

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Language is essential for human socialization. Communication involves language as a method for exchanging information as a medium of transferring information. As a result, communication and language are inextricably linked. The communication process does not only begin when two people speak to each other. Even making eye contact and moving your body can be construed as communication. Therefore, to create smooth communication, speakers and speech partners must have the same knowledge or information so that communication is not hampered by differences in presupposition.

Pragmatically, the term presuppositions refer to the shared knowledge that speakers and speech partners possess that underlies speech actions. When presuppositions are similar, communication will be facilitative, but when presuppositions are different, communication will be hindered. A presupposition is an implicit belief held before an argument or action. According to Yule (2010), assumptions about what the listener (or reader) knows or thinks are true (or assumed) can be called presuppositions. The foundation of thinking is a set of presuppositions, so long as people interpret them correctly. Understanding how people use them also has implications for understanding the nature of truth and communication.

The study of presuppositions enables one to understand what is implied but not stated by the words that are used. By studying presuppositions, listeners and readers can more easily understand what is being conveyed. It is possible to find or use presuppositions in oral or written discourse. The purpose of a narrative or writing is to express assumptions and to hope that audience members or readers will understand them correctly and accept them properly. However, humans develop and grow with different understandings and ideologies. It is crucial to understand presuppositions to avoid misunderstandings that may occur when speaking with someone who has different presuppositions than the speaker. It can be helpful for listeners and readers to study presuppositions so that they can better understand what is being said or communicated.

Consequently, this study uses Levinson's theory to classify what triggers a presupposition and Yule's theory to classify the presupposition based on its type. According to Levinson (1983), presuppositions were triggered by thirteen factors. After this, Yule (1996), lists six kinds of presuppositions. As the presence of presupposition learning can be seen in any form of communication, it is undoubtedly an essential aspect of education.

One of presuppositions phenomena can be found in social media. As quoted from the instagram account of president USA @joebiden's on May 14, 2021, the user uploaded a fragment of his speech "**If you are fully vaccinated, you no longer need to wear a mask**". This utterance was conveyed by President Biden about the new mask guidelines from CDC.

It is one of the trigger presuppositions described by Levinson (1983), where the presupposition shows the truth of an assumption of the opposite meaning. "If you are fully vaccinated, you no longer need to wear a mask". Even though the utterance indicates reality, the assumption obtained suggests a completely different interpretation. The true meaning is "You are (American people) not fully vaccinated." Hence, this presupposition can be regarded as counterfactual.

Aside from social media, newspapers or articles also use presuppositions. On June 13, Farzan (2021) wrote an article entitled "Putin laughs off 'killer' comments ahead of a summit with Biden" In a clip that NBC News posted before airing the full interview on Monday. "Putin described Biden as **a career man**". From this sentence, "a career man" is included in the trigger for presuppositions, namely, a definite description. As said by Levinson (1983), definite descriptions trigger means that description must use a proper and possessive name construction. A phrase like "career man" can be described as a proper noun phrase, thus indicating that Putin has such characteristics. Therefore, this statement can be classified as a definite description.

Besides the two phenomena mentioned above, presuppositions can also be found in literary works, such as novels. A novel is a fictional narrative that deals imaginatively with human experience through the events surrounding a group of individuals in a particular context and generally takes place over a longer period of time. The following is the utterance contained in Pollyanna's Novel Chapter 1 in the page 3.

Miss Polly : ‘Nancy!’
 Nancy : ‘Yes, ma'am.’ ‘
 Miss Polly : Nancy,’ ‘when I’m talking to you, **I wish you to stop your work and listen to what I have to say.**’
 Nancy : ‘Yes, ma’am; I will, ma’am,’

This situation occurred when Nancy who was washing the dishes was called by Miss Polly that morning. When Nancy was called she just answered and didn't approach Miss Polly because she had to hurry to finish washing the dishes according to Miss Polly's orders. The utterance “I wish you to stop your work and listen to what I have to say.” It is used trigger a change of state verb. Levinson (1983), explained that the use of the verb change of state describes a condition or habit that has undergone a previous shift or is still in its position. So the intention behind Miss Polly's words was that she hoped that Nancy would change her habit of always prioritizing listening to Miss Polly's words first, then doing her job. This presupposition is marked by the word "stop" contained in the utterance. So it can be ascertained that the presupposition used in the speech is a state change verb.

