

**AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION
IN “SPIDER-MAN NO WAY HOME” MOVIE:
PRAGMATICS APPROACH**

THESIS



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

2023

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of
English Sarjana Sastra**



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

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APPROVAL PAGE

**AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION IN “SPIDER-MAN NO WAY
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**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**

By

Anggi Dwi Arfala Norma

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The thesis has been approved to be submitted on the date as indicated below:

Batam, 23 August 2023

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'Z' followed by a horizontal line and a vertical stroke.

Zia Hisni Mubarak, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Supervisor

ABSTRAK

Praanggapan adalah segala sesuatu yang dianggap benar oleh penutur sebelum mengucapkan pernyataan atau ujaran yang juga berkaitan dengan konteks. Penggunaan praanggapan pada sebuah kata yang terbentuk dalam tuturan dapat ditemukan dalam film “Spider-Man No Way Home” yang diambil sebagai sumber data. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menentukan jenis dan praanggapan pemicu dalam setiap ucapan yang dihasilkan oleh karakter film. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan teori Yule, (1996) untuk tipe praanggapan yang memiliki enam tipe. Teori selanjutnya adalah Levinson, (1983) untuk pemicu praanggapan yang memiliki tiga belas pemicu. Selanjutnya, deskriptif kualitatif merupakan desain penelitian yang diambil dari Sudaryanto, (2015). Untuk mengumpulkan data peneliti menggunakan metode observasi dan teknik mencatat. Dalam menganalisis data, digunakan penyetaraan kompetensi pragmatis. Kemudian hasil penelitian dipresentasikan dengan menggunakan metode informal (Sudaryanto, 2015). Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah dengan total 209 data. Namun, peneliti hanya meneliti 30 data sebagai representasi dari keseluruhan data. Masing-masing data telah menjawab dua pertanyaan yang menjadi fokus penelitian ini. Sebanyak enam jenis ditemukan dalam ucapan karakter dengan yang paling sering muncul adalah praanggapan struktural. Selain itu, dari tiga belas pemicu praanggapan, peneliti tidak menemukan dua pemicu ucapan. Ada kata verb of judging and implicit cleft with stressed constituents. Pemicu yang sering muncul dalam film ini adalah kondisi kontrafaktual.

Kata Kunci: Jenis Praanggapan, Pemicu Praanggapan, Pragmatik

ABSTRACT

Presupposition is anything that a speaker assumes to be accurate before speaking the statement or utterance that also related to the context. The use of presuppositions on a word that is formed in utterances could be discovered in the “Spider-Man No Way Home movie” which was taken as data source. The purpose of the research was to determine the type and trigger presupposition in each utterance produced by the movie character. This research was conducted using the Yule, (1996) theory for the type presupposition which had six types. The next theory was Levinson, (1983) for the trigger presupposition which had thirteen triggers. Furthermore, the descriptive qualitative was the research design that taken base on the Sudaryanto, (2015). For collect the data the researcher used observational method and note-taking technique. In analyzing the data, the pragmatic competence in-equalizing was applied. Then, the result research presented by using informal method (Sudaryanto, 2015).The results of this study are a total of 209 data. However, the researcher only examined 30 data as a representative of the overall data. Each data has answered two questions which are the focus of this research. A total of six types are found in the utterance of the character with the most frequently occurring being the structural presupposition. Moreover, from the thirteen triggers of presupposition, the researcher did not find two triggers for the utterance. There was a verb of judging and implicit cleft with stressed constituents. The trigger that often appears in this movie is the counterfactual condition.

Keywords: Pragmatic, Trigger Presupposition, Type Presupposition

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

“The world is full of magic things, patiently waiting for our senses to grow sharper.”

W.B. Yeats

DEDICATION

**I dedicated this thesis to myself and both of my parents.
I also dedicated this thesis to the readers who read this research.**

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In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. First of all, the researcher is grateful and deeply grateful to Allah for the goodness, mercy and presence that he gave, so that the writer could finish this thesis well. This thesis was a requirement that must be completed for the undergraduate study program (S1) in the English Literature Study Program, University of Putera Batam with the title “An Analysis of Presupposition in Spider-Man No Way Home Movie: Pragmatics Approach”.

The researcher realized that this thesis was not perfect. Therefore, criticism and suggestions would be welcomed by researcher. The completion of this thesis was also due to the assistance and guidance from various parties. The researcher expressed the deepest gratitude to the thesis supervisor, **Mr. Zia Hisni Mubarak, S.Pd., M.Pd**, who gave directions, suggestions, patience and motivation in designing and making this thesis well. The researcher would also like to thank those who helped in this writing, including:

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Finally, the researcher would like to apologize for all of the mistakes that were committed while conducting the study. Additionally, the researcher hopes that readers get beneficial and insightful in this thesis. May Allah grant them all blessings, good health, tranquility, and prosperity. Amen

Batam, 23 August 2023



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	
TITLE PAGE	i
SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS	ii
DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY	iii
APPROVAL PAGE	iv
ABSTRAK	v
ABSTRACT	vi
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Research	1
1.2 Identification of the Problem	11
1.3 Limitation of the Problem	11
1.4 Formulation of the Problem	12
1.5 Objective of the Research	12
1.6 Significances of the Research	12
1.7 Definition of Key Terms	13
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	15
2.1 Pragmatics	15
2.1.1.Presupposition	16
2.1.2.Types of Presupposition	17
2.1.3.The Presupposition Triggers	20
2.2 Previous Research	28
2.3 Theoretical Framework	32
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	35
3.1 Research Design	35
3.2 Object of the Research	36
3.3 Method of Collecting Data	37
3.4 Method of Analyzing the Data	38
3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result	39
CHAPTER IV RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS	41
4.1 Research Analysis	41
4.2 Findings	87
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	91
5.1 Conclusion	91
5.2 Recommendation	92
REFERENCES	94
APPENDICES	98
Appendix 1. Data of Research	98
Appendix 2. Curriculum Vitae	121

Appendix 3. Research Letter.....	122
Appendix 4. Turnitin Originality Report	123

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework.....	34
Figure 4.2 Analytical Framework	90

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

People in a society place a great value on communication as the base of interactions. In a communication, the use of language as a mechanism of transmission, including written, spoken, gestural, and visual signs. As assumed by Christensen, (2014), it is well acknowledged that communication is crucial to the survival and development of society. Thus, people often use communication to express their own thoughts and feelings, which require the transmitting and receiving information. This procedure creates a sort of unity in discourse that leads to efficient interaction for the speaker and the interlocutor. Furthermore, by using a communication method, both parties may prevent misunderstandings from occurring during a conversation and improve their social touch by looking its context.

Understanding the context of a conversation is important for understanding what someone says, and it known as the contextual meaning. According to Sucihati, (2021) contextual meanings is an interesting topic in linguistics because there is a meaning to each word or sentence in a piece of writing that unknowingly connect with another term. Then, based on the explanation, there is a branch in linguistics that associated with the contextual meaning study called pragmatics. As stated by one of the experts of linguistics, Birner, (2013) stated the study of language uses in context is known as pragmatics. The pragmatics also focused on the aspects of

meaning that come from or depend on the usage of the words and phrases as stated by Kroeger, (2018). Furthermore, in pragmatic there are some scientific branches that discussed related about the context. One of the examples that was utilized to formulate the suitable assumption in communication is known as presupposition in pragmatics.

