

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.

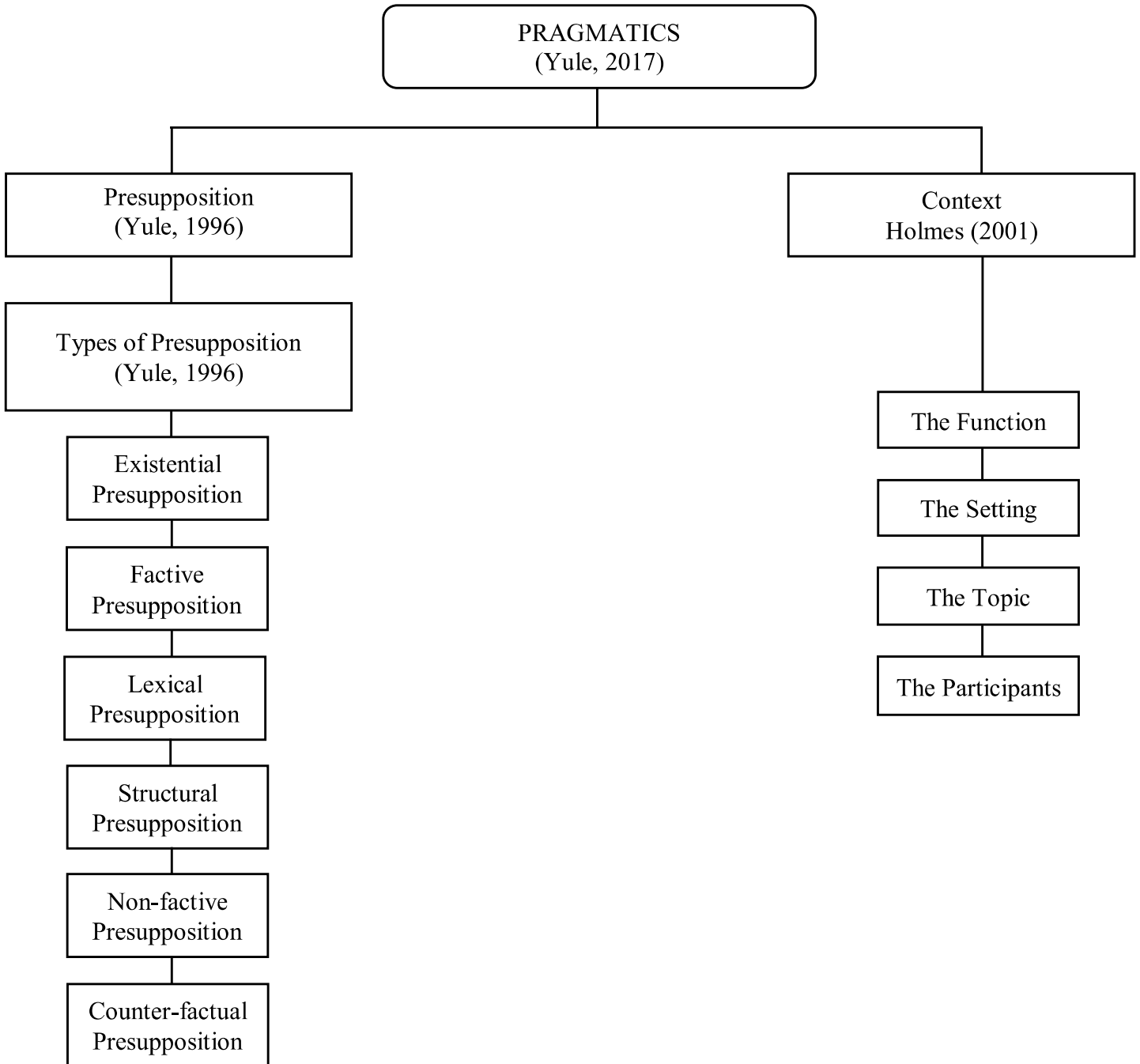


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework