

PRESUPPOSITION IN CHRISTOPHER ROBIN MOVIE : A PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS

A Thesis

Submitted as a Patrial Fulfillment of the Requirements S1-degree

By:

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NPM: 1811040160

Study Program : English Education



**ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF RADEN INTAN
LAMPUNG
1445 H/2023 M**

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Advisor : Satria Adi Pradana, M.Pd

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ABSTRACT

This research discussed about presupposition in a movie entitled “Christopher Robin”. The objectives of this research were divided into types and meanings of each presupposition, and the most dominant presupposition in “Christopher Robin” movie script. This research focused on 6 types of presupposition, those were existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition and counter-factual presupposition that could be found in the utterance of characters of Christopher Robin movie. Theory suggested by Yule were utilized in this research to answer the formulation of the problem. All characters in “Christopher Robin” movie were chosen to be the subject of this research.

Descriptive qualitative was used in this research. The main source of the data was taken from characters of the movie which was entitled ”Christopher Robin” directed by Forster released on July 30th 2018. The data collecting techniques in this research were observation and taking notes. Pragmatic identity method was applied to process the data gathered in this research.

The result of this research showed that 52 presuppositions were found in all of the utterances in “Christopher Robin” movie that were divided into 6 types of presupposition. There were 30 utterances of existential presupposition, 6 utterances of factive presupposition, 2 utterances of non factive presupposition, 7 utterances of lexical presupposition, 6 utterances of structural presupposition, and the last was 1 utterance of counter factual presupposition. Based on the result of data, it could be concluded that the most dominant in the “Christopher Robin” movie script is existential presupposition with 30 utterances in total 52 utterances.

Keywords: Context, Movie, Pragmatic, Presupposition

DECLARATION

The researcher's identity, the undersigned below:

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There by declared that the thesis entitle "Presupposition in Christopher Robin Movie: A Pragmatics Analysis" is truly researcher's own original work. The researcher fully responsible for the publication of the thesis. The source of the writings in this research have compiled with the previous and ethical standards.

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The Following thesis entitled: “Presupposition in Christopher Robin Movie: A Pragmatics Analysis”, written by SHABILLA RIZKYTA KURNIAWAN, NPM : 1811040160, Department: English Education, has been successfully defended as Thesis Defense of the Faculty Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Raden Intan State Islamic University, Lampung. The thesis defense was held on, December 7, 2023.

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MOTTO

أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ يَعْلَمُ اللَّهُ مَا فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ فَأَعْرِضْ عَنْهُمْ وَعِظْهُمْ وَقُلْ لَهُمْ فِي
أَنْفُسِهِمْ قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا ﴿٦٣﴾

“Those are the ones of whom Allah knows what is in their hearts, so turn away from them but admonish them and speak to them a far-reaching word.”
(Q.S An-Nisa [4]:63)¹

¹ Ahadi, ”Quran surah An Nisa 63 (QS 4:63) in Arabic and English translation” (online), available at: <https://www.alquranenglish.com/quran-surah-an-nisa-63-qs-4-63-in-arabic-and-english-translation> Accessed on February, 12th 2023. At 20:40

DEDICATION

All praises be to Allah SWT, for all strengths and blessings in completing this thesis. Peace and salutation be upon the greatest prophet Muhammd SAW. From depth of the heart, this thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved late father Mr. Kurniawan Febriansyah who always loves me until the last of his life, who always proud of me in every situation and my mother Ms. Kardiana who always loves and keeps on praying for my life success.
2. My beloved late grandfather, Mr. Zainal Arifin, SH and my grandmother Ms. Marjanah who always support me, the ones who was there in my lowest point and will always be by my side in every situation and the ones who never forget to pray for me.
3. My beloved older sister Percy Bysshe Shelly and my younger sister Zahra Zashkia Meikah Kurniawan as my support system.
4. My almamater, UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Shabilla Rizkyta Kurniawan was born on September 17th, 2000 in Bandar Lampung. She is the second child of three children of Mr. Kurniawan and Ms. Kardiana. She has two sisters, her older sister's name Percy Bysse Shelly and her younger sister named Zahra Zashkia Meikah Kurniawan.

She started her study at Satria kindergarten in Sukarame, Bandar Lampung for one year and continued her study at Min 5 Bandar Lampung. After that she continued her higher school at MtsN 2 Bandar Lampung. In 2015, she decided to continue her study at Shuffah Hizbullah Islamic Boarding School and Madrasah of Al-fatah South Lampung a little far from her home. In her senior high school time, beside obtaining more lesson about Islam and leadership, she also gained some language lesson because she chose language as her major. After she graduated from senior high school at the same year or in 2018 she was accepted in English Department Study Program, Tarbiyah and Teaching Training Faculty in Islamic university called Raden intan State Islamic University of Lampung through SPAN-PTKIN. In the middle of 2021, she joined the 40-days KKN-DR in Korpri Jaya, Bandar Lampung. Then, at the end of 2021 she also joined pre-service teacher at MTS Guppi 2 Bandar Lampung.

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All praise be to Allah SWT the Almighty and the most merciful who has given His blessings and guidance in completing this undergraduated thesis. Peace and salutation may always be upon the holy world leader, Prophet Muhammad SAW, the man of any good deeds who never think hard for the shake of better and better way of islamic life. In the third place, thank you adressed to:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd., the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty at the Islamic State University of Raden Intan Lampung;
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5. Yuspik, M.Pd., the validator of my result analysis who has willingly and kindly spared his time to validate my result analysis during the pandemic and his busy schedule;
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Bandar Lampung, 7 December 2023
The researcher,

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

To avoid varying perspectives of the primary issue, the confirmation of the title must be stated by providing a definition in order for the discussion of the research to make sense. Presupposition in Christopher Robin Movie: A Pragmatic Analysis is the title of this research. Each must have a definition as follows:

An analysis is derived from the verb "analyze," which defines the capacity to elaborate on a unit into separate units, divide the unit into sections or parts, and differentiate between two things that are the same.¹ It can be concluded that analysis is the process of checking or looking into an event using facts to determine the actual situation. Typically, analysis takes place in the context of research and data processing. It is anticipated that the analysis's findings will aid in better comprehension and promote decision-making.

According to Levinson pragmatics is the study of language use, or the relationship between language and context.² This study is fundamental to an explanation of language understanding because it requires drawing inferences between what is said and what is assumed to have already been said or what has already been said. The issue of point of view can be resolved between the speaker and the listener using pragmatics.

Presupposition is a phenomenon that occurs in dialogue. Every word the speaker produces, it may be said, is connected to an assumption a person makes after hearing the previous word. Presupposition based on Hornby is something that is presupposed, whereas presupposes means to believe something to be true before it has been proven.³ Even though it is not mentioned, a statement or sentence must still convey some information. The speaker then

¹ A.S. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 8th ed.* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010) hlm.49

² Stephen C Levinson, *Pragmatics.* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983) hlm.9

³ A.S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. Fifth ed.* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995) hlm. 915

interprets this information as the presupposition. It can be concluded that presupposition can assist the speaker in understanding the context of their meaning-filled words.

Context is necessary to interpret utterances meanings. Contextual knowledge includes assumptions that are based on preexist in order to comprehend the meaning of the sentence. The existing ideas are presuppositions, which relate to different types of world knowledge and communicated between the speaker and listener and serve as the basis for understanding utterance.⁴ Based on the definition above context is crucial in this research. Context is one of the things that influences how people use language. Context itself is the knowledge and situation in which how language itself guides the use of language and the interpretation of utterances.⁵

Christopher Robin is a 2018 American fantasy drama film directed by Forster and written by Ross, McCarthy, and Schroeder. The story follows Christopher Robin (Ewan McGregor) is child from the Winnie the Pooh story, when he has grown up and lost all his roles about a group of stuffed animals in the Hundred Acre Wood. Pooh, Eeyore, Tigger, Owl, Piglet and Roo and their friends return to Christopher's life and help him discover his dreams and reimagine them. The use of presupposition in dialogues between characters in Christopher Robin movie is numerous enough to be analyze in this research. That is why this research is conducted.

This research would like to concentrate on the presuppositions in movie for the following reasons:

1. This topic must be thoroughly analyzed in order to achieve a good understanding between the speaker and the listener and thus successful communication. The listener must first comprehend the speaker's presumption based on his or her words.
2. The researcher expects that this publication will contribute to the field of presupposition research.

⁴ Stephen C Levinson, *Op.Cit.*, hlm. 5

⁵ Deborah Schiffrin, *Approach to Discourse* (Oxford and Cambridge: Blackwell, 1994) hlm.365

B. Background of the Problem

In daily life people need to interact with each other, in order to do so people need to communicate. communication is needed to convey message to other people. In communication we also need a tool to do this process and this tool is language. Wardhaugh in Ba''dulu defined language as a system of vocal symbols used for human communication. Every single person has message that they need to convey to other people, this is the reason of each community which is formed by the use of language⁶.

The basic goal of communication is to deliver a message or information to the listener, however the listener may perceive the speaker's message in a different way. To achieve the purpose of communication, both the speaker and the listener must have the same interpretation of the message or information delivered by the speaker.

Even if the information does not appear explicitly, the speaker may presume that the listener already knows what will be said. As a result, the listener must figure out what the words mean and what the speaker means in the context. Additionally, Yule stated that pragmatics is the study of meaning more on context and communicative intentions of speakers or what the speakers mean.⁷ Aside from that, making assumptions is a good way to get the appropriate meaning interpretation.

In the study of language, there are two concepts that can be used to provide orientation: pragmatics and semantics. Pragmatics is another branch of linguistics that is concern with the meaning. It is understood that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning in the context of communication between a speaker and a listener. People can also discuss people's intended meaning, assumptions, purpose and objective, and the types of acts through studying pragmatics. Assumption, intention, and intended meaning will be investigated in the discipline of pragmatics with presupposition, whereas semantics is the study of word meaning

⁶ Ba''dulu, *Introduction to Linguistic*. (Badan Universitas Negeri Makassar, 2009) hlm.1

⁷ Yule, *Pragmatics*. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996) hlm.3

and sentence meaning without regard for context. Despite the fact that pragmatics and semantics have different concepts for interpreting meaning in communication, both have the same focus in general on analyzing the speaker's intention to the hearer. Many mistakes may occur when delivering a message or information from speaker to hearer; the information that the speaker intends to hearer may be different, resulting in many interpretations from the hearer based on the speaker's statement.

Pragmatics is concerned with four topics: entailment, deixis, implicature, and presupposition. Yule said that presupposition is something that the speaker assumes to be the case prior in making an utterance⁸. The speakers own the presupposition in this case. Presupposition can be defined as an implicit assumption about the world or background belief relating to an utterance whose truth is assumed in discourse. Yule divides presupposition into six types. Those are existential resupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, lexical resupposition, structural presupposition and counter- factual presupposition. The first type, Existential presupposition is believed to be present in any definite noun phrase, not just in possessive formation. For example, the statement 'Randy owns a car' implies that Randy has a car and that he exists. The factive presupposition is the second type of presupposition. It is the assumed information after verbs like 'know, recognize,' or words like 'aware, glad,' that can be taken as truth. Non-factive presupposition is the third type of presupposition. The presupposition that is assumed not to be true is known as a non-factive presupposition. The usage of the verbs "dream," "imagine," and "pretend" implies that what follows is not factual. Lexical presupposition is the fourth type of presupposition. It is the conventional interpretation of one form with its declared meaning on the assumption that another (non-asserted) meaning is understood. In other words, asserted meaning in the speech is used to achieve implied meaning. The fifth presupposition, structural presupposition, is based on an analysis of a specific structure, which is already believed to be true as part of the presupposition.

⁸ *Ibid.* hlm.25

Counter-factual presupposition is the last sort of presupposition. This category discussed the idea that what is presupposed is not true or contradictory to the truth.

Misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener is one of the causes of communication failure, as the message to be conveyed is not conveyed properly and cannot be received well by the listener. This situation occurs in communication from time to time, causing the communication to fail. This occurred due to differences in the speaker's and listener's fundamental understanding of the topic under discussion. The same basic understanding between the speaker and the listener is critical in creating good communication. In this case, the speaker assumes that what he or she will convey will be understood by the listener, and the listener is able to draw basic conclusions based on what the speaker conveys. This is known as presupposition in linguistics.

One relevant and fascinating media for researching the phenomenon of presupposition is movie. Character interaction becomes one of the most crucial components of a film. Presupposition can be assessed using a wide variety of characters and utterances. This research tried to find out the presupposition based on Yule theory from the conversation among the characters in Christopher Robin movie because this movie has a great moral value. This movie also accepted eight nominations in many awards and received mostly positive reviews from critics.

This research is interesting to conduct because communication plays a crucial part in human existence. Communication misunderstandings still occur, and one of the causes of errors in communication is disparities in speakers' and listeners' fundamental thoughts. Presupposition plays an important role in communication because presupposition is something that the speaker assumes to be the case prior in making an utterance that makes it the first key that the speaker and listener must have in order to avoid communication misunderstanding and determine communication success.

C. Focus and Sub-focus of the Research

This research focuses on analyzing the types of presupposition and presuppositional meanings in the conversation by the characters in Christopher Robin movie by using Yule's theory of presupposition. There are six types of presupposition, existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition.⁹

D. Formulation of the Problem

Considering the background above, this study formulates the following questions:

1. What are types of presupposition found in Christopher Robin movie?
2. What are presuppositional meanings found in Christopher Robin movie?
3. What is the most dominant presupposition found in Christopher Robin Movie?

E. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problem formulation above, the objective of this research is can be elaborated obviously to find, to identify and to analyze the utterance found in the movie entitled "Christopher Robin" that belong to presupposition as follows:

1. To find the types of presupposition found in the "Christopher Robin" movie.
2. To analyze the presuppositional meaning in the "Christopher Robin" movie.
3. To find the most dominant presupposition in the "Christopher Robin" movie.

F. Significance of the Research

This research divided in two kinds of significance, first one is theoretical significance and the second is practical significance. Both are follows:

⁹ *Ibid.* hlm.27-30

1. theoretical
 - a. Contributing to the expansion of knowledge about presupposition, with the aim that after analyzing and reading this research, the reader would have a better understanding of presupposition.
 - b. After reading this research, the reader may be inspired to seek out, recognize, or conduct their own presupposition research.
 - c. The study's findings can be used as authentic presupposition material.