Presupposition in pragmatic is scientific branch that discusses an assumption which is true. Yule, (2017) construct linguistic messages based on broad assumptions regarding what speaker already know. A presupposition is anything that a speaker (or writer) believes to be true or known by a listener (or reader). Presupposition provides assumption as extra information even it is not spoken. Moreover, presupposition is a form of assumption contained in language, and the linguistic components that produce presuppositions on which the hearer understands the speaker's speech are known as presupposition triggers (Ghosh, 2021). Presupposition trigger is an aspect that influence a type of presupposition which is categorized in various type. Thus, the type and trigger presupposition are very related to each other.

Type and trigger presupposition had been studied with expert. The expert who discussed about type of presupposition was Yule, (1996). He stated that type of presupposition categorized in 6 types. Whereas, the trigger of presupposition also had been studied with expert who called Levinson, (1983). According to him, the trigger of presupposition could be categorized in 13 triggers. The concept studied by the two experts has been demonstrated to be connected to one another, which could be found in a combination of communication in social life.

The existence of presupposition can be found in both spoken and written language, as well as in everyday discussion and conversational use. Then, the use of everyday language can be found on several social media platforms that are often used. It supported by Flick, (2009) stated that television and movies have an impact on daily life. Thus, this effect also has an impact on expression and interactions in social life. Additionally, those media present a video about something which give information, entertainment, story, advice related in human life. Moreover, another media which often used by people nowadays is You Tube. You Tube can be downloaded in mobile phone which is always used and carried by many people. You Tube is similar to television in that it presents video that can be seen on mobile phones which more flexible. Many people use this platform for a variety of purposes.

One of the videos on You Tube aims to provide information on a news. An example of news that was hotly discussed in 2022 was the war between Ukraine and Russia. An exclusive interview, Ukraine's head of military intelligence sat down with Sky's Dominic Waghorn which uploaded on May 9, 2022 by Sky News YouTube Channel entitled "Ukraine War: Former Russian Prime Minister said Putin is losing strength". In the video there was a presenter as a hearer who interviewed Mikhail Kasyanov, a former Russian Prime Minister who act as a speaker. In that video, the hearer asked about whether Russian citizens believed that NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) poses a threat on Russian territory. It was known that because Russia was trying bravely to compromise on security

issues with NATO. The answer of the speaker contained a type and trigger presupposition which stated below.

- Presenter : “My first question is do Russians really believe that NATO posed this threat to Russia as Vladimir Putin said this morning”
- Mikhail Kasyanov : “I think I should admit that **the** propaganda which lasted for any decade just created the feeling of I would say of half of Russia’s population that NATO create the endanger on the threat to Russia not all the population as Mr. Putin would like to see it...”

In the conversation above, the type and trigger of presupposition identified in the word “the”. This word classified as type of existential presupposition. In this type provided a truly assumption about existence of thing (Yule, 1996). Related the context of conversation above, the speaker had a truly assumption that there was a propaganda regarding NATO endangers half of Russians population. Furthermore, the existence of the type was influenced thing that called trigger of definite description. “The” in the utterance above acted as definite article which found in the front of noun (Levinson, 1983). This trigger used by speaker to expressed the thing that known exactly what he was referring to. It could be interpreted this trigger was referring to the existence of the propaganda that arose at the time. Thus, it could be concluded the arose of type presupposition was related to the influence of the trigger of definite description.

Moreover, the phenomena that found about type and trigger presupposition was the You Tube video of interview. The interview was happened in the famous talk show that called “The Ellen Show”. Ellen as the host interviewed the ex-president, Mr. Barack Obama. Here, Ellen as a hearer and Mr. Barack Obama as the speaker. The conversation between them discussed about the experience of Mr.

Barack Obama as the president of United States. In the context of the conversation, the host asked about the most that surprise became a president. The answer of the speaker was related about the type and presupposition which stated below.

- Ellen : “Yeah, I mean, what was the biggest surprise for you when you became president, what surprised you the most?”
- Mr. Barack Obama : “Well, the fact is that most of the time **if** something reaches my desk, it means it's really hard, which is why they bumped it up to me cause nobody else could figure it out. And when I came in, the economy was collapsing. We were about to go into a great depression.”

The word “if” was categorized to the type and trigger of presupposition. This type called counterfactual presupposition which related about the used of if-clause. It supported by Yule, (1996) stated that counterfactual presupposition used if-clause to express an true assumption about condition that contrary with the fact at the time of the utterance. It could be interpreted that there was nothing reached in speaker desk at the time of interview. Moreover, this type arose because something that influence. The thing that gave effect was called trigger. Using if-clause could be categorized the trigger of counterfactual condition. As stated, this trigger talked when the speaker uttered the statement there was nothing on the table. It contrary with fact at the time of interviewed. The used of trigger of counterfactual condition also stated by the expert. Levinson, (1983) said this trigger assumed a lie which employ conditions such as the if-clause. Thus, the type of counterfactual presupposition and trigger of counterfactual condition was related to had assumption the condition that was nothing on speaker’s desk.

Additionally, the next medium that is able to attract interest and is widely liked is movie. In the modern era, movie is a medium for transmitting the meaning of a story through offering value to social life. It is related to the communication in society. Flick & Mikos, (2014) stated that movie is rooted in the environments under which society communicates and interacts. Relating to the presupposition, the researcher also found phenomena about the type and trigger of presupposition in the movie. The famous movie released in the end of 2021 was “Spider-Man No Way Home”. It is a movie co-produced by Columbia Pictures and Marvel Studios and distributed by Sony Pictures Releasing, based on the Marvel Comics character Spider-Man.

Presupposition was found in the context of conversation between Peter, May and Happy. May and Happy acted as hearer, whereas Peter as a speaker. When May and Happy talked each other about their relationship, there was a sound where there was someone in the house. May felt that she was alone in house. Hearing this sound, Happy immediately checked inside, despite being prevented by May. As it turned out, the voices were Peter and his girlfriend, Michelle Jones, in his bedroom. At the time, Peter realized that Happy was like someone who had cried. It was justified by Happy himself, because he and May had broken up. Hearing statement from Happy, Peter expressed his shocked which contained the type and trigger of presupposition. It could be seen in the conversation below.

Peter	: “Wait, have you been crying?”
Happy	: “We broke up”
Peter	: “I didn’t know you guys broke up. I thought you were in love May”
May	: “No. It was a moment in time”

The word “know” above classified as a type and trigger presupposition. This type was called as factive presupposition. According to Yule, (1996), factive presupposition is verb that indicate true presumption. It could be interpreted, it was the fact which was true about the speaker did not know that his aunt, May had broke up with Happy. It also supported by the next statement of the speaker that he suspected his aunt and her boyfriend loved each other. In addition, this type of factive presupposition had influenced by the thing that called trigger. The trigger of the type was factive verb. As previously stated, that factive presupposition built by factive verb which indicate a fact. Levinson, (1983) said factive verb was describe a factual condition. Thus, the speaker was using the verb “know” to expressed his assumption he really did not know the condition of his aunt who broke up with her boyfriend. Therefore, the type of factive presupposition and the trigger of factive verb was related each other to deliver a fact condition.

