

**AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION IN  
“OUIJA : ORIGIN OF EVIL MOVIE” :  
PRAGMATICS APPROACH**

**THESIS**



**By :  
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**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
2020**

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**THESIS**

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



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I, Sillatul Dwi Nur A'la

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### **AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION IN “OUIJA : ORIGIN OF EVIL MOVIE” : 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, July 18<sup>th</sup> 2020



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

**Batam, July 18<sup>th</sup> 2020**



**Drs. Zakrimal, M.SI  
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## **ABSTRAK**

*Penelitian ini adalah studi kasus yang akan membahas tentang presuposisi dalam film "Ouija: Origin of Evil". Sangat membantu untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis prasuposisi dan jenis-jenis prasuposisi dominan dalam film Ouija. Kemudian data dianalisis menggunakan metode kualitatif pragmatis. Dan para peneliti menggunakan Teori Yule (1996) untuk menganalisis prasangka di film Ouija. Hasil analisis disajikan secara deskriptif dengan konteks sehingga makna praanggapan pragmatis dapat dilepaskan. Dari hasil analisis, peneliti akan menemukan ada 6 jenis prasangka oleh Yule (1996), yaitu Presuposisi Eksistensial, Presuposisi Struktural, Presuposisi Faktif, Presuposisi Non-Faktif, Presuposisi Leksikal, dan Presuposisi Kontra-Faktual. Jenis prasangka structural muncul paling sering lebih dari 5 kali. Presuposisi Struktural adalah tipe yang sering digunakan dalam cerita Ouija salah satu karakter utama dalam film Ouija, sering menggunakan kalimat yang berkaitan pertanyaan dalam percakapan dengan orang lain. Terkait dengan pembicaraan dapat mewakili sebagai sebuah jawaban atau informasi adanya suatu kebenaran yang terjadi oleh pembicara.*

**Kata kunci:** praanggapan, tipe praanggapan, film

## ABSTRACT

This research is a case study which will discuss about presupposition in the film "Ouija: Origin of Evil". It helps to know the types of presuppositions and dominant types of presuppositions in the Ouija movie. Then the data is analyzed using pragmatic qualitative methods. And the researchers used Yule (1996) Theory to analyze the presuppositions in the Ouija movie. The results of the analysis are presented descriptively with context so that the meaning of pragmatic presuppositions can be released. From the results of the analysis, researchers will find there are 6 types of presuppositions by Yule (1996), namely Existential Presupposition, Structural Presuppositions, Factive Presuppositions, Non-Factive Presuppositions, Lexical Presuppositions, and Counter-Factual Presuppositions. Existential type of presuppositions appear most often, 5 times. Structural presupposition is a type that is often used in Ouija's story of one of the main characters in the Ouija movie, often using sentences related to questions in conversations with others. Related to the conversation can be assumed as an answer or information the existence of a truth that occurs by the speaker.

**Keywords:** presupposition, types presupposition, movie.

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## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the research**

Communication as a basic of interaction plays an important role in every human life. This fact cannot be separated from the use of language as the medium of communication, whether written, spoken, gesture, and sign. Generally, people produce language to convey their personal idea and feeling that involved the process of sending and receiving. Velentzas & Broni (2006) stated that communication process is made of four key components – Encoding (message sent by sender), Medium of transmission, Decoding (message received by the receiver) and feedback. Overall, this process forms a kind of unity in conversation which result in effective communication for both parties, speaker and listener. Therefore, with a communication process, both parties can limit misunderstanding in their conversation and quality their relation as human beings.

Jusmaya & Afriana (2019) stated that English is used to conduct communication as international language, in almost the entire world in many countries. The existence of language around the world makes many different variations of structure and use in communication. Every time, people never stop expressing their mind toward languages. This natural phenomenon shows that the incredible of language as a system of communication which relevant to every human in gaining constructive conversation. Linguistics as a study of human language ususally deals with those perspectives which involved some of it

subareas, such as : phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

One of the linguistics field that has connection with this research is pragmatics. The pragmatics study, according to Yule (1996) concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader) . From this point, it can be said that pragmatics focus on meaning as an aspect in analyzing both speaker and listener conversation. As it deals with the perspective, pragmatics obviously need to explicate aspect of meaning which cannot be found in the plain sense of the words. When people gain understanding in their conversation, they will also feel easier in adapting the intended meaning, the purpose, and assumption of their topic. In pragmatic, there is one element that used in order to create the appropriate assumption in communication. The element itself is known as presupposition.

Presupposition, according to Yule (1996) is something the speaker assume to be the case prior to making an utterance. In our daily communication, it appears that people usually produce assumptions based on certain context of conversation. An example “your car” this sentence presupposed that ‘you have a car’. Yule (1996) pointed that, in the analysis of how speaker’s assumptions are typically expressed, presupposition has been associated with the use of a large number of words, phrases and structures. This perspective lead to a statement that different kinds of utterances makes different kinds of presupposition. Types of presupposition : existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, counterfactual presupposition.

There are so many possibilities of the occurrence presupposition in written and spoken language. As a matter of fact, someone usually provides utterances that occurs quite differently to what their listener expecting. If the listener catches the wrong meaning, this matter will lead to uncommunicative conversation in both parties. Related to this case, researcher believed presupposition can be one solution to avoid misinterpretation in gaining the appropriate meaning in communication. Since researcher chooses this element of pragmatics as the focus on analyzing, subsequently, researcher also decide to choose an object to be the focus of this case, the researcher used conversation in the script, which is in the conversation of “OUIJA” movie. The researcher found presuppositions in the Ouija movie script. For example :

Mr. Satlof: Debbie died at her house last night.

Laine: I want Debbie to come back.

In Laine's words she wants Debbie to come back to life again. But Mr. Satlof assumed that Debbie could not return because she had died because of being killed.

Trevor: Hello?

Laine: Somebody there?

When Laine said "Somebody there?" she assumed that there was someone other than them in the dark room. The presupposition of this example is there is someone who stayed in that room.

It can be seen that to analyze presuppositions we can take from other sources such as daily utterances, advertisements, movie, novels, etc. The author

also looks at other journals references that happen to analyze about presupposition but different objects. An example of a journal from Liu (2016) analyzes presupposition in Campaign Speech, Samuel (2011) analyzes presupposition in the newspaper. One of the reason why the authors are interested in the title "An Analysis of Presupposition in Ouija Movie" because the movie being studied has an interesting title in terms of language or in other words a unique movie title. Most of people watching movies just want to know the contents of the story, it turns out that it can be seen that watching movies can also learning to analyze each of the utterances. One of them is presupposition in the words of each movie.

### **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

Identification of the problem is the way to identify the all problem which occurs from the background . Refers to the background of the research above, the researcher found some problems can be identified such as : first, types of presupposition used, second is dominant types of presuppositions in the Ouija movie, third is about speaker's utterance in the movie, fourth funtions of presuppositions found in Ouija movie, the last is the impact by using presuppositions for the readers through the ouija movie.

### **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

Based on problems in the identification of the problem, the reseacher limits this research into two categories. First is the types of presupposition found in *OUIJA* movie. Second is the dominant types of presupposition in *OUIJA* movie.

#### **1.4 Formulation of the Problem**

The researcher formulates main problems to be answered as stated in following research question :

1. What are the types of presupposition used in *OUIJA* movie ?
2. What is the dominant types of presupposition in *OUIJA* movie ?

#### **1.5 Objectives of the Research**

In this research , the researcher found some objectives why the researcher does this research below :

1. To identify kinds of presupposition
2. To find the dominant types of presupposition used

#### **1.6 Significance of the Research**

##### **1. Theoritically**

Theoritically, this research has some purpose. First, this research is expected to give further information for the readers about presupposition and the reason of speaker use presupposition. Second, this research also expected to enhance our knowledge, experience, insight as well as in the application of materials science research, especially regarding our knowledge of presupposition. The last, this research will become a comparison for future research.

