twitter is also often interpreted as a short burst of unimportant information and tweeting. Mistry (in Maclean, 2013:2) points out that Twitter is a free social networking site that allows users to exchange content in a real-time news feed. Skiba (2008:2) states that academics could tweet from conferences while they are attending them, to communicate immediate thoughts and ideas taken from speakers. Mollett et al. (in Maclean, 2013:2) state that suggests that researchers tweet about the latest progress that has been affected by the projects they are working on, such as modifications to government regulations related to reports from think tanks, or studies that have just been released. Since Twitter is synonymous with news, many scathing comments come from various parties, here researchers will analyze the comments or news released whether in the news or the comments, and there are assumptions.

So, the conclusion is that Twitter is a free social media that has speed in uploading posts and news, twitter is also synonymous with uploading news, a lot of news or comments are presented on Twitter, as a researcher this is a new thing to analyze news or comments in the form of assumptions on Twitter.

## 2.5 CNN

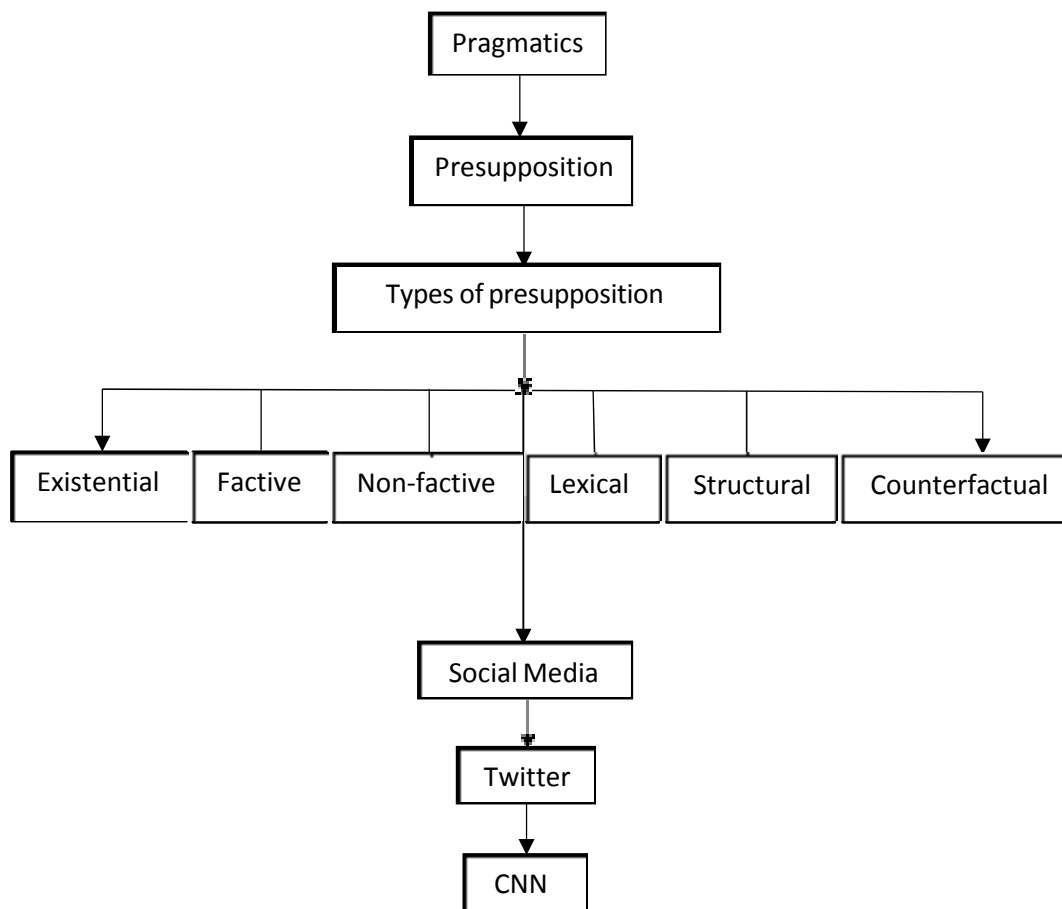
CNN is a multinational news channel and website headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia, U.S. Founded in 1980 by American media owners Ted Turner and Reese

Schonfeld as a 24-hour cable news channel and currently owned by Manhattan-based media conglomerate Warner Bros. Discovery (WBD), CNN was the first television channel to provide 24-hour news coverage and the first all-news television channel in the United States. Deil (2014:3) states that collaboration between CNN Indonesia and CNN International is thought to improve Indonesians' understanding of the world and, more significantly, the world's understanding of Indonesia. CNN is also one of the largest media and has spread throughout the world Coban (2016:1). So, with the presence of CNN, people can more easily understand a phenomenon in the news when the phenomenon is translated through the media.