2. Practical

- a. University Students

In the movie "Christopher Robin" this study provides an explanation of assumption. This research examines pragmatics in addition to the presuppositions. Many things can happen in communication, especially when the speaker makes a statement with implicit meaning. As a result, linguistics research is required to communicate with people so that the information that the speaker wants to deliver to the hearer can be received without error.

- b. Lecturers

This research aims to broaden the lecturer's perspective by examining presuppositions in fiction literature. The presupposition theories presented in this paper were intended to serve as a starting point for further research into presupposition in sociolinguistics, pragmatics, semantics, and other fields.

- c. Researchers

This study can be used as a reference for anyone who want to do more research on presupposition, as well as a source for those who want to do more research on presupposition.

G. Relevant Studies

This research uses some research completed by previous researcher as a basis for doing this research. Some research are

discovered with the same aim and methodology as the source in this study. This past research has its own set of specifications for the subject and purpose of the study. Those research are studied as an example to aid in conducting this research.

The first research was carried by Azas in 2020 from Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar under the title “An Analysis Of Presupposition In Coco Animation Movie”. To analyze the data, he used descriptive qualitative method and Yule’s theory. Based on Yule’s theory of presupposition discovered in Coco movie, there are six categories of presupposition. Existential presupposition is the most common type of presupposition. Structural presupposition is the second most common type of presupposition. Factive presupposition is the third most common type of presupposition. Lexical presupposition is the fourth most common type of presupposition. Counterfactual presupposition is the fifth most popular sort of presupposition, whereas non-factive presupposition is the least popular.

The second research was conducted by Hikmah in 2017 from Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar under the title “An Analysis of Language Presupposition in Advertisements of Tv Channels in Indonesia”. This research was concentrated on analyzing advertisements for TV channels in Indonesia that use English. The data was reviewed using the Yule’s theory of Presupposition. There are six types of Presupposition: Existential Presupposition, Factive Presupposition, Lexical Presupposition, Non Factive Presupposition, Structural Presupposition, and Counterfactual Presupposition. This research found that existential presupposition had the biggest number of presuppositions compared to other types, because existential presupposition was employed in practically all English TV channel ads in Indonesia.

The last research was carried by Yuniardi in 2015 from Andalas University under the title “Presupposition as Found in the Dark Knight Movie”. The data used descriptive qualitative method and Yule’s theory. Based on Yule’s theory of presupposition discovered in Dark Knight movie, the researcher can deduce that there are six categories of presupposition. There are twenty presuppositions that found. The researcher analyze the type of

presupposition by considering the context that influences the conversation. The researcher finds out that the context really influences the message that is delivered by the speaker. The researcher finds out that from 20 data, there are 5 existential presupposition, 4 factive presupposition, 2 non-factive presupposition, 3 lexical presupposition, 4 structural presupposition and 2 counter-factual presupposition.

Based on the previous research there are differences and similarities. The difference is the research object. The first graduating paper by Azas in 2020 and Yuniardi in 2015 used movie as the object while The third graduating paper by Hikmah in 2017 used advertisement as the object. The similarities of all those graduating papers are the same theory of presupposition by Yule. this research used Yule's theory of presupposition but the data is different from the previous research because the data was taken from Christopher Robin movie by Foster.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

The research method that was used in this research is qualitative descriptive. Qualitative research method is a research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects.¹⁰ Therefore this research intends to find and explain presupposition in the conversation in Christopher Robin movie.

2. Source of Data

Moleong mentioned that the source of qualitative data are speech and written language that have been researched and observed so that the aims and objectives conveyed by the object can be found.¹¹ To conduct this research, the researcher used a conversation in the Christopher Robin movie as data source that is assumed to have presuppositions. The movie was taken from Disney+ Hotstar and the script was taken from subscene.com.

¹⁰ Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif (Edisi Revisi)*. (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosda Karya, 2017) hlm. 6

¹¹ Ibid.

3. Research Instrument

Research instruments based on Arikunto is a tool for researchers in collecting data.¹² While in the previous edition is a tool or facilities used by researchers in collecting data in order to the work is easier and the results are better, in a more careful sense, Complete and systematic, so it is easy to process. Sugiyono stated that in qualitative research, The instrument or research tool is the researcher himself.¹³ In research conducted by researchers, namely by using qualitative approach, it is very necessary for the presence of researchers, because the key to qualitative research is in the researcher. In this research, the researcher acts as the main instrument for data collection because he/she performs the roles of data researcher and data collector.

4. Data Collecting Technique

The data collection techniques used in a study are crucial. Data collection techniques are the stage in which conscious effort to collect data collected in a systematic and standardized manner. In obtaining the data needed in research, we need to use data collection methods according to the problems which was researched. Assemble the information By identifying the proper data collection methods and approaches, the data obtained would be more precise, accurate, complete and to be processed and assessed as a representative. The data collection technique in this research is observation and taking notes.

Observation is done by watching the videos of the “Christopher Robin” movie to help find and select the presupposition, in this process the movie was watched more than five times to understand about the movie plot, it can help in analyzing the presupposition meaning. taking note method also used to find the data. This method was used to assist the writer in conducting this research since the writer could

¹² Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2006) hlm. 149

¹³ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D.* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013) hlm. 59

compare the movie script and spoken word in the movie that the writer already owned. This method was carried out by the author while watching the film. The author produced dialogue that may contain various presuppositions and some scenes where the presuppositions were employed in the film.

The steps to collect data in this research are:

1. Watching Christopher Robin movie repeatedly.
2. Reading the movie script
3. Taking note of the utterances that contain types of presupposition based on Yule's Theory.
4. Classifying data based on presupposition types.
5. Analyzing the presuppositional meaning of every utterances based on context.
6. Making table of data result that contain the data finding and the amount of each presupposition.
7. Making table of each presupposition and give them different code.
8. Drawing a conclusion.

5. Technique of Data Analysis

The next step is to analyze the data that has been collected. The method of data analysis refers to how patterns, themes, categories, and research problems are used to characterize and classify linguistic units. To process the data gathered in this study, the researcher applied the pragmatic identity method.¹⁴ Pragmatic identity method is a method of analyzing the data that needs elements called context. Context in this research originated from the movie. To understand the intention of the utterance, the context is necessary. The context of each assumption in the movie will be where there is a relationship between the dialogues. As a result, the article's context serves as background information for the presuppositions that are proven. The author looked for any potential assumptions. By identifying the utterance that contains presupposition, each

¹⁴ Sudaryanto, *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisa Bahasa* (Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press, 1993) hlm. 15

data element was classified into the several presupposition categories.

In terms of data analysis, the study identifies presupposition containing utterances and categorised the data into presupposition categories using Yule's theory of presupposition. Existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition are the six categories of presupposition. The data is described by looking at the context of the dialogue and grouping the data by assumption categories. Following that, the conclusion was drawn based on the information presented in the movie.

6. Validity of Data

There is a data validation process that is very necessary to undertake in qualitative research. The use of this data validation can be a reference to the amount of confidence in the researcher's research data and can assist the researcher in reviewing the analysis of their data to reduce research partiality. A evaluation technique is required to determine the truthfulness of the data itself. In the context of research design, validity refers to the truth or falsity of the proposition generated by the research. In addition, the validity of the data if stated in another way is a truth and honesty regarding a description, explanation, interpretation of a thing, and conclusions obtained from the research report.¹⁵

To check the validity of the data in this research, this research used Tringulation. Triangulation is a way to get really valid data by using a multiple method approach. Triangulation is a technique of checking the validity of data by utilizing something other than the data itself, for checking purposes or as a comparison against the data.¹⁶ there are four techniques in

¹⁵utama, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kuntitaif, kualitatif, PTK, dan R&D.* (Kartasura: Fairuz Media, 2016) hlm. 87

¹⁶S. Bahri Bachtiar, (2010), "*Meyakinkan Validitas Data Melalui Tringulasi pada Penelitian Kualitatif*", *Jurnal Teknologi Pendidikan*, Vol. 10 No.1, April 2010.

triangulation. Those are: source triangulation, investigator triangulation, methodological triangulation, theoretical triangulation.¹⁷

1) Source Triangulation

In source triangulation, the researcher gathers data from multiple sources or individuals to ensure accuracy.

2) Investigator Triangulation

The term "investigator triangulation" refers to a procedure in which more than one researcher collects and analyzes data. The validity of data can be increased, according to some researchers, while analyzing information and collecting data.

3) Methodological Triangulation

When a researcher uses more than one method in their research, this is referred to as methodological triangulation.

4) Theoretical Triangulation

Theoretical Triangulation is a method of calculating the distance between two points. The term "theoretical triangulation" refers to a researcher's comparison of data findings with applicable perspective theory. The researcher is required to use expert judgment to evaluate the research findings to a certain theory.

This study chose investigator triangulation, because this form of triangulation necessitates the employment of specialists as validators, investigators are a good fit for this research. All that is required are professionals who are well-versed in presupposition. As a result, professionals involved in this study examined the data for validity.

I. Systematics of the Discussion

Systematics of the discussion is important to help the reader to know about the research.

Chapter I: Introduction

This chapter contains and explains the Title Confirmation, the background of the problem, focus and sub-focus of the research, problem formulation, objective of the study, significance of the study, relevant research, and research method.

Chapter II: Literature Review

This chapter consists of the previous studies related to the research. And the researcher also provides supporting theories to strengthen the research theory.

Chapter III: Description of Research Object

This chapter describes the subject's research. It contains the general description of the object and facts and data display.

Chapter IV: Research Analysis

This chapter presents the finding and discusses the analysis of data obtained from the research in detail.

Chapter V: Conclusion and Recommendation

This chapter presents the conclusions of the research carried out and the recommendation given.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Pragmatic

People sometimes say things that have a different or additional meaning than what they say. Despite the fact that they employ language as their primary means of communication, they frequently fail to achieve their objectives since certain expressions have an intended meaning that is difficult to decipher. Pragmatics are required to comprehend this in communication. People need pragmatics because they will not only understand the apparent meaning of speech but also its implicit meaning if they understand pragmatics. Assumptions, aims, and objectives make up implicit meaning. That is why pragmatics is crucial to master since it allows you to examine how language is employed in various situations.

Pragmatics and semantics are two disciplines of linguistics that both deal with the same topic namely meaning. Pragmatics and semantics were frequently contrasted. Pragmatics and semantics can be thought of as separate sections or components of the same larger topic. Pragmatics is the study of how language is used to communicate, whereas semantics, or the study of meaning, is concerned with what a sentence and other linguistics express, and is concerned with the lexical and grammatical meaning of a language unit. The level of linguistics most affected by pragmatics is semantics, yet the relationship between semantics and pragmatics has remained a source of fundamental debate. Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic expression and their users in the broadest sense. This research focused on pragmatic study.

For further explanation pragmatic is known as the study of meaning as delivered by a speaker or researcher and perceived by a listener or reader. This form of research necessitates the interpretation of what people mean in a given situation and how the situation effects what they say. It necessitates a consideration of how the speaker organizes what they wish to say in relation to who they are speaking to, where they are speaking, when they are

speaking, and under what conditions. The study of contextual meaning is known as pragmatics.

In addition, Bublitz stated that pragmatic is fundamentally concerned with communicative in any kind of context.¹⁸ This viewpoint raises the question of what factors influence the decision to say or not say something. The fundamental solution is linked to the concept of distance. Closeness involves shared experience, whether it is physical, social, or conceptual. Speakers estimate how much information they need to say based on how close or far away the listener is. The study of the expression of relative distance is known as pragmatics. Pragmatics is concerned with four areas: entailment, deixis, implicature, and presupposition.

Meanwhile, Mey defined pragmatic, is the study of language use in human speech as characterized by social contexts.¹⁹ It means that the language used by speakers is influenced by their social circumstances, cultures, and other associated activities. Levinson likewise stated, pragmatics is the study of language use, or the investigation of meaning and context with a fundamental knowledge.²⁰ Birner stated that pragmatic can be defined as the study of language in context.²¹ Because pragmatics competency is often implicit, it can be claimed that the context of the conversation or statement is required to understand the meaning. There is a study in pragmatics called presupposition. Presupposition was one of the pragmatics studies that was explored in this study.

Similarly, Trudgill described pragmatics as a discipline of linguistics that studies the meaning of utterances in social contexts.²² Trudgill would emphasize two points here. It is concerned with two things: first, meaning in context; second, the speaker's or listener's intention. Thus, Pragmatics is concerned with

¹⁸ Bublitz. *Foundations of Pragmatics*. (Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, 2011) hlm. 4

¹⁹ Mey. *Pragmatics an Introduction (2nd Edition)*. (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2001) hlm. 6

²⁰ Stephen C. Levinson. *Op.Cit.*, hlm. 5

²¹ Betty J Birner. *Introduction to Pragmatics*. (John Wiley & Sons, 2013) hlm. 2

²² Trudgill & Chamber. *Dialectology*. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1980) hlm.61

the meaning intended by the speakers and understood by the listener, rather than with the syntax or literal meaning of words. Pragmatics is the study of how language utterances are understood by their interpreters. Then, from a Pragmatic standpoint, the issue of meaning and language use of persons who are dependent on the speaker is considered

In other explanation, Yule said that pragmatics is the study of meaning more on context and communicative intentions of speakers or what the speakers mean.²³ Pragmatics is the study of how people derive meaning from specific types of speech situations, such as recognizing what the speaker is referring to and interpreting what they say. Listeners do not evaluate the meaning of speakers' utterances word by word in pragmatics; instead, they interpret the meaning of speakers' utterances based on their shared background knowledge. It allows for communication mistakes since the presenters discuss topics that the listeners are unaware of.

1. Pragmatics is the speaker meaning

(Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or researcher) and understood by a listener (or hearer)) it refers to the discussion of meaning transmitted from a speaker to a hearer, from a researcher to a reader. It suggests that the listener or reader should focus more on the meaning of people's words than on the meaning of sentences.

2. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning;

It comprises the understanding of what individuals intend in a specific context as well as the consequences of that interpretation. It is determined by the person with whom the speaker converses, the time and location in which the conversation takes place, and the circumstances in which the conversation takes place.

²³ Yule, *The Study of Language (Fourth Edition)*. (Cambridge University Press, 2010) hlm.127

3. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said;

It investigates ways to make the audience comprehend the speaker's intended message. This type of secret information is placed into its speech.

4. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance; Speakers' intentions are sometimes communicated to the listener, and sometimes they are not. The distance between them has an impact. The speaker's closeness or distance had an impact on what he or she said and didn't say.