##### **2. Practically**

Practically, this research is expected to be useful for the following parties. First, this research enriches the students of English language and literature's knowledge in linguistic field especially in presupposition, the kinds of presupposition, and the reason of speakers choose presupposition in *OUIJA* movie

. Second, this is expected to give more practical contribution for the researcher in describing the phenomenon of presupposition in communication that reflected in *OUIJA* movie. This research also gives reference to the readers who want to know the types and the reason of choosing presupposition used.

### **1.7 Defintiion of Key Terms**

Presupposition : Presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance, it means that how people can draw the process of thinking in analysis of some aspects of invisible meaning by Yule (1996).

Movie : Movies, also known as films, are a type of visual communication whichuses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or teach people something by Ismaili (2013).

Pragmatics : Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context basic to an account of language understanding by Yule (1996).



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1 Pragmatics**

Pragmatic presuppositions require a deeper understanding of the presupposition context so that at the beginning of the mining linguists conduct a lot of research on this subject. As the one of the linguistic branches, Yule (1996) states that pragmatics is the study of “invisible” meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it isn’t actually said or written. Invisible meaning means, the meaning is not something that can be achieve from another meaning, like in syntax and semantic, meanwhile it more focuses on the relationship between the linguistic form and the user of language.

#### **2.2 Presupposition**

As revealed by Yule (1996) "Presupposition is essentially a pragmatic phenomenon: part of the set of assumptions made by participants in a conversation, which he termed the common ground." That means that presupposition is basically a pragmatic phenomenon, namely part of the assumptions made by the reader (the interlocutor) in a conversation, which he connects with shared knowledge. Siagian et al. (1998) Then Stalnaker in 1978 completed his response to presuppositions "Presupposition is what is taken by the speakers to be the common ground of participants in the conversation, what is treated as their common knowledge". He asserted that presupposition is what the speaker takes to be a common setting for listeners in conversation, which is treated as their shared knowledge. The importance of sharing background in

communication presuppositions is "Shared background presuppositions are also the obvious starting point for a reader or listener wondering what the author might be as relevant." He explained that giving presupposition background is a real first step in describing a relevant message from the author to the reader or listener.

So pragmatic presuppositions are called assumptions that draw statements based on context. The context here can be a situation, location, speaker etc. Therefore pragmatic presuppositions use two basic concepts, namely fairness and shared knowledge. Then it can be concluded if the presupposition is taken from a statement in the form of conversation or communication then the presupposition must have context so that the presupposition is drawn based on pragmatic presuppositions but if the presupposition is drawn from a sentence that is not a conversation then the presupposition is done by semantic presupposition. This is what was revealed "Semantics would be conventional meaning, those aspects which did not seem to vary too much from context to context, while the usage of context-dependent meaning of individual usage and context-dependent. "It means that semantics will relate to the usual meaning, those aspects which does not seem to change too much from context to context, while pragmatic will relate to aspects of individual use and depend on the context in question.

Oktoma & Mardiyono (2013) In analyzing how the speaker or speaker assumes that they are expressed according to their type, presuppositions have been associated using broader terms of words, phrases, and structures. Siagian et al., (1998) "He said that other types of presupposition triggers." He said that other

types of presuppositions are produced by words or constructs, which together are usually called trigger presuppositions. This is also confirmed by Liu (2016) "A presupposition triggered by a word or construction is a background that is known to be known by the addressee, so it doesn't count as having been communicated." That a triggering presupposition with a word or construction in a sentence is thought to be the background of information assumed by the partner partner. For more details, divides the six types of presuppositions, namely, existential, factive, non-factive, structural, lexical, counterfactual presuppositions by Yule (1996).