## **2.6 Conceptual Framework**

Crystal in Al-Hindawi & Mehdi (2016:3) states "The study of language from the point of view of its users, especially the choices they make, the constraints they face in using language in social interaction, and the effects that the use of language has on other participants in the act of communication" this the definition of pragmatics. According to Yule (in Manurung, 2020:7), the types of presupposition are divided into six categories, they are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. This research used CNN's Twitter account as the source of the data.





**Scheme 2. 1** *Conceptual Framework in the research entitled “The Analysis of Presupposition “CNN” Twitter Social Media: Pragmatics Approach*

## 2.7 Previous Related Studies

Presuppositions can make explicit the implicit assumptions and intertextual relations underlying the production of texts because presuppositions are very important in pragmatic analysis. Presuppositions also explain how statements whose truth is taken for granted in language are often heavily influenced by implicit presuppositions about the world or background beliefs. Fadhly & Kurnia (2017:4) state that the presupposition is intended to indicate presuming something to be true without evidence.

According to Yule (in Fadhly & Kurnia, 2017:3), a presupposition is anything that the speaker expects to be true before discussing something, and the assumptions that are known to the listener pertain to utterances whose veracity is assumed in a conversation. The presupposition is also a part of pragmatics, since pragmatics is the study of the meaning of words in context, and pragmatics can be used not only to analyze linguistic forms but also to analyze the context of speech or speech. The result of the researcher has 20 data here. There are 3 types of presupposition found in the Guardian news. The most used type is existential presupposition. Therefore, this research has similarities both of which use the observation method and also use Yule's theory. The difference is in data sources where previous researchers took data sources from Guardian News while in this study data sources were taken from CNN Twitter.

The other previous related study is by Siahaan & Mubarak (2020:3) entitled "Three Rebel Armies Fighting for Liberation from Indonesia Join Forces under Movement Headed by Exiled Leader Benny Wenda" It states that article news can be filled with some presuppositions. News is made based on public occurrence. The term presupposition is used because a sentence turns out to be able to presuppose and imply another sentence. A sentence presupposes another sentence if the untruth of the second sentence (presupposed) results in the first sentence (which presupposes) cannot be said to be true or false. This research is concerned with discussing the types of presupposition and the most used type of presupposition. This research applies the presupposition theory by Yule. The result of the study showed that the most frequent was existential presupposition with 202 occurrences. Therefore, this research has differences from the research that will be

carried out that is in data sources where the previous researcher took data sources from the Jakarta Post while in this study data sources were taken from CNN Twitter.

Fadhly & Kurnia (2017:3) state that the presupposition is one of the branches of pragmatic study. The result of this study is the most dominant types of trigger presuppositions found in the Washington Post online news are definite descriptions with 29 occurrences (26%) and 37 occurrences (24%) in Lost Angeles online news. This research has similarities with researchers, that is using descriptive qualitative and using Yule's theory. Therefore, this research has similarities with researchers (Fadhly & Kurnia, 2017), that is using descriptive qualitative and using Yule's theory. While the difference is that researchers use the look method (*metode simak*) and the note-taking method (*metode catat*) while this research will use the observation method.

Kameswari et al. (2020:2) state presuppositions are linguistic tools whose function is to enable us to take some information for granted without actually asserting it. Based on their function in discourse, Alcarza (1999:6) classifies presuppositions into two levels Semantic and Pragmatic. The propositions which the reader or listener assumes to be true come under the class of Semantic Presuppositions. On the other hand, he defines pragmatic presupposition as “the proposition that a writer or a speaker has taken its truth value for granted in his statement. It consists of previous information about the knowledge, beliefs, ideology, and scale of values that the reader or listener must be acquainted with to understand the meaning”. This finding has similarities with the research that will be carried out that is both use the observation method. The difference is that researchers use Alcaraza's theory and analyze Enhancing Bias Detection in Political

News while this research uses Yule's theory and analyzes presupposition in CNN  
Twitter.

