

**THE ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION FOUND IN
ENOLA HOLMES MOVIE**



A THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University
as Partial Requirements to Obtain Bachelor's Degree in
English Literature Study Program

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**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY
MAKASSAR**

2023

ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

LEGITIMATION

THESIS

THE ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION FOUND IN ENOLA HOLMES
MOVIE

BY

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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on April 14th 2023
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AGREEMENT

On Friday, April 14th 2023, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Andi Nirwana Humairah A.Nür (F041181314) entitled *The Analysis of Presupposition Found in Enola Holmes Movie* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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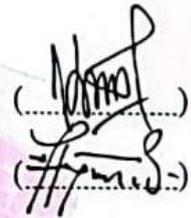
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DECLARATION

The Thesis by Andi Nirwana Humairah A.Nur (F041181314) entitled *The Analysis of Presupposition Found in Enola Holmes Movie* has been revised as during the examination on 14th April 2023 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners

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With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No. 5880//UN4.9.7/TD:06/2021 regarding supervisor, we hereby confirm to approve the thesis draft to be examined at the English Department Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, the author would like to express her gratitude to Allah SWT that has given blessing, health, and guidance to the author to finish this thesis as one of the requirements for the thesis examination to obtain a higher degree in the English Department of Hasanuddin University.

This thesis has been finished with the assistance and guidance of some people. For that reason, the author would like to express her deepest gratitude to those who have influenced and appreciation to:

1. Her supervisors, Dr. Abidin Pammu, MA as the first supervisor and Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum as the second supervisor, for their assistance, guidance, and advice.
2. Her parents, Ir. Andi Akhmad Nur and Wia Halwiyah, for always give their love and support to their daughter for every hard work and decision the writer made. Also, for her sister who always cheered the writer when she had a hard time in her process.
3. Her boyfriend, Darrel, that always support the writer and always make her believe that she can finish the thesis. Also giving his love and support to the writer to when she had a hard time.
4. Her closest friends in college, Paulina, Rada, Raihan, Ghina, Nipe, Rey, Enji, and Fikar, always give their support and make the author believe that she can finish her thesis.
5. Some college friends that cannot be mentioned thank you for the best memories given to the author's life.. The writer would never forget it and be so grateful to have a chance to be a part of it.
6. Her closest virtual friends, Damian, Dominic, Kaiya, Jarrel and Jetheo, for always comforting and cheered for the writer to boost up her mood in the process of writing this thesis.

7. Her comfort songs, Lights Out by EXO, HUG by Seventeen and Breathe by Lee Hi that always accompany and strengthen the writer when she having a hard time.
8. Lastly, the author would like to thanks to herself because the process she went through was never easy for her. Thank you for always believing in herself, and thank you for deciding to keep alive and survive until now. You did a good job!

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ABSTRACT

Andi Nirwana Humairah A.Nur. 2023. **The Analysis of Presupposition Found In Enola Holmes Movie.** Supervisor: Abidin Pammu. Co-supervisor: Sukmawaty.

The presupposition that exists in a movie can lead the audience to find the correlation in each scene of the movie. However, in order to understand the movie, the audience tend to make assumptions about the meaning of the utterances. The objective of this study is to find out the presuppositions as well as their types in the utterances of the characters in Enola Holmes movie and the study will be used to find the meaning about the assumption that the hearer make after watch the movie.

The qualitative method was used in this study since the data used are descriptive data in the form of words descriptively based on the presuppositions found in the movie. The data of this research were taken from the utterances performed by the characters in Enola Holmes movie. The researcher analyzed the utterances to find the presuppositions of the character 's utterances using the types of presupposition triggers theory by Yule (2010)..

The result of this research shows that: First, the writer discovered 5 out of 6 types of presupposition triggers theory by Yule (2010) that was used by the character in the Enola Holmes movie. Second, the meaning of the presupposition used by the character in the Enola Holmes Movie: (a) the presupposition belongs to an existential presupposition in this study indicating the existence of a person, and the name of a place. (b) the factive presupposition occurs when the characters' utterance contains a presupposition that assumed to be the fact. (c) the structural presupposition quite frequently appearing on interrogative sentences in the main character's utterances in the Enola Holmes film. (d) the lexical presupposition in this study shows there are some indications that the presupposition in the utterance has another implied meaning. (e) the counterfactual of presuppositions used is in the word "if" which is applied to explain the presuppositions of speakers that the fact that he faced opposition. This research is expected to give a contribution to pragmatics study, especially for pragmatic presupposition.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Presupposition, Enola Holmes Movie

ABSTRAK

Andi Nirwana Humairah A.Nur. 2023. **Analisis Presuposisi yang Ditemukan dalam Film Enola Holmes**. Pembimbing: Abidin Pammu. Anggota Pembimbing: Sukmawaty.