### **2.2.1 Existential presupposition**

Existential presuppositions are the use of certain names or descriptions that refer to allegations that the name or description actually exists. As stated by Sudaryanto (1993) "It has been observed that using a name or a definite description to refer to the existence of name or described entity." It means that it has been observed that the use of a name or a certain description refers to the extent of the name or description of the entity. Sudaryanto (1993) This can be assumed through possessive constructions and generally using a noun phrase as expressed by Yule (1996) "The possessive construction in English is associated with a presupposition of existence. The existential presupposition is not only assumed to be possessive in construction (for example 'your car'), but more generally in any definite noun phrase. "It means that ownership structures in English are associated as presuppositions which exists. Existing existential presuppositions are not only assumed to be now in ownership constructs (for

example 'your car' >> you have a car '), but more generally on certain noun phrases. Example:

- a. The King of France is bald (= p)
- b. There is a King of France (= q)

Of course what is discussed in the example above is the subject, namely Bertrand Russell's in 1905 which at that time became The King of France. Problems will arise if the noun cannot show a real reference. Like for example, if there is no King of France (sentence b) is wrong then the status of the sentence (a) is doubtful because the possibility can be right or wrong.

For another example :

The statement looks like which is seen in the following example. **"Vano is a diligent person."**, The phrase Vano it assumes existence nouns in the form of names of people who presuppose that person named Vano. The next example is **"We will pull over at the dock."** the statement contains marked existential presuppositions with place description phrases and presume that there is the existence of a place, i.e. dock.

According to Sudaryanto (1993) this is a problem for truth-based theories, known as a truth value gap. The point is that the problem that addresses the basis of truth is known as a truth value gap. But the difference expressed by researcher "As already emphasized, it may be best to think of presuppositions as potential presuppositions when intended to be recognized as such within utterances." Like which has been emphasized, it is probably best to think of all types presupposition

as a Potential Presuppositions that only becomes a real presupposition when the thing referred to by the speaker is recognized as seriousness in the expression.

### 2.2.2 Factive Presupposition

Factive presupposition is the presupposition of information that can be treated as a fact from its complementary clause. This presupposition is usually followed by verbs such as 'know', 'realize', 'regret', 'realization', 'matter' and 'Explain' includes phrases from adjectives such as 'be', 'sorry', 'aware', 'odd' and 'Glad'. As expressed by Yule (1996) "The presupposed information following a verb like" know "can be treated as a fact, and is described as a factive presupposition." It means that information requirements that follow a verb such as 'know' can be treated as a reality, and described as a factive presupposition. Along with this, "These predictions introduce a clause that the speaker or writer, in normal communication, presumes to be true." These predicates introduce a clause that the speaker or writer, in normal communication, is considered to be truth.

Example :

- a. She didn realize he was ill (>> He was ill)
  - b. Regret telling him (>> we told him)
  - c. I wasn't aware that she was married (>> she was married)
- The words in the parentheses above show the assumptions taken from the statement. the occurrence of the statements above shows the actual event.

For another example in the sentence "We regret telling him.", in that sentence the presupposition Presupposition in the Rowing Novel ... (Noval Sela Meilestari & Amia) 93 was that we had told him. The statement is an actual fact because it has

been mentioned in the speech. The word said is used to express something that is stated as a fact from a speech. Another example, the active presupposition is in the sentence "We pulled over at the floating wooden pier." Word pull over assuming that the truth is "we" will moor the boat on a pier that is located near the position of the speaker at that time. The presupposition is marked by the presence of the word marker emergence of presupposition. In the sentence, the word containing presuppositions, that is, pull over. The sentence "You guys managed to give this trophy to school." The word gift becomes a marker for the emergence of active presuppositions in the sentence. The word gift presupposes a truth about "you" who have become champions and brings a trophy to be handed over to the school. Markers of the appearance of presuppositions in the sentence are verbs.

### **2.2.3 Non-Factive Presupposition**

"A non-factive presupposition is one that is assumed not to be true." It means that Non-factive presupposition is the opposite of factive presuppositions, namely presuppositions which are assumed not to be a truth. There are also verbs used in this type of presupposition, namely 'Think', 'dream', 'imagine', 'pretend', 'hope', 'assume', 'suspect', 'fear', 'Believe', 'intend', 'expect'. The verb shows a work that is not actual or has not happened before. Example:

- a. I dreamed that I was rich
- b. I was not rich

The sentence (b) shows the presupposition taken is the actual event that occurred.

