

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)