Several additional about type and trigger presupposition were discovered in the interaction between Peter and his girlfriend Michelle Jones. Here, Peter acted as a speaker and Michelle Jones as a hearer. They worked together to find bad guys from another universe as the mission from Dr. Strange which had to do. After trying to find, Peter finally found a bad guy who has electrical powers. His name is Electro. While fighting Electro, he fell and was helped by the Sandman. Ultimately Peter won over Electro despite many cable towers being damaged by him. This was done so that electro did not get electric power. After things had calmed down, Peter explained that Electro and the Sandman were not in their universe. They were confused and finally Peter took him to a prison with an invisible barrier. After that,

Peter communicated with Michelle Jones that he would repair the tower cable that damaged so that he would not be blamed by many people. The statement uttered by him contains the type and trigger presupposition that stated below

Peter	:	“Did those guys come through yet? There should be an electric guy and a sand guy.”
Michelle Jones	:	“Yeah, they’re all here and locked up.”
Peter	:	“Okay, perfect. I’m gonna just stay here for a bit and try and fix some of this damage so they don’t blame it on me again .”

Type and trigger presupposition was categorized in the word “again”. Here, the type called as lexical presupposition. In this type refer to the not asserted meaning. Based on Yule, (1996), lexical presupposition is assumption that it contained an implied meaning that was understood other than the original meaning of the word. It could be interpreted the word “again” belong to the speaker had experienced a situation where he was blamed by many people before. That interpretation was another meaning of the original meaning in the word “again”. The emergence of this type was influenced by the trigger called iterative. According to Levinson, (1983) this trigger was used to express about repetition. The term "again" was an adverb that defined a repetition, indicating that the activities had occurred previously and was now being repeated. Base on the conversation above, the speaker had ever blame by other people in the past before the utterance “again” occurred. Therefore, the type of lexical presupposition and trigger of iterative was related each other to expressed the assumption about repeated past events.

Phenomena presupposition that was found in the video that contain conversation had become evident. The evidence where presupposition could be found in various media related to communication. With this comprehension,

research could be carried out to expand knowledge about presupposition itself. Several studies on presupposition have been previously researched as outlined in journal articles or other scientific works. Two of them were carried out by Irayanti & Liliani, (2022) and Ijabah & Argina, (2022). That research would be discussed in the next paragraph.

The first research had be done by Irayanti & Liliani, (2022). The purpose of this research was to determine and characterize the many types of presuppositions. The data source was taken in Deddy Corbuzier's You Tube channel podcast. The researchers used Yule, (1996) theory for the basis of their research. For the method, the researchers employed descriptive qualitative. The result, a total of 33 data points were discovered that belong in the type of presupposition. The data were 4 existential presupposition, 8 factive presupposition, 7 lexical presupposition, 11 structural presupposition, and 3 non-factive presupposition. Thus, only one type was not found that called counterfactual presupposition.

The second research was analyzed by Ijabah & Argina, (2022). The focus of this study was to look into different types of presupposition triggers. Data source was taken from five video advertisement about SK-II beauty cosmetic. To analyzed the data, the researcher used theory of Levinson, (1983). Moreover, a descriptive qualitative design was used in this study. The result of the study was found total 126 data regarding trigger presupposition. There were 93 data of definite description, 1 of factive verb, 1 of implicative verb, 3 of iterative, 9 of change of state verb, 8 of temporal clause, 2 of cleft sentence, 2 of comparison and contrast, 3 of non-restrictive relative clause and 4 of question. Therefore, there were 3 trigger

of presupposition that was not found including verb of judging, implicit cleft with stressed constituents and counter-factual conditionals.

In addition, from previous research the researchers more focused on one topic of discussion about presupposition. This was evidenced by research on the type of presupposition contained in one article. It was the same as in the second study which only discussed triggers of presupposition which was also contained in another different article. Regarding to the previous research, present research would combine two topics between type and trigger of presupposition. This was done to enlarge and deepen a data analysis. It was also supported by the correlation between type and trigger presupposition.

Furthermore, there were similarities and difference between previous and present research. The first similarity was the theory used by Yule, (1996) for type presupposition and Levinson, (1983) for trigger presupposition. The second similarity was the method by using descriptive qualitative. The third was the media of data source was video that contain communication. However, the difference was in data source that was taken. In the present research, the researcher took movie as the data source.

The data source chosen was a famous movie in Indonesia at the end of 2021 entitles “Spider-Man: No Way Home”. This movie was published on December 17, 2021. The reason the research chose movie as data source because there were many data that found regarding to the type and trigger of presupposition. Furthermore, Flick & Mikos, (2014) stated that movie analysis is becoming increasingly crucial in a mediatized world. Movie also one of the media that has purpose and meaning

that related to the society nowadays. There are so many stories represent about life and also communication. It makes movie has influence in social life and daily interaction. Thus, with the background that describe before, this research took a title “An Analysis of Presupposition in Spider-Man No way Home: Pragmatics Approach”.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

The following problems could be found based on the research’s background explanation, including:

1. Applying presuppositions identified in interview.
2. The used of presuppositions on the meaning of utterances contained in talk show.
3. The types of presuppositions that found in the Spider-Man: No Way Home movie.
4. The presupposition triggers that occur in the Spider-Man: No Way Home movie.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The study findings are narrowed in order to concentrate the focus of the investigation and examine the problem, including:

1. The types of presuppositions that found in the Spider-Man: No Way Home movie.
2. The presupposition triggers that occur in the Spider-Man: No Way Home movie.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

This problem of the study is based on the context above:

1. What are the types of presuppositions that found in the Spider-Man: No Way Home movie?
2. What are the presupposition triggers that occur the Spider-Man: No Way Home movie?

1.5 Objective of the Research

There are several objectives in this research, including:

1. To analyze the types of presuppositions that found in the Spider-Man: No Way Home movie.
2. To analyze presupposition triggers that occur the Spider-Man: No Way Home movie.

1.6 Significances of the Research

The significant of this study is the goal of this research. This important is separated into two sections. They have both theoretically and practically value.

1. Theoretical significance

Depending on the researcher's stated aims. This study is meant to provide the readers with benefits. This investigation could provide more information, particularly in terms of presupposition. This research also provides an opportunity to improve the information, understanding, knowledge and experience of English faculty students who are studying languages.

2. Practical significance

There is various practical usage. This study is intended to be beneficial to others. First, this research may be used to the study of the English language in the subject of linguistics. Furthermore, this researcher is supposed to contribute more practically to the study by articulating the phenomena of presupposition.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

There are several essential keywords employed in this research to help the reader understanding this study:

Pragmatics : The examination of “invisible” meaning or how people understand what is meant even when it is not articulated or written. In the language that is used, there is some unspoken meaning. Thus, speakers (or writers) must be able to rely on a large number of common assumptions and expectations while attempting to communicate. The examination of such assumptions and expectations reveals some insights into how more is always conveyed than what is expressed (Yule, 2017).

