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, "Pate 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 interpret 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 Alexanander, (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-Harrapans 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.

Pragmatics
Yule (1996)

Presupposition
Yule (1996)

Types of Presupposition
Yule (1996)

The Presupposition Triggers
Levinson (1983)

Existential

Lexical

Non-Factive

Structural

Factive

Counterfactual

Definite Description

Temporal Clause

Factive Verb

Cleft Sentence

Implicative Verb

Implicit cleft with
stressed constituents

Change of State
Verb

Comparison and
Contrast

Iterative

Non-restrictive relative
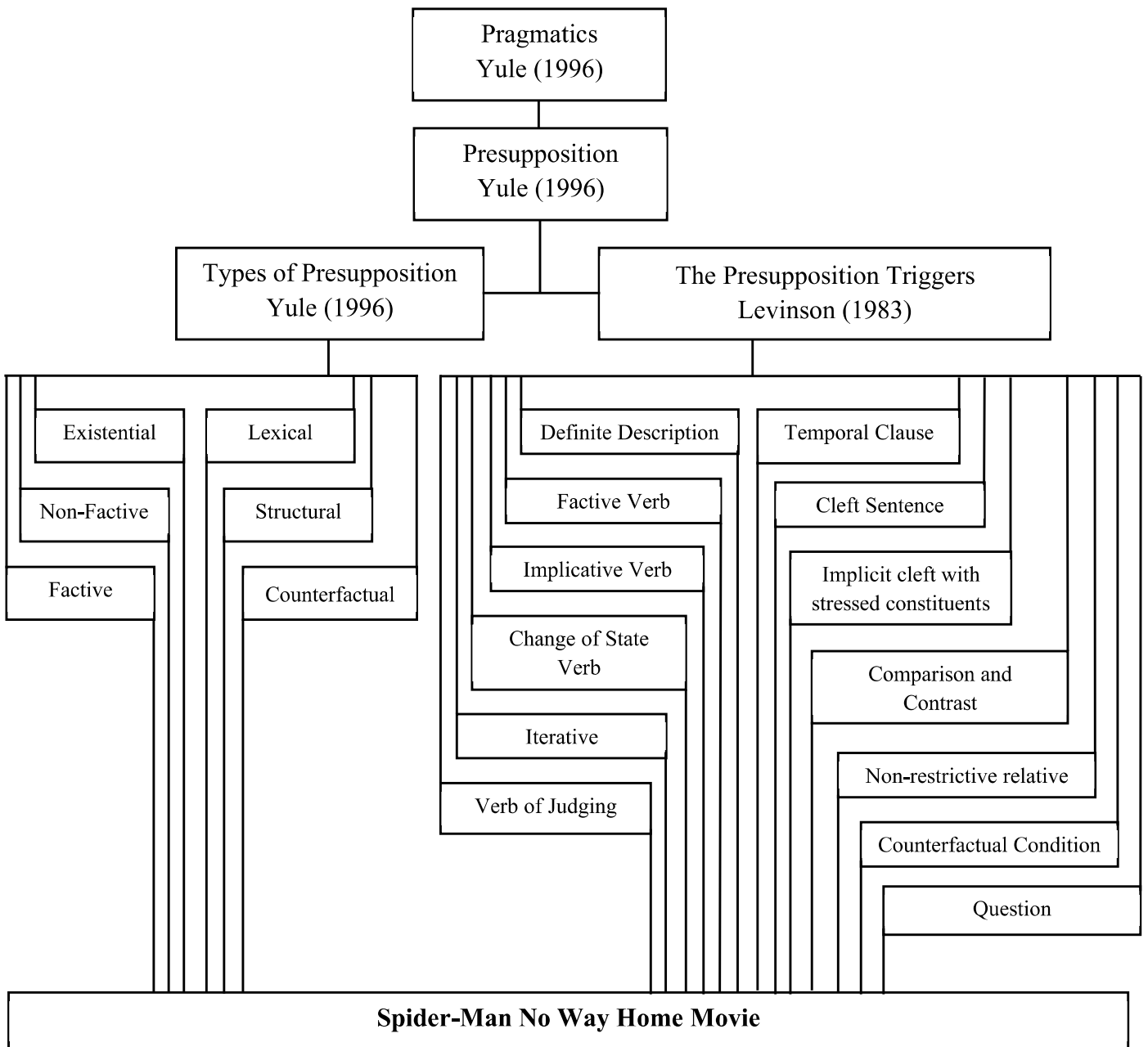
Verb of Judging

Counterfactual Condition

Question

Spider-Man No Way Home Movie

Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework