

**AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION IN
"TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD" MOVIE:
PRAGMATIC APPROACH**

THESIS



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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY**

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Batam, 31 Januari 2023
Yang membuat pernyataan,



Dian Fitriani
191210010

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

“Seeking knowledge is an obligation upon every Muslim”

Ibn Majah

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to :

My beloved parents

My beloved sisters and brother

And all of my best friends.

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Sastra

**By:
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**This thesis has approved to be submitted
on the date as indicated below**

Batam, January 31st 2023

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ABSTRAK

Untuk mengetahui presupposition, dapat diidentifikasi melalui ucapan seseorang, bisa diidentifikasi juga dari beberapa media seperti film, surat kabar, majalah, dan novel. Presupposition adalah pernyataan di mana kebenaran diasumsikan diberikan tanpa penyelidikan atau elaborasi lebih lanjut. Penelitian ini membahas tentang jenis dan pemicu presupposition dalam film berjudul “To Kill a Mockingbird”. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori dari Yule (1996) untuk menjelaskan jenis-jenis dari presupposition dan untuk pemicunya dijelaskan menggunakan teori dari Levinson (1983). Pragmatic approach digunakan untuk penelitian ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan data yang dikumpulkan berupa ujaran-ujaran. Metode observasi dan teknik note-taking digunakan untuk metode pengumpulan data yang menggunakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan metode padan dan dilengkapi dengan teknik daya pilah pembeda referen dan larik tulisan. Penelitian ini disajikan dengan metode informal untuk memudahkan pemahaman para pembaca. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 31 pengucapan yang teridentifikasi jenis dan pemicu presupposition. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada 6 jenis dari presupposition yang ditemukan dari analisis, diantaranya existential presupposition yang hanya terdapat 1 pengucapan, 2 untuk factive presupposition, 8 untuk lexical presupposition, 1 untuk non-factive presupposition, 3 untuk counterfactual presupposition, dan 16 untuk structural presupposition. Structural presupposition adalah jenis yang paling dominan dari data yang ditemukan. Hasil untuk 13 pemicu presupposition diantaranya 1 pemicu untuk definite description, 2 untuk factive verb, 2 untuk implicative verbs, 2 untuk change state of verbs, 3 untuk iterative, 1 untuk verb of judging, 6 untuk temporal clause, 1 untuk cleft, 4 untuk non-restrictive clause, 3 untuk counterfactual conditional, 4 untuk WH-Questions, dan tidak terdapat pengucapan yang memiliki pemicu implicit clefts with stressed constituents. Temporal sentences adalah pemicu paling dominan berdasarkan data yang ditemukan.

Kata kunci: Presupposition, Film, Ucapan

ABSTRACT

To acknowledge the presuppositions, it can be identified from someone's utterance. It also can be identified from several media such as movie, newspaper, magazine, and novel. A presupposition is a statement in which the truth is assumed to be given without further investigation or elaboration. This research aimed to discuss about types and triggers presupposition discovered in movie entitled "To Kill a Mockingbird". This research used the theory of Yule (1996) to explain the types of presupposition, and for the triggers used the theory from Levinson (1983). This research used pragmatic approach. For the method, the researcher applied qualitative descriptive method and the data were collected in the form of utterances. In order to collect the data, observation method and note-taking technique were used, which employed descriptive qualitative research. For analysing data, the researcher used the dividing elements method and equipped with referent differentiating power techniques and writing lines. The discovery for the 6 types of presupposition there were existential presupposition that has only 1 utterance, 2 for factive presupposition, 8 for lexical presupposition, 1 for non-factive presupposition, 3 for counterfactual presupposition, and 16 for structural presupposition. Structural presupposition was the most frequent types in the movie. The result for the 13 triggers of presupposition were 1 trigger for definite description, 2 for factive verb, 2 for implicative verbs, 2 for change state of verbs, 3 for iterative, 1 for verb of judging, 6 for temporal clause, 1 for cleft, 4 for non-restrictive clause, 3 for counterfactual conditional, 4 for WH-Questions, and there was no utterance that is triggered by implicit clefts with stressed constituents. Temporal sentences were the trigger of presupposition that appeared most frequently.

Keywords: Presuppositions, Movie, Utterance

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

In people's daily life, language has the biggest role for humans to communicate each other. Levinson (1983) explained that language is used to convey messages or data from the speaker to the receiver. With language, people can easily communicate with others. Language helps people on sharing information and socialize each other. Communication relies heavily on both verbal and written words. Zhang (as cited in Thooyibah, 2017) underlined the importance of both written and spoken language in society. Even if both writing and speaking are production processes, those are typical for humans who know a language to use different words and sentence patterns to convey the same idea.

Knowing a language means being able to create new phrases that have never been uttered before and understand sentences that have never been heard before. Language may be used in a variety of ways, including spoken, sign, and written language. The using of language can be communicated through speaking or through media such as movie, newspaper, magazine and novel. With these ways of communication, an assumption can be identified from the speaker's utterance. The assumption that is known by the listener. Presupposition is the term for this type of assumption. Expressions of presupposition can be found in text and speech.

