A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITON FOUND IN THE CONJURING MOVIE

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Abstract
The objectives of this research are describing the types of presupposition and interpreting the implied meaning of the presupposition through characters' utterance in the movie entitled The Conjuring. Yule's theory of presupposition and context are used to answer the research questions in this research. This research was a qualitative study. The object of this research was The Conjuring movie that released in 2013. The data of this research were taken from the conversation between the character's utterances in the movie and the data analysis was conducted by classifying and analyzing according to Yule's theory. Meanwhile, in order to interpret the implied meaning of the data of presupposition, the writer considered the context to interpret the implied meaning of the presupposition. The findings of the research were as follows: all Yule's types of presupposition were found in this research. Those were lexical presupposition is the most-occurred in this study with 9 data of 23 data gained in this movie. The second type presupposition most occurred was existential presupposition with 6 data found in this study. The third type of presupposition occurred in this study was factive presupposition which 3 data found in this study. The fourth type presupposition occurred in this study was non-factive with 2 data found and the fifth presupposition occurred was structural presupposition with 2 data found of all 23 data found in this study. The last type of presupposition occurred in this study was the counterfactual presupposition. The writer only found 1 datum of the counterfactual presupposition of 23 data found in this study. After conducting the research, the writer concludes that all types' presupposition were found and the implied meaning for each type presupposition can be interpreted by considering the context. In this study, lexical presupposition mostly occurred because the use of this presupposition could reveal two assumptions in one utterance and counterfactual presupposition rarely occurred in this research because counterfactual conditional seldom found in this movie situation.

Keyword: Pragmatics, Presupposition, the Conjuring Movie

INTRODUCTION

In order to interpret the implied meaning of speaker, the assumption is not merely based on interpretation of the word of the utterance but it must look at the background of the situation when the utterance is stated. Speaker's assumption or presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Speaker, not sentence has presupposition (Yule, Pragmatics 25). It means that there is something in speaker's mind before making an utterance. Presupposition becomes important to be studied because it discusses the implied meaning that usually does not state directly in the utterance. Speaker assumes that the information is known by the listener, although the information does not mention directly but sometimes is not easy to get the information which un-stated by the speaker. Addressee needs to look the word meaning and the situation when the information is stated in order to interpret the meaning itself. It means context or background situation is something that helps in determining the utterance (Grundy 10). It can be said that context can be used in order to interpret the implied meaning of an utterance. In the study of meaning which it communicates between the speaker and the listener, they need to consider about pragmatic. Pragmatic is study relation between language and context which are grammaticalized or encoded in the structure of a language (Levinson 1). It can be said that pragmatic studies about the linguistic content and the background of the utterance.

To find presupposition phenomena, the writer use horror movie entitle The Conjuring as the object of this study. The Movie was chosen as the object of this study because the language used by the character's utterance in the movie can be examined as data presupposition. Based the reason

above this study concern about what the types of presupposition and what the interpretation of the implied meaning of the presupposition found in The Conjuring movie and the objectives of this research are to describe presupposition types in The Conjuring movie and to interpret the implied meaning of the presupposition found in The Conjuring movie.

To study about presupposition, we must understand some theory related to the topic as pragmatic, presupposition, context and interpretation. Pragmatic is another branch of linguistics that is concerned with the meaning (Kreidler 18). It focuses on someone's ability to find the meaning of conversation by considering the certain situation. It can be said that to gain the meaning speaker's utterance, the listener needs to consider about the pragmatics because we can analyze of the meaning people utterances rather than the words or phrase in those utterances. According to Yule (Pragmatics 3), It requires a consideration that speaker organizes how they can interpret the meaning by looking the situation when and where it stated because pragmatic is a study of contextual meaning. Furthermore, pragmatic is the study of how more gets communicated than is said (Yule, Pragmatics 3). It can be said that pragmatic studies the implied meaning which does not state by the speaker. The un-stated information implied information or speaker's assumption is called presupposition. The presupposition is something speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Speaker, not sentence has presupposition (Yule, Pragmatics 25). It can be said that it is speaker assumption that has in mind as background before making an utterance. Yule classifies six types of presupposition. Those are:

a. Existential Presupposition.

Existential presupposition is not only assumed to be present in possessive construction, but more generally in any definite noun phrase.

