AN ANALYSIS OF PRESSUPOSITION IN THE NOVEL "THE GRAFT" BY MARTINA COLE: PRAGMATICS APPROACH

THESIS

By:

Hery Sudira Silaban
161210058

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2020

AN ANALYSIS OF PRESSUPOSITION IN THE NOVEL "THE GRAFT" BY MARTINA COLE: PRAGMATICS APPROACH

THESIS

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

By

Hery Sudira Silaban
161210058

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2020

SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini saya:

Nama : Hery Sudira Silaban

NPM : 161210058

Fakultas : Humaniora

Program Studi : Sastra Inggris

Menyatakan bahwa **"Skripsi"** yang saya buat dengan judul:

AN ANALYSIS OF PRESSUPOSITION IN THE NOVEL "THE GRAFT" BY MARTINA COLE: PRAGMATICS APPROACH

Adalah hasil karya sendiri dan bukan "duplikasi" dari karya orang lain. Sepengetahuan saya, didalam naskah Skripsi ini tidak terdapat karya ilmiah atau pendapat yang pernah ditulis atau diterbitkan oleh orang lain, kecuali yang secara tertulis dikutip didalam naskah ini dan disebutkan dalam sumber kutipan dan daftar pustaka.

Apabila ternyata didalam naskah Skripsi ini dapat dibuktikan terdpaat unsur-unsur PLAGIASI, saya bersedia naskah Skripsi ini digugurkan dan gelar akademik yang saya peroleh dibatalkan, serta diproses sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya tanpa ada paksaan dari siapapun.

Batam, 29th July 2020

Hery Sudira Silaban
161210058

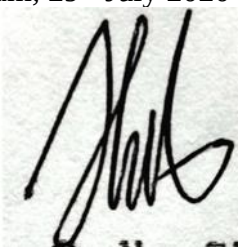
DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Hery Sudira Silaban, NPM No.161210058
Hereby declare that the thesis entitled:

AN ANALYSIS OF PRESSUPOSITION IN THE NOVEL "THE GRAFT" BY MARTINA COLE: PRAGMATICS APPROACH

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

Batam, 29th July 2020



Hery Sudira Silaban
NPM 161210056

AN ANALYSIS OF PRESSUPOSITION IN THE NOVEL "THE GRAFT" BY MARTINA COLE: PRAGMATICS APPROACH

By

Hery Sudira Silaban
161210058

THESIS

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

The Thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 29th July 2020

Afriana, S.S., M.Pd.
Advisor

UPB
Universitas Putera Batam

ABSTRAK

Dalam penelitian ini, sumber data dari penelitian ini adalah novel dari karya Martina Cole berjudul "The Graft". Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan pemicu presuposisi dan juga jenis presuposisi yang ada di dalam novel "The Graft" karya Martina Cole. Untuk penelitian ini, peneliti menerapkan pendekatan pragmatis menggunakan teori dari Leech (1983), dan juga beberapa pakar linguistik. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif, yang menggunakan teori Creswell (2009). Kemudian dalam mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan metode non-partisipatif dari Sudaryanto (2015), di mana peneliti tidak terlibat dalam pembuatan data. Dalam menganalisa data peneliti menggunakan teori dari Levinson (1983) sebagai dasar untuk meneliti pemicu presuposisi sedangkan untuk menganalisa tipe-tipe presuposisi peneliti mengunakan teori Yule (1996) sebagai dasar untuk menganalisis data. Untuk menyajikan data, peneliti menggunakan metode informal dari Sudaryanto (2015), di mana data disajikan dalam kata-kata, kalimat, dan paragraf untuk penjelasan yang jelas. Hasil dari penelitian ini, peneliti telah menemukan tiga belas pemicu presuposisi dan enam jenis presuposisi yang berbeda yang ditemukan di dalam novel "The Graft" oleh Martina Cole.

Kata kunci: Pragmatis, Presuposisi, The Graft.

ABSTRACT

In this research, the source of data from this study was a novel from Martina Cole's work entitled "The Graft". This study aims to found the presupposition triggers and also the types of presuppositions in the novel "The Graft" by Martina Cole. For this study, the researcher applied a pragmatic approach using theories from Leech (1983)as well as several linguistic experts. This type of research was qualitative research, which used the theory of Creswell (2009). Then in collecting data, researchers used a non-participatory method from Sudaryanto (2015), where the researcher was not involved in making data. In analyzing the data the researcher used the theory of Levinson (1983) as the basis for examining the triggers for presuppositions while for analyzing the types of presuppositions the researcher used the theory Yule (1996) as the basis for analyzing data. To present the data, the researcher used an informal method from Sudaryanto (2015), where the data was presented in words, sentences and paragraphs for clear explanation. The results of this study, the researcher have found thirteen presupposition triggers and six different types of presuppositions found in the novel "The Graft" by Martina Cole.

Keyword: Pragmatic, Presupposition, The Graft.

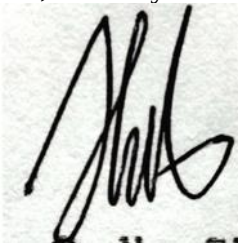
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All praise to the Almighty God Jesus the Lord because of His merciful and compassionate the researcher who has been in completing this thesis entitled “An Analysis of Pressuposition in The Novel “The Graft” by Martina Cole: Pragmatics Approach” . The researcher would like to say thanks to his beloved family especially his mother that always supports him by his side in completing this Thesis. The researcher wishes to express his gratitude and appreciation to Ms. Afriana, S.S., M.Pd., as his advisor who has contributed her ideas and time in arranging this Thesis.

Furthermore, the researcher would like to express his sincere gratitude to all people who involve both directly and indirectly especially to:

1. Dr. Nur Elfi Husda, S.Kom., M.SI., Rector of Putera Batam University
2. Rizki Tri Anugerah, S.H., M.H., Dean of Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities in Putera Batam University
3. Afriana, S.S., M.Pd., Head of English Department at Putera Batam University and as the supervisor of the researcher
4. All Lectures of English Department for their knowledge, motivation, guidance, and patient during his study at Putera Batam University
5. The family of the researcher, especially both of the researcher’s parents for their love and support
6. All the friends of the researcher at Putera Batam University, especially to his friend Siska Damayanti who helped him along with this research

Batam, 29th July 2020



Hery Sudira Silaban
NPM 1612100568

UPB
Universitas Putera Batam

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER PAGE ii
SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS iii
DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY iv
APPROVAL PAGE v
ABSTRAK vii
ABSTRACT viii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS xi
LIST OF FIGURES xiv

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Background of the research 1
1.2 Identification of the problem 5
1.3 Limitation of the problem 6
1.4 Formulation of the problem 6
1.5 Objectives of the research 6
1.6 Significances of the research 7
1.7 Definition of Key Terms 8

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK 9
2.1. Pragmatics 9
2.2. Presupposition 11
2.2.1 Presupposition Triggers 12
1. Definite descriptions 12
2. Factive verb 13
3. Implicative verb 14
4. Change of state verbs 14

5. Iteratives 15
6. Verbs of judging 16
7. Temporal clause 17
8. Cleft sentences 18
9. Implicit clefts with stressed constituents 18
10. Comparison and contrast 19
11. Non-restrictive relative clauses 21
12. Counterfactual conditional 21
13. Questions 23
2.2.2 Types of Presupposition 24
1. Existential Presupposition 24
2. Factive Presupossition 25
3. Non-Factive Presupposition 26
4. Lexical Presupposition 27
5. Structural Presupposition 28
6. Counter-Factual Presupposition 29
2.3. Review of previous research 30
2.5. Theoretical Framework 35

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 36
3.1 Research Design 36
3.2 Object of the Research 37
3.3 Method of Collecting Data 37
3.4 Method of Analyzing Data 38
3.5 Method of Presenting the Data 38

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSIONS 40
4.1. Presupposition Triggers in the novel “The Graft by Martina Cole 40
4.1.1. Definite Descriptions 40

4.1.2. Factive Verbs 42
4.1.3. Implicative Verbs 43
4.1.4. Change of state verbs 45
4.1.5. Iteratives 46
4.1.6. Verbs of Judging 48
4.1.7. Temporal clauses 49
4.1.8. Cleft Sentences 51
4.1.9. Implicit clefts with stressed constituents 52
4.1.10. Comparison and Contrast 53
4.1.11. Non-restrictive relative clauses 53
4.1.12. Counterfactual conditional 55
4.1.13. Questions. 55
4.2. Types of Presupposition in the novel "The Graft" by Martina Cole 56
4.2.1. Existential Presupposition 56
4.2.2. Factive Presupposition 58
4.2.3. Non-factive Presupposition 60
4.2.4. Lexical presupposition 62
4.2.5. Structural Presupposition 63
4.2.6. Counterfactual Presupposition 64

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS 67
5.1. Conclusions 67
5.2 Suggestions 68

REFERENCES 69

APPENDIXES
Attachment 1. Curriculum Vitae
Attachment 2. Research Certificate

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2. 1 Theoretical Framework..... 35

UPB
Universitas Putera Batam

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the research

In terms of conversations between the speaker and the listener, sometimes the listener tends to misunderstand what the speaker is saying. This happens because the listener does not understand and does not have the same thoughts as the speaker. A misunderstanding occurs because the speaker says the indirect speech which makes the listener confused and does not know what is the meaning behind what the speaker said. One field of linguistics that has a relationship with this situation is pragmatics. Leech (1983, p.6) defines pragmatics as the study of meaning in relation to speech situations. It means that pragmatics focuses on the meaning of the situation during the conversation. Another definition stated by Dharmaperwira (as cited in Johan, 2011) that pragmatics is a discipline that examined the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. It means that pragmatics focuses on the meaning to the context of the conversation.

From the description above, it can be concluded that pragmatics as the study that focuses on the speaker's meaning depends on the context and the situation of the conversation that is happening. When people have the comprehension in their conversation, it is easier to them in adapting the intended meaning, the purpose, and assumption of the topic. In pragmatic, there is a study that used in order to create the appropriate assumption in communication. The study is known as the presupposition.

Yule (1996, p.25) stated that a presupposition is something the speaker assumed to be the case prior to making an utterance. It can be said that speaker is assuming the hearer to make the conversation more understandable.

In this sense, people can also experience difficulties and problems in presupposition. First Examples is how to recognize the existence of presupposition in utterances, such as in the utterance what word that triggers the presupposition. The second problem is what type of presupposition is used, where each type has different uses. Another problem is how the presupposition happens, where the speaker is confused about what factor the presupposition occurs in the conversation. Then another problem where the speaker confused about what is the function of presupposing a sentence. Examples of these problems can occur in the application of presuppositions in conversation, therefore this research is meant to examine and resolve the problems.

The data source that the researcher uses in this research is the novel “The Graft” by Martina Cole. The novel “The Graft” is one of the best works by Martina Cole because her novel becomes one of the bestseller novels in the world. Thus for that reason, the researcher wants to conduct the research in the novel “The Graft” by Martina Cole.

To make a clear vision regarding of what is presupposition, the researcher has found a few examples of the utterances that contain presupposition in the novel “The

Graft". The following are some of the presupposition found that contained in the novel "The Graft" by Martina Cole:

The first data is:

> "His wife was sleeping soundly beside him, her faint snoring loud in quiet room."

From the quotation above, that Nick Leary is in the bedroom with his wife. The presuppositions in the sentence that can be taken are, that Nick Leary has married and he has wife.

The second data is:

> "He closed his eyes once more, but knew he would not sleep"

From the quotation above that Nick Leary is only laying on his back without eyes closed. The presupposition that can be taken from the quotation above Nick Leary is not sleeping. So the presupposition is finding an assumption other than the sentence that been said.

