AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION USED IN FATHERHOOD MOVIE: PRAGMATICS APPROACH

THESIS

By:

Yasikha Caniago

181210057

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY

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Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of English Sarjana Sastra

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Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini saya:

Nama	: Yasikha Caniago
NPM	: 181210057
Fakultas	: Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora
Program Studi	: Sastra Inggris

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Yasikha Caniago
181210057

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Is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, September 3rdh 2022

Yasikha Caniago
181210057

AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION USED IN FATHERHOOD MOVIE: PRAGMATICS APPROACH

THESIS

Submitted in Partial of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S1)

By:
Yasikha Caniago
181210057

This thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, September 3rd 2022

Afriana, S.S., M.Pd
Supervisor

v

ABSTRAK

Konteks memegang peranan penting dalam setiap ujaran. Setiap ujaran menimbulkan praanggapan. Jika pendengar tidak mengetahui sesuai konteksnya, maka akan menimbulkan kesalahpahaman. Penelitian ini dibuat dalam menanggapi kesalahpahaman komunikasi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis-jenis pengandaian dan juga untuk menginterpretasikan makna tersirat dari konteks percakapan dalam film fatherhood. Teori jenis praanggapan yang digunakan teori Yule (1996), yaitu praanggapan eksistensial, leksikal, faktual, struktural, nonfaktual, dan kontrafaktual. Selanjutnya untuk konteks digunakan teori Holmes (2001). Kedua teori di atas digunakan untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian. Subjek penelitian ini adalah film fatherhood yang disutradarai oleh Paul Weitz yang berdasarkan kisah nyata. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Dalam pengumpulan data, penelitian ini menggunakan teknik observasional menurut Sudaryanto (2015). Semua ucapan dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasilnya, penelitian ini menemukan 41 data untuk 6 jenis pengandaian. Penelitian ini juga telah menganalisis makna tersirat sebanyak 41 data. 4 elemen dalam konteks yaitu, latar, topik, fungsi dan juga partisipan telah ditemukan. Terdapat 12 latar, 17 partisipan dan 41 topik dan fungsi. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, tipe presuposisi eksistensial yang paling banyak digunakan dengan total 12 data. Selanjutnya, tipe yang jarang ditemukan adalah pengandaian non-faktif dengan total 2 data yang ditemukan dalam film Fatherhood.

Kata kunci : film, pragmatik, presuposisi.

ABSTRACT

Context plays an important role in every utterance. Every utterance raised presupposition. If the listener did not know according to the context, it caused misunderstandings. This research was created in response to a communication misunderstanding. The purpose of this research was to find the types of presuppositions and also to interpret the implied meaning of the conversational context in the fatherhood movie. The theory of types of presupposition used the theory of Yule (1996), there are existential, lexical, factive, structural, non-factive, and counterfactual presupposition. Afterwards, for the context used theory of Holmes (2001). The two theories above were used to answer the research questions. The subject of this research was the fatherhood movie that directed by Paul Weitz based on a true story. This research used qualitative method. In collecting data, this research used observational technique by Sudaryanto (2015). All utterences analyzed descriptively. As a result, this study found 41 data for 6 types of presuppositions. This research analyzed the implied meaning of 41 data. 4 elements in context namely, setting, topic, function and also participants have been found. There are 12 settings, 17 participants and 41 topics and functions. Based on the results of this research, the most widely used type was existential presupposition with a total of 12 data. Furthermore, the type that is rarely found was non-factive presupposition with a total of 2 data that found in the Fatherhood movie.

Keywords : movie, pragmatics, presupposition.

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The researcher apologizes for all mistakes made along the studies and also the researcher hopes this thesis would be useful for the readers. May Allah give happiness, healthy and mercy for them. Aamiin.

Batam, 10th Agustus 2022

Yasikha Caniago
181210057

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the research

A language is a system of arbitrary, vocal symbols that allow all people in a particular culture, or others who have learnt that culture's system to communicate or interact. Language allows individuals to socialize with one another and even provide information. Individuals usually speak with other people in order to get information. Some information is delivered by the speaker to the listener via communication. It still can find many misunderstandings in communication. This could happen maybe because the speaker did not explain correctly or it could be the listener who was wrong taking the message from the speaker's words. In linguistics there is a study that studies how to understand a conversation based on its context, it’s called pragmatics.

In daily life, humans cannot exist apart from their interactions with one another. The goal or function of communication may be represented in a variety of ways; one of the disciplines that investigate the many phenomena that happen in the language of public communication is pragmatic. According to Yule (2017) pragmatics is branch of the linguistics that relate of the study of meaning presented by speaker or the writer. In short, pragmatic is more about analyze the meaning of the context as compared to what is meant by linguistic words or phrase. Pragmatics study about how meaning is affected the context. It means that Pragmatics are

Studies that require interpretation of inevitable context how they can affect meaning. According to Yule (2017) in pragmatics discusses many fields such as speech act, politeness, implicature, presupposition and others. The researcher focused on presupposition.

Every word that uttered by the speaker is connected to the assumption made by the speaker after hearing the previous utterance. The phenomenon when assume something that already heard from the previous speaker, it is called presupposition. According to Yule (1996) a presupposition is something which the speaker believes to be true before making an utterance. Before you say something orally you usually have an opinion, it can be called presupposition. An utterance must deliver several information even though it was not mentioned. The speaker then processes this information as the presupposition.

The presence of presupposition can be found in everyday life conversation as well as in formal conversation. Such as the conversation between Joe Biden and Jimmy Kimmel. Jimmy Kimmel Live is an interview program that airs late at night on ABC and it is also available on a YouTube channel hosted by jimmy Kimmel itself called Jimmy Kimmel Live. Jimmy Kimmel is a comedian, voice actor, actor, screenwriter, television producer, musician, presenter, and radio announcer. Jimmy Kimmel is also a television producer, producing shows including Crank Yankers, Sports Show with Norm Macdonald, and The Andy Milonakis Show. Jimmy Kimmel Live has about 18.8 million subscribers. Jimmy Kimmel said "I understand that argument but also it's like you're playing monopoly with somebody, you know

won't pass go and won't follow any of the rules and how do you ever make any progress **if they're not following the rules**." This conversation was taken from Jimmy Kimmel Live's YouTube. This utterance was said at 7.07-7.20 minutes on June 9th 2022 on the Jimmy Kimmel Live YouTube channel entitled President Joe Biden Visits Jimmy Kimmel Live. This moment Joe Biden discusses about 27 shootings that occurred in schools in America on May 24th 2022. Jimmy Kimmel's utterance "If they're not following the rules." The utterance of the speaker (Jimmy) above contains a counter-factual presupposition since it is used the 'if' clause. The 'if' clause above presupposed something was not only untrue but also a Contrary. It can presuppose that they were following the rules.

Presupposition can find in mass media such as magazine, newspaper and so on. It can also find in social media and also can find in movie, novel, and many more. Presuppositions could indeed happen in both verbal and nonverbal language in every day conversation or movie conversations. The characters used of presuppositions must be appropriate so that the spectators can understand them. Movie is a type of entertainment which aim to have fun. The meaning of movie is a virtual communication that uses images and sounds to tell a story. Movie can be watch at home or in cinema. Movies has many genres, such as action, comedies, romantic and so on. The researcher chose to focus on movie. This research used movie with the title "Fatherhood" as a data source. The movie of fatherhood is 2021 American drama-comedy that released on June 18, 2021 on Netflix. This movie actually should be released in early 2020 but due to pandemic constraints this movie finally aired in June 2021. This movie told about how single father struggled to

raise his daughter after his wife died. This movie adapted from the novel Two Kisses for Maddy by Matthew Logelin. The researcher found many utterances that contain presupposition.

The phenomena of presupposition in fatherhood movie can be seen below.

Matt : "Listen, Howard. I was thinking maybe I could just work from home and, and come in as you need me. You know? And **when I come in,** I'd have to bring **my daughter** with me."

Howards: "You're taking care of her?"

