CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this part it will be discussed about definition and theories which are related to the kind of object that the writer describe the description about presupposition and the kind of presupposition also the context as the hearer’s background knowledge to presuppose the utterance.

2.1 Theoretical Description

2.1.1 Pragmatics

People need to consider about their ability to use language meaningfully when they want to get the meaning of the utterance. In study of meaning people need to consider about pragmatics. According to Keidler (1998: 18) pragmatics is another branch of linguistic that is concerned with meaning. It focus on person’s ability to derive meaning from specific kinds of speech situation to recognize what speaker is referring to. In this case, the situation refers to the context that is a background of the situation when the utterance stated. Levinson (1983:1) states pragmatics is study relation between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language. It means pragmatics is study between language and context that relevant to the grammars.

In other explanation Yule (1996:4) says that pragmatics is study of relationship of linguistics form with the user of those forms. Pragmatics concern of meaning in conversation between speaker and listener. We analyze of what people mean by their utterance than the words or sentence in the utterances. Pragmatics can be used for studying about people’s intended meanings, their assumption and purpose or goal. Based on the definition above Yule classify there are four areas the pragmatics is concerned with, they are: pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. It is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker and interpreted by listener, Pragmatics is study of contextual meaning. It includes the interpretation of what people mean in particular context and how the context influences what is said. It depends on the speaker talks, where, when and under what circumstances, pragmatics is study of how more gets communicated than is said. This approach also necessarily explores how listener can make inferences
about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of speaker’s intended meaning, pragmatics is study of the expression of relative distance. It refers to notion of distance. The relationship of closeness or distant can affect speaker on what they say. The speaker determines how much needs to be said and unsaid because of distance of speaker and listener.

2.1.2 Presupposition

According to Yule (1996:25) presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be case prior to making an utterance. In other words, presupposition is the assumption that someone has in mind when the person hears an utterance or reads a sentence. In some discussion about concept, presupposition is discussed as a relationship between two propositions.

Example I:

a. Mary’s car is red \((=p)\)

b. Mary has a car \((=q)\)

c. \(p >> q\)

If we say that in the sentence contains proposition \(p\) and the sentence in b contains \(q\), then the sign used \(>>\) which means ‘presupposes’. We can describe the relationship as in c. Yule also states that presupposition is described as ‘constancy under negation’. When we produce of the opposite of the sentence above. It means that the presupposition of a statement will remain constant even that statement is negated. Example:

a. Mary’s car is not red \((= NOT p)\)

b. Mary has a car \((= q)\)

c. \(NOT p >> q\)

A sentence consists of presupposition even though it is negated and still has the same assumption like first sentence before negated. It means, even, Mary’s car is not red, Mary has a car.

Yule also classifies some types of presupposition based on the indicators of potential presupposition. Those are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counter-factual presupposition.
First type of presupposition is existential presupposition. Existential presupposition is an assumption of possessive construction associated with presupposition of existence someone or something is existing. For example: ‘Mary has a new car. The utterance above presupposes that Mary has a new car and she exists. It can be interpreted that someone who named Mary exists and she has a new car.

Second presupposition is factive presupposition. It is presupposition that shows by using of some verbs that can be treated as a fact. The use of verb ‘know, realize, aware, odd and glad’ can be denoted as fact. In factive presupposition, the speaker makes the hearer or reader to trust and the information of the utterance treats as a fact. For example: I know that it is easy. The utterance presupposes that it is easy. In the example above, the speaker said “I know that is easy” which is aimed at informing the fact the hearer and convincing him that it is easy.

The third types of presupposition is non-factive presupposition. This is a type of presupposition that is assumed not to be true. The examples of the non-factive presupposition associated with a number of verbs like ‘dream’, ‘imagine’, and ‘pretend’. Those verbs are used in the structure of sentence and it is indicated as something contradict with the reality. Example: We imagined we were in Hawaii. According to the utterance the presupposition information is they were not in Hawaii.

The fourth types of presupposition is lexical Presupposition. The use of form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with another presupposition, non-asserted meaning is understood or the presupposition that in interpreting the meaning use another presupposition that already understood. Example: You are late again. It presupposes that you were late before.