Example: Ali's new car.

In producing the utterance above, the speaker will normally be expected to have presupposition that person called Ali exist, he has new car and probably he is a rich man.

b. Factive Presupposition

Factive presupposition is the presupposed information following verb as 'know, realize' or phrases involving be with 'aware, glad' can be treated as a fact. Example: She did not realize she was ill

(>> she was ill)

The utterance above presupposes she was ill. The use of verb 'realize' can be denoted as of fact when the statement is stated.

c. Lexical Presupposition

Lexical presupposition is the use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another (non-asserted) meaning is understood.

Example: He stopped smoking.

(>> He used to smoke)

d. Structural presupposition

The use of structure to treat information as presupposed and hence to be accepted as true by listener.

Example: Where did you buy the bike?

(>> you bought a bike)

e. Non- factive presuppostition

The presupposed that is assumed not to be true. The use of verb 'dream, imagine, and pretend' are use that presupposition that what follows is not true.

Example: I dreamed that I was reach

(>> I was not reach)

f. Counter- factual presupposition

The meaning what is presupposed is contradict with true. The used of counterfactual conditional, presupposes that information after If-clause is not true.

Example: If I were not ill.

(>> I am ill)

It can be concluded that counter factual is the meaning what it presupposed is not true.

The most important problem in study language use is the interpretation of the utterance. In the way addressee interprets the message is not only merely depend on grammatical or linguistic knowledge addressee but there is a gap between the information or meaning which an addressee can recover from an utterance on the basis the linguistic knowledge and the information or meaning which communicator intends to convey by means this utterance (Sinclair 130). In another word, the way interpret the meaning is by considering the word as literal meaning and looking the situation background of the utterance stated. The situation of when and where the utterance stated is called context. Context cannot separate in interpreting of the meaning. Context is something that helps in determining the utterance (Grundy 10) It can be said by considering about context, it can help listener or reader to understand the meaning. Another theory states that context has two points of view. Context is situation surrounding when the utterance is stated and Co-text is the word which is used in the same sentence or utterance (Yule, The Study of Language 129). The utterances can be easily understood by the listener if only the listener can catch the meaning within the known context. The function of context is to reduce the ambiguities of meaning since different context will result in different meaning or information of the similar utterance.

METHODOLOGY
Research Method

Research is an activity which is conducted in a small set of logical step (John W Creswell 2). This research applied the qualitative method. Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning using a word (John W. Creswell 32). The writer wanted to obtain information and understood about the utterances consisting presupposition taken from characters in this movie. Additionally, (Maxwell 27) remarked that qualitative design was to understand the meaning of the events, situations, and actions that participants in the study involved.

Based on the explanation above, this study uses a qualitative approach because the subject is a human and the outcomes was a narrative data of exploring and understanding the meaning by using words. Even though this study is a qualitative study, there are some numeric data that are used to make a reader easy to understand.

Data and Source data

Movie entitles The Conjuring was an object of this research. Character's utterance was the data in this study. The data utterance gained by the researcher were combined with subtitle and movie script to avoid listening error.

Research Instrument

The instrument is an important aspect of the research. Qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data where the writer becomes the important instrument (Bogdan and Biklen 27). In this study, the writer is the main instrument in qualitative data because the qualitative study cannot be separated with the role of the writer who is the determinant scenario of this research. Furthermore, the writer plays roles as the planner, implementer of data collection and data analysis, data interpreter and finally as the pioneer of the research result (Moleong. J 167).

Data Collecting

The data collecting technique used in this study are observation, taking note and data reduction. The writer observed the movie and took note of data with potential presupposition into data classification table. After gaining the data the writer reduces the data which do not contain potential presupposition.

Data Analyzing

The writer used several activities in analyzing the data, those were selecting, identifying, analyzing and interpreting the data. After gained all presupposition, the writer selected the data found and identified into the type of presupposition. After that, the writer analyzed the data and interpreted the implied meaning of presupposition data.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

As mentioned at the beginning of this research that the objectives of this research were to describe the types of the presupposition and to interpret the implied meaning of presupposition found in The Conjuring movie. After the writer analyzed the data finding and explained the implied meaning of each presupposition in this study, it can be concluded that the writer found all six types of presupposition based on Yule's theory. Those the types of presupposition were the existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non- factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition.