Presupposition : A presupposition is anything that the speaker thinks or assumed to be accurate before making a statement or utterance. There are types of

presupposition base on Yule's theory. Those are existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counter-factual (Yule, 1996).

Presupposition-triggers :Linguistic components create or initiate presuppositions because that is linked to specific words and features of surface structure in general (Levinson, 1983). It also supported by Birner, (2013) stated that the statements and constructs that give rise to presuppositions are known as presupposition triggers.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Language is very essential, one of these is conveying the intended message. The message contains information about something. In addition, Bloomer et al., (2005) stated that language is used to express ideas and communicate messages, which is one of its obvious purposes. Information is conveyed in a communication activity by more than one person who can be called a speaker and listener. In communication misunderstanding will arise in the discussion if the listener lacks an understanding of the intended message. Language may be comprehended in conversation because the speaker immediately delivers the meaning. However, sometimes the language used conveys an unspoken connotation. In order to know what someone meant by what they said, it is not enough to know the meaning of the word because it is also necessary to comprehend who spoke the phrase and in what context (Birner, 2013).

Context is scientifically discussed in a study to understand more about an inference or other meaning of the term employed. According to Yule, (2017) the study of “invisible” meaning, or how humans assume what is conveyed even when it is not stated or written down, is known as pragmatics. For example, “There’s one piece of pizza left” (Birner, 2013, p. 1). From the example, several things that can be understood, except the originally meaning in its word. “There was an offer “would you like it?”, a warning “it’s mine”, a scolding (you did not finish your dinner)” (Birner, 2013, p. 1). Thus, the form of the study consists of understanding

what people mean in certain circumstances and how the context effects what they express (Yule, 1996).

Contextual in a discussion influences the hidden meaning of what the speaker says. It necessitates a consideration of how the speaker organizes what they intend to talk in relation to who they are speaking to, when, where, and under what situations (Yule, 1996). When people communicate with other people, listeners must be able to understand the context in the discussion itself if there is hidden meaning in their words. Furthermore, in pragmatics, there is one of the aspects that were utilized to formulate the suitable assumption in communication called presupposition. Pragmatic and presupposition have a connection between them. That is because to find a presupposition, we must understand a context in a discussion. In this research, the objective of the research is about presupposition and it uses pragmatic approach. Thus, the researcher used (Yule, 1996) theory about presupposition rooted in pragmatics study.

2.1.1. Presupposition

Presupposition is anything that the speaker thinks or assumed to be accurate or correct before making a statement (Yule, 1996). It supported by Kroeger, (2018) who stated that presupposition is defined as information that is linguistically encoded as part of the common ground at the time of utterance and refers to all the common understandings or beliefs of the speaker and listener. It could be said that the function of presupposition in the creation and interpretation of utterances is significant. Moreover, a presupposition is a concept that is assumed to be accurate by the person who creates a statement, nevertheless which an interpreter must be

aware of in order for the statement to be understood in sense. Thus, it is to understand the intent of an information that is not spoken according to the context.

Furthermore, presupposition could give possible additional assumptions that are true. Saputri & Anindita, (2022) stated that presupposition improves communication efficiency by requiring the speaker to refrain from saying details that the listener intends to express. For the example, “Pete has **stopped** smoking” (Cruse, 2006, p.138), there is an implicit assumption that Pete had ever smoke or he was a smoker in the past. That assumption is true that the speakers have known before. Therefore, indirectly the listener gets additional information related to the other meanings that appear in that assumption.

In the use of the presupposition, there is another branch which is rooted in this scientific study. The first is the type of presupposition. The second is trigger of presupposition. These roots are the branches discussed in this research according to the question and purpose. The type of presupposition is taken from one of the pragmatic experts, namely Yule, (1996) theory. Furthermore, the trigger of presupposition is used Levinson, (1983) theory. Type and trigger presupposition would explain by research in the following the paragraph below.

2.1.2. Types of Presupposition

In presupposition there are many types of presupposition, each with their unique set of characteristics. These characteristics have been connected to the usage of a variety of words, phrases, and structures. Yule, (1996) stated that there are several types of presupposition including the existential presupposition, the factive presupposition, the lexical presupposition, the structural presupposition, non-

factive presupposition and counterfactual presupposition. All these types of presuppositions would be discussed in this section to know clearly about the differences, characteristics and theories according to the experts used. In the discussion below would also be given examples and explanations.

First type base on Yule, (1996) theory is existential presupposition. This assumes that the speaker is committed to the presence of objects that are stated and are often represented in noun phrases (Murillo & Yeh, 2021). Yule (1996) stated when expressions are employed, the existential assumption is assumed to be contained in possessive formulations as well as any specified noun phrase. Existential presuppositions can be defined as the usage of specific names or descriptions that connect to express that the term or representation truly exists. Moreover, in existential presuppositions, the definite article “the” is usually used. For example of existential presupposition is “**The King** of Sweden” (Yule, 1996, p.27). From that sentence we can categorize there is an existential presupposition in the phrase above which presupposes which means that Sweden has a king. The existence of the mentioned things is assumed by the speaker.

The next type of presupposition is factive presupposition. Yule, (1996) stated that the usage of some verbs that can be treated as facts demonstrates factive presupposition. This is a characteristic of this type which several verbs are specified in describing the implied meaning of a fact. For examples, we can be found in the verb know, realize, and aware. In addition, Wahana et al., (2021) stated that the speaker uses this presumption to lead the listener to assume that one part of the statement contains factual information. There is example of this type which spread

throughout a sentence “Everybody **knows** that John is gay”. (Yule, 1996, p.27). According to this sentence, the use of the word “know” related to the fact about truly assumption. It means that verb indicate a fact that John is a gay.

The opposite of factive presupposition is non-factive presupposition. Non-factive refer to the verb that contain true assumption about something that is not true. Verbs such as dream, imagine, and pretend are employed with the assumption that what comes is untrue (Yule, 1996). Furthermore, this type of presupposition is considered to be followed by inaccurate information (Aini & Ariyanti, 2021). For example in the sentence “I **dreamed** that I was rich” (Yule, 1996, p. 29). The word “dream” indicates about situation that is not true when the utterance happens. It is assumed that the speaker was not rich in the sentence. Thus, this form of verb expressed the true assumption that is lie.

The fourth type of presupposition is the lexical presupposition. It maintains that the usage of form with its declared meaning is frequently interpreted with an assumption that another meaning is known (Yule, 1996). Lexical presupposition is a frequently expressed form with a meaning, in this particular case the structure of some statements that have been studied as a regular and common assumption that the component of the structure has assumed the truth (Arifianti, 2021). Therefore, it is commonly understood to be a declaration of success and an assumption of having tried (Yule, 1996). For example is “Someone **managed** to do something” (Yule, 1996, p. 28). In that sentence, the implied meaning show that the person is successful in some way in doing something. Furthermore, the word stop, start, begin, succeeded and again are another example of lexical item (Yule, 1996).

