AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION USED IN THE MOVIE *"CRAZY RICH ASIAN BY KEVIN KWAN"*
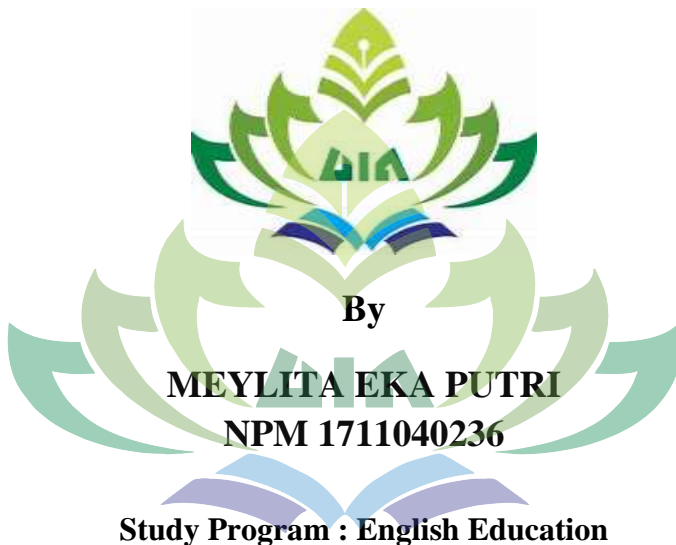
A Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S1 Degree

By

MEYLITA EKA PUTRI
NPM 1711040236

Study Program : English Education

Advisor   : Prof. Dr. Moh. Muhassin,M. Hum
Co-Advisor   : M. Ridho Kholid, M.Pd

ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
1446 H/2024 M

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to investigate kind and interpreting of presupposition that occur in Crazy Rich Asian movie by using pragmatics approach. The objectives of this study are 1) To find the types of the presupposition that used in the main characters in frozen movie script. 2) To describe the interpretation meaning of the presuppositions that found in Crazy Rich Asian Movie.

This study is qualitative research applying content analysis. The data analysis was conducted by watching the movie from beginning until the end. In this research, the writer used distributional method to select utterance in the movie script to classify the data into kinds of presupposition and writer also used distributional method to analyze the data. The findings of this research are 50 utterance were found, there are 15 existential presupposition, 4 factive presupposition, 2 non factive presupposition,9 lexical presupposition, 17 structural presupposition, and 3 counterfactual presupposition. To know the interpretation meaning of presupposition the writer watching the movie from the beginning until the end of the movie, she read and analyze the script of the movie, then she relates to the situation and context that occurs in the storyline.

Therefor she concluded that every presupposition produce it has meaning that want to send by speaker to listener, every presupposition it can depends on the condition or the situation when the speaker said the utterance.

Key words : *Pragmatics, Presupposition,Crazy Rich Asian, Movie Script*

DECLARATION

The reseaecher is a student of English Education Study Program with identify below :

Name   : Meylita Eka Putri

NPM   : 1711040236

Title Of The Research : An Analysis Of Presupposition Used In The Movie "Crazy Rich Asian By Kevin Kwan"

The researcher hereby declares that this researchis the researcher own work. All theories in this research are quoted from other researchers that has been accepted for the award of any degree of the university or other institute of higher learning and the researcher has pharapharsed all the statement in accordance with proper ethic.

Bandar Lampung, 15 December 2023

The researcher

MEYLITA EKA PUTRI

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Faculty	:	Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

APPROVED

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ADMISSION

A thesis entittled: **An Analysis of Presupposition used on English Vinglish Movie, by: Meylita Eka Putri, NPM: 1711040236, Study Program: English Education** was tested and defended in the examination session held on: Thursday, December 28th 2023.

Board of Examiners:

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MOTTO

"Do it for yourself, but once in a while think back to everyone who said you

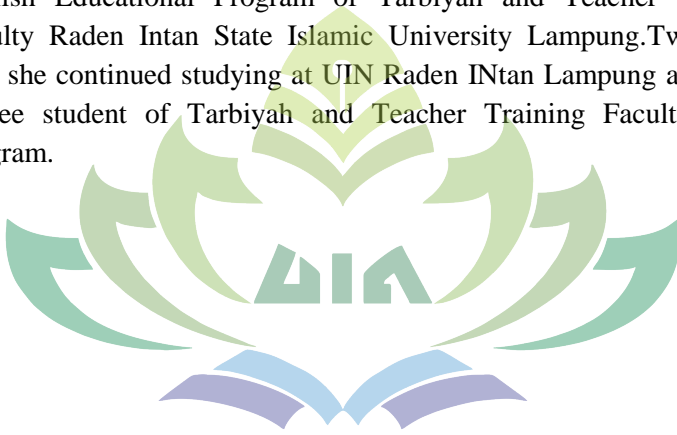would never be anything. Do it for them too."

- The Better Man Project

DEDICATION

From the deep of my heart, thesis is dedicated to everyone who cares and loves me. I would like to dedicate this thesis to:

1. Allah SWT who always loves me and keeps me everywhere and everytime.
2. My beloved parents, Mr. Hasimi and Mrs. Endang Kustati,who always love me and keep on praying for my life and succes. Thanks for all the best to me and give me motivation to study hard until now, I love them so much.
3. My beloved family who always love, care, support and cheer me up until the completion of this thesis.
4. My supervisor, Prof. Dr. Moh. Muhassin,M. Hum and M. Ridho Kholid, M.Pd guided me from the beginning to the end of writing this thesis
5. My beloved lecturers in English Education Study Program and Almamater Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung, who made me grow up and contributed much for myself development.
6. My beloved friends who always support me since the beginning till now, and always there whenever I need them.

CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Meylita Eka Putri was born on May 15th, 1999 in Lampung Utara, Lampung. She is the first child of three children from the couple of Mr. Hasimi and Mrs. Endang, she have younger sister named Ayra Nazifa and younger brother named Egy Hananda. She began her formal education at Elementary School SDN 1 Ulak Rengas, Lampung Utara and finished in 2011. She continued at Junior High School of SMPN 3 Bukit Kemuning and finished in 2014. Then, she continued her school at Senior High School of SMAN 1 Bukit Kemuning and graduated in 2017. After finishing her study in Senior High School, she decided to study in English Educational Program of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung.Two years later she continued studying at UIN Raden INtan Lampung as an S-1 degree student of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty Study Program.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah Rabbil Alamin, all praises and thanks to the Almighty Allah SWT for His uncountable graces, faiths, and helps always stand behind the writer, show writer the right way, and carry the writer out to the final step of this thesis writing. Shalawat and salam are addressed to our prophet Muhammad SAW, the greatest one who has shared inspiration, spirit, and power to the human.

The writer realizes that this thesis could not be completed without getting assistance, guidance, understanding and encouragement from many people. Therefore the writer would like to express the deepest gratitude to the following:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana M.Pd, the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of UIN Raden Intan Lampung with personnel, who has given an opportunity and forbearance to the researcher when on going the study until the accomplishment of this thesis.

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3. M. Ridho Kholid, S.S, M.Pd., the secretary of English Education Study Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung and as the second advisor who has patiently guided, corrected and given countless time for the researcher to finish this thesis.

4. All lecturers of English Education Department of UIN RadenIntanLampung, who have given education, knowledge and experience to theresearcher.

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5. All beloved friends of the Department of English Education 2017. Especially for G class, for the motivation and support during this study.

       Finally, the researcher is fully aware that there are still a lot of weaknessesin this thesis. Therefore, the researcher sincerely welcomes criticism and suggestion from the readers to enhance the quality of the thesis.

Bandar Lampung,   2023
Researcher

<u>MEYLITA EKA PUTRI</u>
NPM. 1711040236

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

As a first step to understanding the title of the research, and avoiding misunderstanding, the writer thought that needs to explain the title of the research. The title of this thesis is An Analysis Of Presupposition Used In The Movie "Crazy Rich Asian" By Kevin Kwan" The following is a description of the meaning of some of the terms contained in the title of this proposal as follows:

Analysis is the process of breaking a complex topic or substance into smaller parts in order to gain a better understanding of it. A resolution of anything, whether an object of the senses or of the intellect, into its constituent or original elements.[1]

Yule states that presupposition deals with the relationship between two proportions, which gives precondition to be true statement although the statement is negated. Presupposition must be mutually known or assumed by the speaker and address for the utterances to be considered in context.[2]

B. Background of the Problem

Communication is one of the important things on human life. Humans use communication as a tool to interact with each other, give and receive information. In every communication, of course there is a speaker and listener in conveying information

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[1] Michael Mccarthy, Discourse Analysis for Language Teachers, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), 1991, p. 6.

[2] Yule, G. 1996. Pragmatics. New York: OxfordUniversity Press

through a conversation. Human doing a conversation using a language as a tool to conveying something and express their idea. Languages make communication more interesting, especially when speaker and listener can understand each other. In communication misunderstanding often occur, usually listener cannot catch meaning statement of speaker, and listener has many assumptions based on statement of speaker so that make realize many mistaken in communication. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of language externally, namely how the language unit is used in communication[3].

According to Yule, pragmatics includes Deixis, Reference and Inference, Presupposition and Entailment, Cooperative and Implicature, Speech Act, Politeness, Conversation and Preference Structure, Discourse and Culture[4].

A presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance[5]. The presupposition is talking about the assumption that may accompany statements. Many statements that speaker said have ambiguity in meaning. For example : Sofi's cat is cute, that statement can meaning Sofi has a cat, sofi cherish a cat. There are 6 types of presupposition, *Existential Presupposition, Factive Presupposition, Non Factive Presupposition, Lexical Presupposition, Structural Presupposition and Counterfactual Presupposition.*

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[3] Dewa Putu Wijayana, Dasar-Dasar Pragmatik. (Yogyakarta: Andi Press,2003),1.

[4] Faizatul Wardah, "Particularized Conversational Implicature Used By The Characters In The Vampire Diaries Season 2",(Undergraduate Thesis, Program Sarjana, University of Sunan Ampel, Surabaya, 2018), p. 17.

[5] George Yule, Pragmatics, (New York : Oxford University Press, 1996), 4.

In pragmatic concept learning of presupposition is an appeal to the idea that the speaker assumes certain information is already known by their listener. Because is treated as known, such information will generally not be state and consequently will count as part of what is communicated but not said[6]. The other source presupposition is something like the background beliefs of the speaker propositions whose truth he takes for granted, or seems to take for granted in making his statement[7].

Therefore, based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in analyzing presupposition. The writer chooses presupposition because the writer known that many benefit which can get if learning about presupposing. Through learning presupposition can get more information in learning boarded language interpretation. Then she chooses to analysis presupposition in a movie.

Movie is a visual art used to simulate experiences that communicate ideas, stories, perceptions, feelings, beauty or atmosphere by the means of recorded or programmed moving images along with other sensory stimulations. The writer chooses Crazy Rich Asian movie published in 2018 because the movie was adapted from the novel Crazy Rich Asian written by Kevin Kwan who also acts as director of the movie with Jon M Chu. In connection with that, in learning the language, the writer uses a pragmatic approach to know the relationship between speech and context in the movie. There are many types of movie that can be used to examine pre-assumption phenomena. Related with this movie, the one that makes movie interesting are the history, culture, and life of the Chinese people. Then, there is a

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[6] George Yule, The Study Of Language, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1994). 9.

[7] Stalnaker, Pragmatics Presupposition, (New York : Oxford University Press,1974), 17.

conversation between the characters in the Crazy Rich Asian movie that uses two languages, such as Mandarin and English languages. Besides, the use of presupposition in a dialogue between the characters in the movie quite a lot to be analyzed in the study.

C. Focus sub focus of the Research

People can do some ways of expressing what they mean by using presupposition. Based on the background research above, the writer formulated the research question as follow: What are the types of presupposition applied in the movie Crazy Rich Asian and interpretation meaning of the presupposition that find in movie Crazy Rich Asian

D. Problem Formulation

Based on the background and the focus of study, there are some research question as follow :

1. What are the types of presupposition applied in the movie Crazy Rich Asian?

2. How is the interpretation meaning of presupposition that used in the main characters in the Movie Crazy Rich Asian?

E. Objective of the Research

Based on reasearch question above, the objectives of the research is:

1. To find the types of presupposition applied in the movie Crazy Rich Asian?

2.To describe the interpretation meaning of presupposition that used in the main characters in the Movie Crazy Rich Asian ?

F. Significance of the Reseach

The writer hope that the result of her study can give contribute for academic and practical field, as follows :

1. Theoritically

a. Give some contributions to expand the knowlage about presupposition. The writer hope that after read this research the reader can be more understand about what is presupposition.

b. Help the readers to find and identify the presupposition when theirs want to make own research about that.

c. The result of this research can be used as the authentic material to presupposition.

2. Practically

a. For Students : In communication there are many things can be happen especially when speakers make implicit meaning in their statement, so study about language is very needed to convey the people in communication.

b. For Lecturer : The writer hope this research can develop the lecturer's insight by dealing with presupposition in the fiction literature.

3. In English Learning

So many study about linguistics that done in English Department such as Pragmatics and Semantics. In learning process especially english, for the example, when student come late to the class, and the teacher said "what time is it?" in this situation the teacher ask about the reason student come late not ask student about the time. From the example above we can conclude that learning about meaning is very important in our life, because every utterence doesn't always should implied in literally meaning. It is the reason linguistics reasearch is needed. Linguistics is used to analyze the speaker meaning and for practice, the writer hope this research can help the students to make easy and success in doing assigment that used language as the main part. Many branch in linguistics doesn't limited the study of meaning, but in this research the researcher want to focus on the presupposition, the types of presupposition and the meaning of presupposition.

G. Relevance of Studies

There are some previous studies that the writer use to support this research.

1. *The first* study is taken from taken Risdianto, entitle "The Analysis of Presupposition in George Orwell's Novella Animal Fram". The study focuses on types to identify and classify the presupposition used in conversation in Orwell's novella. The identification is based on the presupposition triggers and classification

based on six type of presupposition. this research found the 180 utterances.[8]

2. *The second* Hikmah Nur,(2017) Researched the title "An Analysis Of Language Presupposition In Advertisements Of Tv Channels In Indonesia" from English and Literature Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar. The method used in this research used descriptive qualitative method and the researcher will use Yule's theory about presupposition, Existential presupposition, Factive presupposition, Lexical presupposition, Nonfactive presupposition, structural presupposition, and Counterfactual presupposition. This research aims to find out the types of presupposition in an advertisement for a TV channel in Indonesia. Furthermore, the result of the study show that the researchers concluded that everyone who presupposed something that they must have different presupposition.[9]

3. *The third* previous study is thesis from Permana, the tittle of his thesis is "An Analysis of Presupposition as Found in a Novel Harry Potter and Half Blood Prince". The types and presupposition meaning from the speakers which is the focus of this thesis. He also use descriptive qualitative to answere the research quetion of his study. And the finding of his thesis is the meaning of utterences that express by the speakers

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[8] Risdianto, F., Noor Malimah and Agung Guritno (1996). The Analysis of Presupposition in George Orwell ' s Novella Animal Farm. 1(1), 1–12.
[9] Hikmah Nur,(2017) Researched the title "An Analysis Of Language Presupposition In Advertisements Of Tv Channels In Indonesia"

in the movie based on George Yule's theory of pragmatics[10]

4. *The fourt* ,Cahyono researched the title "The Analysis Of Presupposition Found In Song Lyrics Of The Heart Of Everything Album By Within Temptation Band And Its Application In Teaching Listening". The method used in this research used the descriptive qualitative method[11].

5. *The Last* Ananda, Wihadi, & Suryana, (2017) in the research entitile Presupposition Analysis in Some Selected Consumer Advertisement Slogan of The Jakarta post this research aims to finding the types of presuppositioon and describing the function of presupposition in advertisement found in consumer advertisement slogans of the Jakarta post newspaper. The method used in this research used descriptive qualitative method and the researcher will use Yule's theory about presupposition. The result of this research showed that the writer found 20 presuppositions[12].

Based on three previous study that the writer used as references in this research, there are some similarities, where the same discuss about presupposition based on pragmatic presupposition, besides that there are also has differences. The differences this research with

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[10] Permana, "An Analysis Of Presupposition As Found In A Novel Harry Potter And Half Blood Prince", (A Thesis, Universitas Andalas,2011), p. 14.

[11] Cahyono researched the title "The Analysis Of Presupposition Found In Song Lyrics Of The Heart Of Everything Album By Within Temptation Band And Its Application In Teaching Listening".

[12] Ananda, Wihadi, & Suryana, (2017) in the research entitile Presupposition Analysis in Some Selected Consumer Advertisement Slogan of The Jakarta post

those research, such as in the first research they are use short stories by Silvester Goridus Sukur as object of their research and the finding of second research just describe two types of presupposition and third previous study just explain the meaning of utterences that express by the speakers in the movie. So, in this research, she would like to explaining about presupposition, 6 types and the meaning of the presupposition that used in Crazy Rich Asian Movie script.

H. Reseach Method

1. Research Design

The writer uses qualitative research in this study. Which is designed to describe the case of the study by words or sentence than numbers. The analysis explains the presupposition that used in movie "Crazy Rich Asian" according to Yule's pragmatics theory. By using the descriptive qualitative method, it is easy to find the disparate and the meaning of presupposition which contains in the movie "Crazy Rich Asian". Qualitative research will intend to explore and understand the meaning individuals or groups to describe to a social or human problem[13]

2. Data Source

To conduct this research, the researcher used conversation that assume contain presupposition in movie Crazy Rich Asian. The movie was taken from

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[13] Creswell, John W. 2009. Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches. Newbury Park: Sage Publications

LK21 website and the script was taken from IMSDb (Internet Movie Script Database) website.

3. Research Instrument

Instruments are tools or facilities used by researchers to collect data to find good results. This means that research instruments are what you use to collect information (data) to answer your research questions. Sugiyono stated that in qualitative research the instrument is the researcher, therefore the researcher must validate himself on his ability to conduct research[14].

The Instrument of this study is using documentation video. Documentation is recording of events that have occurred in the past. There are three types of documentation, namely written documents such as diaries, curriculum vitae, biographies, etc., Pictorial documents such as drawings, sketches, videos, etc., and works of art documents such as drawings, sculptures, films, etc. To help researcher in analyzing the data, researcher need supporting instruments such as smartphone, book, pen and laptop.

4. Data Collecting Technique

In this research, the process of collecting the data is taken such as

following steps:

[14] Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, Alfa Bandung. p.205

1. The first step, the researcher downloads and Crazy Rich Asian.

2. Next, the researcher watched the video several times to find out the utterances contained in the video.

3. Then, the researcher makes notes on the utterances that contain the presuppositions in the video.

4. After that, the researcher classifies the data that include presuppositions.

5. The final step, the researcher arranges the data obtained systematically into a speech classification table.

Table 1.1

Example of the utterance classification table

Time	Utterance	The type of Presupposition

.

5. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzes the data to get the research results. The researcher does several steps to analyze the data which are in form of transcription. Coming to this section, the writer included these following steps for the formulated problem:

1. The writer analyzed the phrase of presupposition in movie "Crazy Rich Asian" by using the theory of Yule's, about presupposition.

2. The writer categorized the data in types of presupposition in the movie.

3. Furthermore, the writer drawed the conclusion and rechecked it whether or not the conclusion is appropriate to answer the formulated problem.

6. Trustworthiness of the Data

One of the important things in the process of qualitative and quantitative research is the validity of the data. In qualitative research, validity is an acknowledgment or belief for the reader that the research results have been carried out using the right way. One approach to measuring validity in qualitative research is triangulation. Moleong which stated that triangulation is a way or technique of checking the validity of data that uses something else to the data.[15] The validity of the data in this research

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[15] Lexy J. Moleong, Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2014), 330.

was tested by triangulation. Triangulation is essentially a multi-method approach that is used by researchers when conducting research, collecting, and analyzing data. There are four kinds of triangulation, namely triangulation of sources, methods, investigators, and theories.[16]

a. Source triangulation

Source triangulation is using different sources of informants, as well as cross-checking and comparing and contrasting data with other data sources.

b. Triangulation method

Triangulation Method is using various methods in data collection, for example by in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, or conducting observations to answer research questions.

c. Investigator triangulation

The investigator triangulation technique is by utilizing research or other observers to re-check the reliability of the data. Another way is to compare the results of one analysis work with others, and use techniques to reduce deviations in the collection of research data.

d. Triangulation theory

Triangulation theory is to compare a data result obtained with the existing theory. This research uses triangulation theory. Theory triangulation is used to test the

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[16] Ibid, 330

validity of the data found based on existing theories. Theory triangulation is done by determining the pattern or shape through analysis based on theory. Triangulation theory in this research is done by determining the presupposition based on Yule's theory. This study was also re-examined for its validation by a linguist who is an expert in this study as a validator to strengthen the validity of the data.