For another example :

Non-active presuppositions can be seen in the example sentence "I dreamed of becoming a teacher." The word dream states a desire that has not occurred when the speech is spoken. Based on the word marking the emergence of presuppositions, it can be assumed that the truth is that I am not a teacher. Another example can be seen in the sentence "The plan I want to join Wulan boat." The sentence contains a non-active presupposition that is marked with the word marker plan. Just like the word dream, the word plan also gives meaning to that which 94 Journal of Language and Literature Vol. 12 No. 1; January 2018: 88-102 is spoken not yet. The word plan in this sentence assumes that in reality "I" did not join Wulan's boat. In addition, in terms of factuality, presuppositions are not factual can be assumed through speech whose truth is still in doubt from the facts conveyed. This presupposition is the opposite of active presupposition, which is a presupposition which is declared incorrect. In non-active presuppositions, a statement will presuppose something that is not an actual reality. This presupposition can also be said as a statement be informal.

#### **2.2.4 Lexical Presupposition**

Lexical presuppositions are used in a form of intent which is affirmed by the usual interpretation with the intention of other presuppositions (not confirmed) which are understood as examples of lexical presuppositions such as 'stop', 'start', 'tried', 'succeeded' and begin '. Yule (1996) said "These verbs have a kind of swift presupposition: the new state of analysis and availability is not to have held prior to the change." That is to say that these verbs have a kind of substitution of

presuppositions: the new state of the two is depicted and is presumed not to have a main handle to change. Examples are as follows:

- a. He managed to escape
- b. He tried to escape

The managed verb in sentence (a) is a process that is not finally clear so that it can be assumed by using the tried word as it is in sentence (c).

For another example :

"He stopped working.", The statement was marked by the word stop as a marker for the emergence of lexical presuppositions. The word lexically has a meaning of inactivity. So that statement presupposes that "he" was first worked. Furthermore, in the statement "They began to complain.", A marker for the emergence of lexical presupposition is the word complaining, which is assumed lexically as the beginning. In this case it can be understood as a first step or action. This statement presupposes that previously "they" never complained.

### **2.2.5 Structural Presupposition**

"In this case, certain sentence structures have been analyzed as conventional and regular terms presupposing that part of the structure is already assumed to be true." This means that certain sentence structures have been analyzed as presuppositions that are prevalent and fixed that part of the structure is assumed to be a truth. The speaker is possible to use a structure to treat information as a presupposition and be accepted as truth by the listener. The structure is like in the structure of the question or wh-question in b. English for example:



- a. When did she die? (>> she edited)
  - b. Where did you buy the bike? (>> you bought the bike)
- The example illustrated above can lead listeners or readers to believe the information inserted in that question is the right event. And if we answer the question and estimate the answer, then we will be seen to accept the truth of the presupposition. According to Yule (1996) "Such structurally-based presuppositions may represent subtle ways of making information that the speaker believes appear to be what the listener should believe." The point is that structurally the underlying presuppositions may show subtle ways of making information that the speaker believes to be what the listener will believe.

For another example :

"Where did Agus go for an excursion?" speech in the form of the question marked with question words where. The use of these question words states that the speech has clear structure, and contain the truth that Agus is on an excursion. Then in the statement "When sir Anwar will make the pilgrimage? " also marked in question, which is when. Word ask that which states that speech is included in the type structural presupposition. Truth from said Mr. Anwar will rise pilgrimage.

### **2.2.6 Counterfactual Presupposition**

According to Yule (1996) "Indeed, this type of structure creates a counterfactual presupposition, meaning that what is presupposed is not only true, but is opposite of what is true, or" contrary to facts "." That means what is assumed not only is it not true, but the opposite of that reality or contrary to

reality. This presupposition is informed in the 'if' context which is not the reality at the time of the expression.

Example:

- a. If you were my friend, you would have helped me. (>> You are not my friend)
- b. If I weren ill, I would have gone to school. (>> I am ill)

For another example :

- If he graduates, he will become a teacher.
- If he comes, he will get the prize.
- When he is angry, you just stay quiet.