The assumption that can be found from the utterance is called as presupposition. The presupposition is defined as what a speaker assumes a listener knows to be true or already knows (Yule, 2017). Yule (2017) explained that in a general context, we create linguistic messages based on broad assumptions about what our listeners

already know. It is concerned with the implicit meanings transmitted by the speaker via the choice of specific phrases. Presupposition is divided into some categories. It includes existential, factive, lexical and non-factive presupposition, as well as counter-factual and structural types.

In other words, the using of presupposition can be identified by the using of several words that can be classified as the triggers of presupposition. There are 13 triggers. These includes definite descriptions, factive verbs, implicative verbs, change state of verb, iterative, verbs of judging, temporal clauses, cleft sentences, implicit cleft with stressed constituents, comparisons and contrasts, non-restrictive clauses, counterfactual conditional, and WH-question. These triggers can help to differentiate and classify the types of presupposition that is found in in sentences.

The using of presupposition can be found from things that people usually find in daily life such as conversation, movies, textbook, or a novel. It is as same as daily conversation, movie contains language that has so many meanings. Sentences that have implicit meaning. Those meanings also can be identified as a presupposition. In *To Kill a Mockingbird* movie, there are many sentences that have been found using presupposition.

Therefore, the researcher found several general phenomena. The first phenomenon is found in the “Jimmy Kimmel Live!” talk show on YouTube with the guest actors Chris Hemsworth, Paul Rudd, Robert Downey Jr., and Scarlett Johansson. On April 9th, 2019, a video entitled "Avengers Cast on Premiere, Favorite Lines, Matching Tattoos & Birthday Gifts" was uploaded. Our studio audience will get a special treat from the Avengers in this video, which Jimmy chats up with the guest actors about. Other details revealed by the couple include that

they had matching tattoos, a trip to Disneyland, and birthday gift exchanges (except Chris Hemsworth). They also talk about the possibility of a standalone Black Widow film, as well as Ant-Man fan theories.

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5ljluGA4dQU&t=102s>, June 25th 2022)

Jimmy: I feel like this the last gathering of the Avengers on the show.

Robert: The future's very uncertain.

Jimmy: It is? Oh, good. I'm glad to hear that.

Robert: Yeah.

Jimmy: *You **know**, it was May 5 2008 that you were here.*

Robert: Oh, wow.

(01.26-01.39)

From the dialogue, Jimmy's statement that mentioned the verb "know", is categorized as a factive presupposition. According to Yule (1996, p. 27) a factive presupposition is one that holds that "the presupposed knowledge after a verb like 'know' which may be regarded fact." A factive verb/construction, according to the speaker, indicates or validates (a) fact. "You know, it was May 5th 2008 that you were here," in the text. We can presuppose that Robert Downey Jr. was at the same event on May 5, 2008. The verb "know" triggers factive presupposition, which suggest an unquestionable statement.

Moreover, there is another phenomena that the researcher found in the video of the "ASEAN-US Working Lunch". This event was held on May 13, Th 2022, at Indonesia G20 Presidency. At this event, the Vice President of the United States, Kamala Harris, was giving a speech about the partnership between Southeast Asia countries and the United States. She was explaining several things about the partnership. (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q11fHnajiblo&t=152s>. June 17th 2022)

Kamala: *When* I was in Singapore, I visited the Changi Naval Base.

(02.25-02.29)

This sentence can be identified as one of the presupposition that is a structural presupposition. Sentences that are frequently and consistently presupposed to presuppose certain structural components are known as structural presupposition. This type of presumption suggests that the listeners think the message is factual, rather than considering the person is merely asking a question. It may be characterized as a structural presupposition based on the temporal phrase that begins with the word "when" in the example above. From that word, we can presuppose that Kamala travelled to Singapore to visit Changi Naval Base.

The researcher chose the movie entitled *To Kill a Mockingbird* movie as the data source of the research and focus on the conversation between all the characters within. This 1962 American drama film *To Kill a Mockingbird* was directed by Robert Mulligan. The screenplay by Horton Foote is based on the 1960 Pulitzer Prize-winning novel by Harper Lee with the same name. Gregory Peck portrays Atticus Finch, while Mary Badham portrays Scout in the film. Robert Duvall, William Windom, and Alice Ghostley made their debut in this film. It was well-received by both critics and audiences, grossing almost six times its budget. The film won three Oscars, including Best Actor for Gregory Peck, and was nominated for eight more, including Best Picture. Beginning with Scout (Mary Badham), a six-year-old tomboy, and her ten-year-old brother Jem, the film recounts the children's impressions of their widowed attorney father, Atticus (Robert Duvall) (Gregory Peck). In addition, they make up stories about a reclusive "boogeyman" who resides in a peculiar mansion nearby. Their father's unpopular but brave

defense of Tom Robinson (Brock Peters), a black man wrongly accused of raping a white Southern woman, jolts them out of their sheltered and carefree world. Even though racism leads to the downfall of the accused guy, a prejudiced adult exacts vengeance on the children on a moonless night, and at the film's climax, it is the reclusive neighbour "Boo" Radley who saves them from genuine danger.