Presuposisi yang ada dalam sebuah film dapat mengarahkan penonton untuk menemukan korelasi dalam setiap adegan film tersebut. Namun, untuk memahami film, penonton cenderung membuat asumsi tentang makna ucapan karena ucapan karakter. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui presuposisi serta jenisnya dalam tuturan para tokoh dalam film Enola Holmes dan kajian tersebut akan digunakan untuk menemukan makna tentang asumsi yang dibuat oleh pendengar setelah menonton film tersebut.

Metode kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini karena data yang digunakan adalah data deskriptif berupa kata-kata secara deskriptif berdasarkan praanggapan yang terdapat dalam film. Data penelitian ini diambil dari ucapan-ucapan yang dilakukan oleh para tokoh dalam film Enola Holmes. Peneliti menganalisis ujaran untuk menemukan praanggapan dari ujaran karakter dengan menggunakan jenis teori pemicu praanggapan oleh Yule (2010).

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: Pertama, penulis menemukan 5 dari 6 jenis teori pemicu praanggapan Yule (2010) yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam film Enola Holmes. Kedua, makna praanggapan yang digunakan tokoh dalam Film Enola Holmes: (a) praanggapan termasuk dalam praanggapan eksistensial yang dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya seseorang, dan nama suatu tempat. (b) praanggapan faktif terjadi ketika tuturan para tokoh mengandung praanggapan yang dianggap sebagai fakta. (c) praanggapan struktural cukup sering muncul pada kalimat tanya dalam tuturan tokoh utama dalam film Enola Holmes. (d) praanggapan leksikal dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya beberapa indikasi bahwa praanggapan dalam tuturan tersebut memiliki makna tersirat lainnya. (e) kontrafaktual praanggapan yang digunakan adalah pada kata “jika” yang digunakan untuk menjelaskan praanggapan penutur bahwa fakta yang dihadapinya adalah oposisi. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi terhadap kajian pragmatik, khususnya praanggapan pragmatik.

Kata Kunci: Pragmatik, Praanggapan, Film Enola Holmes

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Being a human, language is employed as a means for interpersonal communication. Language is used for socializing, expressing feelings, thoughts, and opinions, in addition to for communication. Wardhaugh in Badulu (2009:1) defines language as a set of vocal symbols utilized for human communication. There are two types of language: spoken language and written language. Spoken language is a utterance, which is formed from sound, such as conversation, speech, storytelling, discussion, radio, television broadcasting, and so on. Meanwhile, written language is an utterance which is formed in the written form, such as novels, comics, newspapers, magazines, letters, books, journals, articles, and others. People will use spoken language to interact with others for different purposes and have begun to develop their understanding of different registers, tones and the use of expressive language. According to Yule (2007), communication clearly depends not only on recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but also on recognizing what speakers mean by their utterances. We use language all the time to make things happen. The analysis of a speaker's meaning is called Pragmatics.

The Pragmatics of that communication is the method of comprehending every sentence. According to Yule (1996:3), Pragmatic analysis looks at how a speaker or writer conveys meaning and how the interlocutor interprets it.

There are four areas of Pragmatics concerned with; Entailment, Deixis, Implicature, and Presupposition. One of the principles of Pragmatics is the concept of Presupposition, which is an unstated idea or assumption about the word that is related to a statement whose validity is assumed to be true in conversation. According to Cummings (1999: 42), Presuppositions are hypotheses or conclusions that are included in some verbal utterances. In direct or indirect communication, conversations will occur unconsciously. Then when people have this conversation from time to time, the other participants will assume or guess about the words of the interlocutors without realizing that these assumptions are right or wrong. In this case the assumptions are called Presuppositions.

In Pragmatic theory, the analysis of Presupposition involves the attitudes and knowledge of language users since Pragmatics is the study related to language, context, and users. Therefore, there is hidden message through common sentence which has the purpose to inform the reader or listener that must be accepted. Besides, the sentence also has different assumption depends on to whom it is uttered considering the background knowledge of the reader or listener. Then, communication will be facilitated by Presupposition equations as opposed to inhibited by presuppositional differences. Not only in everyday conversation but also in cinematic discussion, Presupposition can be present in both verbal and nonverbal language. In a conversation, the speaker may make an assumption about the listener's knowledge of something even though it is not stated explicitly. Because it can be difficult to understand the

implicit meaning, listeners must consider both the word's definition and the speaker's intended meaning. In addition, forming assumptions is necessary for coming to the correct meaning interpretation. Furthermore, "the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and understood by a listener" is another issue of pragmatic (Yule, 1998:3).

In a movie, language is the main key that is presented in the form of conversation or narration to convey the intent and storyline of the film itself. As previously written, presuppositions will often be found when a conversation takes place due to an intention that is not explicitly conveyed. Therefore, it can be assumed that in a film there are many presuppositions that appear along with the number of conversations that occur between the film actors.

The writer believes that mastering presupposition has numerous advantages, including the ability to gain more knowledge about presupposition and improve our comprehension of boarded language interpretation. The author selects the American film "Enola Holmes" to examine the assumptions made throughout the conversation in this movie. This Enola Holmes movie is a movie about a little sister of famous detective Sherlock Holmes and Mycroft Holmes adventure. She trying to solve the mystery of his mother's disappearance, but instead her brother trying to set on sending her away to a finishing school for "proper" young ladies, because of that after a free-spirited childhood that her mother taught her. Refusing to follow their wishes, Enola escapes to search for her mother in London. But when her journey finds her

entangled in a mystery surrounding a young runaway Lord, Enola becomes a super-sleuth in her own right, outwitting her famous brother as she unravels a conspiracy that threatens to set back the course of history. The writers choose this film because it deals with issues like crime, rebellion, society, and law, all of which frequently utilize words with dubious meaning. There are other statements made, including the presumption. Therefore, this study is entitled *The Analysis of Presupposition Found in Enola Holmes Movie*.

B. Rationale of the Study

The Presupposition that exists in a movie can lead the audience to find the correlation in each scene of the movie. However, in order to understand the movie, the audience tend to make assumptions about the meaning of the utterances since the utterances of the character in the movie contains several type of presuppositions. The type of Presuppositions in the movie need to be analyzed to avoid misinterpretation of assumptions made by the audience.

C. Scope of the Study

Based on the rationale of the problems, this research focuses on finding the Presupposition that appear in Enola Holmes movie and the types of each utterances and the study will be used to find the meaning about the assumption that the hearer make after watching the movie. The research will not extend to find the other pragmatic issues such as entailment, deixis and implicature. However, the basic structure of pragmatic will be covered.

D. Research Questions

Based on the scope of the problem, the research question on this study are formulated on these questions:

1. What are the types of presupposition found in Enola Holmes movie?
2. What are the implied meaning of presupposition used by the character in Enola Holmes movie?

E. Research Objectives

According to the research question above, the objective of this research are in the following:

1. To find out the types of presupposition found in Enola Holmes movie.
2. To revealed the implied meaning of the presupposition used in Enola Holmes movie.

F. Significance of the Study

This study is expected to have a significant impact both theoretically and practically: Theoretically, this study aim to increase the knowledge of the reader regarding presupposition and the writer hopes this study can enrich scientific studies of Pragmatics especially about presupposition. Then, practically, this study can become a reference to help readers or other researchers who want to learn about presupposition.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Studies

In conducting this research, the author looked for a previous study that had been done on the topic of presupposition analysis. The writer discovered that many researchers had done so using a range of different research objects, including movies, books, television shows, and other media. Four earlier studies that are consistent with the research are used by the writer in this. Here are the earlier studies:

1. Juang (2017) in his paper entitled *A Presupposition Analysis of The Main Character's Utterances in The Imitation Game Movie* discusses about presupposition of the main character's utterances in The Imitation Game Movie. The theoretical framework used in this research is George Yule's type of presupposition theory. There are 2 problems of the study to be solved in this research; What are the presuppositions and the types of presupposition of the utterances of the main character in "The Imitation Game" movie. The researcher used qualitative approach to conduct this study and used descriptive method to analyze the data. The result of this research shows that all types of presupposition can be found in the main character's utterances which consist of 18 factive presuppositions, 17 existensial presuppositions, 16 structural presuppositions, 14 lexical

presuppositions, 4 counterfactual presuppositions, and only 1 non-factive presupposition.