It can be concluded that pragmatics is the study of how language is used to communicate, whereas semantics, or the study of meaning, is concerned with what a sentence and other linguistics express, and is concerned with the lexical and grammatical meaning of a language unit. Then, from a Pragmatic standpoint, the issue of meaning and language use of persons who are dependent on the speaker is considered. In other explanation, pragmatics is the study of meaning more on context and communicative intentions of speakers or what the speakers mean. Pragmatics refers to the discussion of meaning transmitted from a speaker to a hearer, from a researcher to a reader and all of the experts mentioned context as their explanation about pragmatics.

B. Scope of Pragmatics

There are other sub-field of pragmatics besides presupposition such as deixis, implicature, and speech act. Whereas presupposition is not going to be discussed in this section because it was discussed further after this following section.

1. Implicature

In a conversation, a speaker's meaning is frequently not communicated openly. Because the meaning is left inferred, the hearer must comprehend the basic meaning by knowing language input and world knowledge. Implicature can be defined as a meaning that is implied by an utterance delivered by the speaker to the interlocutor. The concept of the meaning

implied in an utterance itself is related to learning more about the meaning of the utterance than what the interlocutor says to the listener. This is because something with an inferred meaning contains meanings that differ from what the speaker says or writes. According to Levinson the concept of implicature discusses how anything might suggest more than what is said. It implies that the importance of a speech may transcend beyond its precise meaning in certain circumstances. Even if it deviates from the literal meaning, the audience will grasp it.²⁴

Every statement in a discussion indicates something. Gazdar defines implicature as a proposition that is inferred by the utterance of a statement in context, even though the notion is not part of the entailment of what is actually spoken.²⁵ Furthermore, implicature is a concept that is commonly hidden behind statements but is not contained within the utterances themselves. Although the disparities between utterance and implicature can be difficult to understand at times, the speaker and hearer frequently share information and experiences, allowing the dialogue to flow smoothly. As a result, implicature seeks to distinguish between explicit and implicit meaning. the implicature is divided into two categories, conventional implicature and conversational implicature. Conversational implicature is an implicature that occurs in conversation that is divided into two types. Particularized conversational implicature is an implicature that requires a special context to understand the speaker's implicit meaning, whereas generalized conversational implicature is an implicature that does not require special context to understand the speaker's utterance.

Conventional implicature can be taken directly from the meaning of the word, rather than from the principles of discourse, or it can be stated that conventional implicature does not necessitate additional context requirements that must be employed at the moment of conclusion withdrawal. While the

²⁴ Stephen C. Levinson, *Op.Cit.*, hlm. 68-94

²⁵ Gerald Gazdar, *Pragmatics: Implicature, Presupposition, and Logical Form* (New York: Academic Press, 1979) hlm.38

context of the discussion is a pragmatic implication that has an inferred meaning in its speech, the listener can only perceive it in the context of use. Because conventional implications explain the relatively fixed meaning of words or sentences written or uttered by the listener, pragmatic studies exclusively analyze the implicature of discourse.²⁶

Even though there are two types of implicature, conversational implicature is simply termed implicature. Conversational implicature is a sort of implicature that can only be understood and interpreted if both the speaker and the listener are aware of the context surrounding the speaker's remark. Mey stated that conversational implicature is something that is inferred in conversation. Furthermore, something that is implied in real language use.²⁷ Conversational implicature, as the name implies, occurs solely during a conversation between a speaker and a hearer. It contradicts traditional ones, which can also occur in sentences and do not require context.

Implicature is a component of the speaker's meaning that is not part of what is spoken but is an aspect of what the speaker intends by his or her utterance. In most cases, the speaker's goal is significantly more nuanced than what is plainly stated, and linguistic meaning has a substantial impact on the information delivered and comprehended.²⁸ According to the cooperative principle, quantity, quality, manner, and relation all play roles in how individuals cooperate when communicating. If the speaker disobeys one of them, a conversational implicature occurs. Furthermore, failure to follow a cooperative principle will result in an implicature.²⁹ Conversational implicature is how people understand a speech in a discussion depending on their expectations.

²⁶ Akhmad Syaifudin, "Implikatur Percakapan dalam Studi Linguistik Pragmatik", *Jalabahasa*, Vol.16, No.1 (2020), p. 16-17, <https://doi.org/10.36567/jalabahasa.v16i1.423>.

²⁷ J. L. Mey, *Op.Cit.*, hlm.45

²⁸ Horn Ward, *Implicature : The Handbook of Pragmatics*, Laurence R. (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd., 2006) hlm.3

²⁹ Charles F. Mayer, *Introducing English Linguistics* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009) hlm.56

2. Diexis

Deixis is a type of language that consists of words, phrases, and words that function as a reference to objects outside of the language. According to Yule, deixis refers to the use of language to represent specific things in context.³⁰ Meyer describes deixis as when two people say the same words yet mean entirely different things. The setting influences how the message is understood.³¹ As a result, because their interpretation is dependant on who said them, when they were said, and where they were made, the comments cannot be assigned genuine merit outside of context. Deixis is an important feature of face-to-face communication. Deixis is a reference or reference to the language in which it is utilized differently depending on who is speaking or listening and where the utterance is spoken. There are five forms of deixis in Levinson's opinion. They are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.³²

The first is person deixis. Person deixis is the use of deixis to point to people. The first, second, and third person are the three basic grammatical distinctions that can be employed to carry out the pointing. For example, I, We, You, She, He, and others are assigned positions based on whether they are the speaker, hearer, or others.

The second is Place deixis is also known as space deixis. The phrase "place deixis" refers to a specific location inside a speech occurrence. Deixis is made up of two simple place-deictic terms. The first are the English adverbs "here" and "there". The adverb "here" denotes that the object of the statement is close to or directly adjacent to the speaker's location. However, "there" signifies a distance from the speaker's location.

The third is time deixis. Time deixis, according to Levinson, focuses on marking out the time when a speaker says something. There are various dimensions to pure time deixis.

³⁰ George Yule, *Op.Cit.*, p. 9

³¹ Charles F. Mayer, *Op.Cit.*, hlm.56

³² Stephen C. Levinson, *Op.Cit.*, hlm.68-94

Tense and time deictic adverbs are examples of this. Adverbs of time such as "now" and "then" are examples. "Now" could mean "close to the speaker" or "present tense." The term "then", on the other hand, can apply to anything that happened in the past or in the past tense.

The fourth is social deixis. One sort of deixis is social deixis, which is used to indicate people's social ties in utterance. The two types of social deixis are relational social deixis and absolute social deixis. Most of the time, relational social deixis is conveyed between several relational types. Only speaker and referent or referent honorifics can convey respect to the respected target. For example, the words Mr./Mrs. Absolute social deixis is a language that was developed specifically for specific speakers. It has to do with social position, such as having a higher or lower social standing. For example, Mr. President, Your Majesty, and so on.

The last is discourse deixis. In discourse deixis, the demonstrative words "this" and "that" are utilized. The word "this" might be used to guide the debate that follows. In the preceding section of the debate, however, "that" is used.

3. Speech Act

A speech act, based on Yule, is an action performed through utterance.³³ According to Yule's definition, Searle defines a speech act as the actions made by a speaker with an utterance.³⁴ He goes on to say that the reason for focusing on speech acts is simple: linguistic activities are present in every linguistic communication. Furthermore, a speech act is a distinct activity generated through utterances. People are continuously interacting with action and generating utterances in their daily lives, therefore knowing speech act is considered crucial.