Because there are multiple character conversation segments in this movie, assumptions may be made regarding the content of the dialogue. Consequently, it is likely that a character and another character will use presupposition during a conversation or debate. At this point, the researcher explores the most types and triggers of presupposition utilized by all of the characters in *To Kill a Mockingbird* movie. With this clear aim, the writer chooses the title "AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION IN "TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD" MOVIE: PRAGMATIC APPROACH" for this research. There are several considerations that encourage the researcher to choose this title. First, the researcher is interested with the using of presupposition that is contained in conversations from the movie *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Second, the conversations in the movie in contain many types and triggers of presupposition. Third, the researcher wants to discover how the types and triggers are used in sentences of the conversations.

Additionally, there are phenomena that have been found from the short clip of the movie *To Kill a Mockingbird*. In this movie, there are so many presupposition. Two of them are represented below.

Atticus : Well, I do. But I think it embarrasses him to be thanked.
Scout : *Why does he bring you all this stuff?*
Atticus : He's paying me for some legal work I did for him.

This statement has a structural presupposition, which is classified as one of the presupposition. Scout's question shows that her father, Atticus, receives a payment in a form of stuff. This sentence also contains one the trigger words "why" that is considered as one of "WH" questions word. In this presupposition, some sentences are taken as implying that certain parts of the structure are true because they have always been that way. This type of assumption means that the listener should think that the message given is true, not that the person is just asking a question.

Dill : Why do you call your daddy Atticus?
Scout : 'Cause Jem does.
Dill : Why does he?
Scout : *I don't know. He just **started** to when he first began talking.*

In this sentence, it is categorized as lexical presupposition. The speaker said that a word means one thing, but the listeners will assume that it means something else. The speaker, Scout, talked about her brother, Jem, that calls his father only by his name. The sentence has one of the presupposition triggers that is the verb "started". The verb "started" indicates that Jem never calls his father by his name, but when the time he began to talk, he does that.

Furthermore, a number of previous studies that have the similarities with this research. The author refers to research that examines both the types and the trigger of presupposition, according to the idea that the author analyses. The first research is conducted by Ardiyani et al., (2021) which has the purposes to identify the different types of presupposition discovered on Soompi's website, to characterize the significance of the presupposition contained in Soompi's article, and to determine the contribution of the article in "Soompi News and Gossip Site" to pragmatics teaching. This research applied theories from Yule (1996) and Levinson (1983) regarding to the presupposition. The researcher conducted qualitative study

using data from articles on the website. This research shows that (1) there are several sorts of presuppositions present in articles on Soompi's website. 6 articles retrieved between June 23 and June 30, 2020 discovered four categories of presupposition: counterfactual presupposition (1 utterance), existential presupposition (2), lexical presupposition (2), and structural presupposition (2).

Moreover, there is other research that is done by Jerome & Jauro (2022) that aimed at the use of presupposition and the dominant speech acts in Martin Luther King Jr.'s speeches to increase persuasion/impact. To support their research, they used the theory of Levinson (1983) regarding to the presupposition. The data were analyzed using a descriptive method and a socio-psychological theoretical approach to pragmatics. The result showed that Martin Luther King Jr. employs suitable illocutionary devices and presupposition, to make his arguments and influence his audience's thinking. The writer uses all types of illocutionary actions, namely Assertives, Directives, Expressives, Commissive, and Declaratives, depending on the intentions he wants to express which have great impact on people mentally.

Previous and present research has the similarities. The researcher will be using the same theory from Yule (1996) to define and identify the types of presupposition, and the theory of Levinson (1983) to explain about the trigger of presupposition. In contrast, compare to previous researches, this research will investigate a different data source. The movie "To Kill a Mockingbird," directed by Robert Mulligan, released in 1962, will be used as the data source. This research will be using pragmatic approach.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

The following issues can be found in the context of the problem above:

1. The impact of presupposition that being used in talk show.
2. The use of presupposition in a speech.
3. The types of presupposition expressed in the characters' utterances in To Kill a Mockingbird Movie.
4. The triggers of presupposition found in the characters' utterances in To Kill a Mockingbird Movie.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

A limitation on the analysis is a result of the identification part of the analysis. Limitations are important to keep the research focused. The limitation, as stated below, covered two main issues.

1. The types of presupposition expressed in the characters' utterances in To Kill a Mockingbird Movie.
2. The triggers of presupposition found in the characters' utterances in To Kill a Mockingbird Movie.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

According to the following research question, the researcher identifies the following significant issues to be addressed:

1. What are the types of presupposition expressed in the characters' utterances in To Kill a Mockingbird Movie?
2. What are the triggers of presupposition found in the characters' utterances in To Kill a Mockingbird Movie?

1.5 Objective of the Problems

Following are the research's major purposes.

1. To find out what are the types of presupposition expressed in the characters' utterances in To Kill a Mockingbird Movie.
2. To discover what are the triggers found in presupposition of the characters' utterances in To Kill a Mockingbird Movie.