Structural Presupposition. Certain sentence structures have been analyzed as conventionally and regularly presuppose that part of the structure is already assumed to be true. This type of presupposition can be used by speaker to treat information as presupposition and hence to be accepted as true by listener. Example: When did he leave? It presupposes that he left. The type of presupposition above can lead listener to believe that information presented is necessarily true, rather just the presupposition of person asking the question.
Counter-factual Presupposition. Contra-factual has meaning that what it is presupposed is not only true, but is the opposite of what is true, or ‘contrary to fact’. Example: If you were my friend, you would have helped me. It presupposes you are not my friend. A conditional structure of the type shown above, generally called a counterfactual conditional, presupposes that the information in the if-clause is not true at the time of utterance.

2.1.3 Interpretation

The most important problem in study language use is interpretation of utterance. According Sinclair (1992:130) In the way addressee interpret the message is not only merely depend on grammatical or linguistic knowledge addressee but there is a gap between the information or meaning which an addressee can recover from an utterance on basis the linguistic knowledge and the information or meaning which communicator intends to convey by means this utterance. For an instance:

Peter’s bat is too big.

The meaning of the utterance above which listener can assign on linguistic knowledge can be represented roughly as follow: It is a hitting instrument used in softball game or it is a kind of animal that has huge wings associated with entities by name Peter.

To interpret the utterance above, it is better if the addressee look for non-linguistic factor or called context of the utterance. According Keidler (1998:22) the meaning of any sign depend on the specific context in which we observe it. It means that context plays important role to give best interpretation in which utterance stated. In this case the addressee can imagine that an utterance happened in certain situation. If we look it in softball match, the best meaning of its utterance is hitting tools for softball game that own by entities named Peter is too big for him. Another situation if it is happened in the laboratory, the meaning of the utterance is an animal that has black huge wings as object research on biology lab work who own by Peter is too big. The illustration given above how the utterance conveyed can become more determinate by imagining situation in softball game or laboratory lab work.

In interpreting the utterance is accepted that context plays important role as bridging of the gap between linguistic meaning of utterance and the meaning which
communicator intends to convey with the utterance. In this case, context is several other term of non-linguistic factor involved in determining utterance interpretation.

2.1.4 Context

Context cannot separated in interpreting of the meaning. According Grundy (2013:10) says context is something that helps in determining the utterance. It can be said by considering about context, it can help listener or reader to understand the meaning. The utterances can be easily understood by listener if only the listener can catch the meaning within the known context. The function of context is to reduce the ambiguities of meaning since different context will result different meaning or information of the similar utterance. Context can be understood in various ways. According Levinson (1989:13) understanding context include relevant aspect. Those are physical and social setting. Physical means the place where the conversation happens among the participants. The social context means social relationships among the participants.

Yule (2010: 129) states context has two point of view. Context and co-text (linguistic context). Co-text is the words that are used in same sentence or utterance and context is situation surrounding when the utterances is stated. It consists of condition and situation in which of the speaker and hearer involve. Context is part that cannot be ignored of pragmatics. Context takes huge part in studying pragmatic. It is considered when we are interpreting the utterance based on situation and condition.

In addition, context can be used to understand the implicit meaning in the movie conversation. By considering the context, the speaker and listener are helped for catching the meaning of the conversation or utterances that utter by the actors or actress.
2.2 Previous studies

Studies about presupposition have been conducted by some researchers. The writer takes four of them. The first is an article written by Wang Yingfang (2007) under title “Analysis of Presupposition and Its Function in Advertisement”. This paper gives a brief introduction of pragmatics and analyzes the function in advertising. Especially in pragmatics, presupposition is frequently employed in order to enhance the effects of persuasion in advertisements because of its own special properties. The emphasis of this paper is placed on presupposition and its pragmatic function of advertising language from three angles: presupposition and advertisement information, presupposition psychology and market strategies of advertisement. Wang hopes his article can help of designing advertising language.