These three sentences contains conditional clauses which are marked by the existence of a conjunction state the requirements, i.e. if, if, and if. Another example of that contains counterfactual presuppositions appears in the sentence "If I were Teacher, I can channel my knowledge to students. " The word if in The sentence assumes that the sentence is presupposition counterfactual. Said the said prejudice that reality "I" is not a teacher. The presupposition arises from the contradiction of the sentence with the use of the word if. Use if you make a presupposition the contradictions of the utterances be delivered.

According to Yule (1996) "Speaker can, for example, hypothesize situations are different from reality, as in counterfactuals." That is, speakers can, for example, hypothesize different situations from reality, such as in counterfactuals.

### 2.3 Previous Research

In this part, the researcher discusses about the previous researches which related with this thesis. The researcher has found eight journals which is related to this thesis. The first research is from Liu (2016), titled “ An Analysis of Presupposition Triggers in Hilary Clinton’s First Campaign Speech “. In this research , he concerned on the presupposition triggers at both lexical and syntactic levels, for the purpose of figuring out how Hilary succeeded in achieving her political intentions through the use of presupposition triggers, hoping to contribute to the composition and understanding of political speeches.

The second research is from Samuel (2011) entitled “Linguistic Nature of Presupposition in American and Persian Newspaper Editorials” . In this research , Samuel concerned on the identifying the linguistic nature of presupposition employed in the two Englishes. Revealing some genre-specific features of this media discourse, the results of the study also indicated that non-factive verbs and nominalization were the most frequently employed presupposition triggers.

The third research was from Oktoma (2013), titled “ The Analysis of Presupposition in the Short Stories of Silvester Goridus Sukur ” In this research he concerned to the types of presupposition and dominant type of presupposition in the short stories by Silvester Goridus Sukur. The writer employed Yule’s theory which divided presupposition into 6 types: existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition and counterfactual presupposition.

This fourth research was from Khalili (2017), titled “International Academic Institute for Science and Technology”. In this research, he concerned about the discussion presupposition in pragmatic studies, where presupposition is in one's mind about everything that exists in the world. The researcher expected that this paper can be useful in learning as an additional science in learning pragmatics, especially presupposition. The researcher used descriptive research method, because all the data comes from the novel and the data is reviewed based on theory of presuppositions.

The fifth research is from Fadhly (2015) titled “Presupposition in the Jakarta Post’s Political”. In this research concerned about the types of presupposition and triggers of presupposition in the Jakarta Post’s Political (newspaper). In that research the writer explained about the type of presupposition one by one followed by the theory of Yule also.

The sixth research was from Mono, Marisha Putri, & Amalia Putri (2018) titled “Pragmatic Presupposition in Waspada Daily Articles”. In this research, the writers provided information such as events, incidents, facts or opinion so that readers know and understand it. The objectives of the research results were: Firstly, to describe kinds of presuppositions found in Waspada daily news. Secondly, out of all data, 6 articles or editorials, there are 201 sentences with presuppositions consisting of individual, existential, lexical, factive, structural, non-factive, and counter factive presuppositions. The data showed that readers must have knowledge and situational context in order to make presupposition. The articles on Waspada daily news could be made teaching materials of