1.6 Significance of the Research

It is expected that the results of this study will be valuable both theoretically and practically.

1) Theoretical Significance

This research is supposed to benefit the readers based on the research objectives, which are:

1. The researcher hopes that the reader's knowledge will be enriched as a result of the theory used in this study.
2. The researcher also gives ideas for understanding presupposition to the other researcher.

2) Practical Significance

In writing this research, the writer aims to contribute to people who are interested in the same subject. This research could provide useful information in the form of references to their greatest work.

1.7 Definition of the Key Terms

Pragmatics : Studying what people mean when they say (also known as "speaker meaning"). The study of pragmatics, in many ways, is the study of "invisible" meaning, or how we understand what is intended even when it is not explicitly stated or written down. Yule (2017)

Presupposition : An assumption that the audience already knows or accepts as true on the part of the speaker or writer. Yule (2017)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study that investigates "speaker meaning," or what speakers actually mean (Yule, 2017). "Invisible" meaning or how we perceive what's meant even if it's not expressly expressed, is the focus of pragmatics in many cases. Speakers must be able to rely on a large number of common assumptions and expectations in order to communicate effectively. We may learn a great deal about human perception by examining these assumptions and expectations. Pragmatically, more information is conveyed than is expressed.

The study of language in context, according to Birner (2013), may be referred to as pragmatics. Since pragmatic competence is often implicit, it may be claimed that in order to understand the meaning in pragmatics, one needs to understand the context of the conversation or statement. Moreover, one of the elements used to determine the appropriate assumption in communication is considered presupposition in pragmatics. There is a connection between pragmatics and presupposition. The object of this research is presupposition, and it will employ a pragmatic approach. Yule (1996) explained a presupposition is something that the speaker assumes and it is dependent on the context of the dialogue or conversations.

2.2 Presupposition

People engage in communication on a daily basis in order to communicate with others. Two speakers make up a conversation, and each of them will represent their individual assumptions through the use of certain words, phrases, sentences, or

grammatical constructions. When humans seek to communicate knowledge with another person or a group larger than two persons, communication is happened. The presupposition would come up in conversations when individuals were speaking with one another. People often speak with presupposition without even realizing it.

Particularly, to put it simply, a presupposition is an assumption made by someone speaking or writing in order to make their point clearer (Yule 2017). Yule (2017) explained that in a general context, we create linguistic messages based on broad assumptions about what our listeners already know. Thooyibah (2017) highlighted that presupposition is concerned with the implicit meanings transmitted by the speaker via the use of specific words. It is classified into different types. It includes existential, factive, lexical and non-factive presupposition, as well as counter-factual and structural types. Each of them will be discussed in the next paragraph.

2.2.1 Types of Presupposition

There are 6 types of presupposition. The mark ">>" is used to represent "presupposes" in all examples of types of presupposition.

2.2.1.1 Existential Presupposition

This is the assumption that the things the speaker names in the noun phrase actually exist.

Example :

Your car

>> You have a car. (Yule, 1996, p. 27)

The noun "you" indicates the existence of a person who has a car.

2.2.1.2 Factive Presupposition

The assumption that is true and denoted by verbs like know and understand is as a factive presupposition. This type of assumption indicates that the listener should accept the message as true, rather than assuming that the speaker is simply posing a question.

Example :

She didn't *realize* he was ill. (Yule, 1996, p. 28)
>> Someone was ill.

From the verb *realize*, it is showing the fact that someone was ill.

2.2.1.3 Lexical Presupposition

It is called lexical presupposition when a form is employed and historically understood with the assumption that a different (non-asserted) meaning is recognized for a given word.

Example :

He *stopped* smoking. (Yule, 1996, p. 28)
>> Someone used to smoke.

The verb *stopped* shows the assumption that someone used to smoke until it finally quit.

2.2.1.4 Non-factive Presupposition

This information is presumed to be false. It is implied that the information that follows is untrue by the use of verbs like "dream," "imagine," and "pretend."

Example:

I *dreamed* that I was rich. (Yule, 1996, p. 29)
>> I was never rich.

The verb *dreamed* implies the false information that "I" was rich.

2.2.1.5 Counterfactual Presupposition

In this assumption, it suggests that what is assumed is not simply true, but also the exact opposite of what is true or at conflict with the existing evidence. Counterfactual conditionals are a specific kind of conditional construction. This indicates that the presupposed knowledge is false at the moment of utterance and is in an "if-clause."

Example :

If you were my friend, you would have helped me.
(Yule, 1996, p. 30)
>> You are not my friend.

From the sentence above, the using of "if-clause" shows the opposite assumption. "If you were my friend" shows that "you" is not a friend.

2.2.1.6 Structural Presupposition

This assumption suggests that some sentences presuppose certain elements of the structure in a traditional and regular manner. Instead of assuming that the speaker is only raising a concern, this kind of assumption encourages the audience to accept the information as fact. Words with the "wh" prefix are commonly connected with this type of expression.

Example :

Where did you buy the bike?
(Yule, 1996, p. 29)
>> You bought the bike.

The using of word *where* shows the information as fact that "you" just bought a bike.