Second article was written by Zaki Mujadid Yahya entitle “An Analysis of Presupposition in Novel’s Dialogue Among The Main Characters Entitled The Rainbow Troops by Andrea Hirata Translated by Angie Kilbane”. The objectives of this research are to find out: 1) the total number of presupposition, 2) to find out the most frequently presupposition and 3) to find out the least frequently presupposition used by the main characters in The Rainbow Troops novel’s dialogue. In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative method. The instrument of the research that the writer used was a script of The Rainbow Troops novel. The results of the research showed that: the total number of the presupposition used by main character in The Rainbow Troops novel’s dialogue was 36 presupposition. They included: 17 Existential presupposition, 6 Factive presupposition, 6 Lexical presupposition, 7 Structural presupposition. The most frequently presupposition was existence presupposition and the least frequently presupposition used by main character in The Rainbow Troops novel’s dialogue was Factive presupposition and lexical presupposition.

The third is study that was conducted by Briant Nino Aditya under title “A Pragmatics Analysis of Presupposition in Genndy Tartakovsky’s Hotel Transylvania”. The objectives of his research are to describe the types of presupposition used by the main character in Hotel Transylvania movie and to interpret the implied meaning of the main characters’ utterances in Hotel Transylvania movie. This research is qualitative study applying descriptive-
qualitative method. The subject in this research is movie entitled *Hotel Transylvania* directed by Genndy Tartakovsky. The findings of the research are follows: in *Hotel Transylvania*, all Yule’s six types of presupposition are found. Those six types of presupposition are Existential Presupposition, factive presupposition, Non-factive Presupposition, Lexical Presupposition, Structural Presupposition and Counter Factual Presupposition.

The fourth study was conducted by Dewi Yuliana with title “The Discriptive Analysis of presupposition in the “Maleficent” Movie Script”. The purposes of the research are divided into the types and meaning of each presupposition can be found by the writer and the most dominant presupposition in “Maleficent” movie script. In this research, the writer found 42 utterance of existential presupposition, 7 utterance of factive presupposition, 1 utterance of non-factive presupposition, 2 utterances counter factual, 7 utterances lexical presupposition and 14 utterances include structural presupposition. In the last, the writer found 73 utterances were found in this research. In this research, the writer used distributional method to select utterances in the movie script to classify the data into the kinds of presupposition and analyze the data by used distributional method.

From the previous studies above, it can be found that presupposition studies can be conducted in the advertising, novel and the movie. In this study, the writer uses movie as object to gain presupposition data through character’s conversation in this movie. The language used in the movie can be used as data because the language is not different to the daily conversation since the movie is portrayal of society. Therefore, the writer in this study choses a movie to find presupposition phenomena. Similar to four research above, this research also focus on finding out the types of presupposition and what the interpretation the implied meaning of each presupposition based on Yule’s theory with qualitative methodology. The difference feature between those research and this research is the object of the research. In this research, the writer chooses The Conjuring as the object of this research because there were no researcher or study about presupposition applied on the horror movie.
2.3 Movie Review

2.3.1 Summary of Movie

The conjuring is categorized as horror movie released at 2013. This movie is raised based on true story. The movie tells about a Perron’s family that recently moved into new house at Rhode Island but they are suffer from getting spirits terror. The story also raises an experience of Lorraine and Ed Warren who are demonologist in 1960 until 1970 at the time. The Warrens, as they call it. They are famous demonologist who could handle some cases of possession or evil entity interference.

Carolyn and Roger Perron already moved to their dream country home in Rhode Island with five daughters, Andrea, Nancy, Christine, Cindy and April. The house gotten from the bank auction started to show horror. It started from the discovery of a basement that seemed to be hidden by the previous owner, the death of their dog, the cessation of all hours precisely at 3:07 and the appearance of an imaginary April’s friend named Rory. Slowly but sure Perron’s family felt threatened. One by one they wanted to show their existence and made their terror into something real. This made Perron’s family terrified and finally asked for help to the warrens.