The data gained were 23 data of presupposition that consisted of 6 data existential presupposition, 3 data of factive presupposition, 2 data non- factive presupposition, 9 data of lexical presupposition, 2 data of structural presupposition and 1 datum of counterfactual presupposition

To make easy to understand the data found, the writer served data into the table below:

Table 1: Table Data Finding

No	Presupposition	Frequency	%
1	Existential	6	26.1%
2	Factive	3	13.1%
3	Non-factive	2	8.7%
4	Lexical	9	39.1%
5	Structural	2	8.7%
6	Counter-factual	1	4.3%
	TOTAL	23	100%

It could be seen based on the table. There was data presupposition occurring in this study. The writer found 23 presuppositions used by characters in The Conjuring movie of this study. The writer found 6 data existential presupposition or 26.1% occurred in this study. It means that existential presupposition was the second presupposition which often occurred through characters utterances in the movie. The next type of presupposition occurred in this study was the factive presupposition. The writer found 3 data or 13.1% of factive presupposition. It could be said that factive presupposition was the third presupposition which often occurred in this study. The next type presuppositions which have the same amount occurred in this study were non- factive presupposition and structural presupposition. The writer found 2 data of Structural and non- factive presupposition which had the same percentage 8.7% of 23 data presupposition found. The next type of presupposition found in this study was the lexical presupposition. Lexical presupposition had 9 data or 39.1% of 23 data found. It denoted that lexical presupposition mostly occurred in this study.

The last type of presupposition found in this study is the counter-factual presupposition. The writer found 1 datum counter-factual presupposition or 4.3% data of 23 data found in this study. It meant that counterfactual presupposition was rarely used by movie character in the movie.

CONCLUSION

All six types of Yule's presupposition are found in this study. The lexical presupposition was the most-occurred in this study with 9 data of 23 data gained in this movie. The use of this type by characters movie because it can reveal two assumptions in the one utterance. The use of this type could reveal two assumptions in the one utterance. This referred to the benefit of the study pragmatics that study of how more gets communicated that was said. It could be said that what was unsaid was recognized as part of what was communicated. Second type presupposition occurred in this study was existential presupposition with 6 data found in this study. The existential presupposition was used by movie character to denote someone existence. In the horror movie, existential presupposition used by the character to state someone existence even it was human or spirits. The third type of presupposition occurred in this study was factive presupposition with 3 data found in this study. It could be analyzed that the use of factive presupposition in their utterance to treat someone that it was a fact. Forth type of presupposition occurred in this study were non-factive presupposition and

structural presupposition with 2 data found of all 23 data found in this study. The non- factive presupposition used by characters to describe something probably happen even it would difficult to be the case. Whereas, the structural presupposition found in this study used by characters to presuppose that after certain used a pattern of English was already to be the case. The last type of presupposition occurred in this study was the counterfactual presupposition. The writer only found 1 datum of the counterfactual presupposition of 23 data found in this study. This type rarely used by character because this type rarely used by character because counterfactual conditional rarely found in this movie situation.

After analyzing presupposition found in The Conjuring movie, the writer concluded that the writer got all the presupposed that uttered by the characters among conversation in this movie. The interpretation of the implied meaning for each presupposition could be done by considering Yule's presupposition theory and context of the background of the utterances. Context to be the essential part in the interpretation of implied meaning because by considering context, the listener could easily understand the meaning which stated or not stated.

Recommendation for the lecturer. The finding of this research can be used as one of the references to be considered in the teaching and learning process. This is suggested to the lecturers who study deeply about pragmatics especially presupposition because it is deal with implied meaning which cannot be understood merely in literary meaning.

Recommendation for next researcher. This study has many weaknesses. It is a limited explanation of the types and the interpretation of the implied meaning of presupposition. Therefore, the findings of this research expected can be developed knowledge for the next researcher for further studying presupposition.

Recommendation for the English Department. This study is expected to give the contribution to the English Department of Mercu Buana University as basis references for studying pragmatics, especially in presupposition topic. Furthermore, this thesis can be used as the complement of the kinds of study pragmatics which have done by previous student's English Department of Mercu Buana University.

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