## **CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Research Design**

Creswell & Creswell (2018:4) stated that the overall decision involved which approach should be used to study a topic. Informed by this decision were the philosophical assumptions the researcher brought to the study, and the procedures of inquiry, called research designs. In that study, descriptive qualitative was used as the research design. This is Qualitative designs research was chosen because it focused on producing descriptive information in the form of written or spoken words from people. The purpose of the study was to find out the types of presuppositions on CNN Twitter and to determine the most dominant types of presuppositions that were used.

### **3.2 Data and Source Data**

Wersig and Neveling (1975:2) stated that the data was a symbol set that was quantified and qualified. In this research, data was taken from comments from netizens on Twitter social media on the CNN account in the criminal news "Inside The Reports On The Botched Law Enforcement Response In Uvalde, Texas" by Ray Sanchez, which was published on Tuesday, January 19th to 22nd, 2024. The data source was the Twitter social media CNN account.

### **3.3 Instrument of Collecting Data**

Arikunto (in Kaol, 2017:2) states that the instrument of the research was a tool to collect the data. In this study, the researcher employed the observation instrument, where direct, methodical observation was used to create an assessment.

A customized observation note was then created using the information gathered from this observation.

### **3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data**

Emzir (in Kaol, 2017:2) states that in general, in qualitative research data collection includes observation, interviews, and document analysis. In this study, the researcher made observations that began with reading the news on CNN Twitter. After that, the researcher observed people's comments about the news. From these comments, the researcher processed the data to determine the types of presuppositions that existed in these comments. Additionally, after determining the type of presupposition, the researcher also examined what type of presupposition was dominantly used by people in commenting.

### **3.5 Technique of Analysing Data**

Data Analyzing Techniques were researched in analyzing data that had been collected so that it could later be used to produce new information or research findings, known as data analysis. To facilitate the next process, the data had to be analyzed to ensure the truth of the data that had been collected. The data analysis process carried out by researchers included several stages, that is identifying, categorizing, analyzing, and describing the data.

1. The researcher looked at netizen comments from CNN News on Twitter;
2. The researcher looked for types of presupposition;
3. The researcher numbered/symbolized the types of presuppositions for netizen comments;
4. The researcher sorted the data according to the type of presupposition from netizen comments;

5. The researcher analyzed the types based on Yule's theory;
6. The researcher identified the types of presupposition in netizen comments;
7. The researcher interpreted the data after finding the most dominant type of presupposition.

### **3.6 Triangulation**

In this qualitative study, the data was classified as good data if it was valid. Triangulation techniques were employed by the researchers. There were four triangulation techniques: (1) source triangulation, (2) researcher triangulation; (3) methodology triangulation; and (4) theory triangulation. Triangulation, according to Cohen's (2000:4) theory, was a combination of two or more data-gathering methods.

#### **1. Source triangulation**

By cross-referencing data from various sources, source triangulation aimed to evaluate the possibility of data becoming used to produce reliable data. Researchers used several data sources in source triangulation.

#### **2. Researcher triangulation**

Researcher triangulation involved collecting and analyzing data by multiple researchers to increase the validity of the results.

#### **3. Methodology triangulation**

The process of studying a particular phenomenon or problem using different methods was known as methodological triangulation. It could help verify results, collect more thorough data, increase validity, and develop a deeper understanding of phenomena that would not otherwise be possible.

#### 4. Theory triangulation

Researchers related data findings to relevant theoretical views in theoretical triangulation. This idea stated that to compare research findings with theory, researchers should conduct expert judgment.

Theoretical triangulation is used in this study because the use of theoretical triangulation was one of the approaches used in research to strengthen the validity and reliability of findings. By using the theoretical triangulation approach, researcher could improve the quality and reliability of research and gain deeper insight into the phenomenon under study. When using theoretical triangulation, researcher used Yule's theory to analyze and validate data.