2.2.2 Triggers of Presupposition

There are 13 triggers of presupposition. The mark ">>" is used to represent "presupposes" in all examples of triggers of presupposition.

2.2.2.1 Definite Description

The use of a definite description introduces an assumption that assumes the existence of the reference. A proper and possessive name structure must be used in the description.

Example :

John saw/didn't see *the man with two heads*.
(Levinson,1983, p. 181)

There is a definite description "*the man*" that shows the existence of a man with two heads.

2.2.2.2 Factive Verbs

Factive verbs are verbs that take a sentential complement and assume it. The truth of propositional complement is assumed by the factive verb. Sorry, aware, strange, know, regret that, proud of it, indifferent, happy that, realize and sad are examples of factive verbs.

Example:

Frankenstein was/wasn't *aware* that Dracula was there.
(Levinson,1983, p. 181)

The verb *aware* indicates that Dracula was present.

2.2.2.3 Implicative Verbs

Implicative verbs indicate how something or certain conditions occur without any planning or effort, but were anticipated to, or generally did, or ought to, etc. Implicative verbs include manage, forget, happen, and avoid.

Example:

John *managed/didn't manage* to open the door.
(Levinson,1983, p. 181)

The verb *managed* shows that John made an attempt to open the door.

2.2.2.4 Change State of Verb

Change of state verbs describe a transition from one state to another and so assume that the moved-from state was held at some time in the past. This category includes verbs like stop, start, continue, finish, change, stop, come, go, and others.

Example:

John *stopped/didn't stop* beating his wife.
(Levinson,1983, p. 181)

The verb *stopped* tells that John was beating up on his wife.

2.2.2.5 Iterative

Iterative means the repetition of some prior action or state, and so assumes that a past action occurred or that a past state survived, much as the word change-of-state does.

Example:

The flying saucer *came/didn't come again*.
(Levinson,1983, p. 182)

The word *again* shows that the flying saucer came before.

2.2.2.6 Verbs of Judging

Verb of judging is employed to develop an opinion from an opinion formed as a result of an activity conducted. This presupposition makes no mention of speakers as a subject.

Example:

Agatha *accused/accuse* Ian of plagiarism.
(Levinson, 1983, p. 182)

The verb *accused* indicates that plagiarism, in Agatha's opinion, is wrong.

2.2.2.7 Temporal Clauses

Temporal clauses are part of an adverbial clause, which is made up of independent and dependent clauses linked together by connectors. Temporal sentences include *before*, *while*, *since*, *after*, *while*, and *whenever*, as well as the trigger of this temporal phrase.

Example:

Before Strawson was even born, Frege noticed/didn't notice presupposition. (Levinson, 1983, p. 182)

The temporal sentence of *before* shows the information that Strawson was born.

2.2.2.8 Cleft Sentences

Clefts are a class of presuppositional syntactic structures that exist in a variety of shapes, the most frequent of which are *it*-cleft (also known as *just cleft*), *wh*-cleft (also known as *pseudo-cleft*), and *reverse wh*-cleft (also known as *pseudo-cleft*). backwards).

Example:

It was/wasn't Henry that kissed Rosie.
(Levinson, 1983, p. 183)

The cleft *it* shows that Rosie was kissed by someone.

2.2.2.9 Implicit Clefts With Stressed Constituents

This kind appears to be derived from two split sentences and is activated only when the constituents are under a huge stress.

Example:

Linguistics was/wasn't invented by **Chomsky!**

(Levinson,1983, p. 183)

Chomsky is the indication that linguistics was created by someone.

2.2.2.10 Comparisons and Contrasts

Stress (or other prosodic methods), particles like "too," or comparative formulations can all be used to define comparison and contrast.

Example:

Carol is/isn't a *better linguist than Barbara.*

(Levinson,1983, p. 183)

The stress of "*better linguist*" shows that Barbara is also a linguist.

2.2.2.11 Non-Restrictive Clauses

A nonrestrictive clause adds more information to a sentence. It usually refers to a specific person, thing, or event with a proper or common noun. It uses commas to show that the information that follows is extra.

Example:

The Proto-Harrapans, who flourished 2800-2650 B.C., were/were not great temple builders.

(Levinson,1983, p. 184)

There is additional information that shows between 2800 and 2650 B.C., The Proto-Harrapans flourished.

2.2.2.12 Counterfactual Conditional

The counterfactual condition assumes a lie. This presupposition demonstrates the reality of an assumption with the opposite connotation. Typically, employ conditions such as the "if" clause, as well as other words such as "imagine" and "dream."

Example:

If the notice had only said 'mine-field' in English as well as Welsh, we would/would never have lost poor Llewellyn.
(Levinson,1983, p. 184)

The word 'mine-field' was not included in the English warning.

2.2.2.13 WH-question

According to Levinson (1983), there are three categories of questions: yes/no questions, which are often seen to be empty or worthless, and open-ended questions. Alternative questions, on the other hand, presuppose the disjunction of their responses, while they are not empty in this case. Finally, the WH question adds the presupposition acquired by replacing the term WH with the applicable existential quantifying variable, such as who by someone, where by somewhere, how by somehow, and so on.