There is structural presupposition as well as presuppositions associated with the use of particular words and phrases. In this instance, specific sentence constructs were identified as typically and regularly assuming that any specific element of the structure is already intended to be true (Yule, 1996). In addition, Agustin & Setyaningsih, (2022) stated that the implementation of the WH-question formulation typically indicates it. For example is “**When** did he leave?” (Yule, 1996, p.29). It is assumed that someone went. The use question “when” related to the structure of sentence which has true assumption about someone leave. Thus, the structure of the sentence influence about true assumption which related to the part of the structure itself.

The counterfactual presupposition is the next types of presupposition. Assumption that is opposed to facts or the truth is known as a counterfactual presupposition (Saputra et al., 2021). Furthermore, Yule, (1996) stated that the use of if-clause presupposes the information is not true at the time of utterance. It signifies that the term used to show that the phrase has a contrast with the speaker’s condition. For the detail explanation, here there is example of counterfactual presupposition, “**If** you were my friend, you would have helped me”.(Yule, 1996, p,30). From this sentence, it assumes that the listener (you) is not the speaker friend at the time. Thus, the use of if-clause described an opposite of the situation.

2.1.3. The Presupposition Triggers

Presuppositions have been related with the employment of a significant number of words, phrases, and structures in the investigation about how speakers’ assumptions are typically communicated. It regarded these linguistic features as

signs of potential presuppositions in this context (Yule, 1996). The existence of several type of presupposition is influenced by something. Levinson, (1983) stated that Linguists have identified numerous types of construction that demonstrate the thing influence of presuppositions. It called trigger of presupposition. In presupposition theories, both possible presuppositions and presupposition triggers play an important role. They demonstrate the presence of assumptions in the utterance (Ijabah & Argina, 2022). According to Levinson, (1983), there are thirteen presupposition triggers including: definite description, factive verb, implicative verbs, change of state verbs, iterative, verb of judging, temporal clause, cleft sentence, implicit cleft with stressed constituents, comparisons and contrasts, non-restrictive relative clauses, counterfactual conditionals and questions.

Definite description presupposes the existence of a particular thing or activity. Hussien & Mohammed, (2022) stated that this trigger assumes the existence of an entity which fulfills the descriptions considering the absence of such a statement or that such an entity exists. As the name implies, this trigger usually uses a definite article which categorizes the presence of a noun or noun phrase. The word “the” is the definite article in concern, and it is followed by a noun or noun phrase after. One the example is provided to discuss about this trigger in more depth. “John saw/didn’t see **the man** with two heads” (Levinson, 1983, p. 181). Base on the example above, this trigger contains in the word “the” which following the noun phrase. From that sentence indicate there exists **a man** with two head. Therefore, definite description is able to explain the presence of something that exists.

Factive verb is the next trigger of presupposition. According to Levinson, (1983) this trigger refer to the verb in which the person speaking assumes the truth regarding their complement in the statement or expression. Furthermore, factive verbs express a fact of a situation with relation to the spoken expression. Levinson, (1983) gave some verb which categorize in factive verb. There is regret, realize, aware, odd, and know. This is the example of sentence that contain about factive verb presupposition trigger “John **realized** that he had missed a very important appointment with Paul” (Liu, 2023, p. 80). The word “realized” in that sentence, the use of factive verb assume about speaker know before the fact that John missed a very important appointment with Paul. Thus, the factive verb indirectly explain about the fact that arise regarding the part of the utterance itself.

Presupposition trigger of implicative verbs is the next trigger which is further discussed. This trigger employs additional implicative predicates to define an act of demonstrating or the situation of being implied meaning (Levinson, 1983). Moreover, Mohammed & Hussien, (2022) stated that implicative verbs contain implied propositions consisting of complements. Implicative verb such as manage, forget, and avoided. See this example sentence to learn more about how to employ this trigger in a sentence. “John **managed/didn’t manage** to open the door” (Levinson, 1983, p. 181). The implicative verb is identified in the word “manage” which has the original meaning of the word and the meaning that is assumed to be true. The stated meaning is that the participant was successful in their task. Whereas the implied meaning (non-asserted) is that the individual made an effort to achieve

it. Therefore, “managed” can frequently be interpreted to denote “succeeded” and has implied meaning “tried or had an attempt”.

The next trigger that discussed is change of state verbs. According to Ijabah & Argina, (2022) this trigger indicates there is emergence a transition or move from one thing or state to another. Furthermore, Qadir & Majeed, (2023) said this trigger implies the comprehension of a different meaning. Change of state verb is categorized some verb including stop, start, and take (Levinson, 1983). To better understand, here there is an example related to this trigger. “John **stopped** beating his wife” (Levinson, 1983, p. 181). The verb “stop” indicate change in one situation to another. That sentence explain that John had been beating his wife. Thus, the speaker knows that John in the past beat his wife and when the sentence was uttered, he did not do it anymore.

The next presupposition trigger is iterative. Levinson, (1983) stated that certain words, like “another and again” are related with repetitive assumption. It can be said that Iteratives are verbal expressions of repetition, denoting that something happened in the past and is presently happening again. Furthermore, iterative triggers are lexical objects, such as verbs and adverbs, since they assume a certain prior activity or condition (Ghafoory & Miran, 2022). For the detail explanation, here there is example in sentence that contain iterative, “We have learned **again** that democracy is precious” (Lathar et al., 2023, p. 306). “Again” is a word that falls under the category of an iterative trigger. That word refers to the fact that the speaker and hearer (indicated in the word “we”) have carried out

learning activities before. It has also been repeated in the past as evidenced by the use of the word "again" which leads to repetition.

Verbs of judging is the next type that discussed. According to Levinson, (1983) this trigger in contrast to other presuppositions, the inference is more the subject of the verb of judgment than it is the speaker. The verb of judging can be indicated in the verb criticized and accused (Levinson, 1983). Furthermore, Pang & Ren, (2023) said this trigger utilizes verb that help in the formation of judgments. For deeply understand, here there is sentence which related to the trigger of verb of judging. "Agatha **accused** Ian of plagiarism" (Levinson, 1983, p.182). The word "accuse" refer to the verb of judging that Agatha think that Ian committed plagiarism which she thought it was bad behavior. Therefore, the verb of judging presupposes speaker opinion that refer to something.

Another trigger presupposition in Levinson, (1983) theory is the temporal clause. Sadiq & Amin, (2021) stated that this trigger consists of lexical item which denote temporality. The temporal clause relates to how time is expressed, which is often done in either the beginning or end of the sentence (Levinson, 1983). It can be said that temporal clause points out that adverbial clauses are used in the main clause which commonly placed either in initial or final position. The word related to this trigger such as before, while, since, and after (Levinson, 1983). To understand more about this trigger, here is an example of a word that contain a trigger of temporal clause. "**While** Chomsky was revolutionizing linguistics, the rest of social science was/wasn't asleep" (Levinson, 1983, p. 182). The word "while" is categorized as lexical item that related to the time. From this example it

can be interpreted that there is time in the past that Chomsky was revolutionizing linguistics.