Based on the researcher observation by the library research, there are some of researchers discussing about presupposition. The first is Oktoma & Mardiyono (2013) that analyzed about "The analysis of presupposition in the short stories of Silvester Goridus Sukur". Their research is descriptive qualitative which describes the types of presuppositions and their meaning in the short stories by Silvester Goridus Sukur. To collect the data, the researcher read the short stories, and then identified the words related to presupposition triggers, after that collecting the sentences contained

presupposition triggers, the last, listing the sentences into the table categories of presupposition. The result of this study showed, it had been found that there are 219 presuppositions. 129 existential presuppositions or 58,90 %, 47 lexical presuppositions or 21,56 %, 9 structural presuppositions or 4,10 %, 15 factive presuppositions or 6,84 %, 7 non factive presuppositions or 3,19 % and 3 counterfactual presuppositions or 1,36 %.

The second is Fadhly & Kurnia (2015) that analyzed about "Presupposition in the Jakarta post's political articles : A Pragmatics approach". This study is aimed to investigate presupposition in The Jakarta Post daily newspaper's articles in political column. The data were interpreted by using descriptive qualitative method since it intended to describe a large number of sentences, clauses and phrases rather than numbers. The result of the study showed that the most frequent was existential presupposition with 202 occurences (78.59%), followed by factive presupposition with 2 occurences (0.79%), lexical presupposition with 36 occurences (14%), structural presupposition with 11 occurences (4.28%), non-factive presupposition with 2 occurences (0.79%) and counterfactual presupposition with 4 occurrences (1.56%).

From those previous researches, this research is different from different aspects. From the first research, they analyzed about the analysis of presupposition in the short stories of Silvester Goridus Sukur. In this research they are analyzing about types and dominant types of presupposition and the second research he analyzed about Presupposition in the Jakarta post's political articles. He is analyzing about

types and triggers of presupposition while in this research the same analyze with both previous researches but the source make it different from both of the previous researches.

For this research, it is important to do it because people will understand more about the presupposition, since confusing utterances often lead people to some misunderstanding knowledge. Misunderstandings can lead to ambiguity in conversation. Because of conversation is an action for exchanging of information, this cannot happen if a misunderstanding occurs.

From the description above, the researcher is motivated to conduct the research on presuppositions in the novel "The Graft" by Martina Cole. The reason of why, it is because the researcher interested and wants to know more about presupposition. Not only that the researcher also wants to be better in applying presuppositions in daily conversations. Thus, the misunderstandings and ambiguity do not occur during the conversation that is happening toward the researcher. For the early step to learn more about presupposition, the researcher wants to conduct the research on presuppositions with the title: An analysis of Presupposition in the novel “The Graft” by Martina Cole: Pragmatics Approach.

1.2 Identification of the problem

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher identified some problems as follow:

1. The presupposition trigger in The Novel “The Graft” by Martina Cole.

2. The types of presupposition in The Novel “The Graft” by Martina Cole.
3. The factors of presupposition in The Novel “The Graft” by Martina Cole.
4. The functions of presupposition in The Novel “The Graft” by Martina Cole.

1.3 Limitation of the problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, the researcher limits the problems and focuses on the following:

1. The presupposition trigger in The Novel “The Graft” by Martina Cole.
2. The types of presupposition in The Novel “The Graft” by Martina Cole.

1.4 Formulation of the problem

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the researcher formulates the problems as follow:

1. What are the presuppositions triggers found in The Novel “The Graft” by Martina Cole?
2. What are the types of presupposition found in The Novel “The Graft” by Martina Cole?

1.5 Objectives of the research

Concerning on the formulation of the problem above, the researcher has the objectives to achieve, as such:

1. To analyze the presupposition trigger found in The Novel “The Graft” by Martina Cole.
2. To analyze the types of presupposition found in The Novel “The Graft” by Martina Cole.

1.6 Significances of the research

Significances of the research are the purpose of this research. This purpose is divided by two parts. They are theoretical and practical significances.

1.6.1 Theoretically

Based on the objectives of the researcher, this research is expected to benefit the reader. As such:

1. This research might be helpful for a good reference related to the pragmatic subject to help another researcher finish their research especially in presupposition.
2. This research might help explain the general picture of what pragmatics is, especially presupposition.

1.6.2 Practically

Different from theoretical significance, there are some practical purposes. Those are:

1. This research is hoped to give knowledge and understanding about what is the presupposition and how to apply in daily conversation.

2. This research can be a reference for teaching materials about presupposition with the related pragmatic approach.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

1. Pragmatics : Pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to speech situations. (Leech, 1983)
2. Presupposition : Presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. (Yule, 1996)
3. Novel : An invented prose narrative that is usually long and complex and deals especially with human experience through a usually connected sequence of events. (Cole, 2010)

UPB
Universitas Putera Batam

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

In this part, researcher explains about the theories used for this research. The contents of this part consist of the approach used, review of previous research, and theoretical framework. In conclusion, this chapter is the basic guideline for researchers in conducting research.

2.1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is linguistic subjects that study the relationship between context outside language and the purpose of speech. The outside context of language is an element of speech that affects the purpose of speech. Intent cannot be seen only from the form and meaning, but also from the place and time of speech, which is involved, the purpose, forms of speech, and the manner of delivery, the means of speech, norms, and genre.

There are some points of view about pragmatics , as stated by Leech (1983, p.6) pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to speech situations. Other than that Dharmaperwira (as cited in Johan, 2011) also stated that pragmatics is a discipline that examines the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. Both descriptions explaining pragmatic meaning are based on situation and context. Moreover Levinson (1983, p.5) stated pragmatics is the study of language

usage. For example where using language as an implied or indirect message. Study that is comprehends the use of language by examining the relationship between context and language. Pragmatics can solve problems where indirect and implicit meanings provide ambiguous or unclear meanings and can cause misunderstandings for both the speaker and listener. Even though it is the problem solving but it needs the point of view of both sides, as Leech (1983, p.36) stated Pragmatics involves problem-solving both from speaker's and from hearer's point of view.

Wider definition about pragmatics comes from Yule (1996, p.3), He states that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. The second definition, pragmatic is the study of the contextual meaning. The third definition, pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than said. The last definition is that pragmatics is the study of expression of relative distance. These definitions come from Yule where these definitions can provide a comprehensive basic understanding of pragmatics.