(00:19:04-00:19:14)

The conversation above was taken in fatherhood movie at 00:19:04 until 00:19:14. In this scene, Matt was just reentering the office after his wife died. Then Matt came to Howard's room. Howards knew that Matt is still grieving and Howard wants Matt to take more time off if he wants to. Matt's utterance "when I come in" is included in the structural presupposition because it is related to certain sentence structures in which the speaker treats them as presupposed information that listeners accept as true. Can be seen from the use of the word "when", where the information after the word "when", It was already recognized to be the case. From Matt's utterance, it can be presupposed that Matt already entered his office. Therefore, there is another presupposition in Matt's utterance. Matt said "my daughter with me." Is included in existential presupposition. It can be presupposed that Matt has a daughter.

The researcher found several studies that analyzed about presupposition. First, Gustary & Makiah (2021) entitled The Analysis of Presupposition in "Maleficent" Movie. The purpose of this research is to identify the meaning of

presuppositions discovered in the film Maleficent. The qualitative research method was used by the writer to analyze this movie. For supporting data, the data was obtained from the characters' utterances in the film and the English script. Yule's (1996) theory of presupposition and context was applied by the researcher. The researcher identified 67 existential presupposition, 22 structural presupposition, 8 factive presupposition, 6 lexical presupposition, 3 counterfactual and 2 non-factive presupposition in the Maleficent Movie.

The second, Kristian (2019) entitled Presupposition in Coco. This researcher was using purposive sampling method, non-participant observation method, and note-taking technique. This research also using Yule’s theory and found 54 data. The 54 data are divided into 6 types, there are existential is 35 data, factive is 3 data, non-factive is 3 data, lexical is 3, structural is 9 and counterfactual is 1 data. This researcher found out that existential is the most dominated type of presupposition.

There are some similarities between this research and previous research. The similarities are all the research used the same theory of Yule and taken the data from movie. This research also has differences from previous research. In this research, the researcher found movie with title “fatherhood” have never been observed by used presupposition before. The researcher chosen presupposition for several reasons to analyze presupposition in the fatherhood movie. The first, to find the type of presupposition in the fatherhood movie. The second, to find the implied meaning contained in the conversation based on the context. To analyze this, the researcher used theory by Yule (1996) to find the types of presuppositions. While

for the context using theory of Holmes (2001) furthermore, the research was hoping to be able to answer all the question from this research, the types of presupposition and the implied meaning utterances based on the context that found in Fatherhood

1.2 Identification of the problem

Relates to the background of the research, the researchers found several problems that can be identified such as:

1. The functions of presupposition that used in Fatherhood movie 2021
2. The reasons of the character used presupposition in their utterances that found in Fatherhood movie 2021.
3. The types of presupposition that found in Fatherhood movie 2021.
4. The implied meaning of utterances based on the context that used in Fatherhood movie 2021.

1.3 Limitation of the problem

Based on the problem, the researcher limits this research into two parts:

1. The types of presupposition that found in Fatherhood movie 2021.
2. The implied meaning of utterances based on the context that used in Fatherhood movie 2021.

1.4 Formulation of the problem

The researcher formulates the major issues to be addressed, as indicated in the following researcher questions:

1. What are the types of presupposition in Fatherhood movie 2021?
2. What is the implied meaning of utterances based on the context in Fatherhood movie 2021?

1.5 Objective of the research

In this research, the researcher discovered several objectives for why the researcher does this research, which are listed below:

1. To find out the types of presupposition in Fatherhood movie 2021.
2. To find out the implied meaning of utterances based on the context in Fatherhood movie 2021?

1.6 Significance of the research

The significance of the research is the purpose of this research. The significance of the research can be divided into two, there are theoretically and practically, this is the purpose of this research in theoretically and practically:

1. **Theoretical Significance**

Theoretically, this study has some goals. First, this researcher is supposed to provide further information to the readers regarding the many types of presuppositions. Second, this researcher hoped to broaden our knowledge, experience, and insights on presuppositions. The final researcher will serve as a model for future research.

2. **Practical Significance**

Practically, this researcher is believed to be useful for a wide range individual. First, this researcher expands the understanding of English language and literature presupposition. Second, this researcher is expected to contribute more practically to the researcher's description of the phenomena of presupposition in Fatherhood movie. This researcher also gives reference to the readers who want to know types of presupposition.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Pragmatics : Pragmatics is branch of the linguistics that relate of the study of meaning presented by speaker or the writer (Yule, 2017)

Presupposition : Presupposition is something which the speaker believes to be true before making an utterance. Before you say something orally you usually have an opinion, it can be called presupposition (Yule, 1996)

Context : Language use, social settings, and interaction functions are all affected by a variety of factors. Language use, social settings, and interaction functions are all affected by a variety of factors (Holmes, 2001)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWOK

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the ground of this study. Pragmatics is a field of linguistics that investigates the role of context in meaning. The meaning of a word or speech is the subject of pragmatic analysis. Pragmatics is the study's foundational theory. Pragmatics is a field of linguistics that investigates the role of context in meaning. The meaning of a word or speech is the subject of pragmatic analysis. Yule (2017) defines pragmatics as the study of the connection between the language form and the speaker who delivers the utterances. It focuses on meaning characteristics that cannot be anticipated just by language information, but also by physical and social knowledge. As a result, the benefit of studying language through pragmatics is that people may learn about the implicit meaning, assumptions, intentions, and kind of behavior of others.

People generally express their thoughts implicitly, which means that what they say does not have the same semantic meaning as what they mean. Speakers have goals in mind when they say anything related to the context or circumstance in which the discussion took place. As a result, pragmatics may also be properly described as the study of how utterances have meaning in context.

From the definition above, it can conclude that Pragmatics is the study context of meaning conveyed by the speaker and understood by the listener, which allows humans to analyze their assumptions, objectives, purpose, and behaviors expressed when speaking. It indicates that the language used by the speaker is determined by their social situation, cultures, and other relevant activities where they reside.

2.1.1 Presupposition

According to Yule (1996) presupposition is anything that the speaker considers to be true before making an utterance. The relationship between assumption and movie is difficult to disentangle. The language used in movie is one of the ways that people become interested in and comprehend them. Linguistics has a branch called pragmatics. The researcher chosen theory of Yule (1996).

Presupposition is a pragmatic presumption, which implies that is founded on a contextual presumption underpinned by the cooperativeness of conversation participants, than the linguistics structure of the phrase Levinson (1997) It means that presupposition is anything that a speaker believes to be true or that the listener is aware of. Before expressing anything about what is stated, the speaker has already made an assumption.

Furthermore, defines presupposition as the shared background assumption that is assumed when we interact. It indicates that if individuals have known each other for a long time and interact, they will have a similar image of what assumptions they share. However, when communication occurs between random people, it is more difficult to determine what is assumed. The speaker is aware that

their hearer can show the process of thinking and evaluate the hidden meaning. Aside from that, speakers do not always deliver information in great depth.

2.1.1.1 Types of Presupposition

Presupposition also has several types which are a problem which will be discussed in this research. According to (Yule, 1996)categorizes various sorts of presuppositions based on prospective presupposition indications. Existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counter-factual presupposition are the types of presupposition.

A. Existential Presupposition

According to (Yule, 1996) existential presupposition is a sort of presupposition that exists just for existing. A belief that someone or something exists. Existential presupposition identified by using a noun phrase such as the doctor, Jake, Jay, Jenny, and so on. Example: “Tracy’s brother’s car.” (Kristy et al., 2020). The used of signify possession, it can presuppose that Tracy has a brother and he has a car. It can show that Tracy and her brother is exist.

B. Factive Presupposition

Factive presupposition the use of some verbs that can be considered as facts (Yule, 1996), such as know, regret, realize, be aware, and strange demonstrates the assumption. In factive presupposition, the speaker convinces the listener or reader that the information in the utterance is fact. Example: “Andi seems to have a fever and does not realize that there is heavy rain outside.” (Siahaan & Mubarak, 2020).

From the example, it can presuppose that Andi had a fever and outside was heavy rain.

