

**AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION
IN THE FAULT IN OUR STARS MOVIE:
PRAGMATICS APPROACH**

THESIS



**By:
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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
YEAR 2020**

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for English Sarjana Sastra



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

Batam, February 21st 2020

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Nurma Dhona Handayani', with a large flourish at the end.

**Nurma Dhona Handayani, S.Pd., M.Pd
SUPERVISOR**

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini di inovasikan karena aspek kesalahpahaman dalam berbicara. Disetiap ucapan, ada presuposisi atau dugaan. Fenomena presuposisi yang di temukan dalam penelitian ini adalah bahwa pembicara tidak bisa mempresuposisi sesuatu jika tidak mengetahui konteks percakapan. Presuposisi bisa juga ditemukan dalam media seperti film, acara talk show atau pidato. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan tipe-tipe presuposisi yang terdapat di dalam film *The Fault in Our Stars* dan menemukan faktor-faktor ujaran nya sebagai konteks. Dalam menganalisa ucapan presuposisi, peneliti menerapkan teori dari George Yule tahun 1996 yang menyatakan ada 6 tipe presuposisi, yaitu : *existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, dan counterfactual presupposition*. Teori yang di gunakan untuk faktor faktor ujaran adalah teori Hymes 1974 yang terdapat dalam buku Wardhaugh 2006 yang menjelaskan bahwa faktor ucapan terbagi menjadi 8 yang di variasi kan kedalam S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G. Dalam mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan metode observasi yang terdiri dari 2 teknik, yaitu : teknik non partisipasi dan teknik mencatat. Dalam menganalisis penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode identitas pragmatic dengan teknik mengelompokkan. Peneliti menemukan 18 data presuposisi yang terbagi kedalam beberapa tipe sesuai dengan teori yang di gunakan. Terdapat 2 dari *existential presupposition* dalam data 1 dan 5, 2 dari *factive presupposition* dalam data 11 dan 16 , 1 dari *lexical presupposition* dalam data 6, dan 13 dari *counterfactual presupposition* dalam data 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, dan 18. Selain membagikan beberapa data kedalam tipe-tipe presupposition, peneliti juga menemukan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi ucapan. Dari 18 data tersebut, yang paling mempengaruhi ucapan adalah *setting* yang di dalam data di temuukan setting tempat di Hazel's house, Hospital, Support Group, participants, end, key and instrumentalities.

Kata Kunci : film, pragmatik, presuposisi.

ABSTRACT

This research was innovated base on the misunderstanding in speaking. In every utterance, there is presupposition or assumption. The phenomenon that found in this research is when people are speaking, they cannot presuppose if they do not know the context. Presupposition also can be found in some media such as movie, talk show, and speech. In this research, the researcher choose This research was about description and the approach was pragmatics. The purpose of this research was to found the types of presupposition in The Fault in Our Star movie and found the factors of speaking. In analyzing the data that found in the movie, the researcher applied the theory by George Yule in 1996 who had stated the there were 6 types of presupposition, which were: existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. The theory of factors of speaking that used in this research was by Hymes 1974, stated on Wardhaugh 2006 that there were 8 factors of speaking which arranged in to S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G, S (Setting/Scene), P (Participants), E (End), A (Act), K (Key), I (Instrumentality), N (Norms), G (Genre). In collecting the data, researcher used the observational method which have 2 techniques, such as: the non-participatory and take a note. In analyzing the data, the researcher applied pragmatics identity method and categorizing technique. The researcher found 18 data of presupposition which divided into types of presupposition by George Yule. There were 2 data of existential presupposition, 2 data of factive presupposition, 1 data of lexical presupposition, and 13 data of counterfactual presupposition. 2 data of existential presupposition in 1 and 5, 13 data of counterfactual presupposition in 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 1 data of lexical presupposition in 6, 2 data of factive presupposition in 11 and 16. Besides that, researcher also found some factors of speaking. from the 18 data, the factors that influenced the speaking were Setting, participant, and End.

Keywords : movie, pragmatics, presupposition

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First of all, the researcher would like to thank to God because of his blessed, the researcher could finish this research in good and health condition as one of requirement for bachelor degree in English department of Putera Batam University. This research entitled “An Analysis of Presupposition in The Fault in Our Stars Movie”.

