



## THE ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION IN “MALEFICENT” MOVIE

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### ***Abstract***

*The aim of this study is to identify the type and the meaning of presupposition found in Maleficent movie. The writer used qualitative research method to analyze this movie. The data was taken from the characters utterance in the movie and English script for supporting data. The writer applied the theory of presupposition and context that was developed by Yule (1996) to do the analysis of presupposition from the characters in Maleficent movie. This research tried to classify the utterance based on the six types of presupposition and the implied meaning behind it. The writer discovered that there were six types of presupposition found in Maleficent movie which are 67 existential presupposition, 22 structural presupposition, 8 factive presupposition, 6 lexical presupposition, 3 counterfactual presupposition, 2 non-factive presupposition. Existential become the most used presupposition because the characters in the Maleficent movie often talk about the existence of something, such as person, thing, and place. The writer also discovered that the utterance that consist presupposition have implied meaning that is not stated by the speaker.*

**Keywords:** *Presupposition, Context, Pragmatics*

### **Abstrak**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis dan makna dari praanggapan yang ditemukan di film ‘Maleficent’. Penulis menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif untuk menganalisis film ini. Data diambil dari ujaran para karakter dalam film ini dan naskah berbahasa Inggris untuk mendukung data. Penulis menerapkan teori Praanggapan dan Konteks yang dikembangkan oleh Yule (1996) untuk menganalisis praanggapan dari karakter-karakter dalam film *Maleficent* ini. Penelitian ini mencoba mengklasifikasikan ujaran berdasarkan 6 jenis praanggapan and makna tersirat dibalik ujaran tersebut. Penulis menemukan 6 jenis praanggapan yang ditemukan dalam film Maleficent ini yaitu 67 praanggapan eksistensial, 22 praanggapan struktural, 8 praanggapan faktual, 6 praanggapan leksikal, 3 praanggapan konterfaktual, 2 praanggapan non faktif. Eksistensial menjadi praanggapan yang paling sering digunakan karena para tokoh di film *Maleficent* sering membicarakan keberadaan dari sesuatu seperti orang, benda, dan tempat. Penulis juga menemukan bahwa ucapan yang memiliki praanggapan memiliki makna tersirat yang tidak disampaikan oleh pembicara.

**Kata Kunci:** Praanggapan, konteks, Pragmatik

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

In the conversation some utterance may have a literal meaning, but the other utterance meaning depends on the content, therefore there are two concept in studying language, semantic and pragmatic. Leech (1983, p. 6) states that semantic deals with dyadic meaning, meaning in semantic defines as property of expression in given language, in abstraction from particular situations, speakers or hearers. Semantic deals with the linguistic object such as word, phrases, and sentences but it does not deals to the syntax arrangement or pronunciation of the linguistic object. Levinsons (1983, p. 5) defines pragmatic as the study of language use in communication, he stated that pragmatic is a study about the relation between language and context of language understanding, which involves of making conclusion that will connect to what is said and what is mutually assumed or what is said before. Pragmatic is related to relationship between language, meaning and situation. Pragmatic study about what the speaker mean when saying something than the meaning of the words or phrases from what the speaker said.

The writer choose to focus on analysing pragmatic because pragmatic is interesting and important. Pragmatic is interesting because it deals with meaning of the utterance and not only the mean of the words (Sari, 2019). Because of that the speaker and the listener have to understand the context when the conversation is happened. The context can be anything such as facial expression, tone, or the relationship between speaker and listener.

Meanwhile in communication, it can occur a mistake because the listener unable to get the information that stated by the speaker (Willkom, 2013; Yanuardi, 2015). This problem can happened because the listener unable to get the meaning behind the statement stated by the speaker. Sometimes the listener do not understand about the information that is not stated directly by the speaker. In this case the listener not only has to understand the meaning of the words that is stated by the speaker but also has to understand the situation and context of the conversation. So it is important to study about pragmatic to avoid that misunderstanding. There are some topic in pragmatic such as deixis, reference and address, presupposition, implicature, politeness and

speech act but the writer just focus on studying presupposition.

Presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance (Yule, 1996, p. 25). Presupposition talk about assumption that may also appear from the statement. Sometimes there is statement that has ambiguity in meaning. Presupposition help the speaker to find background meaning of the utterance. Utterance convey some information even though it is not mentioned. The information processed as presupposition by the speaker. This may be difficult, because the speaker not stated all the information clearly, so hearer needs to gain the information and process it before make a conclusion or assumption. For example I stopped drinking alcohol, this utterance has two meaning, the asserted meaning is he stopped drinking alcohol and the non-asserted meaning is he used to drinking alcohol before.