C. Lexical Presupposition

In general, the usage of one form with its stated meaning is typically interpreted with the assumption that another meaning is understood (Yule, 1996). The expression word such as anymore, stop, again and start is used to imply another meaning that the speaker does not claim. Example: “Andi quit smoking after being laid off” (Siahaan & Mubarak, 2020). It can presuppose that Andi used to smoke because there is a verb “stop” that means Andi had smoke before.

D. Structural Presupposition

The structural presupposition is connected with specific phrase patterns in which the speaker regards them as presupposed knowledge that the listeners accept as true (Yule, 1996). In English, the 5W 1H inquiry formulation is typically understood with the presupposition that is believed to be true and the information following the WH form is already known by the listener. Example: “When did John leave?” (Risdianto et al., n.d.). Can be seen from the use of the word "when", where the information after the word “when”, It was already recognized to be the case. It can presuppose that john left.

E. Non-factive Presupposition

The non-factive presupposition is related to some verbs that are considered to be false. Dream, fantasize, and imagine are examples of such verbs. Those are employed to imply that what follows is false. It is the opposite of the factive presupposition. Example: “John dreamed that he was rich.” (Risdianto et al., n.d.)

From this utterance, it can presuppose that the speaker just “dream” that he was rich.

F. Counter-factual Presupposition

This type produces a presupposition meaning that is directly opposed to the facts or the exact opposite of what is true (Yule, 1996). This sort of assumption may be noticed in the usage of if-clause construction when the information is not correct at the moment of utterance. Example: “If today Sinta came, he would meet Andi.” (Siahaan & Mubarak, 2020). From the example, it can presuppose that Sinta didn’t come.

Context

Language differs depending on its use and usage, or the ways in which it is conveyed, as well as to whom and who uses it. People cannot derive information well from an utterance unless the context of the communication is explained. This demonstrates the significance of context in communication in order for the other person to obtain comprehensive and precise information in order to respond correctly. According to Huang (2014) Context is one of the most widely used terms in linguist literature. From a theory-neutral perspective, context can be defined broadly as referring to the relevant features of a dynamic setting or environment in which linguistic units are used systematically.

We must use the meanings of the words, the context in which they occur, and some prior knowledge of what would be a likely message to arrive at a reasonable

interpretation of what the sign's producer intended it to convey. Our interpretation of the "meaning" of the sign is based on what we believe the speaker intended to communicate rather than the words themselves. As a result, context is important in communication because it can provide a lot of information to listeners, allowing them to understand the speaker's utterances and respond appropriately. There are 2 types of context. First type is linguistic context and second type is non-linguistics context:

1. Linguistic Context

   Linguistic context refers to the surrounding utterances in the same discourse, what has been mentioned in the previous discourse. Linguistic context is the language that surrounds or accompanies the piece of discourse under analysis. It means that linguistic context is a discourse that precedes a sentence to be interpreted and situational context is knowledge about the world.

2. Non-Linguistic Context

   The non-linguistic context is the conceptual context in which the discourse occurs. Situational context is another term for non-linguistic context. The factors outside the linguistic context that determine or influence the interpretation of an expression or statement are referred to as situational context. Situational context may be more difficult to recognize than linguistic context in some ways. The same utterance or statement used in different contexts can have very different meanings.

The non-linguistic context includes the type of communication event, such as a joke, story, lesson, welcoming, or conversation; the topic; the goal of the event; the setting, which includes the date and location of the situation, the participant and their relationship, and the background knowledge and presumption underlying the communication event.

According to Holmes (2001) Language use, social settings, and interaction functions are all affected by a variety of factors. Language use, social settings, and interaction functions are all affected by a variety of factors. Whose are speaking to whom, for example, lecturer-student or parent-child, is an important consideration. In general, social context settings such as home, work, and school are also relevant. Topics have been shown in some cases to influence language choice.

It is clear from the previous explanation that context is an essential topic in pragmatics. Context is an important factor that affects an utterance's deeper meaning. When we interpret speech based on situations and conditions, we take this into account. Furthermore, context can be used to interpret the implied meaning in the movie's conversation. Taking into account the context, the speaker and listener are assisted in understanding the meaning of the characters' conversation or utterance.