As the saying goes “no ivory is not cracked” and ”hard work will not change results” the researcher is very aware that this thesis cannot be separated from the deficiencies and errors that need to be improved both in terms of writing styles and the language used by the author, because of that, the criticism and suggestions are needed in this research.

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Batam, February 21st 2020



Luciyana

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the research

Speaking is an activity that used by people in their daily life. Speaking can be through gesture or language. People who use gesture in communication, it called body language. Meanwhile, if they use language, they speak out what they want to say or share. People always speak to share some information to another people. Shortly, it can be said that language is one of the tool that can help people to deliver the information or intention that people have.

Language is used to deliver the message from speaker to listener. Language can be used by people in written or spoken. Written language can be through letter, texts, or something that convey information to public with complete text such as newspaper, books, magazine, novel, and etc. Spoken language can be through by speech, movie, talk show, and etc. In spoken language, there is a context that people need to know to get the meaning and avoid the misunderstanding in communication.

In daily life, it is found that when people are speaking, they must know the context of what being spoken. Otherwise, they cannot presuppose something in the conversation. As the result, misunderstanding occurs at the moment. As the example, a girl named Maria did her thesis because the deadline was due dated. Unfortunately, Elly who did not know Maria was doing her theses, asked her to accompany buying

novels. Because Maris's thesis has not finished, she tried to refuse it. The detail conversation was on below.

Maria : "Hi Elly, I cannot accompany you today to buy Shakespeare's book."
Elly : "why ? Just for a while."

From the example, Elly got no further information about Maria's condition. As the result, Elly's invitation got rejected by Maria.

Presupposition could be found in some media such as movie, talk show, speech and many others. Therefore, the movie "The Fault in Our Stars" movie was chosen to be the source in this research. "The Fault in Our Stars" movie was a movie based on the story in a novel which was created by John Green at 2012 and was filming in 2014. It was categorized as one of romantic story and best seller novel, because of that, the researcher interested to analyzed presupposition on the novel. Beside that, the movie also defeated one of the movie from Hollywood senior actor, Tom Cruise with his blockbuster movie Edge of Tomorrow. The Fault in Our Stars movie produced 48,2 American dollars, meanwhile, Edge of Tomorrow only 29,1 American dollars. The Fault in Our Stars movie also got highly reviewed from the viewer after filming in 2014. The movie received awards in 2015 as Young Hollywood Award for Best Onscreen Chemistry, Young Hollywood Award for Favorite Flick and Young Hollywood Award for Best Cast Chemistry.

There were many utterances that used presupposition in *The Fault in Our Stars* movie. One of them was shown below.

Hazel :”Mom, if you want me to be a teenager, you don’t send me to the support group”.

From the sentence above, it is categorized as one type of presupposition. The type is called counterfactual presupposition. According to Yule, (1996) Counterfactual presupposition is something which opposite from the actual. From the sentence, ”Mom, if you want me to be a teenager, you don’t send me to the support group”. In fact, Hazel was sent to the support group, it is called opposite assumption because Hazel is requesting not going to support group.

There were some researches related to presupposition. It was Presupposition analysis in some selected consumer advertisement slogans of the Jakarta post. The research applied the theory by Yule (1996) and the difference was in the data source. The results is the writer found 20presuppositions. 11 existential presupposition or 55%, 4 factive presupposition or 20%, 3 lexical presupposition or 15%, and 2 non-factual presupposition or 10%.

The other research was about An analysis of types of presupposition in time magazine advertisement. The theory that applied is by Yule (1996). The results the writer finds that the most dominant types of presupposition used in TIME magazine. From six types of presupposition existential presupposition is the most types of presupposition used in TIME Magazine. Existential presupposition is the

presupposition that the assumption assumed to be committed to the existence of the entities names by the speaker and assumed to be present in the noun phrase.

In communication, people are difficult to know the context, because of that they cannot presuppose something in the conversation, and there is misunderstanding happen. In order to know about the context, the speakers need to know who is the interlocutor, the setting of place and time. Sometimes, people are difficult to know the context because of they do not pay attention to the situation when they are talking and who is the interlocutor.