Cleft sentence is the next trigger discussed. Based on the (Levinson, 1983) theory, the presuppositions trigger for cleft constructions appear to be similar, and it has also been suggested that they share an additional presupposition: that the focus element. Cleft sentence related to the structure of sentence that can be a characteristic of this trigger. It supported by Alexander, (1988) who stated that employing a cleft sentence to draw attention to a word or phrase after a simple sentence has been divided into two separate parts using the it-construction. Understanding these triggers requires an example that has an it-cleft usage structure. “It was Henry that kissed Rosie” (Levinson, 1983, p. 183). This simple sentence structure is “Henry kissed Rosie”, however it was made into a separate clause because of the use of it-cleft. According to the sentence, the speaker assumed it was true about someone named Henry who kissed Rosie. Thus, the use of the it-cleft emphasized someone namely Henry.

Implicit clefts with stressed constituents served as the next trigger. The specific assumptions that appear to result from the two cleft constructions also appear to be created by strong emphasis on a constituent, such as the contrastive stress indicated by the usage of uppercase letters (Levinson, 1983). It supported by Sadiq & Amin, (2021) who stated this trigger is specific presuppositions, which appear to result from a two-cleft phrase, also show up to be put on by extreme stress on a component. Here, the sentence refers to the implicit clefts with stressed elements for more effectively understand this trigger. “John did/didn't compete in

the OLYMPICS” (Levinson, 1983, p. 183). From this sentence, the speaker correctly assumes that John is participating in a competition somewhere. Somewhere in question related to the word that used uppercase. Thus, the used upper case in this trigger can be assumed a truth.

Comparison and contrast is the next trigger of presupposition that discussed. Levinson, (1983) stated that stress in comparative constructions is able to be utilized to emphasize comparisons and contrasts. If there is a word that uses a comparative construction that describes this trigger, it means that there is something that is being compared from 2 or more that are different. Sadiq & Amin, (2021) also stated that comparisons and contrasts able serve as triggers for the speaker to reveal their prior beliefs towards a certain issue. Here is an example of a sentence that uses a comparative construction to better understand the use of this trigger. “Carol is a **better** linguist than Barbara” (Levinson, 1983, p. 183) . The word “better” is identified as comparison form. Based on the use of this word, the speaker indirectly believes and assumes that Barbara is also a linguist, just like Carol. That is because speakers compare about the same subject (Carol and Barbara) that is the focus of the sentence.

The next trigger discussed is non-restrictive relative clause. There are two primary categories of relative clauses in English. The first type of clause is restrictive because they limit or restrict the noun phrases they modify. For example, “Only the boys who are tall can reach the cupboard” (Levinson, 1983, p. 183). The second clause, which is referred to as non-restrictive, offers extra details. This led to in a presupposition in the second form of sentence since it is unaffected by the

negation of the primary verb in the relative clause. Here the example of this trigger for more deeply understanding. “The Proto-Harrappans, **who** flourished 2800-2650 B.C., were great temple builders” (Levinson, 1983, p. 184). The word “who” indicate trigger of non-restrictive relative clause. The simple sentence be able to be constructed as “The Proto-Harrappans were great temple builders”. However, the speaker gave additional information that refer to the time when Proto-Harrappans became a great builder. Extra detail indicates the assumption of the speaker that he/she knows about the time of the subject focused in the sentence.

Counterfactual condition is the next trigger discussed. As the name of this trigger, it is related to the something that has not occurred or is false. Qadir & Majeed, (2023) said that a counterfactual presumption is one that assumes something that is not basically untrue but also the complete opposite of what is correct or in contradiction of the evidence. According to Levinson, (1983) theory that gave more examples about the use of if-clause which means this form refer to the contrary incident. For the further explanation, here there is example to understand easily. “**If** Hannibal had only had twelve more elephants, the Romance languages would/would not this day exist” (Levinson, 1983, p. 184). The example contains if- clause which related to the counterfactual condition at the time of the utterance or statement. The contrary event is identified in Hannibal did not have twelve more elephants. This, this trigger used the contrary statement which arise a truly presumption about the situation that did not happen.

Question is the next trigger presupposition base on the theory. According to Levinson, (1983) this trigger is categorized in WH-question. As is known about the

characteristics of the question is “what”, “who”, “where”, “when” “how”. Each type of questioning phrase could be used to acquire different types of data. The inquiry word “when” is used to inquire about the time, “where” to inquire about the place, “why” to inquire about the reason, “how” to inquire about techniques or ways, “who” to inquire about persons, and “what” to inquire about asking something. With these types and characteristics, it will cause a different presupposition in a conversation. “**Who** is the professor of linguistics at MIT?” (Levinson, 1983, p. 184). In the example above, the inquiry word “who” implies there is someone else. As a result, it is assumed that a person who is a linguistics professor at MIT. The term “someone” indicates that there is lacking information about a person. As a result, this presupposition combined the text’s missing information suggest that there is a “case” which is already accepted as true.

2.2 Previous Research

In this section the researcher would discuss about previous research. The relevant previous research was several studies on presupposition. In order to evaluate the originality of the research, previous research was required. Moreover, it considered important enough to be used as sources while getting up with the idea for this research. There were some previous researches that taken in several journal article. In one paragraph would describe one previous research that had contain about the name of the researcher, the purpose, the data source, the method, the theory, and the result. The researcher took seven research that would explained below.

The first study was conducted by Hasibuan & Amri, (2022). The aim of this study was to define the various types and meanings of presuppositions. A data source was a Facebook comment regarding Indonesian artist Rizky Billar wanting to stop working in the entertainment industry. A theory proposed by Yule, (1996) served as the foundation for the researcher's analysis of the data. Additionally, the researchers used descriptive qualitative. Thus, the result of this study was found total data 24 comment which contain presupposition.

The second study was analyzed by Laudry et al., (2022). The purpose of this study was to examine presupposition and entailment found in the movie. The movie “Beauty and the Beast” by Stephen Chbosky and Evan Spilotopoulos served as the data source. The researchers applied Yule, (1996) theory, which included six different types of presuppositions, as the basis for the research. Furthermore, the researchers choose the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The last for the result, the researcher found with total 14 data. There were 2 existential presupposition, 2 factive presupposition, 2 lexical presupposition, 6 structural presupposition, and 2 non-factive presupposition and the entailment.