At the first time Lorraine came to Perron’s house. She saw many spirit latched into their house. She told to them that there was terrible spirit who stayed in their house. The Warren arrival was treat to the spirits. They tried to show their existence by disturbing Perron family. Finally the spirit terror happened in that night when they found Carolyn tried to kill Christin in the cellar, Ed and Lorraine tried to conduct an exorcism without permission from father Gordon as priest of the church. Bathsheba who was spirit possessed Carolyn refusing to go out from Carolyn’s body. At last Carolyn could be safe by Lorraine after she held her head and tried to call all happiness memories with her family. Roger asked her to against the spirit and back to her body. Carolyn could make it and she could remember Roger and her daughter April.
2.3.2 Character of Movie

There are fifteen characters found in the Conjuring movie. They are five daughters of Perron family, Ed Warren, Lorraine Warren, Drew, Carolyn Perron, Roger Perron, Brad Hamilton and Bathsheba. The characters of the movie are described as follow:

Lorraine Warren is a paranormal that has special ability from the God. She can see things that no one else could. She is a kind women, extraordinarily brave, smart and she cannot refuse somebody asking help to her. Lorraine Warren can use her ability properly after meeting with her husband and they are toured around United State giving lectures about paranormal activity and helping someone looking for help.

Ed Warren is a demonologist, exorcist and leading paranormal. He is personable, calm and professional. He accepts his destiny as paranormal with rational thinking. He believes that ghost activity can capture by using camera and record by using microphone. Ed’s job would be better if working together with his wife Lorraine Warren because they can complete each other’s.

Roger Perron is a patriarch on the Perron family. He is hard worker and full responsible with his family. It is proofed by buying a dream house in Rhode Island in United Stated. He is brave father who wants to protect his family from any disruption. He married with Carolyn and have five daughters.

Carolyn Perron is house wife. Carolyn married with Roger and has five daughters. She is kindly mother and full of love with her five daughter’s. She is patient and strong mother. She cares five’s daughter alone without helping housemaid. She is very close with five her daughters and always likes friend to all daughters.

Brad Hamilton is police officer in Rhode Island. He is handsome and kind person. Brad is good, brave and responsible police. He tries to serve the citizen as good as possible. He accompany Ed Warren and Perron family until the problem fixed
Drew is assistant of Ed and Lorraine Warren. He is kind and humble person. Drew is still young and humble with other people. He is still single and finally he is closely with Andrea. Drew operate electronic equipment for capturing paranormal activity and he always accompanies Lorraine and Ed when lecturing in the University or place that needs their help.

Andrea is the first daughter Perron family. She is nice older brother. Andrea is little bit uncommunicative because she is the one who is unpleasant moving to new house but actually she is kind brother to her five sisters.

Nancy is second sister’s Perron family. She is beautiful and also smart. Nancy is cheerful girls and take care of her sisters. She often helps the mother doing anything in her house.

Christine is the third sister of the Parron family, obedient and kind. She is tomboys. She is a child who obedient to his parents and attention to his brother and sister. Christine is a child who is often harassed by evil spirits who will show their existence in the house.

Cindy is the fourth sister of the Perron family. She is not talkative but she is very kind. Cindy is a child who obeys their parents and cares for her brother and her sister.

April is the youngest sister Perron family. She is very funny and cheerful. She is obedient girls to her parent. She is the only one of the five brothers who can communicate with the spirits. April’s friend named Rory is a child who was killed by his mother because of possessed by evil spirit.

Bathsheba is an evil spirit. She will always find the body to be possessed and kill anyone who occupies the house. By showing her existences, Bathsheba always disturbs anyone who stays in that house. By using Carolyn’s body, she wants to show her existence and kill the Carolyn’s family. She was very sadistic, cruel and she killed anyone to serve to the Satan.
2.4 Conceptual Framework

The writer applies descriptive qualitative approach in conducting the research to focus on the types of presupposition of the utterances in the movie. The researcher adopts pragmatic framework by applying the theory of presupposition suggested by Yule (1996). In order to gain the aim of the utterances produced by the characters, the writer should understand the theory and the types of presupposition. In this research, the theory context stated by Yule is chosen to be used. Finally, the analytical construct diagram is drawn to outline the theories that covering the topics.