In conclusion, in assuming an utterance, it is called as presupposition where there are six types of presupposition. The phenomenon of presupposition that found was people cannot presuppose if they do not know the context, because of that, this research was conducted to analyze about presupposition and the data source is "The Fault in Our Stars" movie by Jhon Green. The researcher is interesting to analyze about the presupposition because the researcher would like to know more about the types of presupposition and when people are speaking, the researcher will know what types of presupposition. There were a lot of research of presupposition and this research is important as one of the source for the future researcher. In short, the researcher had the purpose to analyze about the types of presupposition and titled the research " An Analysis of Presupposition in The Fault in Our Stars " movie: pragmatics approach.

1.2 Identification of the problem

Based on the explanation in the background above, there were many problems that can be identified in the movie such as :

- a. Types of presupposition that found in "The Fault in Our Stars" movie.
- b. The factors of speaking that found in "The Fault in Our Stars" movie.

1.3 Limitation of the problem

Based on the identification of the problems, there were some problems that listed. In the limitation of the problem, the researcher did not limit the problems that listed in identification of the problem.

1.4. Formulation of the problem

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

1. What are types of presupposition t found in "The Fault in Our Stars" movie?
2. What are the factors of speaking found in "The Fault in Our Stars" movie?

1.5. Objective of the research

The purpose of the research were :

1. To analyze what type of presupposition that found in The Fault in Our Stars movie.

2. To analyze the factors of speaking that found in "The Fault in Our Stars" movie.

1.6. Significance of the problem

1.Theoretical Significance

Based on the research objectives, this research is expected to have the benefit to the readers, which are :

- a. In this research, by theory that used in this research, researcher hopes that it can enrich the knowledge of the reader.
- b. The researcher also provides ideas for the other researcher about analyzing of presupposition

2.Practical Significance

The practical benefit from this research are :

- a. As a requirement to obtain bachelor degree
- b. To give contribution especially for someone who is getting involved in the same topic. This research may provide important information as references to their best research.

1.7. Definition of the Key terms

Pragmatics : Pragmatics is the study of implicit meaning.
(Yule 2010)

- Presupposition : Presupposition is something that the speaker assume as the case prior to utter an utterance (Yule 1996)
- Utterance : Something that someone says (Cambridge Dictionary, 2019).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in context. Leech (1983:6) stated on (Marbun, Pasaribu, & Pasaribu, 2015) that pragmatics is the study of meaning which relate to the speech situation. To get the good interpretation or get the same meaning between the speaker and listener, both of them need to pay attention to the situation where the utterances occur.

Meanwhile, Yule (1996) mentioned that pragmatics is the scientific study about meaning which is communicated by the speakers and will interpret by the listeners. In this case, listener would do the interpretation of the utterances by a speaker. In other word, pragmatics is studying about meaning in context. This study required the speaker to arrange what they wanted to say depends on the situation around them such as where, when and the interlocutor.

Birner (2013) stated that pragmatics might be defined as the study of language in context. It can be said that in pragmatics, the context of the conversation or utterance are needed to know the meaning, because pragmatics competence is generally implicit. In pragmatics, there is one studies called presupposition.

Presupposition was one of the studies in pragmatics which would be the discussed in this research.

2.1.1. Presupposition

Communication is an activity that people do in every day to do interaction with another people. A communication consist of 2 speakers, each of them have their own assumption with what they are talking about, and each of them would express their own assumption through words, phrases, sentences, or the structures. Communication happen when people want to share some information to another people or in a group which more than 2 people. When people were talking each other, the presupposition would appear in to the conversation. Presupposition would appears in people conversation without they realize.

Related to the explanation above, according to Yule (1996), presupposition is something that the speaker assumes as the case prior to utter an utterance. The definition was supported by Palmer (2004) on Peter, C. A, Mukuthuria, M., Muriungi, 2016), he said that presupposition is one of linguistics element that found in speech. It is refer to the assumption about the world or the background of belief which related to utterances. In short, it could be said that presupposition is one of linguistics element that assuming something in making an utterance where the utterance can be found in speech.

Presupposition appeared in spoken not written sentences. Presupposition meant people would assume the utterances which utter by interlocutor. The assumption not

always true, it also could be wrong based on the situation and context. According to Yule (1996), there are 6 types of presupposition, the types are existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counterfactual presupposition. Each of them would be explained on below paragraph.