From the description above the researcher can conclude that the pragmatics is studying about the language, meaning and situation/context which are influenced by the speaker to the hearer. In this sense, the lack of understanding in interpreting the meaning of words that are not understood such as indirect speech can be resolved by pragmatics.

2.2. Presupposition

Through study of pragmatics, there is a branch known as presupposition. According to Yule (1996, p.25) a presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. From the descriptions above, researcher can conclude that presupposition is something unsaid that becomes the assumption of a speaker when producing the utterances. It can be conclude that presupposition is the speaker's assumption to the hearer. Another definition comes from Huang (as cited in Liang & Liu, 2016) described the presupposition as a piece of information or a proposition whose truth is taken for granted in the utterance of a sentence.

The same understanding helps in understanding the meaning of presupposition, while different understanding hinders communication. In order the conversation continues without ambiguity, both speaker and hearer has to have the same understandings. For example, the speaker says “Don’t worry, I don’t smoke anymore.” Then the presupposition is “He used to smoke before”. This is because the speaker used to smoke before but now he doesn’t. Another example is when responding to the speaker's statement. The speaker says "At that time my car drove at high speed," if the hearer does not know that the speaker has a car, the hearer will respond, "Do you have a car?" then the presupposition is wrong and communication is obstructed. It is wrong because the speaker said that “he was driving with his own car”, thus it is wrong that the hearer respond “does the speaker has a car?”

2.2.1 Presupposition Triggers

In the sense of presupposition, there is a term called presupposition trigger. Presupposition Trigger is an item or a point in the utterance that indicates the presence of presupposition. Levinson (1983, p.181) summarized up to thirteen lists of presupposition triggers, those are; Definite descriptions, Factive verbs, Implicative verbs, Change of state verbs, Iteratives, Verbs of judging, Temporal clauses, Cleft sentences, Implicit clefts with stressed constituents, Comparisons and contrasts, Non-restrictive relative clauses, Counterfactual conditional, Questions.

1. Definite descriptions

A definite description by default presupposes the presence of an object that matches the description even though it is not said, or therefore requires, that there is such an object. By simple means, definite description expresses the statement that there is a real object in an utterance, definite descriptions are basically words or phrases that indicate definite meaning. The following are the examples of definite descriptions and the explanation.

a. John didn't see *the man with two heads*

   » there exists a man with two heads

b. The doctor likes *the chocolate cake*

   » there exists a chocolate cake

The first example is sentence “the man with two heads” triggers the presupposition “there exists a man with two heads”. Whether John see or did not see the man the presupposition is still going to be, “there exists a man with two heads”. The second example also the same the sentence “the chocolate cake” triggers the presupposition “there exists a chocolate cake”.

2. Factive verb

Factive verb is a verb that presupposes its complement to be true. As it is can be explain that finding a presence of presupposition in the utterance with something that is true or already happens. The following are the examples that can explain what factive verb.

c. Martha doesn't *regret* drinking John's home brew

» Martha drank John's home brew

d. John *realized* that he was in debt

» John was in debt

The first example the word “regret" triggers the presupposition in the utterance, showing whether Martha regrets or she doesn't, is not changing the fact that Martha is already drinking John's home brew. Thus it triggers the presupposition “Martha drank John's home brew”. It is also the same with the second example that the word “realized” triggers the presupposition in the utterance, whether John realized

or he did not, doesn't change the fact that he is in debt. Thus it triggers the presupposition "John was in debt".

3. Implicative verb

Implicative verb is the kind of presupposition trigger that is implying of the condition and what is happening between the utterances with presuppositions. The following are the examples to explain the implicative verb.

a. John didn't *manage* to open the door

   » John tried to open the door

b. John *forgot* to lock the door

   » John ought to have locked, or intended to lock, the door

From the first example, the first sentence John managed or did not to open the door it triggers the presupposition "John tried to open the door". It is because the sentence implied of what John doing from the utterance. The second example is also the same because the sentence John forgot or not, it triggers the presupposition of the implied meaning that is happening. Thus it presupposes "John ought to have locked, or intended to, lock the door".

4. Change of state verbs

Change of state verbs are the verbs that involving the shift of the kind of behaviors or state. It presupposes that something was already been in certain place or

state before. The following are the examples to explain what Change of state verbs mean.

a. John didn't *stop* beating his wife

» John had been beating his wife

b. Joan *began* to beat her husband

» Joan hadn't been beating her husband

From the example (a), "John stopped or he didn't stop beating his wife", it triggers the presupposition "John had been beating his wife". It presupposes something that had been happened. As mentioned above, change of state verb presupposes something that already been in certain place or state before. Same goes to the second example (b), "Joan began/didn't begin to beat her husband", and it triggers the presupposition "Joan hadn't been beating her husband". Thus, whether Joan began or she didn't, she hadn't been beating her husband.

5. Iteratives

Iterative refers to the word that indicates repetition including verbs and adverbs for example repeat, restore, reestablish, again, too, more, and another. They presuppose previous existence of certain action or state. The following are the examples of Iteratives.

a. The flying saucer came *again*

» The flying saucer came before

b. You can’t get gobstoppers *anymore*

» You once could get gobstoppers

From the first example, the word sentence “again” triggers the presupposition in the utterance whether the flying saucer came or did not came again the presupposition is “The flying saucer came before”. The utterance contains repetition that triggers the presupposition. The same goes with the second example where “You can’t get gobstoppers anymore”, the word “anymore” triggers the presupposition “You once could get gobstoppers” because it had happened before.

6. Verbs of judging

In the presupposition triggers, verbs of judging are used to form opinions about through careful weighing of evidence and rational. It can be assumed the verbs of judging are the presupposition that triggers from the opinion due to an action that has been taken. The following are the examples to explain the verbs of judging.

a. Agatha a*ccused* Ian of plagiarism

» (Agatha thinks) plagiarism is bad

b. Ian didn't *criticize* Agatha for running away

» (Ian thinks) Agatha ran away

From the first example (a) the word “accused” triggers the presupposition in the utterance, whether Agatha accused Ian or she did not, she thinks what Ian do is wrong. She thinks this way because what she has in her opinion plagiarism is bad,

thus it triggers the presupposition “(Agatha thinks) plagiarism is bad”. The second example (b) is also the same the word “criticize” in the utterance triggers the presupposition, whether Ian criticized or not but in his the opinion that she ran away, thus presupposes “(Ian thinks) Agatha ran away”.