Example:

Who is the professor of linguistics at MIT?
(Levinson,1983, p. 184)

The word *who* shows that somebody at MIT teaches linguistics.

2.3 Previous Study

The first research is done by Tambunan et al., (2019). This paper's research objectives were about the film "Barbie and the Magic of Pegasus" and its presuppositions. This paper's research questions focused on the types and frequency of presupposition found in the film "Barbie and the Magic of Pegasus." To analyze the data, the author utilized Yule's theory, which categorizes presupposition into six distinct categories: existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. The descriptive qualitative method was applied in this research. This study's findings revealed that there are nine presuppositions. Two existential presuppositions, or 22.2 percent, one lexical presupposition, or 11.1 percent, two structural presuppositions, or 22.2 percent, three factual presuppositions, or 33.4 percent, and one counterfactual presupposition, or 11.1 percent.

The second research is done Youssef & Albarakati (2020). They studied on presupposition in Arabic political discourse. This study examines the effectiveness of presupposition as a convincing strategy in Arabic political discourse. The researchers employed ideas from Levinson (1983) and Yule (1996) on the types and triggers of presupposition to support their research. The research used the Accommodation Analysis approach, with samples from Saudi King Salman bin Abdulaziz's address on terrorism in 2017 studied from two perspectives: speaker presupposition and utterance presupposition. The findings of the study stress that sharing knowledge, i.e., political beliefs in the context of the study, is vital for a presupposition to pass unblocked.

The third research is conducted by Silaban (2020). Martina Cole's book "The Graft" provided the data for this study. This study seeks to identify presupposition triggers and types in Martina Cole's book "The Graft." The researcher used Leech (1983) and other linguistic experts' pragmatic approaches for this work. Creswell's theory guided this qualitative study (2009). Researchers then collected data using Sudaryanto (2015)'s non-participatory method. For studying presupposition triggers, the researcher used Levinson (1983) and Yule (1996). For explanation, the researcher used Sudaryanto (2015)'s informal way of presenting data in words, sentences, and paragraphs. This study found thirteen presupposition triggers and six types of presuppositions in Martina Cole's novel "The Graft."

The fourth study is conducted by Murillo and Yeh (2021). This paper examined presuppositions in a political speech. The researchers identified the assumption triggers found in Rodrigo Duterte's fifth State of the Nation Address (SONA). In the research, they used theories of Yule (1996) and Levinson (1983) about the using of presupposition. Data were analyzed using critical discourse analysis (CDA), a method that uses assumption triggers to cognitively assess how Duterte conveyed his political goals. The results reveal that Duterte's SONA was full of contradictory and false assertions. He regularly used the vocabulary phrase "rest confident." It is shown in the sentence, "Rest certain that we will not shirk our responsibility to fight for human rights." as an illustration of one of his ideas.

Next, the fifth research is done by Sadiq and Amin (2021). This paper analyzed presuppositions made in a political speech. In the research they aimed to determine lexical assumptions, triggers, and the most prevalent kind of usage in Mr. Masoud Barzani's speech regarding the referendum event. The speech is examined

using a hybrid methodology that classifies types and triggers of presupposition in accordance with Yule (1996) and Levinson (1983). The quantitative technique was utilized in this study to identify the most common application of the presupposition type. The result of this study, it can be concluded the presupposition used in Masud Barzani's address at the press conference for the referendum, "factive" presupposition are used the most frequently. This allows the speaker explain facts directly by using factive verbs to convey his political ideas.

The sixth research is done by Fitriani (2021). The abstract was a synopsis of the author's thesis or other publication research. The researcher analysed at the presupposition triggers utilized in students' thesis abstracts and how writers presume in their abstract writing from motivation in the form of linguistic elements. To support the research, the researcher used Yule (1996)'s theory to explain the types of presupposition. The researcher chose Lambert & Lambert's (2012) qualitative research method to summarize in everyday terms specific events experienced by individuals or groups. The result revealed that the existential type is primarily employed in qualitative research abstracts.

The seventh research is done Saputra et al., (2021). This paper described about the types of presupposition. The researcher's study aim was to determine the sorts of presupposition employed by the film's main character Front of the Class and the interpretation of statements containing presupposition. The researchers used Yule (1996)'s theory of presupposition to address the research questions. The researcher picked qualitative research as the study's approach. The research findings are as follows: all six of Yule's sorts of presupposition are discovered in front of the Class movie. A presupposition might be a factive presupposition, a non-factive

presupposition, a lexical one, a structural one, or a counterfactual one. In pragmatic analysis, the context is critical in determining the inferred meaning of statements including presupposition, as the main character in *Front of the Class* does. In the movie *Front of the Class*, Brad Cohen's statements have three different contexts. They are the participants, the situational setting, and the shared information.