The third previous study was taken from the investigation of Ahmad & Febryanto, (2022). The purpose of this study is to determine the use of a presupposition. Data source was taken from 12 newspaper car advertisement including newspaper of *Pikiran Rakyat and Pasundan Express*. Furthermore, a pragmatic expert, Yule, (1996) served as the foundation for this research. For analyzing the data, the researcher used descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The result of this study yielded findings with a total of 14 data. There

were 7 data of existential presupposition, 2 data of factive presupposition, and 5 data of lexical presupposition. Out of a total of 6 types, the researcher only discovered 3 types. Therefore, the data that was found including non-factive presupposition, structural presupposition and counterfactual presupposition

The fourth research was conducted by Melly & Ambalegin, (2022). This research aimed to discover the different type of presupposition. The data source was taken from one of the movies in title Camp Rock. Furthermore, the theory used by the researcher was the expert of pragmatic, Yule, (1996) regarding to the type of presupposition. The researcher applied descriptive qualitative method to identify the data in this research. The main result, the research was found 5 types of presupposition with the total data 15 utterance except non-factive presupposition. There were 4 data in existential presupposition, 1 data in factive presupposition, 5 data in lexical presupposition, 4 data in in structural presupposition, and the last was 1 data in counterfactual presupposition. Thus, the most dominant was lexical presupposition because most of the characters declared meanings which were customarily interpreted with presumptive statement and had another meaning was recognized.

The fifth previous research was analyzed by Ghafoory & Miran, (2022). This study focused on assessing of presuppositions with the major goals of highlighting the presupposition triggers, the nature of presupposition, and recognition of presupposition triggers. The journal articles written by non-native English speakers and case study Kurdish researchers who gathered the journal text from 2000 to 2021 served as the research's data source. In addition, Levinson,

(1983) theory of presupposition triggers were used by the researcher. A descriptive qualitative method was implemented for an examination of randomly chosen articles written in Kurdish and by non-native English speakers. The main conclusion for the result was that the most common presupposition trigger was definite description. On the other hand, “verbs of judging” were the least common.

The sixth previous study was taken article journal which analyzed by Fitriani & Johan, (2023). The research aimed to find out the trigger of presupposition that qualified in thirteen categories. The data source was taken in one of the Disney Movie titled “Turning Red”. The data would be analyzed base on the Levinson, (1983) theory that the researches took. For the method to analyzed, a qualitative descriptive approach was applied. The result of this study was twenty data of trigger presupposition which identified in the utterance of the character in the movie. There were three of the trigger presuppositions that highly appeared, including 3 data of change-of-state verbs, iterative, and counterfactual conditionals. Furthermore, another trigger was found such as 2 data of implicative verbs, temporal clause, and cleft. Moreover, the least data including 1 data of definite description, factual verbs, comparisons and contrasts, non-restrictive clauses, and wh-questions. Thus, the trigger was not found only two triggers of presupposition. It was verbs of judging and implicit clefts with stressed constituents.

The seventh previous study was carried out by Sadiq & Amin, (2021). The purpose of this research was to give a pragmatic analysis by identifying lexical presuppositions, presupposition triggers, and the most common use patterns. The data source was taken from the former leader’s speech Mr. Masoud Barzani about

the event of referendum. For analyzing the data, the researcher used qualitative and descriptive methods. The speech is examined using a combination of approaches that classifies the type presupposition by and trigger in accordance with Yule, (2010) and Levinson, (1983) categorization. The research's findings indicate that factive presupposition has been employed more frequently (64%) than counterfactual or non-factive presupposition (4%). Utilizing factive presupposition as often as possible demonstrates the speaker's intention to be straightforward in communicating messages and giving facts to prevent any form of misunderstanding or misinterpretation of his intentions in such an important situation as a referendum

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Base on the background that has been explained above, the researcher was used pragmatic approach. The pragmatic approach played a great role in the context of the conversation that occurs. This approach was chosen because it was related to the presupposition that has implied meaning in the utterance. Therefore, the context was really important in this research.

The aim of the research was to investigate the type of presupposition and presupposition triggers of questions in "Spider-man: No Way Home" movie. Base on the Yule, (1996) theory, there are six types of the presupposition, including existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counterfactual. Therefore, the presupposition trigger used theory by Levinson, (1983). There were thirteen presupposition triggers including: definite description, factive verb, implicative verbs, change of state verbs, iterative, verb of judging, temporal clause, cleft sentence, implicit cleft with stressed constituents, comparisons and contrasts, non-

restrictive relative clauses, counterfactual conditionals and questions. For data source, this research was chosen famous action movie that had title “Spider man: No way Home”. According to Flick, (2009) the photographs, films, and videos were frequently being used as authentic forms and sources of data, and they were particularly essential since they may be classified as visual material regarding cultural anthropology.