7. Temporal clause

Temporal clause is using conjunctions in presupposes utterance, such as after, since, during, while, whenever, as, etc. The situation described in a clause that starts with the temporal clause constructor is usually considered as backgrounded information. The following are example to explain temporal clause.

a. *Before* Strawson was even born, Frege didn't notice presuppositions

   » Strawson was born

b. *While* Chomsky was revolutionizing linguistics, the rest of social science was asleep

   » Chomsky was revolutionizing linguistics

From the first example (a), the word “before” triggers the presupposition in the utterance, whether Frege notice presupposition or not, in the utterance mentioned that “Before Strawson was even born”. Thus it triggers the presupposition “Strawson was born”. Also the same interpretation goes to the second example (b), the word

“while” is triggering the presupposition in the utterance, therefore the presupposition “Chomsky was revolutionizing linguistics”.

8. Cleft sentences

Cleft sentence structures focus on certain points of aspects in the sentence and regard the information around it as backgrounded knowledge. The sentences are usually not spoken to strangers, but rather to the recipient who knows the current situation. The following are the example of cleft sentences.

a. It wasn't Henry that kissed Rosie

   » someone kissed Rosie

b. What John lost his wallet

   » John lost something

From the first example (a) the speaker in the utterance stated that it was not Henry who kissed Rosie, whether it was Henry or not, it triggers the presupposition in the utterance that “someone had kissed Rosie”. The second example (b) also goes the same, the speaker in the utterance stated that John lost his wallet, whether John lost his wallet or not, it triggers the presupposition in the utterance “John lost something”.

9. Implicit clefts with stressed constituents

Levinson (1983, p. 183) stated that the particular presuppositions that seem to arise from the two cleft constructions seem also to be triggered simply by heavy stress on a constituent. An implicit cleft with stressed constituents is the kind of stress

constitution that is not displayed in the structure of sentences, but instead in some other forms of stress such as bold types, underlined types, italics, capital letters, etc, in written type. To make it clearer, the following are the examples and explanation of Implicit clefts with stressed constituents.

a. Linguistics was invented by CHOMSKY!

   » someone invented linguistics

b. John didn't compete in the OLYMPICS

   » John did compete somewhere

From the first example (a) the word “CHOMSKY” is under stressed and that triggers the presupposition in the utterance, thus the presupposition is “someone invented linguistics”, whether Chomsky invented linguistics or not, the presupposition would be still the same. The second example (b) also goes the same, the word “OLYMPICS” triggers the presupposition in the utterance because it’s under stressed. Thus the presupposition is “John did compete somewhere”, whether John competed in the Olympics or not, the presupposition would be still the same.

10. Comparison and contrast

Levinson (1983, p.183) stated Comparisons and contrasts may be marked by stress (or by other prosodic means), by particles like too, back, in return, or by comparative constructions. In general, the presupposition triggers with stress (or

prosodic means), from words “too, back, in return”, or comparative construction found in the utterance. The following are the examples of comparison and contrast.

a. Marianne called Adolph a male chauvinist, and then HE insulted HER

   » For Marianne to called Adolph a male chauvinist would be to insult him

b. Adolph called Marianne a Valkyrie, and she complimented him *back/in return/too*

   » To call someone (or at least Marianne) a Valkyrie is to compliment them

c. Carol isn't *a better Linguist than Barbara*

   » Barbara is a linguist

From the first example (a) the word “HE and HER” are under stressed, which he referred to Adolph and her referred to Marianne, those triggers the presupposition in the sentence “For Marianne to called Adolph a male chauvinist would be to insult him”. The second (b) the utterance in the contains the particle of words “*back/in return/too*” which are triggering the presupposition in the utterance “To call someone (or at least Marianne) a Valkyrie is to compliment them”. The third example (c) which is the utterance shows the comparative statement that triggers the presupposition “Barbara is a linguist”.

11. Non-restrictive relative clauses

Non-restrictive relative clause provides lots of conditional information with fewer words and space to activate it. Levinson (1983, p.183) stated that Non-restrictive clauses provided additional parenthetical information (non-restrictive as in *Hillary, who climbed Everest in I953, was the greatest explorer of our day*). The latter kind is not affected by the negation of the main verb outside the relative clause and thus gives rise to presuppositions. It can be assumed non-restrictive clause triggers the presupposition from the information that is given. The following is the example of non-restrictive relative clause.

a. The Proto-Harrappans, who Hourished 2800-2650 B.C., were/were not great temple builders

   » The Proto-Harrappans Hourished 2800-2650 B.C.

From the example sentence above, the example is under negation which is in the positive and negative condition. Whether they were or were not the presupposition is still the same, which is “The Proto-Harrappans Hourished 2800-2650 B.C.”. It is because the presupposition triggered by the information that provided related to the subject of another clause.

12. Counterfactual conditional

Counterfactual conditional is the kind of presupposition triggers where the situation in the sentence mentioned is not happening before. The condition that

mostly triggers it is the if-clause sentence. To make it simple, the meaning of the sentence the mentioned is contrary of what is happening. The following are the example and the explanation of the counterfactual conditional. These examples can give clear vision of what is counterfactual conditional.

a. *If Hannibal had only had twelve more elephants*, the Romance languages would this day exist

   » Hannibal didn't have twelve more elephants

b. *If the notice had only said 'mine-field' in English* as well as Welsh, we would never have lost poor Llewellyn

   » The notice didn't say mine-field in English

The first example (a) the sentence mentioned that the word if clause "*If Hannibal had only had twelve more elephants*" triggers the presupposition in the sentence which is "Hannibal didn't have twelve more elephants". Because if Hannibal had twelve more elephants, the language of roman would exist, but what was happening he didn't have. The second example (b) also goes the same, where the if-clause mentioned "*If the notice had only said 'mine-field' in English*", it triggers the presupposition "The notice didn't say mine-field in English", which is contrary of what is happening from what just mentioned.