Austin classified speech acts into three types: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. His ideas have served as a

³³ George Yule, *Op. Cit.* hlm. 47

³⁴ J.R. Searle, *Speech Act* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1969).

resource for linguists. The next sections will go over three of them.³⁵

A locutionary act is the act of speaking certain words with a specific sense and context that are roughly related to meaning in the conventional sense. A locutionary act is sometimes defined as the fundamental act of speaking or making a meaningful linguistic statement. A locutionary act is just a statement made. In the situation of 'I drank a cup of tea,' we understand locutionary act to be the literal meaning of the utterance.

The second type of speech act is the illocutionary act. This is the act of informing, directing, warning, undertaking, and doing other related tasks. Austin describes performing an act in the new and second senses as performing a 'illocutionary' act, that is, saying something rather than speaking something. Based on this description, we can understand illocutionary conduct as an act of doing something through speaking something. For example, if the speaker says, "Why are you walking so fast?" the speaker is instructing the listener to walk slowly.

The last type of speech act is perlocutionary acts. It is concerned with the significance of the words. We do not make an utterance unless we intend for it to have an effect. A perlocution is an illocution that produces a specific effect or exerts a specific influence on the recipient. When someone cries "Look out!" and people move or escape because a truck is passing by, they have completed the perlocutionary act of fleeing or relocating from the site.

C. Presupposition

Communication is an activity that people engage in on a daily basis in order to interact with others. A communication consists of two speakers, each of whom has their own interpretation of what they are discussing and expresses their interpretation using words, phrases, sentences, or structures. When people want to share information with other people or in a group of more than two

³⁵ Austin J. L., *How to Do Things with Word* (London: Oxford University Press, 1962). hlm.99

persons, they communicate. The presupposition would come in the dialogue while people were talking to each other. People's conversations may contain presupposition that they are unaware of. The primary goal of speakers while talking is to transmit a message to their conversation partner. Making assumptions can help people create a nice setting in a conversation. Presuppositions play a significant role in the creation and comprehension of speech in this scenario.

For instance:

“She stopped smoking” (>>She used to smoke)

The utterance “She stopped smoking” contains lexical presupposition because lexical presupposition uses some words like again, start or stop to presuppose another meaning that is not asserted by the speaker.

Presupposition is derived from the word "suppose," which is Latin for "to put under," and is formed from sub ("under") + phonere ("to put"). To presume, based on Merriam-Webster "Student Dictionary" means to assume or need as an antecedent.³⁶

Presuppositional information in an utterance has the ability to orient and restrict people's thinking in a simple and covert manner. Presuppositions are some of the most powerful linguistic patterns. The word 'presuppose' means to 'assume beforehand; involve, imply.' They are built into the structure of the English language, and it is probably impossible to utter a phrase of any significance without making some form of assumption, and hence without the use of presupposition. Presupposition is the mechanism used implicitly to make assumption in day to day language whereas direct assertion is the means used to do so overtly. All questions have inner presuppositions, and they have orienting functions, which are regarded as “very useful for interrogators or trial lawyers”.³⁷

³⁶ Rina Octavia Siagian, Rotua Elfrida Pangaribuan, FebrikaL.Toruan. An Analysis Of Types Of Presupposition In Time Magazine Advertisement. *The Episteme Journal of Linguistics and Literature* Vol. 201 No. 1

³⁷ Yule, *Pragmatics*. (Berlin. Oxford University Press, 2000) hlm. 117

Presupposition is usually defined as a relationship between sentences or propositions (and their meanings) and belongs to either semantics or pragmatics. It is given in terms of logical consequence or necessitation relations in the first example. It is based on conditions for the appropriate use of uttered sentences in the second case.³⁸ In other words, to interpret the meanings of utterances, contextual knowledge is required. Contextual knowledge refers to propositions that are considered to exist prior to interpreting the meaning of an utterance. Presuppositions are preexisting propositions that relate to various types of world knowledge that are shared by the speaker and hearer and serve as the common basis for interpreting a speech.³⁹

Nowadays, linguists are interested in presupposition, but it was first researched by philosophers and logicians. Different linguists have differing views on the definition of presupposition. During everyday communication, it is common for speakers to assume that certain information is already known; as a result, such information is rarely mentioned and thus counts as part of what is transmitted but not said. Two different aspects of this type of information are described by the technical phrases "presupposition" and "entailment."

In 1892, the prominent German logician Frege coined the term "presupposition." The implicit information of proposition inherent in a sentence or utterance is referred to as presupposition. Presupposition can be used as a kind of avoidance by language users. That is, assumption allows language users to avoid mentioning all of the pertinent details. Finch mentioned the following about the function of presupposition:

"If we had to spell out all the details every time we speak, then communicating would be an extremely lengthy and tedious. Being able to assume a certain amount of knowledge on the part of the listeners makes it possible to take shortcuts. The degree of this shortcutting, however, depends on the context in which

³⁸ Teun A Van Dijk, *Pragmatics, Presupposition and Context Grammars* (Munich: Fink, 1976) hlm. 74

³⁹ Wagiman Adisutrisno, *Semantics: an introduction to the basic Concept* (Yogyakarta: Penerbit Andi, 2008). hal 77

communication takes place.”⁴⁰

Hudson provided an opinion that a presupposition is something assumed (presupposed) to be true in a sentence which asserts other information. It will generally remain a necessary assumption whether the utterance is placed in the form of an assertion, denial or question and can be associated with a specific lexical item or grammatical feature in the utterance.⁴¹

Similarly, Finch wrote that presupposition deals with the necessary preconditions for statements to be true. Presupposition refers to assumption implicitly made by speakers and listeners which are necessary for the correct interpretation of utterances. It is something as speaker’s assumption to be the case prior for making an utterance.⁴²

Semantic and pragmatic presuppositions are the two most common types of presupposition. The former looks at presupposition from the standpoint of logic and semantics, while the later looks at it from the standpoint of pragmatics. This research employed Yule’s theory of presupposition as well as other supporting theories in this research. There was an appeal to the idea that speakers presume their listeners already knew certain information in the preceding discussion of reference. Because it is assumed to be common knowledge, such information is rarely spoken and thus counts as part of what is communicated but not said.

Potts expressed that presuppositions of an utterance are the pieces of information that the speaker assumes in order for their utterance to be meaningful in the current context.⁴³ Ideas of presupposition have been linked to theories of discourse contexts and how they shape and are shaped by language use. Presuppositions are divided into two types: pragmatic and semantic

⁴⁰ Geoffrey Finch, *Key concepts in Language and linguistics*. (Hamshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 2000) hlm. 165

⁴¹ Hudson, *Essential Introductory Linguistics*. (Michigan: Blackwell Publishers Inc, 2000) hlm. 321

⁴² Finch, *Linguistic Terms and Concepts*. (London: MacMillian Press Ltd, 2000) hlm. 173

⁴³ Christopher Potts, *Presupposition and Implicature* (ONR Grant, 2014) hlm. 3

presuppositions. Semantic presuppositions trace to a traditional component of the meaning of specific words and structures, whereas pragmatic presuppositions are solely speaker actions. Levinson elaborated that presupposition is a background belief about an utterance that:

1. Must be mutually known or assumed by the speaker and listener or utterances to be considered appropriated in context.
2. Whether the utterances are made in the form of an assertion, denial, or query, there will always be a necessary assumption.
3. In most cases, it will be linked to a specific lexical phrase or grammatical element in the utterance (presupposition trigger).⁴⁴

In the same way, Yule stated that presupposition deals with the relationship between two proportions, which gives precondition to be true statement although the statement is negated. For the statements to be regarded in context, the speaker and address must both know or assume the presumption. In order for a statement to be felicitous, its premise must generally be part of the utterance context's common ground. Sentences, on the other hand, can contain presuppositions that are not part of the common ground and still be felicitous. For instance, when telling someone that Sarah's husband is a teacher, without the addressee knowing or having any reason to suppose that Sarah has a husband. The recipient must presume Sarah has a husband in order to understand the utterance. This is the process of an addressee assuming the truth of a presupposition.