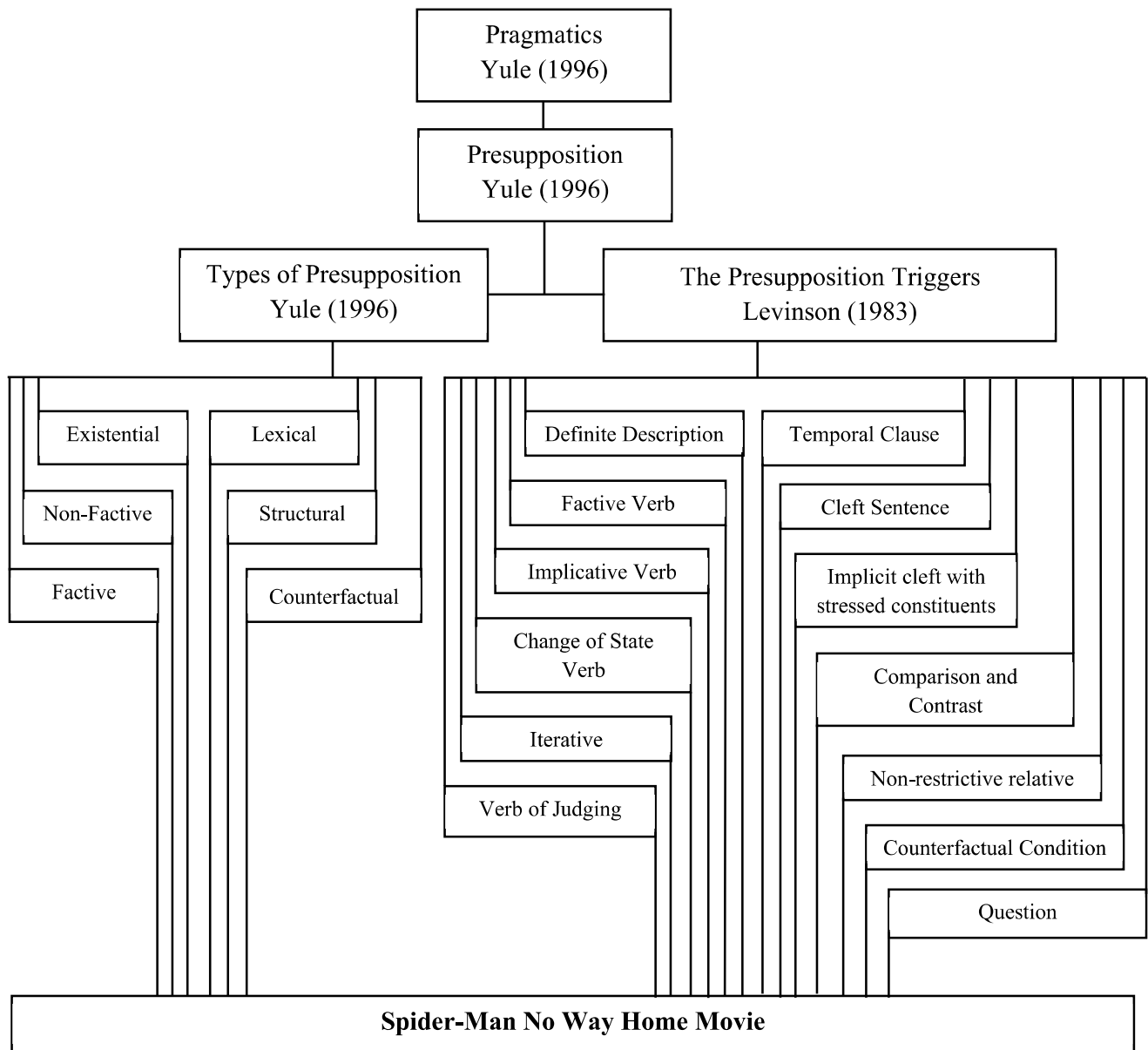


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

In the research design section, the researcher explained how this study was observed. The researcher took descriptive qualitative in this research. Qualitative research took an approach to be able to explore and understand an individual or group that makes researcher interpret the meaning of data (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). This is very closely related to this research where the researcher will make an observation and also demonstrate carefully and systematically. Furthermore, there was a characteristic in research that used qualitative methods. The characteristic was related to the collection of the data itself through examining documents, observing behavior that would be reviewed by organizing into categories while still focusing on the meaning of participants related to context (Creswell & Poth, 2017). In addition, Miles et al., (2014) stated that the genre of qualitative research includes communication, socialization, interaction, and activity. Meanwhile, Merriam & Tisdell, (2016) who stated that the concept that knowledge is continuously generated by individuals as they engage in and make sense of an activity, event, or phenomenon underpins qualitative research.

Moreover, regarding the qualitative method, the researcher poured out the entire research by using an explanation in the form of several words arranged into a sentence. The technique as called descriptive. Merriam & Tisdell, (2016, p.17) said “the product of a qualitative inquiry is richly descriptive.” Additionally, instead

of using numbers, words and images were employed to explain what the researcher has discovered about a phenomenon. The search for phenomena in collecting data in the form of words or sentences certainly required an observation technique. It is supported also by (Merriam & Tisdell, 2016) that qualitative researchers build toward theory from observations and understandings gleaned from data sources.

Based on the experts above, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method in this research. That was because the characteristics that have been described were closely related to this study. The qualitative method was used because it examined a communication about the meaning of utterance in all the characters in the movie “Spider-Man No Way Home”. The meaning would be organized into categories related to the context. The categorization was the type and trigger presupposition found in the data source. Observation and delineation of these categories required a context to deeper understand the meaning to be interpreted. Moreover, descriptive techniques applied to explain and interpret the meaning of written words.

3.2 Object of the Research

The object of research was very important thing and needed in analyzing data to get scientific results. In this research, the researcher used objects from the types of presuppositions and also presupposition triggers that occurred in the utterance of the character “Spider-Man No Way Home” movie. This movie was the data source of the research because there were presupposition phenomena that occurred. To find the type of presupposition, the researcher used theory by Yule, (1996). In addition, the trigger of presupposition would discovered used Levinson,

(1983) theory. There were six of type presupposition and thirteen of trigger presupposition. Thus, the researcher would focus in all the utterance of the characters that contain type and trigger of presupposition.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

In this section, the researcher explained about the processed of the collecting the data that would be analyzed. In this research, the researcher applied the observational method by Sudaryanto, (2015) that pay attention the use of language. In the language observed, the researcher focused on the topic of this research regarding the type and trigger of the presupposition which was conducted in the data source in the form of utterance by using its context. In collecting data by observation, researcher experienced several processes that involve several senses in humans. Some of the senses used by researcher include sight, hearing and feeling. First, use the senses of sight to see or watch the whole scene and captured the context of the conversation for each character in the movie. Second, the use of the senses of hearing to listen the entire ongoing conversation to catch the characteristics that were categorized as type or presupposition triggers. Moreover, the use of senses of feeling which functions to feel the context of a condition or situation that occurred in the conversation of the characters in the movie.

The researcher also implemented the note-taking technique for data collection. Creswell & Creswell, (2018) stated that in qualitative observation, researcher needed techniques to record the behavior and activities of individuals who were the focus of research. Therefore, the researcher wrote down utterances that contain presuppositions and highlights to be analyzed according to the context.

In taking note was done when the researcher made observations by viewing and watching movies which served as data sources from the start of the movie to its end. After that, the researcher would sort the raw data collection according to the start of the movie minutes to the end. The sorting was done to retrieve the analyzed data in other to the researcher could choose several categories as representatives of the initial, middle and final scenes of the entire data found. This collected data process was observed several times by rewatching the movie to ensure that all phenomena were found.

3.4 Method of Analyzing the Data

In data analysis, the researcher applied the pragmatic identity method by Sudaryanto, (2015). The pragmatic identity method was used to search contextually for utterances of characters that contain presuppositions. This was because contextual meaning in a conversation was needed to identify whether it referred to the type of presupposition and presupposition triggers. Moreover, the technique used in this study for data analysis was pragmatic competence in equalizing. It was supported by Sudaryanto, (2015) said that the pragmatic competence in equalizing technique has a function to equalize with the theory used in a data analysis. According to this research, researcher equalized the data with the theory of Yule, (1996) regarding the type of presupposition and theory of Levinson, (1983) regarding to the trigger of presupposition.

Furthermore, following the collection of data, various steps were required for analysis. The selection of data was done randomly from the part of the beginning, middle and end scenes of the movie which have been sorted in the

process of collecting data. The selection was made so that the selected data was representative of several parts of the movie. Then the researcher equalized the data by giving a name according to the theory of the type and triggers of presupposition contained in the data. Moreover, the researcher determined the context related to the utterances that were categorized into presuppositions. The context would indirectly explained how the utterances of the characters categorized as presuppositions occur. In addition, in the analyzing data it would be explained how the utterances that appear are categorized as types and triggers. For each type of presupposition, the researcher would explain the implicit meaning of the presupposition that appears based on the theory of Yule, (1996). Then, the researcher explained that the types that had appeared in a utterance were influenced by triggers which were categorized base on Levinson, (1983) that related to the its type of presupposition.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

The next process was to present the results after doing analysis. There were two ways to deliver the findings of the analysis: informal and formal (Sudaryanto, 2015, p. 240). The formal technique required the researcher to convey the results using symbols, tables, and diagrams. The informal technique related to the way of presenting the results analyzed using words or phrases. According to that theory, the researcher provided the results analysis process by employing an informal technique to convey the analysis data. The findings were conveyed using words and sentences to explain the finding in detail. Furthermore, informal technique were very well for the purposes of language research that contained words and sentence

(Sudaryanto, 2015). By using informal technique, the researcher would describe phenomena found clearly by using words according to the research questions. This presented which supported by the theory that related to the focus of this study.