A. Existential presupposition

Existential presupposition is not only assumed that something exist in present in possessive construction, but it is in any definite noun phrase more generally. It meant that, the speaker assumes to the existence of something the entities named. Example :

(A) The King of Sweden

B. Factive presupposition

Factive presupposition is assuming something true which followed by some verb such as "know", "realize", "regret". Factive meant that something that happened but the speaker did not realize it and it also could be true. Example :

(A) I am glad that it's over >> it's over.

C. Non factive presupposition

Non-factive presupposition is assuming something not to be true. It meant that the assumption by the speaker is not true, but they still assume something. This presupposition is followed by some verbs, such as dream or imagine that not real. Non factive presupposition also can be called as assuming in imaginary. Example :

(A) I dreamed that I was rich >> I was not rich

D. Lexical presupposition

Lexical presupposition is the use of particular expression by speaker which takes to presuppose another concept. It meant that the speaker could act as if another meaning or word would be understood. Example :

(A) He stopped smoking >> He used to smoke

E. Structural presupposition

Structural presupposition can lead the hearers believe that the information presented is true, rather than preposition that asking the question. This kind of presupposition is just like to persuade the people to believe what the speakers say, from the utterance, it does not make asking the question. Example :

(A) When did he leave ? >> He left

F. Counterfactual presupposition

The meaning in counterfactual presupposition was the opposite from the actual. It meant that something assumed was opposite from what was true. This presupposition is presupposing the information in if clause. Example :

(A) If I were not ill >> I was ill

2.1.3 The factors of speaking

According to Hymes (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006) are S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G, as an acronym for the factors. The factor which in various of S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G stand for :

- a. (S) is setting and scene. Setting refer to the time and place where the speech are spoken. Scene refer to the description of the situation where the speech were used.
- b. (P) stands for participants. Participants refer to the people who involve in the speech, it is including speaker and listener, addressor and addressee, or sender and receiver. Participants in a speech can be more than two people.
- c. (E) stands for end. Ends refer to the goals of participant who involve in speech include the speaker and hearer. It meant that the interlocutor understand or not what the speaker said.
- d. (A) stands for act sequence. The order of events that took place during the speech.
- e. (K) stands for key. The over all tone or manner of the speech.
- f. (I) stands for instrumentalities. The form and style of the speech being given.
- g. (N) stands for norms of interaction and interpretation. Defines what is socially acceptable at the event.
- h. (G) stands for genre. Genre type of speech that is being given.

From all the explanation above, it can be concluded that, when someone is speaking, there are some factors as the abbreviation as the context. Speaking is uttering some words through sounds to another people for sharing some information. The factors have being explained by (Hymes, 1974). It is S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G which consist of (S) setting / scene, (P) participants, (E) end or goal, (A) act, (K) key, (I) instrument, (N) norms, (G) genre.

2.2. Previous Research

In this part was about the previous research where there were some researches related to presupposition. There are seven previous researches that would be explained, such as :

First, the research was done by Gençtürk (2018) with the title Analysis of presupposition triggers in English reading textbooks: learners' familiarity. The previous research was about presupposition in pragmatics. The theory that used in was the theory by George Yule about presupposition triggers in the different years. Previous research used the theory by George Yule 2006. This research used the data source of English Reading Textbooks: Learners' Familiarity. The approach which used was pragmatics approach. The result of this thesis showed that the presupposition are not widely used in the reading texts, lexical presupposition and existential presupposition triggers are the most commonly used types among all triggers. The results of the thesis also indicated the students' familiarity with the content and presupposition will help them understand the content better.

Second, the previous research was also about presupposition which had done by Khalili (2017) with the title *An analysis of presupposition used in Oedipus Rex*. The previous research used the same theory by George Yule 1996 and used pragmatics approach. The data source was *Oedipus Rex* movie. The results in this research showed the five types of presupposition which applied in *Oedipus Rex*, they are 14 existential (27%), 5 lexical (9%), 16 structural (30%), 8 factive (5%), and 10 counterfactual (19%).

Third, another previous research was also by Khalili (2017) with the title *An analysis of presupposition used in The Wrestler*. The theory by George Yule and the approach that used pragmatics approach. The data source in the previous research was movie of *Wrestler*. This result has found all six types of presupposition which applied in *The Wrestler* movie, they are 9 existential (15%), 15 structural (26%), 11 factive (19%), 13 counter factual (22%), 3 non- factive (5%) and 7 lexical (12%).