In addition to the context of culture and knowledge, viewers are helped to understand the implicit meaning of the movie by context such as dialogue. The presence of dialogue in a movie function is considered not only interesting but also an effective device that directs the viewer to recognize the movie and information.

Context is an important consideration in pragmatics. The importance of context in pragmatics research cannot be overstated. It is taken into account when interpreting the situation and condition of utterances made by a speaker to a listener in order to determine the speaker's intended meaning. Participants in this situation must understand the context very well.

2.1.2.1 The Participant

The participant is who is speaking and with whom the speaker is speaking. The speaker is the person who is speaking, while the listener is the person who is the target of the speaker. The roles of speakers and listener are carried out alternately, speakers at the next conversation can become listener, on the contrary so that interaction is realized in communication. In other words, the participants are anyone who is involved in the conversation.

2.1.2.2 The Setting

This setting is where the conversation takes place. The setting relates to the time and place where the speech takes place. Different times, places, and speech situations can lead to the use of different language variations as well.

2.1.2.3 The Function

The goal of utterance is what the speaker wants to achieve by performing the utterances. The background of utterance is the purpose of utterance, and all normal people's utterance has a purpose. Speakers' utterance forms are motivated by specific goals and objective. It means that, the function is why they talk, what is the reason they talk and what underlies the occurrence of the conversation.

2.1.2.4 The Topic

Topic is what they are discussing in the conversation. The topic is at the heart of this conversation, because every conversation must have a topic or a discussion that underlies the conversation. The topic can be the goal of the conversation.

2.2. Previous research

First, Hikmah (2017) analyzed Language Presupposition in Advertisements of TV Channels in Indonesia. This research was used qualitative method and theory of Yule's. The result is this research found 12 data of presupposition and three types of presupposition. Those are 3 data of counterfactual presupposition, eight data of existential presupposition, and 1 data of structural presupposition.

Second, Harahap (2017) analyzed Pragmatic Presupposition in the Editorial texts. The goals of this study were to (1) discover presupposition triggers in editorial texts of The Jakarta Post, (2) discover the kinds of presupposition in editorial texts of The Jakarta Post, and (3) characterize the presupposition triggers discovered in the categories of presupposition. Yule and Levinson's theory of presupposition was used to identify, evaluate, and categorize the data. According to the study's findings, 13 presupposition triggers were discovered in editorial text.

Third, Umar (2018) analyzed A Pragmatics Analysis of Presupposition Found in The Conjuring Movie. This research applies a qualitative study with the subject of the movie "The Conjuring. The information is derived from the character's conversation and analyzed using Yule's theory. The study's findings are as follows: The first type of presupposition is lexical presupposition. Lexical presupposition is the most common in this study, accounting for 9 of the 23 data

points obtained. The second type of presupposition that frequently occurs, with 6 data found in this study, is existential presupposition. The third most common presupposition in this study, with three data points, is factual presupposition. Non-factive presupposition appears as the fourth presupposition in this study, with 2 data from 23 data obtained. The final type of assumption encountered in this study is counter-factual presupposition. From the 23 data sets examined in this study, the author discovered only one counter-factual presupposition.

Fourth, Ambarwati (2019) analyzed language presupposition on BBC Advertisement. The aims of this research are (1) to find out the meaning of presuppositional language in BBC advertisements, (2) to find out the type of presuppositional language in BBC advertisements, (3) to find the function of presuppositional language in BBC advertisements. This research uses George Yule's theory for the meaning of presupposed language and for the types of presupposed language used the same theory and for Liping Ge theory to analyze the function of presupposed language. This research uses qualitative methods to analyze the data. 15 data were identified as presuppositions in BBC advertisements. Then, found the type of presupposition language, there are 5 data indicated including Existential presupposition, 2 data indicated including Lexical presupposition, 3 data indicated Factive presupposition, 1 data indicated Counterfactual presupposition, 1 data indicated Non factive presupposition.

Fifth, Siahaan & Mubarak (2020) analyzed presupposition in the Guardian News. This study used theory of yule for types of presupposition. For collecting the data, this study used observational method. Then, for analyzing the data used

method agih and padan by Sudaryanto. This study found 20 data in Guardian News. The most used types of presupposition in this study is Existential presupposition.