I. Research Procedure

According to Lexy, qualitative research techniques generate descriptive data in the form of spoken or written accounts of observed human behavior.[17] The research procedure started by formulating the problems of research about the phenomenon that happened. Next step, collected several literatures dealing with the chosen problems. This research focused on the analysis presupposition used in Crazy Rich Asian Movie. Then, the following step was that the writer watched these videos, made transcript, take notes, and identified all the utterances that contained.

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[17] Lexy J. Moleong, Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif, (Bandung : PT Remaja Rosdakarya,
2006),p.4.

J. Systematic of the Research

This study will display the discussion in several chapters. This chapters will explain and describe particular topics. The systematic discussions are as follows:

1. Chapter I

Chapter I present the introduction, which consists of title confirmation, background of the research, focus and sub focus of the research, identification of the research, limitation of the research, research questions, the objectives of research. significant of research, scope of the research, relevance studies, research methodology, and systematic discussion.

2. Chapter II

Chapter II contains a literature review of several theories and references that form the basis for supporting studies. In this study, chapter II presents Theories, Pragmatic, Scope of Pragmatic, Presupposition, Definition of movie,

3. Chapter III

Chapter III presents a description of the research object. This chapter presents an over view of the data and data collected in the study.

4. Chapter IV.

Chapter IV presents research data and research findings. This chapter presents all the data obtained

along with the result of the data analysis with the interpretation of the data.

5. Chapter V

Chapter V presents the conclusion and suggestion of the research. This chapter presents what can be concluded from the result of the study and provides suggestion related to the conclution.

CHAPTER II

FRAME OF THEORIES

A. Fream Of Theories

1. Pragmatic

Pragmatic concerns with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. Pragmatic is the study of speaker meaning. This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speaker organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. Pragmatic is the study of contextual meaning.

Bublitz states that pragmatic is fundamentally concerned with communicative in any kind of context.[18] This perspective raises the question of what determines the choice between the said and the unsaid. The basic answer is tied to the notion of distance. Closeness, whether it is physical, social, or conceptual, implies shared experience. On the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speakers determine how much things needed to be said. Pragmatic is the study of the expression of relative distance. There are four areas of Pragmatics concerned with; entailment, deixis, implicature, and presupposition. The researcher in this case will analyze presupposition.

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[18] Bublitz,. Foundations of Pragmatics. Deutsche Nationalbibliothek Wolfram. 2011, page. 4

From definition above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which concern with language use in context and the study of meaning related to the context or situation. It can explore some understanding about the facts with which pragmatics deals:

a. Facts about the objective facts of the utterance: who the speaker is, when and where the utterance happened.

b. Facts about the speaker‟s intention; what language the speaker intends to use and what meaning he intends to be using.

c. Facts about beliefs of the speaker and those to whom he speaks and what they are talking about.

Pragmatics and semantics are two branches of linguistics that discuss the same field namely meaning. Pragmatics sometimes contrasted with semantics. Pragmatics and semantics can be viewed as different parts, or different aspects, of the same general study. Pragmatics is the study of how language is used to communicate, while semantics as the study of meaning is concerned with what sentence and other linguistics express, deals with the meaning of language unit, lexically and grammatically. Semantics is the level of linguistics which has been most affected by pragmatics, but the relation between semantics and pragmatics has remain a matter for fundamental disagreement. Most general sense, pragmatics studies the relation between linguistics expression and their users. The distinction between semantics and pragmatics, tend to go with the distinction between meaning and use, or more generally that between competence and performance.

Some linguist has given definition about the meaning of pragmatics. Pragmatics, as defined by Yule, is "the study of the interaction between language and its users"[19]. According to Yule, the field of study known as "Pragmatics" examines how language is deployed in concrete contexts. Similar with Yule, Jacob L Mey in his book said that pragmatic as the branch of linguistic that examines how social factors shape how people use language. Then, the researcher concludes that Pragmatics is the study of how speakers and writers convey meaning to their audiences. Furthermore, Yule adds that, there are four main fields of inquiry in pragmatics. [20]

1.) Pragmatics is the study that concerned with meaning.
2.) Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning.
3.) Pragmatics is the study of how the hearer gets the implicit meaning of the speaker's utterances.
4.) Pragmatics is the study of expression of relative distance. [21]

Meanwhile, leech states that pragmatics is how utterances have meanings in situations.[22] It means that pragmatics is concerned with the meaning utterance based on the situation where the utterance occurs. In addition, Griffiths on his book asserts that Pragmatics is concerned with the use of these tools in meaningful

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[19]George Yule, (1996), p.4.
[20]George Yule, (1996), *Ibid.* p.3.
[21]George Yule, (1996),*ibid* p.3.
[22] Geoffrey Leech, (1983), p.17.

communication[23]. He added that Pragmatics deals with the interaction of semantic knowledge with our knowledge of the world, taking into account contexts of use.

The researcher draws a conclusion from the explanation above that pragmatics is the study of human communication with a focus on the relationship among the context and language. Therefore, the purpose of pragmatics is to investigate the meaning that linguistic expression obtain in use, in order to explain how participants in a discourse understand the meaning of words and phrases in the context.

1.The Scopes of Pragmatic

As a discipline of linguistics, pragmatics involves some topics ; there are deixis, cooperative principles, implicature, presupposition, speech act and politeness principles

a. Deixis

Deixis is one of the topics that discussed in pragmatics. Yule stated that the term of deixis derived from greek means to point via language.[24] The words such as here, there, this, that, now and then, as well as most pronouns, such as I, we, you, he her and them called as deixis. For example, when someone point unfamiliar object, then asks *"what's that?"*.The word "that" to indicate something in context unexpectedly, and called as deixis.Yule

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[23] Patrick Griffths, *"An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics"* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press. 2006), p.1.

[24] George Yule," *Pragmatics",* (1996), p.10-14.

classified deixis into three categories, namely person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis.

1) **Person Deixis**

In many languages, the use of first-, second-, and third-person pronouns (i.e., "I,""you," and "he,""she," and "it") indicates a higher social position than the use of other deixis (i.e., "it,""it's," and "it's") (for example, addressee with lower status versus addressee with higher status). A title of honor is a term that suggests a higher status.

2) **Spatial Deixis**

Secondly, we use spatial deixis. A precise location can be indicated with the help of the spatial deixis. Examples of adverbs are here, there, that, and soon.

3) **Temporal Deixis**

The last type is temporal deixis, this type is employed to indicate a time-specific place. In the case of temporal adverbs like now, then, and shortly.

b. **Cooperative principles**

When people are involved in conversational interaction, among the speakers and hearers are employ cooperative principles to guide them. According to Grice in Leech book he states that cooperative principles is a general assumption underpinning all utterance interpretations. These interpretations are influenced by cooperative principle which a

speaker and listener share common goals. This cooperative principles are organized by a number of maxims, they are maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relation and maxim of manner.

1) **Maxim of Quality**

Speaking truthfully is a requirement of the quality maxim. They shouldn't claim things for which they have no supporting data.

2) **Maxim of Quantity**

The informational value of data is highlighted by the maxim of quantity. In order to move the conversation forward, the speaker's knowledge must be useful.

3) **Maxim of Relation**

This type of maxim requires the speaker to make a relevant statement to the topic.

4) **Maxim of Manner**

To avoid the absurdity and ambiguity of expression, the speaker must adhere to this type of maxim and craft statements that are both clear and succinct.

c. **Implicature**

Mey said that the word implicature and its equivalent, "implication," were both formed from the verb "to indicate." To fold or crease something into another object is the etymological definition

of the verb "to suggest."[25] In his book, Yule has explains that implicature is an additional shared meaning that something must be more than just what the words themselves mean[26]. Based on this, the researcher comes to the conclusion that implicature is when the speaker's intended meaning is left unstated and differs from what is literally said. It is a part of the speaker's meaning that is implied but not explicitly stated in speech. The terms "conventional implicature" and "conversational implicature" refer to two different types of implicature.

1) Conventional implicature

Conventional implicature happens when a speaker presents a fact in a misleading way. According to Yule, it is also connected to particular words, and when they are employed, they may have additional shared meaning [27] . The interpretation of this type does not require a specific context because it is not dependent on pragmatic principles or maxims.

2) Conversational implicature

The second kind of implicature is conversational implicature. When the speaker's intent and what is actually said

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[25]Jacob l Mey, *Pragmatics an introduction* (Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell publisher, 2006), p.99.
[26]George Yule, (1996), p.35.
[27]George Yule, (1996)*Ibid*, p.45.

diverge because of the discussion's context, this happens. An implicature that develops in conversation without the need for a particular context or unique circumstance is referred to as a generalized conversational implicature.

d. Presupposition

In some cases, people need to explain their intention indIrectly. The assumption is needed in order to make a good situation. Presupposition clearly plays a significant part in the development, interpretation, and comprehension of this speech act. For example *"Do you want to do it again?"* That sentences presupposes that you have done it already. A presupposition, according to Hudson, is something that is believed to be true in a statement that claims other data[28]. Whether the speech takes the form of an assertion, a denial, or a question and can be connected to a particular lexical item or grammatical element in the utterance, it will typically continue to be a needed assumption.

According to Yule, a requirement for the claim to be valid even if the assertion is negated involves the link between two proportions. The speaker and address must have shared or assumed presuppositions in order for the utterances to be considered in context. [29] For instance when someone as speaker said that *"Sabila's husband is a police"* then the listener will be able to interpret

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[28]Hudson, G. ''*Essential Inductory Libuistics Michgan*'', (Michigan: Blackwell Publisher, 2000), p.321.

[29]George Yule, (1996), p.6.

the speakers utterance and assume that sabila husband is a police the listener could infer from the speaker's statement that Sabila's husband is a police. Here, the listener or addressee assumes that the premise is accurate.

e. Speech act

Understanding of speech acts are important in communication, it is because some people often need to understand the situation and use various types of speech act and can be realized through various strategies. The theory of speech acts examines the impact of an utterance on the behavior of the speaker and the listener. In speech acts, the meaning of actions is more seen in the speech. For example, the sentence "it's so hot here!" In different contexts, this statement might have several interpretations. That sentences indicates that the speaker merely mentions the current air condition, requesting someone else to open the window or switch on the air conditioner or even complaining.