The writer consider learning presupposition has many benefits. First, Presupposition used in daily communication, so through learning about presupposition we can learn about the hidden information and hidden meaning that may actually appear in the statement. In communication in order to understand that hidden information and meaning when they

uttering something both the speaker and the listener have to go with the same knowledge.

The second benefit is that presupposition allows people to use linguistic shorthand. With presupposition people do not need to talk in detail. It is because there is background belief, in presupposition the speaker assume that certain information is already known to the listener even though the information is not stated. The speaker have to make sure that the information is already known so the listener can understand and there is no miscommunication occur.

For this research the writer choose to analyze movie for several reasons. First, movie has a short duration and the existence of dialogue in movie enable the writer to analyze about presupposition. Movie also make the writer to see the atmosphere, the setting, expression and hear the intonation from the characters in the movie. Because of these reasons, it is expected to facilitate the writer to analyze the presupposition. This movie is also chosen because the movie tell the story from the antagonist perspective which is uncommon. Moreover the fact that the antagonist is the main character make this movie more interesting.

## **II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Pragmatics**

Levinsons (1983, p. 5) defines pragmatic as the study of language use in communication, he state that pragmatic study the relation between language and context of language understanding, which involves of making conclusion that will connect to what is said and what is mutually assumed or what is said before. Furthermore, Leech (1983, p. 6) notes that pragmatics is the study of meaning related to circumstances in speech.

Additionally, Leech (1983, p. 36) stated that pragmatic solves the problem from the speaker's perspective and from the hearer's perspective. From the speaker's point of view the problem is about planning how to produce an utterance. On the other hand, the problem is related to interpretation from the hearer point of view, this force the hearer to be able to understand the possible reason that leads the speaker to saying the utterance.

In the other explanation, Yule (1996, p. 4) stated that pragmatic study the relationship between linguistic form and the user of the form. On the same page Yule also stated that pragmatic allows humans into the analysis. There are several advantages when studying language via pragmatic, one of them is that

one can understand about other people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes, and the kinds of actions (for example, request) that they are performing when they talk.

Mey (2001, p. 6) stated that limiting pragmatic to purely linguistic matter is unacceptable point of view to the one who want to include the whole of human language use. Additionally, Thomas (2013, p. 24) stated that pragmatic is meaning in interaction, because there are contributions of both speaker and hearer and because of the existence of utterance and context to the making of meaning.

In conclusion pragmatic is the study of utterance meaning, that related to the context. how the speaker produces an utterance to deliver their intention and how the listeners interpreting it. Pragmatic focus in the speaker intention to use the language and how the speaker produce the right speech to make the listener understand the true meaning of the speech.

### **2.2 Presupposition**

#### **2.2.1 Definition**

Presupposition is something that assumed to be the case prior to making an utterance by the speaker. Speaker not sentence have presupposition (Yule, 1996, p. 25). Grif-

fiths (2006, p. 143) also states that presupposition is shared background assumption that are taken to be true when people communicate. They are important in pragmatic because they are the essential construction of connected conversation. Additionally, he states shared background presupposition are starting point for reader and listener. They wondering, the author message might regard as relevant. Presupposition also attach more specifically a particular kind of inference. Inference is an important way for speakers and writers to give hints, in the process in making each utterance, as to assumptions that are true.

Levinson (1997, p. 167) states that presupposition is a pragmatic inference. "that does seem at least to be based more closely on the actual linguistic structure of sentences; we shall conclude, however, that such inferences cannot be thought of as semantic in the narrow sense, because they are too sensitive to contextual factors". It means presupposition based on contextual assumption because of the cooperativeness of the participants in a conversation, rather than the linguistic structure of the sentence.

Presupposition interpreted by considering the context that is exists in the situation when the utterance occur in order to find out

the intended meaning to get the information from the speaker

### **2.2.2. Types of Presupposition**

#### **1.Existential Presupposition**

It is a type of presupposition that purpose to be exist. Yule (1996, p.27) stated that existential presupposition is not just assumed to be present in possessive construction (*for example, 'your car' >> 'you have a car'*), but also in any definite noun phrase. This presupposition assumed that someone or something is exist.

For example:

*"Sinta's bag is new"*

It can be presupposed that Sinta is exist, she has a bag, and her bag is new.

#### **2.Factive Presupposition**

Yule (1996, p. 27) define factive presupposition as the presupposed information following a verb like 'know' occurs in a structure 'everybody know that q', with q as the presupposition. The presupposed information following verb like 'know' can treated as a fact. This presupposition can be shown because there are some verb that can declare a fact such as know, realized, regret and a phrases involving glad.

