

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.