13. Questions

According to Levinson (1983, p.184) questions will generally share the presuppositions of their assertive counterparts. Since the interrogative form itself introduced further presuppositions, Levinson stated there are three kinds of interrogative forms in question. The first is the "**yes/no questions**" that generally have vacuous presuppositions, being the disjunction of the possible answers. Although these are the only kinds of presuppositions of questions, that are invariant under negation. The second is the "**Alternative questions**", which presupposes the disjunction of the answers, but it's non-vacuously. The last form in question is the "**WH-questions**" that shows the presuppositions obtained by using the WH word by the appropriate existentially quantified variable, e.g. who by someone, where by somewhere, how by somehow, etc. The following are the example of question that can explain the description above.

a. Is there a professor of linguistics at MIT?

   » Either there is a professor of linguistics at MIT or there isn't

b. Is Newcastle in England or is it in Australia?

   » Newcastle is in England or Newcastle is in Australia

c. Who is the professor of linguistics at MIT?

   » Someone is the professor of linguistics at MIT

From the first example (a), it is the kind of "**yes/no questions**", where the question is giving the unclear answer of the question mentioned "Is there a professor

of linguistics at MIT?" thus triggers the presupposition of "Either there is a professor of linguistics at MIT or there isn't". The second example (b) is the "**Alternative questions**" question, where the question giving the options of what are they referring as mentioned " Is Newcastle in England or is it in Australia?" which triggers the presupposition that "Newcastle is in England or Newcastle is in Australia". The trird example (c), is the kind of question where the presupposition triggers in "**WH-questions**". The utterance mentioned "Who is the professor of linguistics at MIT?" which the **Wh-**word triggers the presupposition of "Someone is the professor of linguistics at MIT".

2.2.2 Types of Presupposition

In presupposition there are types that differ the kinds of each presupposition. Yule (1996, p.27) proposed six different types of presuppositions each of them stand alone and have different definition of use. Those types are consisted of Existential presupposition, Factive presupposition, Non-Factive presupposition, Lexical presupposition, Structural presupposition, Counter-Factual presupposition.

1. Existential Presupposition

Existential Presupposition is the type of an assumption of the existence. The speaker is assumed to be committed to the existence of the entities named (Yule,

1996, p.27). Basically, the thing that is spoken by speaker is real and existed. The following are the examples regarding to the existential presupposition.

a) The Christmas day brings joy to the people's heart = (» Christmas exists)
b) The scientists are observing The Moon from the Observatory = (» Moon exists)

From the example (a) "*The Christmas day brings joy to the people's heart"* it is explain about the thing called The Christmas day makes people happy and pleased. It proves The Christmas is the entities that existed. Another example (b) "*The scientists are observing The Moon from the Observatory"*, as seen that scientists are examining the entities that existed from a place called the observatory, which is to say that The Moon existed. Thus the "Moon exists" is the assumption of the existential presupposition found in the sentence.

2. Factive Presupossition

Yule (1996, p.27) clarifies that the presupposed information following a verb like 'know' can be treated as a fact, and is described as a factive presupposition. This type of presupposition is using some words in the sentences to denote facts, due to the occurrence of verb such as, realize, glad, know, and regret, etc. Basically, it is assuming true and facts. The following are the examples regarding to the factive presupposition.

a) Tim realizes that Marry sick = (» Marry is sick)

b) When July was speaking, she wasn't aware that Bonny was sleeping = (»Bonny was sleeping)

There are two examples as shown above, the first is (a) "*Tim realizes that Marry sick"*. Due to the factual presupposition based on facts, in that sentence, Tim is realizing of something that had already happened which Marry is sick and, that is a fact. That is why "Marry is sick" is a factive presupposition because it is a fact that has happened. The second example (b) "*When July was speaking, she wasn't aware that Bonny was sleeping"*. As seen from the sentence that July is not aware when during her talking Bonny was sleeping, meaning "Bonny is sleeping" is a fact because it has already happened it's just that July is not aware of it.

3. Non-Factive Presupposition

Non-Factive Presupposition is the type of assumption that something is not true. Yule (1996, p.29) stated that a non-factive presupposition is one that is assumed not to be true. That is to say, the things in reality are not actually happening, mostly the occurrences of a verb such as, imagine, wish, dream, hope, and pretend, etc, can trigger the non-factive presupposition. The following are the examples regarding to the non-factive presupposition.

a) Luna wishes that she can fly = (» She cannot fly)
b) At the party, Lolita met with her friends. When with her friend she pretends to be happy = (» Lolita is not Happy)

As seen from the example above, there are two examples. As explained on the above that non-factive presupposition is the assumption that the situation is not true. The first example (a) "*Luna wishes that she can fly"*. It mentioned that Luna wishes something that she is able to fly, means that she cannot fly. That is because Luna's wish just a hope and not real. That is to say, "she cannot fly" is what happens in reality. Another example (b) *"At the party, Lolita met with her friends. When with her friends she pretends to be happy"*, from the sentence it can be seen that Lolita is not happy. That's because it was mentioned that she pretends to be happy, she acted she was happy in front of her friends but the truth she was actually not happy.

4. Lexical Presupposition

The use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another (non-asserted) meaning is understood (Yule, 1996, p.28). In this type, it is using in one form with confirmation conventional meaning is interpreted by assuming that other meanings (not explicit) are understood. It could also be said to be Lexical Presupposition it is an assumption that, on using one word, the speaker is able to act as another meaning (word) to be understood. The following are the examples regarding to the lexical presupposition.

a) Tommy never sails again after that incident = (» Tommy used to sail before)
b) In the event of Independence Day people began to get tired and bored = (» The people weren't tired and bored before)

From the examples above, the sentences are the examples of lexical presupposition. The first example (a) *Tommy never sails again after that incident*, the sentence is explaining that Tommy never sails again and never will be. It means that Tommy used to sail, before he had that incident. “Tommy used to sail before” is the lexical presupposition example that can be seen in the sentence, because the assumption based on the interpretation of the sentence that the meaning is understood. Another example (b) *In the event of Independence Day people began to get tired and bored*, the sentence is explaining that the people began to get tired and bored during the event of Independence Day. Thus the lexical presupposition is “The people weren’t tired and bored before”. That is because the assumption taken from the interpretation of the sentence, using another meaning that can be understood.