Yule said that presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance.⁴⁵ That is, the speaker's basic consideration will be offered to the listener in order for the truth in the dialogue to be accepted. As a result, a sentence can indicate hidden knowledge that can serve as the background or foundation for discussion listeners.

Based on previous definitions of presupposition, it might be

⁴⁴ Levinson, *Presupposition*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University, 1983) hlm. 179-180

⁴⁵ Yule, *Pragmatics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996) hlm. 25

concluded that presupposition is an assumption made by the speaker and accepted by the hearer based on the hearer's background beliefs. The use of a large number of words, phrases, and structures has been linked to presupposition. These linguistic forms are seen as potential presupposition indicators, which can only be realized in the context of speakers. The purpose of presuppositions is to guide certain responses or predictions based on how the spoken sentence is currently being used. Yule divides types of presuppositions into six, they are, existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition and counterfactual presupposition.⁴⁶

1. Existential Presupposition

The assumption of the existence of the entities named by the speaker is known as existential presupposition. The speaker's named entities are considered to be present. Possessive constructions or any form of definite noun phrases like *the*, *a*, and *an* attached to the sentence can also be used to identify existential presupposition. Existential presupposition is the same as showing how presumption can express the existence of something. The existence is demonstrated by the use of specific words.

For example:

1. "Your cat"
it can be presupposed that you have cat
2. "Sarah's car is new"
it can be presupposed that someone who named Sarah does exist, Sarah has a new car, and her car is new. This is an example of possessive construction because it demonstrates someone's existence as well as ownership.
3. "King of Sweden, the doctor, and Jenny".
The other examplee of the existential, by using any of the expressions in above, the speaker is assumed to be committed to the existence of the entities named.
4. "The house is so big".

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, hlm. 27

This example shows the existence of the house and this is the example of the form of definite noun phrase because the phrase “the house” is noun phrase.

It can be concluded that those examples lead to existential presupposition, because existential presupposition indicates the existence of something or someone by using some possessive construction like Sarah’s car, your cat or definite noun phrase such as the doctor and the house.

2. **Factive Presupposition**

The information to be transmitted, presented in words that imply a fact or news that is thought to be real, leads to this presupposition. The usage of various verbs in the sentences to denote facts, such as know, realize, regret, odd, be aware or glad characterizes this presupposition.

For example:

1. “I am glad it’s over”.

This example shows that something is over.

2. “He didn’t realize that she was ill”.

The utterance above can be presupposed that “she was ill”.

3. ”Ana regrets drinking coffee too much”.

The example above can be presupposed that Ana drank coffee too much.

It can be concluded that those examples lead to factive presupposition, because factive presupposition indicates the facts by using some verbs like glad, realize, or regret.

3. **Non-Factive Presupposition**

The third type of presupposition is non-factive presupposition. This type of presupposition is the opposite of factive presupposition which is assumed not to be true. Some verbs like dream, imagine, pretend, wish are used to presuppose that what follows is not true.

For example:

1. "I dreamed that I was rich"
The example above it can be presupposed that i was not rich.
2. "We imagined that we were in London"
The utterance above can be presupposed that we were not in London.
3. "She pretends to be ill"
This example can be presupposed that she is not ill.

It can be concluded that those examples lead to non-factive presupposition, because non-factive presupposition indicates that something is not true by using some verbs like dream, imagine, or pretend.

4. Lexical Presupposition

Lexical presupposition is the assumption that, in using one word, the speaker can act as if another meaning (word) will be understood. The word such as again, start, stop, anymore are used to presuppose another meaning that is not asserted by the speaker.

For example:

1. "Bara started working as a teacher"
It can be presupposed that Bara was not working as a teacher before.
2. "He stopped running"
It can be presupposed that he used to run.
3. "Rara and Rani are late again"
It can be presupposed that they were late before.

It can be concluded that those examples lead to lexical presupposition, because lexical presupposition uses some words like again, start, or stop to presuppose another meaning that is not asserted by the speaker.

5. Structural Presupposition

The structure of the sentence, which includes the interrogative form, can be used to identify presupposition. The use of specific words or phrases is linked to structural

presupposition. In English, the design of a WH question (what, who, when, where, and why) is traditionally interpreted with the assumption that the information after the WH-form is already known by the hearer.

For example:

1. “Where did you buy the novel?”
It can be presupposed that you bought the novel.
2. “When did she get the ticket?”
It can be presupposed that she got the ticket.
3. “What’s in the drawer?”
It can be presupposed that there is something stored in the drawer, or the drawer is empty.

It can be concluded that those examples lead to structural presupposition because the form of structural presupposition is interrogative. Structural presupposition itself is the assumption that information after WH-form is already known by the hearer.

6. Counter-Factual Presupposition

The last type of presupposition is counterfactual presupposition. This type denotes what is presupposed is not only untrue, but is contrary to the facts as the opposite of what is true. Since the fact is true, the presupposition is acceptable in reality, and the contrary, while the fact is not true, then the presupposition is not acceptable in reality. This type is also categorized as conditional structure (If clause).

For example:

1. “If she were my friend, she would have helped me”
The example above can be presupposed that she is not my friend.
2. “If i were a teacher, i will teach my students correctly”
The example above can be presupposed that you are not a teacher. Those sentences are not only untrue, but contrary to the fact.
3. “If i were not ill”
The example above can be presupposed that i was ill.

It can be concluded that those examples lead to counter-factual presupposition because the form of counter-factual presupposition is conditional structure (if clause) that denotes what is presupposed is not only untrue, but is contrary to the facts

D. Context

The importance of context in inferring implicit meaning cannot be overstated. Context is the knowledge and situation in which how language itself guides the use of language and the interpretation of utterances.⁴⁷ Only if the listener or reader is able to grasp the meaning within the known context will the information be correctly understood. The purpose of context is to eliminate ambiguity in meaning, as different contexts will result in different meanings or information for the same statement.

In evaluating the message, context cannot be separated. Context aids in determining the meaning of a statement.⁴⁸ It can be claimed that considering context can assist the listener or reader in comprehending the meaning. If the listener can capture the meaning within the known context, the utterances can be easily understood. The purpose of context is to eliminate ambiguity in meaning, as different contexts will result in different meanings or information for the same statement. Context can be interpreted in a variety of ways. Understanding context, according to Levinson, includes relevant aspects. These are the physical and social settings.⁴⁹ Physical refers to the location where the communication takes place between the participants. The social environment refers to the participants' social relationships. Cutting classify three types of context in communication:⁵⁰

⁴⁷ Deborah Schiffrin, *Op.Cit.*, hlm.365

⁴⁸ Peter Grundy, *Doing Pragmatics* (New York: Routledge, 2013) hlm.10

⁴⁹ Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics*, (Cambridge University Press, 1989)

hlm.13

⁵⁰ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse* (London: Routledge, 2002)

hlm.3

- a) The situational context; what speakers know about what they can see around them.
- b) The background knowledge about each other and the world. context; what they (speaker and hearer) now
- c) The co-textual context; what speakers know about what they have been in saying.