Fourth, the research was done by Pang (2016) with the title *Presupposition-triggers and the linguistic features of print advertising language*. The object of the previous research was presupposition triggers. The approach which use was same, it was pragmatics approach and the data source was advertisement. 17 advertisements culled from English newspapers and magazines to see how presuppositions serve the communication strategies and how they contribute to the brevity and diversity of print advertising language.

Fifth, the previous research was about presupposition. The research was created by Peter, C. A, Mukuthuria, M., Muriungi (2016), with the title *The use of*

presupposition in the creation of socio-political dominance in Kenyan Parliamentary Debates between 1992 and 2010. The data source was debates between 1992 and 2010. This research has found that presupposition was used by the speakers to create dominance in the debates.

Sixth, the next previous research was about presupposition which used Yule's theory and pragmatics approach. The research was created by Oktoma & Mardiyono, (2013) with the title The analysis of presupposition in the short stories of Silvester Goridus Sukur. that based on Yule's theory, this research has 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 %.

Seven, the research was done by Liang & Liu, (2016) with the title An analysis of presupposition triggers in Hilary Clinton's first campaign speech. The previous research had used first campaign speech by Hilary Clinton's. The approach in the previous research was pragmatics same approach. The results has showed that Presupposition triggers, including lexical and syntactic ones, play an indispensable role in strengthening important information, making language more economical and vivid, motivating the interaction with the audience and drawing a closer relationship between the speaker and the audience, so as to help the speaker achieve his or her real political goals.

From all of the previous researches above, it could be concluded that most of the researches was about presupposition. There are also researches about presupposition triggers. The most difference in the data sources. There were some data sources that used in the previous researches, such as advertisement, short story, speech, debate, and novel. This research use *The Fault in Our Stars* movie as the data source. The similarities between the previous researches and this research were the theory that used from George Yule and the approach was pragmatics approach.