5. Structural Presupposition

Yule (1996, p.28) stated that structural presupposition as the presupposition which are associated with the use of certain words and phrases. It can be said, this is an assumption related to the use of certain structures, for instance such as, Wh-questions constructions. The listener feels that the information presented must be true or intended as true by the speaker. The following are the examples regarding to the structural presupposition.

a) Why were you late to the class Donny? = (» Donny late)

b) Maria, what did you eat for breakfast? = (» Maria eats breakfast)

From the above there are two example of structural presupposition, the structural presupposition as mentioned above is an assumption related to the use of certain structures that the listener feels that the information presented must be true, or intended as true by the speaker. The first example (a) *Why were you late to the class Donny?*, the assumption of structure presupposition is “Donny late”. That's because the question posed to Donny as the listener is late, it makes an assumption and intended to be true by the speaker. Another example is (b) *Maria, what did you eat for breakfast?*, the assumption is “Maria eats breakfast”. Same goes for the first example, Maria was asked what did she eat for breakfast because the speaker has assume that Maria has had breakfast before, which is intended to be true.

6. Counter-Factual Presupposition

Yule (1996, p.29) stated counter factual presupposition as what is presupposed is not only not true, but is the opposite of what is true, or ‘contrary to facts’. For example, If A had happened then B would’ve happened, means that it was once possible that A happened and B happened but in fact neither of them occurred, because neither A nor B is a fact. The following are the examples regarding to the counter-factual presupposition.

a) If you were not there, all of us will die = (» you are not there)
b) If Molly didn't eat breakfast, she would have faint during the flag ceremony = (» Molly eats breakfast)

The sentences above are the examples of counterfactual presupposition. The first example (a) "*If you were not there, all of us will die"*, it can be seen that the sentence composed of two clauses. The first clause "*If you were not there*" and the second clause "*all of us will die*", which both clauses are true and can be happening. But at the situation is untrue and also not happening, thus make the presupposition according to sentence is "you are not there". The second example (b) *"If Molly didn't eat breakfast, she would have faint during the flag ceremony"*, that is also goes the same from the first example that has two clauses. The first clause is "*If Molly didn't eat breakfast*" and the second clause is "*she would have faint during the flag ceremony"*. Both clauses are true and can be actually happening, but at the same time not true. Because none of them are happening and occurred, refer to the context that is happening. Thus from the sentence, the assumption of counterfactual presupposition is "Molly eats breakfast".

2.3. Review of previous research

Before analyzing the data, researcher wants to explain that the research regarding to the presupposition had been done by several other researchers in the past. Researcher wants differentiate about this research to the other researches. The first research is from Teni Hadiyani (2014) titled *"Tipe Pertanyaan, Respon dan Pranggapan yang muncul pada Interviu Investigatif Kepolisian"*. This study was aimed to find out the types of question, response, and presupposition appearing in the process of investigative interview. The research method used in this research is

descriptive qualitative research method. The author involves systematic observation of the interview / interrogation process directly, recording and transcribing and then analyzing the results of the transcription. For questions about the type of questions, the writer uses Yeschke's question type theory as a knife of analysis while for the presumption the writer applies Levinson's theory.

The second research is from Alessandro Capone (2017) titled *"Presuppositions as conversational phenomena"*. In this research, the researcher distinguishes between linguistics and non-linguistics presupposition. What the researcher does was specified what the hard cases are and tried to explain them through ontological considerations. As for the researcher conclusion, Pragmatic intrusion for presuppositional cases, however, cannot really amount to completing or expanding or in any case computing an explicature in an ordinary sense, as explicatures have to do with truth-conditions and aim to create propositionally complete forms that are truth-evaluable.

The third research is from Juan J. Colomina Almiñana (2018) titled *"Pragmatic presupposition and unarticulated constituents"*. The aim of this research is, therefore, to provide an explanation of unarticulated constituents in terms of pragmatic presuppositions analyzed in maximally local scenarios to mediate in those polemics and proffering a different pragmatic approach to unarticulated constituents based on two different but related theses. For the research, the researcher is using Stalnaker's theory and approaches to do the research. As the conclusion from the researcher, unarticulated constituents can be part of a pragmatic solution to the

meaning determination of sentences with covert indexical expressions. The way to do so is to understand such elements externally, in terms of quantificational domains governed by pragmatic presuppositions and observational sentences based on an expanded notion of common ground.

The fourth research is from Filippo Domaneschi & Simona Di Paola (2019) titled *"The aging factor in presupposition processing"*. This study aimed at investigating the role of the aging factor in processing presuppositions. As the conclusion form the researcher, data collected in this study show that presuppositions processing does not remain stable with normal aging. First, in online language comprehension older adults exhibit higher processing costs when presuppositions involve demanding mental representations. Second, since presuppositions constitute a condition for the understanding and appropriateness of an utterance, updating the mental discourse model with presupposed information does not seem to decline across the lifespan. Rather, what does seem to decline is the ability to recover from the discourse mental model information introduced in the context as taken for granted.

The fifth research is from William Salmon (2011) titled *"Conventional implicature, presupposition, and the meaning of must"*. The aim of this study is to point out the differences in the two conventional implicatures and to illustrate why it is important that we keep them separate, or to at least acknowledge the differences between them. To analyze the study, the researcher is using theory of Gricean to analyze the implicature to the presupposition. The researcher concludes that, it is

necessary to determine the conventional implicative brand that is a problem in the references given. One result of this is that conventional implicatures are then considered synonymous with pragmatic presumptions for years afterward. Although this is no longer the case, it is important to frustrate such a potential terminological jumble from the start. The final aim of this paper is to do that.