Sixth, Ramadhani (2020) entitled Presupposition on Todd Phillips's Joker Movie. This researcher was using theory of presupposition by Yule (1996). For the method, this research used descriptive qualitative method. The data was taken from utterances by characters and second is English script as data to back up. The researcher found 127 utterances and divided into 6 types. They are 76 existential utterances, 16 factive utterances, 13 lexical utterances, 12 structural utterances, 8 counterfactual utterances and the last 2 non factive utterances.

The last, Napitupulu (2022) Yule theory was used in this research with titled Presuppositions in Retno Marsudi's Speech at the UN General Assembly in New York. Based on Yule's theory, this analysis looks for six types of presuppositions. The author attempts to identify and analyze the presuppositions found in Retno Marsudi's speech at the United Nations General Assembly in New York on Thursday, May 25, 2021. The data is in the form of sentences, a qualitative descriptive method is used. The findings revealed four different types of presuppositions. The analysis found 33 presuppositions, including 18 existential presuppositions, 1 factive presupposition, 13 lexical presuppositions, and 1 structural presupposition.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research started with an overall view of pragmatics as a research approach. The subject of this study was presupposition, with the goal of discovering the different types of presupposition proposed by Yule (1996). Existential

presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counter-factual presupposition are the six types of presupposition. This research discovered the implied meaning in the context proposed by Holmes (2001). Both of the above theories will be used as data sources to analyze the utterances in the Fatherhood Movie.