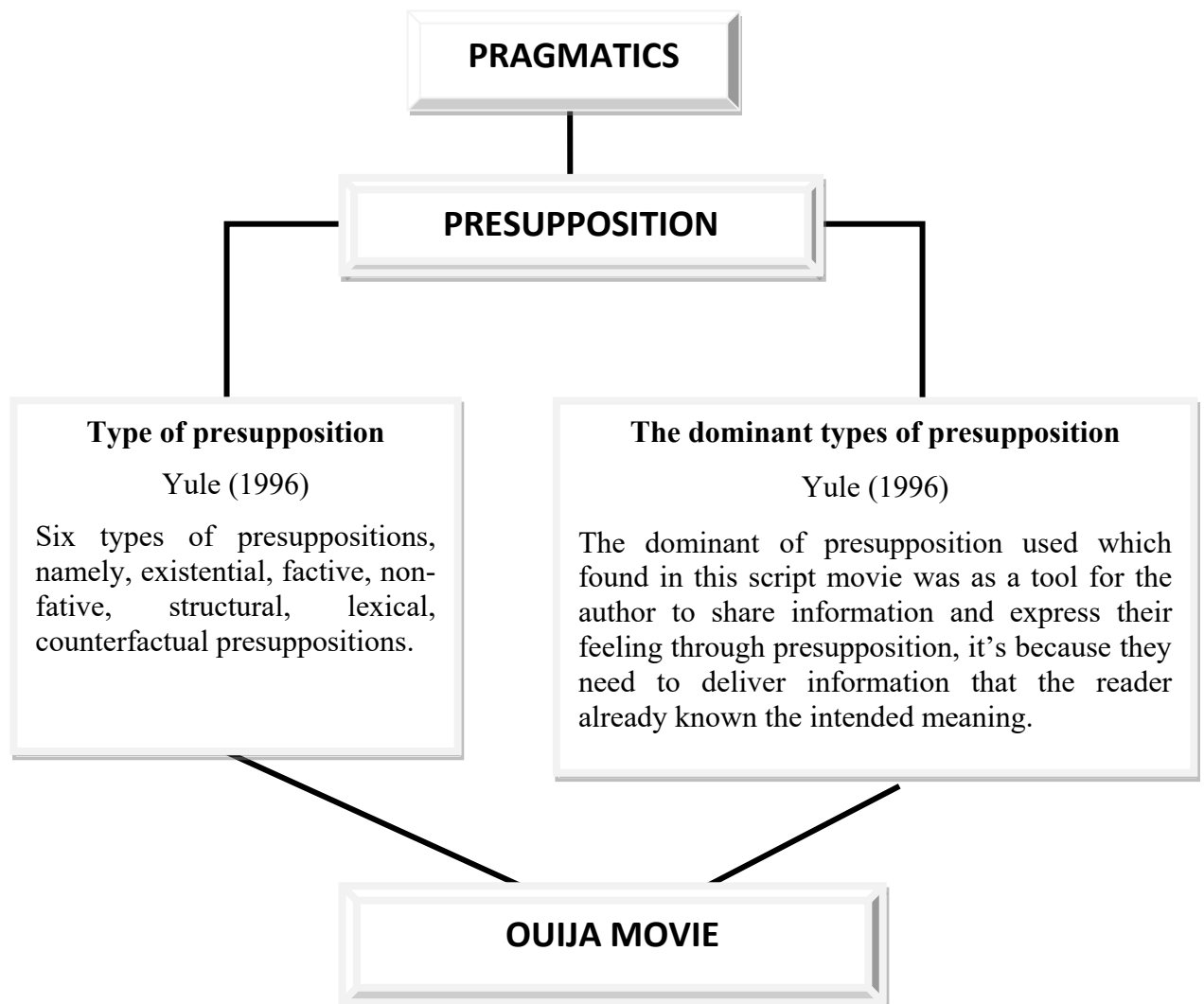
Presupposition in Pragmatics. Among all speech acts, there was also a presupposition made by a speaker to the listener.

The seventh research was from Risdianto, Malihah, & Guritno (2019) titled “The Analysis of presupposition in George Orwell’s Novella Animal Farm”. In this research the writers attempted to investigate the pragmatics presupposition in George Orwell’s Novella Animal Farm. Specifically, it tried to identify and classify the presupposition used in conversation in Orwell’s novella. The identification was based on the presupposition triggers and classification based on six type of presupposition. The research also attempted to analyze the function in the use of presupposition in conversation. The data in this research were in form of utterances containing presupposition. Based on the classification of six presupposition types according to Yule's theory (1996).

The eight research was written by Khalili (2017) “An Analysis of Presupposition used in Heart of Darkness. In this research the writer concerned about the discussion presupposition in pragmatic studies, where presupposition is in one's mind about everything that exists in the world. In this paper the researcher use descriptive research method, because all the data comes from the novel and the data is reviewed based on theory of presuppositions. Presuppositions in the Heart of Darkness novel are taken from the conversations of characters in the novel, and then analyzed by the theory proposed by Yule (1996) about the type Presuppositions to find out what types are often used in Heart of Darkness.