There were some of researchers who had completed the research related to presupposition. First, Thooyibah (2017) tried to identify the main presuppositional triggers used in news broadcasts and online transcripts have not been explored. Descriptive qualitative was used by researcher in that research to describe research cases with words or sentences.. Theory by Yule's (1996) was utilized for this study. The object of research is the presuppositions found in both CNNs with different news styles. Transcript analysis revealed that 'existential' was often used trigger for presuppositions across a variety of types of verbal discourse.

Then, Tryana and Satelah (2018) identify the types of presuppositions in advertising slogans in the Jakarta Post. The researchers used the theory of Yule (1996) and Lam (2009) to identify the presuppositions contained in the Jakarta Post's advertising slogan. Researchers used qualitative methods in analyzing the data. The results of the research data found five types of presuppositions, there were six existential presuppositions, six factive presuppositions, six lexical presuppositions, one structural presupposition, and two nonfactive presuppositions discovered

Based on all of the phenomena above, researchers are interested in analyzing presupposition based on Levinson's (1983) recommended theoretic about triggers of presupposition and Yule's (1996) theory by about types of presupposition. These theories were applied in Pollyanna Novel. As a result of these phenomena, the researcher conducted research entitled "An Analysis of Presuppositions Used in Novel Pollyanna by Eleanor H. Porter: Pragmatic Approach". References were taken from two previous studies where current and previous researchers used the same expert's theory to examine triggers and types of presuppositions. Additionally, the current researcher also collects data using the same method as the previous researcher. There is a difference between current research and previous research because of the data sources used. The first research distinguished between the use of presuppositions in news broadcasts and online transcripts and identifying only triggers for presuppositions. Another researcher identified presupposition in Jakarta Post's advertising slogan and only identified types of presupposition. Meanwhile, current research is researched triggers and types of presuppositions. Hence, current

research is a complete package of discussed presuppositions. The researcher found several triggers and types of presupposition in Pollyanna's novel. Hopefully, this study will serve as a reference and learning tool for future researchers.

1.2 Identification of Problem

The researcher identified the following problems based on the background of the research:

1. The importance of understanding the other person's presuppositions when communicating.
2. Presupposition phenomenon found in social media.
3. Presupposition found in printed media.
4. Presupposition used in Pollyanna novel.
5. Triggers of presupposition used in Pollyanna novel.
6. Types of presupposition used in Pollyanna novel.
7. The key points that should be covered when learning about Presupposition.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

In response to the problem identified above, the researcher limits the issues and focuses on the following:

1. The triggers of presupposition used in Pollyanna novel.
2. The types of presupposition used in Pollyanna novel.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Considering the limitation of the problem above, the researcher formulates the following problems:

1. What are the triggers of presupposition used in the Pollyanna novel?
2. What are the types of presupposition used in the Pollyanna novel?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

The following are the objectives for the above problem formulation:

1. To identify and classify the triggers of presuppositions found in Pollyanna Novel.
2. To identify and classify the types of presuppositions found in Pollyanna Novel.

1.6 Significance of the Research

Research significance is the aim of this study, which is divided into two parts, namely theoretical and practical significance.

1. Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this research has several objectives. First, this study aims to provide readers with more information about triggers, the types of presuppositions, and the meaning behind using these trigger words. Second, this research can increase knowledge and understanding of motivations and presuppositions. Finally, this research can be used as an example or comparison in future research. It will be

helpful for students, teachers, and future researchers. This contribution can later be used as a reference for those who want to do the same research.

2. Practical Significance

Practically, this research is expected to be helpful to all language users worldwide. Especially for students, this research can provide additional knowledge, especially in the study of presuppositions, the triggers of a presupposition and the meaning of its use, and the types of presuppositions. Then this study also provides references for readers who want to know the triggers and types of presuppositions. Not to forget, this research can positively contribute to life by doing it practically.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Pragmatics : The study of the interpretation of the listener or reader based on the contextual meaning of the speaker's or writer's speech when communicating. By learning pragmatics, a person can speak about the meaning that people mean, their assumptions, their intentions or goals, and the types of actions that are shown when speaking (Yule, 2020).

Presupposition: Presumption refers to the speaker's assumption that the listener will understand and believe something based on a context. Once the audience accepts and understands the assumption, the listener feels confident in it, and the assumption can be defined (Gazdar, 1979).

Novel : Invented prose narratives that are usually long and complex and primarily concerned with human experience through a series of events that are usually connected. (Aliyev, 2021)