2.3. Theoretical Framework

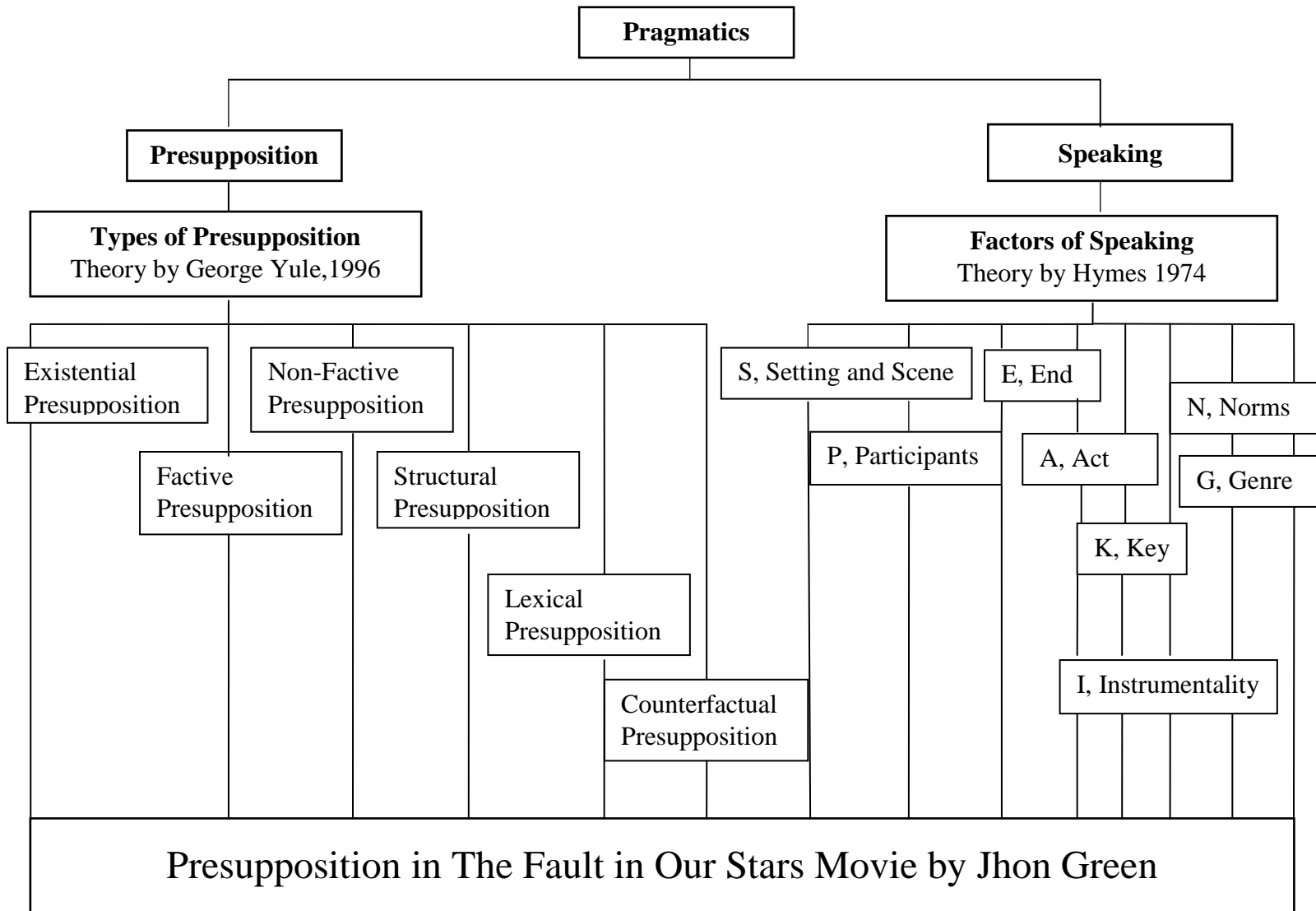


Figure 2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research is started from explanation of pragmatics. Pragmatics had some studies, one of them was presupposition. The data were analyzed based on types of presupposition by George Yule (1996). The types of presupposition are existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counterfactual presupposition. In order to get the context for analyzing the types of presupposition, the researcher used abbreviation of S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G that proposed by Hymes, (1974) are consist of S; setting and scene, P; participants, E; ends, A; act, K; Key, I; instrumentality, N; norms, and G; genre. This research would use the movie of "The Fault in Our Stars" as the data source. Those theory were applied to analyze The Fault in Our Stars movie.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research is qualitative descriptive research. Qualitative research is used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations (Abott & McKinney, 2012). The case of this research was a phenomena which commonly happen in daily live.

The phenomena was explained by using words and sentences. Furthermore, the result of this research were presented descriptively. This research used the theory by George Yule (1996) as the main theory and it was used to analyzed The Fault in Our Stars movie.

3.2 Object of the Research

Object of the research is very essential in the research in order to get the result scientifically. In this research, the object was presupposition which one of pragmatics study in movie. The data source that used in this research is the utterances which contains with presupposition in the movie. The movie is "The Fault in Our Stars" movie by John Green which is filming in 2014.

3.3 Method of collecting data

There were several ways in collecting the correct data from the movie. In this research, the researcher used observational method. According to Sudaryanto, (2015) the observational method are non-participatory and taking a note technique. The technique that used in this research is non-participatory. According to Sudaryanto, (2015) the researcher is not participate in the movie instead of being an observer in this movie that called non-participatory. It meant that the non-participatory technique is the researcher only listen to what the speaker said without involved in the dialog or conversation. After listen to the speaker, the researcher wrote down what the researcher has heard. It was called note technique. The data were collected in some steps. First, the researcher watched the movie. Second, the researcher scripted the data in written document and finally the researcher bold the data based on the types of presupposition.

3.4. Method of analyzing data

In analyzing the data, the researcher used Pragmatics identity method. According to Sudaryanto (2015) Pragmatics identity method concerned with pragmatics field to identify linguistics unit based on what the speaker said. The technique that used in analyzing the data is categorizing where the data that found are categorized into the types of presupposition.

The theory of types of presupposition that analyzed by the researcher was from George Yule, 1996 in pragmatics study, and the theory that used for the factors of speaking was by Hymes 1974, on Wardhaugh 2006. In analyzing the types of presupposition that found in *The Fault in Our Stars* movie, the researcher need context and situation which stated by Hymes in the factors of speaking.

3.5. Method of presenting the analysis result

According to Sudaryanto, (2015) there were two types in method of presenting the result, which are informal and formal. Informal is presenting the data or result analysis by using description or language, and formal is presenting data by using symbol such as +, -, *, (), etc. Shortly, in this research, the researcher used informal method in presenting the result analysis. The research would describe the result by using language.