The eighth research is done Renaldo (2021). Joe Biden won the presidential election in the United States in 2020. The researcher attempted to investigate into Biden's ideology as it was expressed in his inauguration statement on January 20, 2021. The researcher employed the theory of Yule (1996) to describe the types of presupposition in order to support the investigation. This research was examined using descriptive qualitative method. The finding of this research showed Biden's inaugural address was found to have lexical, existential and factive presupposition. However, lexical presupposition were found to be the more prevalent. Investigation of the premises also revealed Biden's ideological expressions on immigration, healthcare, racism, democracy, and global warming.

The ninth research is done by Wahana et al., (2022). The different categories of presuppositions found in the media have been listed in this paper. They studied the BBC's reporting on the corona virus in Indonesia for signs of assumption. The researchers used Yule (1996)'s presupposition theory in their investigation. The observational approach and Sudaryanto's (1993) non-participatory methodology were utilized by the researchers to obtain data. The researchers used the pragmatic identity technique and the distributional method to analyze the data. Existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counter-factual presupposition were

revealed as a result of this investigation. Existential presupposition is the most common type of presupposition.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

This study begins with a description of pragmatics as an approach. Following that, the researcher divides presupposition as a study object into two sections. As a first step, the researcher will look at the many kinds of presupposition. These include existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counterfactual assumptions, to name just a few of the more common forms by the theory of Yule (1996). Second, the researcher will discuss presuppositional triggers as explained by Levinson (1983). These triggers include definite descriptions, factive verbs, implicative verbs, change-of-state verbs, iterative, verbs of judging, temporal clause, cleft sentences, implicit clefts with stressed constituents, comparison and contrast, non-restrictive relative clauses, counterfactual conditionals, and WH questions.