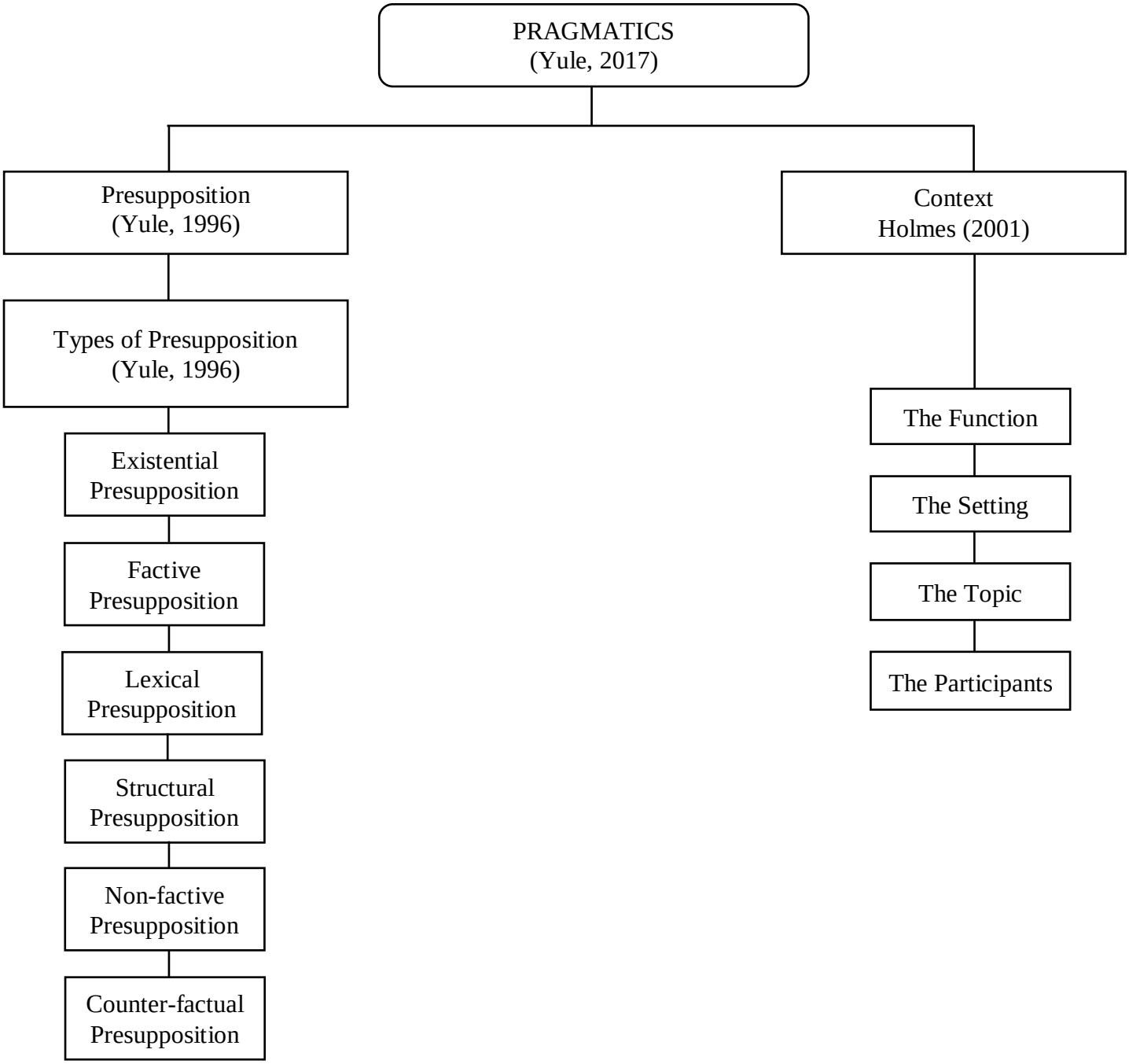

Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

The qualitative technique was the best suit for this study. This research used a qualitative method because this study aims to analyze a phenomenon experienced by research subjects. This study also described using words. According to Creswell (2017) Qualitative research is an understanding inquiry process based on various methodological traditions of inquiry that investigates a social or human topic. Moreover, Hancock (2002) qualitative research is defined as a research design concerned with the development and knowledge of social phenomena. Simply stated, qualitative research is a process that uses many techniques to investigate societal problems. The data collected was a dialogue script between characters from the movie fatherhood, the researcher analyzed the data in a qualitative descriptive method. In other words, the researcher collected information in the form of sentences. In qualitative research, the researcher presented the findings from data and analysis.

3.2 Object of the Research

The object of this research was the types of presupposition found in Fatherhood Movie and implied meaning based on context. Theory of Yule (1996) will be used to analyse the types of presupposition. For the context, this research

used theory by Holmes (2001). The theory will be applied to analyse the data source. Fatherhood movie was chosen to be the data source of this research.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

The aimed of this project was to collect the data. The data collecting technique is a crucial stage in doing research because without it, the researcher would not be able to obtain data that fits the standard Sugiyono (2009). The researcher applied the observational technique (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 203) in which the researcher watched the movie and paid close attention to every dialogue in order to find significant utterances that contribute the important ideas or messages that will be analyzed to determine the meaning of the presupposition and the types of presupposition in the movie. As the researcher was watching the movie, the researcher was taking notes on every line of speech in order to determine the utterances that will be used.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

The data in this study were utterances that were included in the data identification process. Based on the explanation, (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 17) method of pragmatic identity was applied to analyze the data in this study. Moreover, the researcher looked for resemblances and classified the data using Yule's (1996) and Holmes' (2001) presupposition and context theories**.** Then, as a technique, pragmatic competence-in-equalization was used. (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 31) asserts that pragmatic competence-in-equating is used to balance the data in this study and the proposed theory. The researcher began the data analysis step by defining the context because it defines the implied meaning and chose to focus on utterances

that show presuppositions. Thereby, the analysis' findings are to demonstrate the types and implied meanings based on the context in the film of fatherhood.

3.5 Method of Presenting the Result Analysis

Following analysis, the next step was to present the findings. According to (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 41), there are two ways to present the results analysis: informal and formal. The formal method requires the researcher to present the results using symbols such as +, *, -, tables, diagrams, and numbers. On the other hand, informal method refers to the method of presenting the result analysis using words. The findings can be described using words or sentences. The researcher presented the results analysis in this study by using an informal method to present the results of the analysis. The final result was presented using words and sentences to make the readers easily to understand.