Speech act become an essential thing in the study of linguistics. There are several experts has presented a distinguish explanations of speech acts. The meaning of speech act was initiated by Austin and expanded by Searle. Based on Austin, speech act is an act performed when someone says something. Austin added that speech acts are that activities carried out through the use of words. Speech act are the action that people do in spoken word for instance

apologizing, complaining, instruction, agreeing and warning.

f. Politeness principles

An essential part of any language is the practice of politeness, which can bedefined as "mindfulness of the other person's facial expressions" when communicating [30] . In oxford dictionary use, politeness refers to show good manners and respect for the feelings of other. [31] Therefore, politeness entails considering how to enhance the enjoyment of others. Language proficiency also involves making the right linguistic decisions in a given social and situational environment.

Leech adds that there are two people to consider while discussing rules of politeness in conversation : oneself and the other. As the norm, one is the speaker and the other is the hearer or addressee. The politeness principles divided into six maxims, namely tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim and sympathy maxim. The function of maxim is to manage the speaker's and hearer's utterances in order to employ polite language. Here the description and the examples analysis of the six maxims occupied from the youtube video entitled "Mengajar Procedure Text" .

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[30]George Yule, (1996),*Op. Cit.* p.60.

[31]A.s Hornbh, O*xford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (oxford : oxford university press, 2000). P. 1017

2. Context

Context is a very important aspect inferring the implicit meaning.[32] Context is the knowledge and situation in which the language itself guides the use of language and interpretation of speech so that the information to be conveyed can be understood by the listener.The information submitted will be successfully understood only if the listener can capture meaning in context. The function of context is to reduce the ambiguity of meaning if there are different contexts then produce different meanings.[33]

On the other hand, Dey says that context is any information that can be used to characterizes the situation of an entity.[34] An entity is a person, place, or object that is considered relevant to the interaction between a speaker and listeners. Meanwhile, Holmes, writes that there are several factors related to use language and social settings and interaction functions.[35] Moreover, context will reflect the influences of one or more of the following components:

a. The participants: who is speaking and who are they talking ? for example wife-husband, boss-workers, lecture-student, etc.

[32] Schiffrin, D. (1987). Discourse Markers (first edit; J. j Gumperz, Ed.). Cambridge university press.

[33] Levinson, S. c. (1983). Pragmatics. Melbourne Sydney: Cambridge University Press

[34] Dey, A. K. (2001). Understanding and Using Context (pp. 4–7). pp. 4–7. Springer, Verlag London Ltd.

[35] Holmes, J. (2013). An Introduction to Sosiolinguistics (fourth edi). London and New York: Routledge Taylor& Francis Group.

b. The setting or social context of the interaction: where are they speaking? Example: home, work, campus, school, etc

c. The topic: What is being talked about? for example education, social media, Global warming, etc

d. The function: why are they speaking? From the explanations above, Context is the crucial factor influencing a deeper meaning of an utterance. it is known that context is an important concept in pragmatics as part of presupposition.

3. Presupposition

a. Definition

Yule states that presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to make an utterance. [36] The relation of presupposition and advertisement are very hard to separate. One of ways interested and understand of advertisement has known the language used. Pragmatic is a branch of linguistics. While presupposition is part of a pragmatic. In this research, the researcher chose the theory of.

Potts says 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.[37] Theories of presupposition related to theories of what discourse contexts are like and the ways in

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[36] Yule, George.. Pragmatics. Oxford New York: Oxford University Press 1996, page.25

[37] Potts, Christopher. Presupposition and Implicature. ONR Grant 2014.p 3

which they shape, and are shaped by language use. There are two kinds of presuppositions; pragmatic presupposition and semantic presupposition. Pragmatic presuppositions are purely speaker actions, whereas semantic presupposition trace to conventional aspect of the meaning of specific words and constructions. Next, Van der Sandt in Nicholas Asher views presuppositions as anaphors with semantic content.[38]

Based on some definitions of presupposition above, the researcher can conclude that presupposition is an assumption which is accepted by the hearer from the speaker based on the background belief of the hearer.

b. Types of Presupposition

Potts classifies presupposition into two types, namely:

1. Pragmatic Presupposition

Pragmatic presupposition included the preconditions for linguistic interaction (for example the mutual public knowledge that someone is speaking the same language), the norms of turn-taing in dialogue, and more particularizzed information about conversational plans and goals. The clearest instances of pragmatic presupposition are those that cannot easily be traced to specific words or phrases, but rather seem to arise from more general properties of the context and the expectation of the discourse participants.

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[38] Asher, Nicholas. The Semantics and Pragmatics of Presupposition. Austin: University of Texas . 1998, p 4

2. Semantic Presupposition

Semantics presupposition are part of the encoded meanings of specific words and constructions, called presupposition triggers. Semantic accounts are potentially compatible with pragmatics ones, in the sense that using a presupposition triggers is an excellent way to achieve the speaker action of presupposing. However, the semantic view at least allows for the possibility that a speaker˝s utterance could presuppose a preposition p (as a matter of convention) even as that speaker did not intend to presuppose p, whereas that is impossible in an account founded entirely on speaker intentions.[39]

Davidson et al explained that there is no conflict between semantic and pragmatic concept of presupposition: they are explications of related but different ideas. [40]Presupposition has been treated in a variety of semantic and pragmatic framework. In particular, semantic treatments of presuppositions have been concerned with the truth value of the propositions they express the truth of the containing simple, complex or co-ordinate sentences. Moreover, pragmatic treatments are based on the inadequacy of truth conditional semantics to account for a lot of presupposition phenomena and have concentrated on identifying those pragmatic parameters that affect the survival or failure of presuppositions in specific contexts, Hashim.[41]

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[39] Potts op. cit. p 3

[40] Davidson, D. and Harman, G. Semantics and Natural Language. Dordrecht: Reidel 1972, p 387

[41] Hashim, Suhair Safwat M. Existential Presupposition in Religious Islamic Texts: Pragmatic Implications. Dubai 2014, p. 57

Many words, phrases, and structures create presuppositions. Within pragmatics, some presuppositions are conventional properties of particular words or sentences. Pragmatic presuppositions are beliefs about the context that must be attributed to a speaker. It is standard to assume that semantic presuppositions of sentences become pragmatic presuppositions of speakers, as speaker should believe that context satisfy the conditions required to allow their utterances to be meaningful. It is presumed that semantic presuppositions are conventional properties of lexical items or constructions; and that all presuppositions which appear to be closely related to particular words or constructions are semantic presuppositions, Simons. [42] Then, Yule classifies presupposition into six types, namely:

1. Existential Presupposition

Existential presupposition is not only assumed to be present in possessive constructions (for example, „your car" >> you have a car), but more generally in any definite noun phrase. By using any of the expressions in the speaker is assumed to be sommitted to the existence of the entities named.

2. Factive Presupposition

This presupposition derived from some verbs that can conclude a fact follows such as "know" and "realize" and of phrases involving glad. The verbs have an exact meaning that can be treated as a fact.

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[42] Simon, Mandy. Presupposition without Common Ground. Camegie Mellon University. 2006, p 1-8

3. Lexical Presupposition

The use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another (non-asserted) meaning is understood and involving the lexical items, stop, start, and again.

4. Non factive Presupposition

Non factive presupposition is one that assumed not to be true. Verbs likes dream, imagine, and pretend, as shown in the example below are used with the presupposition that what follows is not true.

5. Structural Presupposition

This presupposition is associated with the use of certain words and phrases. In structural presupposition, certain sentence structures have been analyzed as conventionally and regularly presupposing that part of the structural already assumed to be true. The WH-Question construction in English is conventionally interpreted with the information after the who form is already known to be the case.

6. Counterfactual Presupposition

A counterfactual presupposition has a meaning that what is presupposed not only not true, but it is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts. For instance, some conditional structures, generally called counterfactual conditionals, presuppose that the

information, in the If-clause is not true at the time of utterance. [43]

3.MOVIE

a. Definition of movie

Bahri Arifin & Ariani, states that movie is one media that reflects the social life of human. One of the important aspect mostly occurred in movie is the dialogue (conversation) among the characters. Thus, Ali in (Sa'adah, 2014 :3) states that a movie is a combination of art, literature and science. Art and literature reflect moments in people's life and science studies people and the world where they live. Thus, a movie is a portrait of people's life which is presented beautifully and colorfully. The movie is one of the audiovisual mass media. It is a series of motion images with sounds and colors. The movie carries something to share and it is projected.

Movie is not only used for entertainment purposes but also education. It can be effective media in teaching learning process because it stimulates students both receptive skills and productive skills. Movie can present information, explain the process and complex concepts, teach skill and influence attitude. It's mean by watching movie students can learn on their own even thought the learning materials are limited as arranged on the script.

A good film is a film that can meet the needs of students in relation to what has been learned. Oemar

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[43] Yule, op. cit, page. 27

Hamalik argues that adhere to basic principles of 4-R is: " the right film is the right place at the right time used in the right way.

b. About "Crazy Rich Asian" Movie.

Crazy Rich Asian is adapted from the novel Crazy Rich Asian written by Kevin Kwan. and produced by John M chu and Kevin Kwan. While duration movie is 01-56-46 . The movie was released by Warner Bross, Sk Global, Color force. Then, the main character of movie were Contance Wu, Henry Golding, Michelle Yeon, Gemma Chan, etc.The movie is released on15th August. The movie received several nominations such as : Golden, Globes, USA (2019), Screen Actors Guild Awards (2019), AARP movies for Grownups Awards (2019), etc.

The movie told a woman named Rachel Chu who is an economics professor of Chinese-American descent who is in a relationship with a man named Nick Young who is an Oxford-hosted professor. The begining of the story when Nick invited Rachel to Singapore to meet with her family and attended the wedding of her best friend, they are Araminta and Colin Khoo. However, the trip made Rachel aware that her lover is one of Asia's richest family. When she first meets with Nick's family, Rachel is deem inappropriate for her social status, including Eleanor, Nick's mother who always looks down to her after learning of Rachel parents's past. Rachel's mother is Immigrants from China who fled to the United States because of her husband's household violence. In his escape, she become acquainted with foreign men and she is pregnant. So one day Nick is

forced to choose between Rachel and his family. So she made Rachel go from Nick's life that has previously rejected his application from Nick.

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