When studying utterances, it is critical to consider context. Pragmatics is the study of how a situation can alter how information is conveyed. Presuppositions are made up of propositions, while contexts are made up of propositions.

Context and pragmatics are two ideas that are intertwined in the sense that context is essential to realize language use from a pragmatic standpoint. Context refers to any relevant elements of the dynamic setting or environment in which a linguistic unit is used in a systematic manner.⁵¹ Individuals notice the context in which utterances are spoken in addition to the language used, who they are talking to, when they are talking to them, and where they are talking to them. Listeners will not receive entire information if speakers do not explain the context of what they are talking about. Listeners are unable to analyze the speakers' utterances without context, which causes them to respond incorrectly. As a result, context is critical to communication since it gives listeners with a wealth of information, allowing them to comprehend the speakers' statements and respond properly. There are two types of context: linguistic and non-linguistic:

a) The Linguistic Context

The set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence is referred to as linguistic context or co-text. It can alternatively be characterized as a collection of references derived from previously spoken words. According to Huang, linguistic context refers to what has been discussed previously.⁵² For instance, consider the following statement: "What you did

⁵¹ Huang, *Pragmatics (second edition)* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014) hlm.16

⁵² *ibid.*

makes your father disappointed." The term "did" was derived from the action performed by the interlocutor.

b) Non-Linguistic Context

The importance of non-linguistic context in communication cannot be overstated. Because references can be anything outside the language that underpins the usage of text, non-linguistic context examines larger references. Non-linguistic context consists of four elements: physical context, psychological context, social context, and shared knowledge background.

For further explanation, Yule defined that context has two points of view.⁵³ Context and co-text are two terms that are used interchangeably (linguistic context). The words used in the same sentence or utterance are referred to as co-text, and the situation in which the utterance is made is referred to as context. It is made up of the circumstances and situations in which the speaker and the listener are involved. Context is an important aspect of pragmatics that cannot be overlooked. In understanding pragmatics, context is extremely important. It is taken into account while evaluating an utterance in light of the occasion and circumstances. In addition, The implicit message in the movie conversation can be deduced using context. The speaker and listener are assisted in understanding the meaning of the discussion or utterances made by the actors or actresses by considering the context.

⁵³ Yule, *The Study of Language (Fourth Edition)*. (Cambridge University Press. 2010) hlm.129

E. The Importance of Presupposition in Education

Teaching vocabulary and common phrases is an essential task of the English language classroom, but it is also important to teach the pragmatics of a language to help learners use language appropriately in different situations. Students and teachers always interact each other during a teaching-learning process. It's essential for being able to participate in interactions and conversations in ways that are accepted in society. The ability to use language socially and adapt it for various contexts is known as pragmatics. Building pragmatic competence is necessary for growing communicative competence, according to Farahian et al. in Abdulhafez.⁵⁴ One of the branch of pragmatics is presupposition. To make a good comprehension, presupposition is important. Presupposition plays an important role in communication because presupposition is something that the speaker assumes to be the case prior in making an utterance⁵⁵ that makes it the first key that the speaker and listener must have in order to avoid communication misunderstanding and determine communication success. In education presupposition is also really important because the interaction between teacher and students need to be clear in order to get a good understanding of the subject that was thought.

F. Movie

According to Giannetti, movie is a recording of motion picture, moving picture all these phrases suggest the central importance of motion in the art of film.⁵⁶ A movie is also known as one media that reflects the social life of human being. It is also known as a type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories. Movie is one medium that is suitable and interesting for studying the phenomenon of presupposition. Conversation among the characters becomes the most important

⁵⁴ Ahmed M. M. Abdelhafez, "The Effect of Conversational Implicature Instruction on Developing TEFL Students" Pragmatic Competence and Language Proficiency," US-China Education Review A 6, no. 8 (2016): 451–465.

⁵⁵ Yule. *Op.Cit.* hlm. 25

⁵⁶ Louis Giannetti. *Understanding Movie.*(Case Western Reserve University. 1999) hlm. 94

aspects in a movie. Presupposition can be evaluated through a variety of characters with varying utterances. There are many movies which can be analyzed to find presupposition phenomena such as Dark Knight, The Conjuring, The Fault in Our Star Movie, Maleficent and many more. Each of them has a genre that is classified as superhero, horror, romance, fantasy and all of which are created to entertain the spectators. It can be concluded that a movie is a compilation of stories that are captured as a series of moving images and aired on television or at a movie theater. In addition, movies can be a useful tool for students who want to learn English.

G. Synopsis of Christopher Robin Movie

Christopher Robin was moving to a boarding school in London so his stuffed animal buddies from the Hundred Acre Wood, consisting of Winnie the Pooh, Tigger, Piglet, Eeyore, Kanga, Roo, Owl, and Rabbit throw him a going away party. As he prepared to leave, he promised Pooh that he would never forget him. However, because to the continual mocking he received from other school boys and the teacher's strictness, he eventually lost any sense of imagination and grows.

Due to other counties in England having seeing their services as unnecessary, Giles told Christopher that they must lay off 20 percent of the employees and Christopher must do paperwork on it and turn it in by Monday, despite the fact that Christopher had planned a weekend getaway to the countryside with his wife and daughter. Christopher got an idea on how to save the company after overhearing Evelyn's remark, and he returns to Winslow's office to propose his plan, which is to do nothing because he believed people who go on vacations will buy their luggage, and he humiliated the stuffy Winslow by calling him a 'Woozle' because he hypocritically takes time away from work to go golfing. When Christopher saw his wife and daughter from the cottage where he used to live as a child, they believed he had decided to return to them, but they were disappointed when he explained that he needed to get to Winslow and was unable to explain why he was in the countryside. Meanwhile, when Madeline and the stuffed

animals arrived in London, they realized they were running out of time to get to Christopher's meeting, so Tigger, Piglet, and Eeyore rode on a suitcase attached to a car to get there, eventually landing on Christopher and Evelyn's car, but losing Christopher's paperwork in the process. Christopher arrived at the luggage company to pitch Giles and his father, Giles Winslow Sr., on his plan to reduce the workforce by 20%, but quickly discovered that his paperwork had gone missing. Christopher tried to leave Pooh at the tree so he could return to the Hundred Acre Wood, but he eventually agreed to reluctantly assist Pooh in finding his friends.

Christopher and Madeline reunited, and he promised to be a better father and told her that she didn't need to attend boarding school now that he realizes his family is more important than his business.

Christopher's paperwork, or 'Important Things,' is discovered in the Wood, and Pooh, Piglet, Eeyore, and Tigger decide to fly to London to return it to Christopher because they believe a 'Woozle' (really Winslow) will eat him if he does not turn them in. Christopher Robin, believing he knows what to do, is given a magical door that leads to the real world, which he enters and finds himself in London, where the immense trials he endures weary him, so he sleeps on a bench in an unknown garden.

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