For example:

*"Sinta didn't realize Santi was present in the last class"*

It can be presupposed that santi is present in the last class.

### 3. Lexical Presupposition

Yule (1996, p. 28) stated that because of the use of one asserted meaning it is interpreted that another meaning or the non-asserted meaning is understood. This presupposition involve lexical items stop, start, before, again.

For example:

*"people begin to appreciate her work"*

It can be presupposed that people did not appreciate her work, but now they do.

### 4. Non Factive Presupposition

Yule (1996, p. 29) define this presupposition as one that is assumed not to be true. Verb like 'dream', 'imagine', and 'pretend' are used with the presupposition that what follows is not true.

For example:

*"Ruben imagined he was in Bali"*

It can be presupposed that Ruben want to go to Bali. But in reality he is not.

### 5. Structural Presupposition

Yule (1996, p.28) stated that this presupposition is associated with the use of certain word and phrases. This presupposition is rela-

ted with a specific sentence structures, the speaker threat them as presupposed information and the listener accepted that information to be true.

This presupposition can be seen in Wh-question construction, which is the information after Wh- question is already known.

For example:

*"Who was crossed that street"*

It can be presupposed that someone was crossed that street.

### 6. Counterfactual presupposition

In this presupposition, Yule (1996, p.29) stated that the statement is not only false but also opposite of what is true, or 'contrary to facts'. This type of presupposition can be seen in if-clause construction, it mean the information in the if-clause is not true at the time of utterance.

For example:

*"If you were not my brother, i would not help you"*

It can be presupposed that you are my brother.

## 2.3. Context

Pragmatic is a study of language based on context. Context is an important aspect to inferring the implicit meaning. The words of a text are surrounded by their linguistic environment, called co-text. The text takes place in a

broader environment, called context. Both co-text and context are of utmost importance in the identification of meaning of a text (Manca, 2013, p. 5).

Mey (2001, p. 40) stated that context is a dynamic concept and not static. It is known as the continually changing surroundings, that make the participants in communication process to interact, and the linguistic expression of their interaction become intelligible. Mey also stated that being user-oriented, context can be expected to differ from user to user, from group to group and therefore also from language to language. Then, Cook (2003, p. 49) stated that context is the knowledge and experience of every individual about a knowledge of the world. It means in pragmatic, the meaning of the same utterance may differently interpreted by different addressees. Additionally, he stated that the successful interpretation of language in context depends upon the degree which the participants share the conversations and procedures, including those related to paralinguistics, pragmatics, and genre.

Leech (1983, p.13) explain the context of utterance. Leech stated that context is any relevant aspects of the physical or social setting of an utterance. Additionally Leech ex-

plain context as background knowledge assumed to be shared by s and h and which contributes to h's interpretation of what s means when s give the utterance.

Firth (1957d, cited in Manca 2014, p. 10) stated That 'context of situation' is best used as a suitable schematic construct to apply to language events, and that it is a group of related categories at a different level from grammatical categories but rather of same abstract nature. A context of situation for linguistic work brings into relation the following categories:

- A. The relevant features of participants:
  - persons, personalities.
  - (i)The verbal action of the participants.
  - (ii)The non-verbal action of the participants.
- B.The relevant objects.
- C.The effect of the verbal action.

According to Firth's theories, the meaning of what going on is clear when the features are analyzed and considered together. The important thing in analyzing the context of situation in identification of meaning is linked to another Firth principle 'the relations of personality and language' which are considered as vectors of the continuity of repetitions in social process by Firth. Firth stresses the impor-

tant of studying individuals and not speaking masses. In their bundles of roles and personae.

Firth strongly believe that any social person in the multiplicity of roles they takes in their life and in the multiplicity of context of situation they finds their self in, is not free to say what they want. We behave systematically since experienced language is universally systemic, as Firth (1957a, cited in Manca 2013, p. 12). This strengthen the relevance of context in the identification of meaning of an utterance since the linguistic events and roles we we perform in given situations influence the language we use , each utterance has to be considered in the context in which it produced.

### III. RESEARCH METHOD

Pragmatic approach was used in this analysis since it is useful and applicable to analysis language contact. It is must necessary be broad and integrative in such a way as to include all the factors present in multilingual situations (Argente and Payrató, 1991)

Additionally, the writer used qualitative research method to analyze the presupposition in the “Maleficent” movie. According to Denzin and Lincoln (2000, cited in Yusuf, p. 330) qualitative research is focus in multi-method, involving an interpretative, naturalis-

tic approach to it is subject matter. This means, qualitative research study things in their natural settings.