## 2.4 Theoretical Framework

This part present the theoretical framework of this research. The main theory is based on Yule's theory of presupposition. The following figure shows the whole theoritical framework. In this theoretical framework, it can be seen that the root of this research come from Pragmatics. From Pragmatics comes down to Presupposition. It is divided into six they are existensial, factive, lexical, structural, non-factive, counter-factual and the dominant types of presupposition. All theories mentioned above are theories used to analyze the presupposition in *OUIJA* movie. The explanation will be analyzed in the IV chapter. Next, the chapter III discusses about method of the research.



**Figure 2.1** Theoretical Framework

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METODOLOGY**

Research methodology is a technique to methodically resolve problem of the research which could be understood as science of studying the way research is done scientifically McKinney (2013). It illustrates the method that is employed in the designing the research, method in the collecting the data to investigated, method of analyzing the data, and the way of presenting the result analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Research design is defined as the modes of observation that allow the scientist to collect observation in systematic and structured ways McKinney (2013). Theoretically, there are two kinds of research design; they are quantitative and qualitative research. Quantitative research focuses on gathering numerical data and generalizing it across group of people or to explain a particular phenomenon. Whereas qualitative research focuses in producing descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of the person. Descriptive data is data which exist in written words or utterance from someone that we are going to analyze. In doing this research, the researcher used qualitative research, it is applied to analyze the presupposition found in *OUIJA* movie.

#### **3.2 Object of the Research**

Object of the research is very essential in the research in order to get the result scientifically. The researcher must be smart to decide the object which is used in this research. In this research, the object is the kind of presupposition



which used by speakers in *OUIJA* movie. Then, the data are all the utterances that contain presupposition which is uttered by speakers in *OUIJA* movie.

### **3.3 Method of Collecting Data**

In process of collecting data, the researcher used observational method by Sudaryanto (2015). He states that observational method is method of collecting data by observing the data. There are two kinds of techniques used; they are participatory and non participatory. In participatory technique, the researcher involves as participates in collecting the data.

Participatory technique is different from non participatory technique. In non participatory technique, the researcher does not involve in collecting the data. The researcher only observes every utterance which contain presupposition in *OUIJA* movie. In this research, the researcher used non participatory technique to collect the data because the researcher did not involve in movie conversation. There are some procedures which the researcher did in collecting the data. First, the movie was watched from websites <http://103.194.171.205/ouija-origin-of-evil-2016/>. Second, the researcher watched the movie until finish in order to get all the data. Third, transcribing all the utterance from websites <https://www.scripts.com/script/> which contains presupposition in the movie. The last is classifying the data.

### **3.4 Method of Analyzing Data**

When researcher finished in collecting the data, the next step is to perform the data analysis of presupposition in the movie script. In the beginning step, researcher will draw some findings related with some relevant utterances that

found in the movie script , that is , utterance that contain presupposition . After displaying thirty data that contain presupposition, the researcher begins the analysis by showing a conversation of the character. From the conversation, it can be marked the specific utterance with presupposition. In order to give a clear description of the utterance, researcher placed a context of the conversation that explains the specific situation and condition as spoken by the character. By focusing on those aspects , finally researcher could begin the analysis by using Yule's theory of presupposition. Thus, it can be seen that, this part basically focuses on qualitative analysis as the step in analyzing.

### **3.5 Method of Presenting the Result Analysis**

After doing analysis, the next step is presenting the result analysis. McKinney (2013) states that there are two methods of presenting the result analysis; they are informal and formal. The formal method means the researcher use symbol, table, diagram, and number in presenting the result. Whereas informal method refers to the method of presenting the result analysis by using words: it means the findings can be described by using words or sentences. In this research, the researcher presented the result analysis by using informal method to present the analyzed data. The result was presented by using words and sentences and to make the readers easily understand.