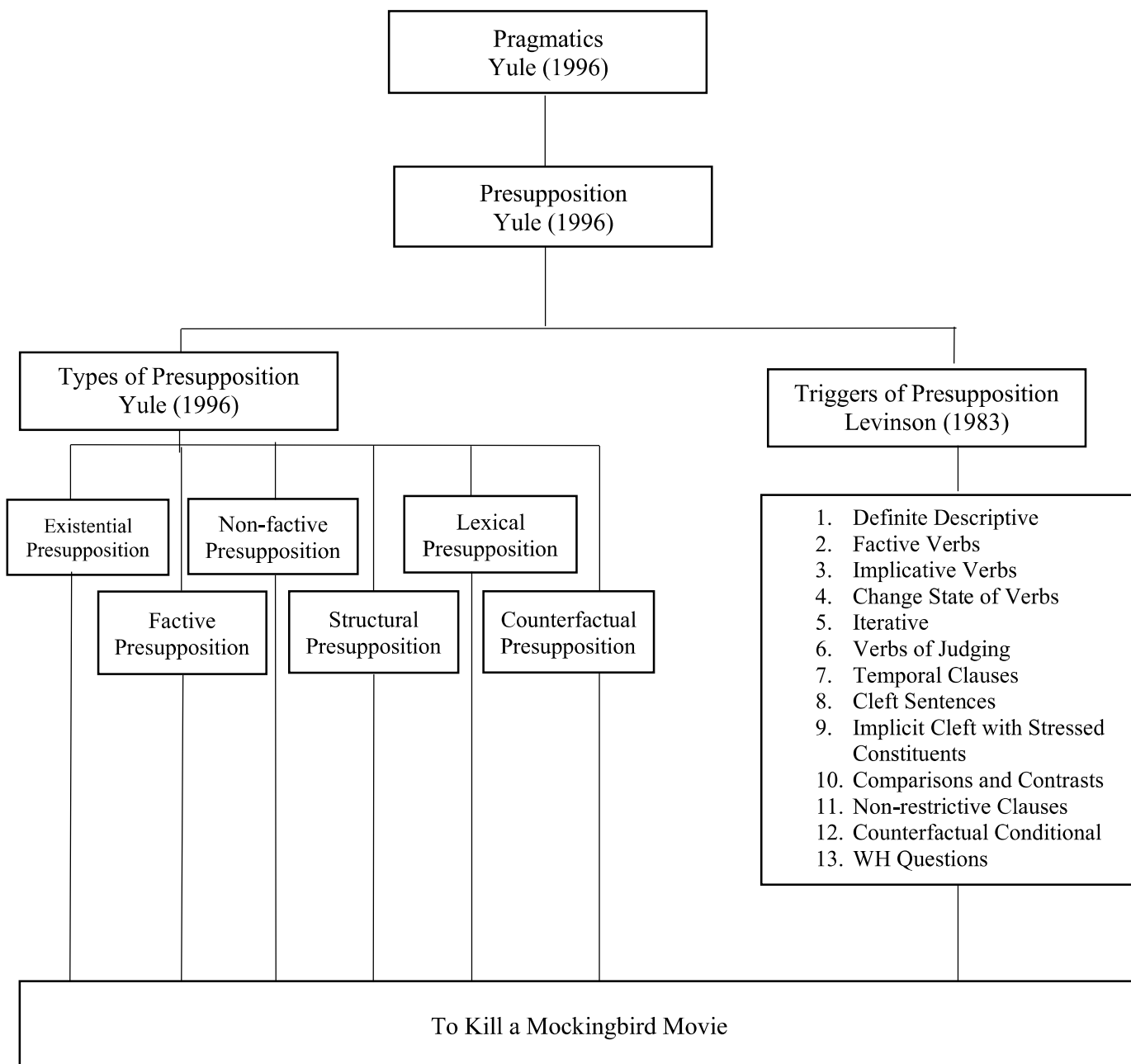


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

From the figure above, it explains about the theories that are going to be used for this thesis. The first layer contains the method known as the theory of pragmatics, which is considered to be the grand theory. The presupposition in communication, which is the focus of this study in the second layer, can be better understood with the help of this great theory, which contextualizes the presupposition. The following are different types of presuppositions and the triggers that exist under the grand theory in the third layer. The researcher makes use of Yule's theory (1996) about types of presupposition in order to answer one of the study topics. In the fourth layer or the first research question in this study is the types of presupposition, which have six different types of presupposition, namely existential, factive, lexical, non-factive, counterfactual, and structural presupposition.

In the fourth layer or the second research question, presuppositional triggers based on Levinson's theory (1983) are considered. The trigger of presupposition consists of thirteen parts: definite description, factive verbs, implicative verbs, change-state of verbs, iteratives, verbs of judging, temporal clauses, cleft, implicit cleft with stressed constituents, comparisons and contrasts, non-restrictive clauses, counterfactual conditional, and WH-questions. Based on the movie "To Kill a Mockingbird," which is situated in the fifth layer of the theoretical framework, the researcher analyzes in this study the types and triggers found in the third layer.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

This research will use descriptive qualitative according to Sudaryanto (2015), how this research will present the data based on the facts or phenomena found so that the results will be written as what has been found using words, phrases, or sentences to analyse the data. Furthermore, Creswell (2013) defined qualitative methods are described in detail, so it is easy to draw a conclusion from the data that was collected. Litosseliti (2010, p. 52) explained "Qualitative research is concerned with structures and patterns, and how something is; quantitative research, on the other hand, focuses on how much or how many there is/are of a particular characteristic or item." This research will explain the types of presupposition suggested Yule (1996) and the triggers of presupposition proposed by Levinson (1983).

In qualitative research, it is important to look at the data that has already been collected. According to these above experts, the study of the utterances in the film *To Kill a Mockingbird* will be conducted using a qualitative descriptive method. This investigation will be analyzed through the use of spoken language. The result will describe the types and triggers of presupposition.

3.2 Object of the Research

Objects of research that will be analyzed by the researcher are utterances from the movie *To Kill a Mockingbird* that contain types and triggers of presupposition. Furthermore, in *To Kill a Mockingbird* movie, the researcher will analyze the types of presupposition suggested by Yule (1996) and the trigger of presupposition proposed by Levinson (1983). Types and triggers of

presupposition will be determined from the movie's conversations in order to identify utterances that fit the current types and triggers of presupposition.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

The research data will be gathered using observation method and note-taking technique. Sudaryanto (2015) defines the observation method as data gathered by researchers through observation of data sources. Furthermore, note-taking technique implies that the researcher will not be involved in the dialogue or discussion, much less engaging with the interlocutor or acting as a listener.

The researcher will take numerous measures to acquire data. The researcher will first watch the entire movie. Second, the researcher will find the phrase in the movie's dialogue or discussion that alludes to presupposition. Finally, the researcher will emphasize the utterance according on Yule (1996)'s types of presupposition and Levinson's (1983) triggers of presupposition.

There are some tools that are used during the collection of data. For the observation, the researcher uses a computer and headphones in order to write down the data from the movie. For the note-taking procedure, the researcher uses pen and papers to take notes on the data. The movie *"To Kill a Mockingbird"* will represent as the data source, and in order to collect the data, the researcher will watch it, listen to it, and pay close attention to what is said in it.

3.4 Method of Analysing Data

This researcher will be using dividing elements method and equipped with sorting power as a referent differentiator writing array differentiator techniques by Sudaryanto (2015). According to Sudaryanto (2015) the dividing elements method (padan) is a method of data analysis in which the instrument for selection is

integrated into the language itself. Sorting power as a reference differentiator is used to divide the linguistic unit of words into different types so that the reference difference a word makes must be known in advance, as explained by Sudaryanto (2015). Sudaryanto (2015) also explained sortability as the differentiation of writing arrays is the use of the sorting power of a researcher that is needed to distinguish it from other lingual units. Example: writing words, sentences, paragraphs.

When examining data, the researcher will take many steps. First, the researcher will read or understand the meaning of the text in terms of the data source's context. Second, the researcher will learn about the patterns or features of spoken communication. The researcher will next discuss the characteristics or patterns of the speech. Finally, the researcher will identify the movie's information or utterances based on which type of presupposition or trigger presupposition is employed.

3.5 Method of Presenting the Analysis Result

The findings of the investigation will be presented in written form. Then, as suggested by Sudaryanto (2015), adopt the informal method. Informal method offers information in the form of sentences, paragraphs and other logically organized units of text. Tables, graphs, and calculations will not be used in this study. This research needs a detailed presentation to help readers understand it.