

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this first chapter, the writer divides introductory into six parts, those are: research background, research question, research objective, scope of the research, research benefit and definition of terms

1.1 Research Background

Language holds important roles in the communication of human being. By using language we can deliver messages, idea, and feel to others. It can be said that language can be used as a tool to send messages and deliver information from speaker to listener. The use language makes delivering information more interesting, because the speaker and listener can demonstrate what they feel by saying words.

There are some ways to deliver an information. One of the way people delivering, expressing their idea or giving information to another is called communication. In the communication, many mistakes can appear especially in understanding of meaning. That is because people cannot capture the meaning from speaker's statements. Sometimes, a speaker assumes that the information is already known by the listener, although the information does not appear directly in the speaker's statements. Sometimes is not easy to get the information that non-asserted by speaker. The listener needs to look for word meaning and what the speaker's mean in the situation and the sentences its self. However, to avoid the misinterpretation in meaning it will be dealing with pragmatics.

Pragmatics is another branch of linguistics that is concern with the meaning. Yule (1996:3) defines pragmatics is study of speaker meaning. It means pragmatics concern with study of meaning as in communication between of speaker and listener. Moreover by studying pragmatics people can talk about people's intended meaning, assumptions, purpose and goal and the kind of the actions. In the pragmatics field, assumption, purpose and intended meaning will be studied with presupposition.

People's intended and assumption sometime it does not assert directly or sometime implicit and confusing. To make clear what assumption is, it can be done by making conclusion (listener using linguistic knowledge and situation). Take for example: Mary bought her dog fifteen million rupiah. In this utterance the assumption of the speaker is Mary has dog and she buys the dog fifteen million and probably she is rich girl. As the matter of fact, the utterance has something assumed to be true that asserts other information. It is called presupposition. The presupposition become importance to be studied because of the implied meaning that not merely mentioned by speaker. The listener needs to gain the information and thinks it first before taking a conclusion or assumption. Taking for example, do you know how many meaning of this utterance 'I stopped smoke' is? Actually, it utterance has two meaning. The first is he stops smoking and second meaning is he used to smoke. So, the utterance above has two meanings or two assumptions. That is what is called presupposition. We can gain non- asserted meaning by using asserted meaning in the utterance. Based on the example above, the writer thinks that presupposition is importance topic to be studied because it can be used to gain another meaning which don not mention directly. According to Yule (1996:25), presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be case prior to make an utterance. It means presupposition is the assumption that someone has in mind when he want to make an utterance.

Yule (1996: 27) divides presupposition into six types. Those are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non- factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition and counter- factual presupposition. The first type, Existential presupposition is not only assumed to be present in possessive construction, but more generally in any definite noun phrase. For example, an utterance 'Randy has a car' has assumption entities named Randy has a car and he is existing. Second type presupposition is factive presupposition. It is the presupposed information following verb as 'know, realize' or phrases involving be with 'aware, glad' can be treated as a fact. Third type presupposition is non- factive presupposition. Non- factive presupposition is the presupposed that is assumed not to be true. The use of verb 'dream, imagine and pretend are used with presupposition that what follow is not true. Fourth type of presupposition is lexical

presupposition. It is the use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another (non-asserted) meaning is understood. In other word, the implied meaning is gained by using asserted meaning in the utterance. The fifth presupposition, structural presupposition is the assumption gained by analyze certain structure which is another part of the presupposition is already assumed to be true. The last type presupposition is counter- factual presupposition. This type talked about the meaning that what is presupposed is not true or it is contrary with the truth.

The types presupposition stated by Yule (1996: 30) containing potential presupposition are described in a table below:

Types	Example	Presupposition
Existential	The x	>> X exist
Factive	I regret leaving	>> I left
Non-factive	He pretends to be ill	>> He is not ill
Lexical	He managed to escape	>> He tried to escape
Structural	When did she die?	>> She died
Counter-factual	If I weren't ill	>> I am ill

Table 1.1 Potential Presuppositions

In the study meaning, context cannot be ignored from the sentence. The presupposition gained from sentence is interpreted by considering the context that exists in the situation when an utterance is happening in order to find out intended meaning of the speaker information. Context is an important aspect of understanding the meaning of the utterance. Yule states (1996: 21) context is situation accompanying the production of utterance. So, context cannot be separated in understanding meaning of the utterance. By considering the context, the utterance can be analyzed and interpreted of the meaning very well. To get the data of presupposition, the writer found many media that can find presupposition phenomena in real life activity such as talk show, speech, conversation, and movie. In this study, the writer interested to find the presupposition in the movie.

A Movie is an interesting media to analyze the phenomena of presupposition. There are many characters engage in the movie conversation which can be examined as data of the research. Based on the characters' utterance, we can find a

potential presupposition used in the movie that can be used as the data. There are many movie which can be analyzed to find presuppositions phenomena. They are the Dark Knight, Hotel Transylvania, Facing Giant Movie and many more. Each of it has a genre that is classified as action, comedy and religious drama. Therefore, in this research the writer interests to use something new genre as horror movie as the object of this research.

There are many horror movies that can be used as an object of the research but in this research, the writer chooses a movie entitle The Conjuring because the movie is based on the true story and categorized as the horror movie. Certainly, the movie based on the true story becomes more interesting because of the story itself.. Furthermore, in the study of presupposition, there is one topic discussing about existence of entity. Of course, it discusses something visible or something that can be touched but the fact, some of us do not believe ghost or spirits presence. It becomes an interesting reason how the type of this presupposition can prove their existence.

The Conjuring movie was chosen by the writer as object of this research and as data of this study because the language used through character's utterance in the movie was not different with our daily conversation and the use of language itself did not deliberately design for studying presupposition phenomena. Furthermore, the movie gave utterances that can be classified and analyzed as presupposition phenomena. At a glance, the writer found at least six types of presupposition which can be analyzed as presupposition and can be used as example of each presupposition. Therefore, the writer takes The Conjuring movie as the source of the data in this research. Here is the example of presupposition found in the movie:

DATUM 5

Context: The situation happened when during lecturing in the university. There were Ed, Lorraine Warren and Drew who was a documentary video operator.

(00:44:01- 00:44:05)

Lorraine : And like that an upside down cross **started** to appear from within his body.

Ed Warren: Ok, Drew. You can hit the light

The conversation above happened when there were Drew, Lorraine and Ed Warren conducting a lecture in a university. Ed played a video showing a conduct of exorcism. The video told about a Canadian- farmer who possessed by spirit. Lorraine explained that his eyes bled and his body had sign cross on his stomach. He was screaming dreadfully ill while the priest was reading a part of the bible.

Lorraine gave an explanation after showing their exorcism video about the appearing sign on the Canadian – farmer’s body. Lorraine’s utterance ‘like that an upside down cross **started** to appear from within his body’ has a potential presupposition. The word ‘**started**’ as potential presupposition in this utterance presuppose >> it was not appearing before. So, It can be interpreted the implied meaning of this utterance is the cross sign, upside and down was not appearing before on his stomach but when the priest read the Bible the sign appeared on his stomach.

This type of presupposition is classified as **lexical presupposition** because we can obtain another assumption by using assumption that already stated in the utterance. Moreover, by considering the word ‘**start, again, stop**’ are the lexical item that it can be denoted as lexical presupposition.

Based on the examples data found, the writer assumes that movie can be used as source of the presupposition phenomena. The reason of choosing the movie is the language used in this movie is not different with real daily conversation that representative of society and the conversation in the movie is not deliberately designing for analyzing of presupposition. Therefore, the writer choses movie as the object of this study because this movie has potential presuppositions data to be examined as the phenomena of presupposition and this movie entitle ‘The Conjuring’ is categorized as horror movie which is no researchers conducting a study presupposition with a same object with this study. Finally, the writer interested in analyzing presupposition in this movie and the use of the presupposition in the dialogues between the characters in this movie is numerous enough to be analyzed in this study. That is why the writer takes the movie as the object of the research and chooses a title “*A Pragmatic Analysis of Presupposition Found in The Conjuring Movie*” as his research in this thesis.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background study that researcher explained above. The researcher formulate this question as follow:

1. What are the types of presupposition found in The Conjuring movie?
2. What are the interpretation of the presupposition found in The Conjuring movie?

1.3 Objective of the Research

The objective of the research is based on the research question above. The objectives of this research is to:

1. Describe the types of presupposition found in The Conjuring movie
2. Interpret the implied meaning of presupposition found in The Conjuring movie

1.4 Scope of the Research

In conducting this research, the writer focuses on finding the type of presupposition and interpreting the meaning of presupposition that is used in the movie dialogue. The scope of this study is narrowed down the presupposition based on George Yule theory and some theories that relate to the presupposition found in the movie.

1.5 Research Benefit

The result of this study is expected to give contribution to the following parties. Those are: English lecturers. The result of this study can be used as one of the reference to be considered in the teaching and learning process. This is suggested to the lecturers who study deeply about pragmatics especially presupposition because it is deal with implied meaning which cannot be understood merely in literary meaning. The students and next researcher. The result of this study can be developed knowledge and references of presupposition theory for the students and next researcher for further studying pragmatics especially presupposition. English Department. This study is expected to give contribution to the English Department of Mercu Buana University as basis references of studying pragmatics especially in presupposition topic. Furthermore, this study can be used

as complement of the various pragmatic studies that have been undertaken by English Department Mercu Buana University

1.6 Definition of Terms

There are some key terms in this research. The writer wants to explain about the meaning to avoid misunderstanding. There are listed below:

1.6.1 Pragmatics

According to Kreidler (1998: 18) pragmatics is another branch of linguistic that is concerned with the meaning. It focus on someone's ability to find the meaning of conversation by considering certain situation. It can be said that to gain the meaning speaker utterance, the listener needs to consider about the pragmatics because we can analyze of the meaning people utterances rather than the words or phrase in those utterances.

1.6.2 Presupposition

A presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Speaker, not sentence, has presupposition (Yule 1996: 25). For example "*Mary's brother bought three horses*". In producing the utterance in the sentence, the speaker will normally be expected to have the presupposition that a person call Mary exists and that she has brother. It means presupposition is the assumption that someone has in mind when he want to make utterance.

1.6.3 Movie

Movie is simply short motion picture that originally captured and cut in set of celluloid strips or film which are shown on a big screen (Barsam and Monahan 2010: 3). It can be said that there is a tool with a film inside that can capture movement and display it in big screen.

By considering of the definition of term above the writer wants to give a brief sight of the definition of terms for helping the readers understanding some terms used in this study. In conclusion, the writer intends to study presupposition which is an assumption that someone has in mind when the person hears, reads or utters an utterances by using movie conversation that can be used to find and analyze the phenomena of presupposition with considering to the pragmatics field and context to interpret the implied meaning of the utterance.