The sixth research is from Diana Mazzarella & Filippo Domaneschi (2018) titled *"Presuppositional effects and ostensive-inferential communication"*. The aim of this paper is to develop the presupposition that is able to explain the distinct communicative functions while being grounded in a psychology plausible framework. As for the conclusion the researcher result has two-fold result, that is on the one hand, to argue that presuppositions are part of what is ostensibly communicated by a speaker; on the other hand, to show how presuppositions are inferentially derived by a hearer.

The seventh research is from Vittorio Tantucci (2016) titled *"Textual factualization: The phenomenology of assertive reformulation and presupposition during a speech event"*. The aim of this study is to find some empirical confirmation of SP/W's frequent inclination towards factuality throughout a text or an ongoing discourse. This paper proposes a new model to address the dynamic relationship between cognitive control and epistemic certainty. A SP/W's epistemic inclination towards the factuality of a proposition P is shown to occur formally throughout a text, either in the overt form of the assertive reformulation of an originally suspended-

factual P, or in the covert form of a presupposition trigger also turning P into a new factual.

According to the previous research above, researcher conclude the similarity and the difference from the research. The previous research using the same type research qualitative research, but the difference is the previous research above using the observation, interview, and recording method to acquire the data, whether this research only using the observation method to acquired the data. This research also difference because the sources of the data and research problems are different from the previous research above

2.5. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework of this research is connecting structure as shown in the following figure:

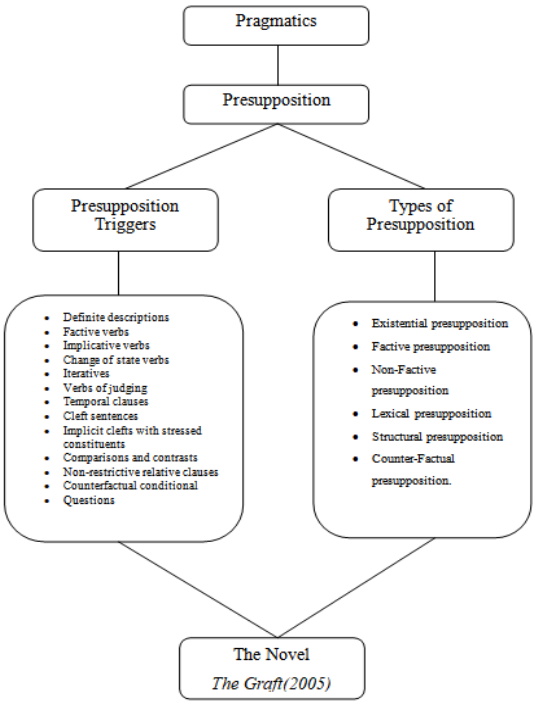


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this research, the researcher is adopting the theory of pragmatics from Geoffrey N Leech (1983, p.6). Thus in this research pragmatics branches lead different topics. First is the presupposition which is the researcher using the theory from George Yule (1996, p.25). The second topic is presupposition triggers, researcher using the theory of Stephen C. Levinson (1983, p.181). Those stages are being found and analyzing in the research.

UPB
Universitas Putera Batam

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The explanation in this chapter is the scope of how the research was carried out from beginning to end of the study. The scope of research included is how data collected, analyzed, and how data results are presented.

3.1 Research Design

This chapter is a discussion of how research is conducted. The contents of this chapter are explanations of how the research steps are carried out. The entire process of conducting this research is based on the theory of experts, in order to solve problems in the research conducted. Creswell (2009, p. 22) stated that Research designs are plans and the procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. Creswell proposed three types of research, namely quantitative research, qualitative research, and mixed research. As for this research, it focuses on qualitative research. Creswell (2009, p. 22) stated that qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. In doing this research, the qualitative research can be applied to analyze the presupposition in The Novel “The Graft” by Martina Cole.

3.2 Object of the Research

In this study it is crucial to have the objects of the research, that because the researcher can have some data to analyze. The data source for this research is The Novel "The Graft" by Martina Cole. The Lack of understanding to identify the presupposition in words, sentences, and utterances in conversation, can lead to some problems such as misunderstandings or ambiguity. Thus, this research concluded to analyze the presupposition triggers found in the novel “The Graft” by Martina Cole. Another problem which the researcher chooses to analyze is the problem of types of presupposition. Lack of the understanding the different types of presuppositions can cause incomprehension in conversation. Each type of presupposition differs according to its meaning and usefulness. Thus it can be concluded, the researcher wants to examine what the types of presupposition found in the found in the novel “The Graft” by Martina Cole.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

In collecting the data, researcher used the method from Sudaryanto (2015). He proposes to different method such as, participatory, and non-participatory method. In this research, researcher is using the non-participatory method, stated by Sudaryanto (2015, p. 204) the researcher is not involved in the dialogue, conversation, or speech; thus, doesn't participate in the conversation process of people who talk to each other. It is the method where the researcher is not involved. The researcher does not act as a speaker who is dealing with a speech partner or as a listener to a speech partner who

needs to pay attention to what the speaker is saying, the researcher is only observing to acquire the data. Therefore, in this research, the researcher is using non-participatory method, because it is compatible to this research. The researcher does the collecting the data by examine the novel and analyze the conversation in the novel “The Graft” by Martina Cole.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, researchers applied a pragmatic approach using theories from Geoffrey N Leech. Then to examine the presupposition the researcher is using Stephen C. Levinson and George Yule's theory in analyzing the research problems, this is because Levinson and Yule are the linguists who have a relationship with the research subject of the research. The data source used for this research is the novel titled "The Graft" by Martina Cole.

3.5 Method of Presenting the Data

In this research, to present the data, the method from Sudaryanto is applied. Sudaryanto (2015) proposed two methods of presenting the result data; they are informal and formal. Sudaryanto (2015, p. 241) stated the method of informal presentation is the formulation of ordinary words, even though the terminology is technical in nature; while the formal presentation is the formulation of what are commonly known as signs and symbols. Thus in this research, the researcher is using the informal method for presenting the data. This method displays results in the form

of words or qualitative descriptive. The researcher chose this method because it is compatible with this research by using sentences and paragraphs to clearly explain the results of the study.

UPB
Universitas Putera Batam