2. Ramadhan (2017) in his paper entitled *Presupposition On TV Series "Game of Thrones" Season 1* investigates about the kinds of presuppositions that are mostly used and identify why the speakers of 'Game of Thrones' season 1 TV series that applied presuppositions. The data were taken from the utterances of all the characters in 'Game of Thrones' season 1 TV series. This study found that structural presupposition was the most frequent presupposition because there are many missing information that speakers and listeners handle and the expression of structure presuppositions are simpler and easier to find than others. Meanwhile, the less frequent presupposition is non-factive presupposition. It happened because the number of expressions of it were limited and it conveyed the falsity of a case while the story of TV series mostly concerned about facts which makes the presupposition inappropriate to use.
3. Yuliana (2015) in her paper entitled *The Descriptive Analysis of Presupposition in The 'Maleficent' Movie Script* investigates about the types and meaning of each presupposition and find the most dominant presupposition in "Maleficent" movie script. In her analysis applied Yule theory 1996 that divides type presupposition are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non factive presupposition, lexical presupposition and structural presupposition. The result of the data, it can be concluded

that the most dominant in the “Maleficent” movie script is existential presupposition with 42 utterances in total 73 utterances.

4. Yuniardi (2015) in his paper entitled *Presupposition as Found in ‘The Dark Knight’ Movie* investigates about the types of presuppositions in speech by speakers in a film. Data were collected by using observational techniques and note-taking techniques. From the analysis, he found that there were 6 types of presuppositions put forward by Yule, namely the Existential Presupposition, Structural Presupposition, Factive Presupposition, Lexical Presupposition, Non Factive Presupposition, and Counter-Factual Presupposition. The type of existential presupposition appeared most often, 5 times. Existential presupposition is a type that is often used because in the story of one of the main characters, the Joker, often uses sentences that lead to elements of ownership in his conversation with the interlocutor. So that from the conversation it can be assumed that the existence of a person or object at a time without having to be explained in detail by the speaker.

The four previous researchers were intended to be the comparison of this current study due to the similarity issue brought. However, there are some aspects needed to be considered to help the betterment of the current research. The research conducted by Juang (2017), supported the current research because there is a similarity in terms of theory used. Previous studies discussed the utterances of the main characters only, but the current research discusses all the characters' utterances. In the second previous study that was

conducted by Ramadhan (2017) the object was from the TV series which contains of 10 episodes and the utterances that analyzed were also from all the characters. The main difference is the story line presented on the TV Series which has many and longer episodes compared to the Movie which is the object of current research. Then, the research conducted by Yuliana (2015) and Yuniardi (2015) have also used film as a source of data and researcher also used Yule presupposition triggers and also the presupposition and then the meanings, which was (1996) theory to identify the presupposition triggers and their meaning. Moreover, between the previous and current studies the results lead to the different results, mainly in what types of presupposition triggers that were found. The writer thinks there are some variations between what the writer will examine in this study and other earlier investigations. The gap between the current study and the previous studies conducted by Juang (2017), Ramadhan (2017), Yuliana (2015), Yuniardi (2015) is this study used as the data source that was produced in English. Therefore, this research focuses on what presuppositional kinds are used by Enola Holmes (2020) in their utterances, and what do presuppositional meanings in conversation mean.

B. Theoretical Background

In this part of the study, the writer will explain the framework of the analysis process which will help the writer to answer the research problems.

1. Pragmatics

The study of meaning as it is conveyed by a speaker or writer and perceived by a listener or reader is known as pragmatics. The interpretation of what individuals mean in a specific situation and how the context affects what is said are necessary components of this type of study. It necessitates thought about how the speaker structures what they wish to say in context of who they are speaking to, where they are speaking, when they are speaking, and under what conditions. The study of contextual meaning is also known as Pragmatics. Yule (1996:133) states that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning as distinct from word or sentence meaning. In Pragmatics, in understanding the meaning of the utterances, we need to acknowledge not only based on the meaning alone, but also based on the situation and our background knowledge of the world.

Specifically, Yule (1996:4) defines that “Pragmatics as the study of: (1) speaker meaning, (2) contextual meaning, (3) how more gets communicated than is said, and (4) the study of the expression of relative distance.” First, Pragmatics deals with speaker meaning means this has more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words mean by them. Second, Pragmatics deals with contextual meaning, it deals with what speakers mean in particular context: to whom they are talking to, when, where, and under what circumstances. Third, Pragmatics deals with how more gets communicated than is said means it

is an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. It also means as the investigation of invisible meaning. Fourth, Pragmatics deals with expression of relative distance, whether it is physical or social distance determines the choice between the said and unsaid. Based on how close or distant the listener is, the speakers determine how much needs to be said (Yule, 1996:3). In this study, Pragmatics is used to help understand the communication including its context, knowledge of who, when, why and where the communication takes place.

According to Bublitz (2011:4), communicative in any context is Pragmatic's primary focus. This viewpoint begs the question of what influences the decision between what is stated and what is left unsaid. The fundamental response is related to the idea of distance. Physical, social, or philosophical proximity all imply shared experience. The amount that needs to be uttered is decided by speakers based on how close or far the listener is. The study of Pragmatics is the expression of relative distance. Pragmatics is concerned with four concepts: Entailment, Deixis, Implicature, and Presupposition. In this instance, the researcher will examine assumption.

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.

In addition, Mey (1993:12) asserts that pragmatics is needed if we want a fuller, deeper and generally more reasonable account of human language behavior. Sometimes we cannot make sure what the speaker means by only listening to what they just said. Moreover, we need to know the context so that we can interpret what the speakers imply toward their utterances whether it is implicit or explicit.

2. Presupposition

Presupposition, according to Yule (1996:25), is what the speaker assumes to be true before making an utterance. This refers to how individuals can comprehend the subtle nuances of meaning in a discussion. How else can listeners understand information besides by their own interpretation, to put it another way. According to Potts (2014:3), an utterance's presuppositions are the details that the speaker considers to be true in order for their speech to have meaning in the given situation. Renkema (1993, as cited in Chojimah 2011:32) states that the term presupposition was originated in the philosophy of logic, where it is used to denote a special type of implicit information. Information which is

explicitly stated refers to as 'claim' or an 'assertions'. Presuppositions are related to unconscious beliefs or assumptions embedded in the structure of an utterance, action or another belief; and are required for the utterance, action or belief to make sense.

3. Types of Presupposition Triggers

The researcher can get the conclusion that presupposition is an assumption that the hearer accepts from the speaker based on the hearer's prior beliefs after considering some of the definitions of presupposition provided above. According to SIL website (2017), Presupposition Triggers is a construction or items that signal the existence of presuppositions. There are two ways that can be used to analyze the presupposition which uses presupposition triggers and to think of them as ways of expressing shared or non-controversial knowledge, as Grundy stated (2000, cited in Oktoma & Mardiyono 2013). Presupposition triggers can be used to reveal the presupposition of utterances or sentences. Yule (2010) classified the type of presupposition that contains presupposition triggers which are: (1) Existential Presupposition, (2) Factive Presupposition, (3) Lexical Presupposition, (4) Structural Presupposition, (5) Counterfactual Presupposition, and (6) Non-Factive Presupposition.

1. Existential Presupposition

Existential presupposition is the belief that the objects the speaker mentions are real.

For Example:

- *"Sean's car is new",*

It can be presupposed that Tom exists and that he has a car

- *"Anni's dog is cute"*

It can be presupposed that Anni exists and she has a dog.

2. Factive Presupposition

Factive presupposition is the assumption that something is true due to the presence of some verbs such as "know" and "realize" and of phrases involving "glad"

For example :

- *she didn't realize someone was ill,*

It can be presupposed that someone is ill.

- *I'm glad it's over,*

It can be presupposed that it's over.

3. Lexical presupposition

Lexical presupposition is the idea that the speaker can use one term while assuming that another word would have the same meaning.

For example:

- *Joan stopped running.*

It can be presupposed that He used to run.

- *You are late again.*

It can be presupposed that You were late before.

The words "stop" and "again" are understood to imply another (unstated) meaning in this situation.

4. Structural presupposition

The underlying presumption implied by the usage of particular words and phrases. The information after the wh-form (such as when and where), for instance, is typically assumed to be true when answering an English wh-question.

For example:

- *When did she travel to the India?*

It can be presupposed she traveled

- *Where did you buy the book?*

It can be presupposed you bought the book

Instead of passively accepting the questioner's assumptions, the listener believes that the information offered must be true. .

5. Non- Factive Presupposition

An assumption that something is untrue is what it is. For instance, the usage of the verbs "dream," "imagine," and "pretend" implies that the information that follows is false.

For example:

- *I dreamed that I was rich.*

It can be presupposed that I am not rich

- *We imagined that we were in Makassar.*

It can be presupposed We are not in Makassar.

6. Counterfactual Presupposition

It is the presumption that what is assumed is not only false, but also the complete opposite of what is true or at odds with the evidence. For instance, many conditional structures—often referred to as counterfactual conditionals—assume that the information included in the if-clauses is false at the moment of utterance.

For example:

- *If you were my son, I would not allow you to do this.*

It can be presupposed you are not my son.

To make it easier to understand, here is the table of presupposition triggers included in the types of presupposition based on Yule (2010:30);

Table 2.1 Potential Presupposition

Type	Example	Presupposition
Existential	The X	>> X exist
Factive	I regret leaving	>> I left
Non-factive	He pretended to be happy	>> He wasn't happy
Lexical	He managed to escape	>> He tried to escape
Structural	When did she die?	>> She died
Counterfactual	If I weren't ill	>> I am ill

(Source: Yule, 1996, p.30)