According to Arikunto (2006) data sources in the reseach is the subject where the data is obtained. To analyze the presupposition in Maleficent movie the writer use the data is the utterance found in “Maleficent” movie script. The data focus on the kinds of presupposition by Yule. The script was downloaded from the internet.

## IV. FINDINGS & DISCUSSIONS

### 4.1 Types of Presupposition Found in the Utterance of Characters

The writer finds all six types of presupposition found in the utterance of the characters. The six types and amount of presupposition from the characters in Maleficent movie can be seen on the table below.

Table 1. Types of Presupposition

| No    | Types of Presupposition       | Utterance |
|-------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1     | Existential Presupposition    | 67        |
| 2     | Factive Presupposition        | 8         |
| 3     | Lexical Presupposition        | 6         |
| 4     | Non Factive Presupposition    | 2         |
| 5     | Structural Presupposition     | 22        |
| 6     | Counterfactual Presupposition | 3         |
| Total |                               | 108       |

The data analysis in this study is not entirely presented. The study Presents 72 presuppositions that consist the six types of presuppositions which answer the first problem

of study. They represented the overall data found in the movie.

#### **4.2 The Meaning of Presupposition**

To answer the second problem formulation the writer use Yule's theory of context to determine the implied meaning of what is assumed. According to Yule (2000), there are two types of context. The first is linguistic context, refers to what has been said. The second is physical context, refers to location, the situation, and timing. The data analysis in this study is not entirely presented. They represented the overall data found in the movie.

##### **1. Existential Presupposition**

(Datum 1: Utterance at 00:02:19)

*Maleficent: Good morning, Mr. Shantuwel. I love your car.*

This situation happen when Maleficent fly on the Moors, then she meet someone name Mr. Shantuwel. The bold utterance classified as existential presupposition because the speaker is talking about the existence of a thing (your car).

The context for datum (1), the participants are Maleficent and Mr. Shantuwel. Take place in the Moors. As mention before, Maleficent is flying then she meet Mr. Shantuwel so she greet him and say Good mor-

ning, Mr. Shantuwel. I love your car, This presupposition can also be seen in posesive construction, in this case, she use 'your' which give the implied meaning that Maleficent greet Mr. Shantuwel and small talk.

##### **2. Factive Presupposition**

(Datum 2: Utterance at 00:48:35)

*Aurora: I know you are there.*

This situation happen when Aurora is playing with the other the Moors creatures, but the the other is run in hurry, because they someone is there. The bold utterance is classified as factive presupposition because the word 'know' can be used to denote about fact. In this example, the speaker indicate that it is a fact that someone is there.

The context for datum (2), the participant is Aurora and Maleficent. Take place in the Moors forest at night. As mention before Aurora is playing with the other the Moors creatures, but suddenly they run in hurry. Aurora know that Maleficent is hiding in the dark, so she say, *I know you are there*. This presupposition can be see in the word 'know' which gives implied that Aurora can feel the existence of Maleficent even though she is hiding.

**3. Lexical Presupposition**

(Datum 3: Utterance at 00:22:50)

*Maleficent: Would you rather I let them beat you to death?*

*Diaval: I'm not certain*

*Maleficent: Stop complaining*

This situation happen because Maleficent turn Diaval from a bird to human. The bold utterance classified as lexical presupposition because the word 'stop' presuppose that there is another non-asserted meaning that is considered to be understood. In this dialogue the non-asserted meaning is he was complaining before.

The context for datum (3), the participants are Maleficent and Diaval. Take place in grassland. Diaval is a bird, he is caught by a human. Maleficent see that and turn Diaval into human, but Diaval is not happy and complain. Then Maleficent said stop complaining. This presupposition can be seen in the word 'again' which gives implied meaning that Maleficent want Diaval to be quite, and accept what she did.

**4. Non Factive Presupposition**

(Datum 4: The utterance at 00:50:06)

*Aurora: It's everything I imagined it would be.*

*Aurora: oh, it's just so beautiful!. I've always wanted to come...*

This situation happen when Aurora is in the Moors then she meet Maleficent and Diaval from the first time since she was a child. The bold utterance classified as non-factive presupposition because the word 'imagined' presuppose that the situation is never happen, in this dialog the speaker indicate that she never be in The Moors before.

The context for datum (4), the participants are Aurora, Maleficent, and Diaval. Take place beside the river in The Moors. Aurora is in The Moors for the first time, Aurora is playing with the Moors's creatures then Aurora realize about Maleficent and Diaval that hiding, aurora think that Maleficent is her fairy godmother. That is their first meet since Aurora was a child. Aurora excitedly said It's everything I imagined it would be. The word imagine assumed something is not to be true, which gives the meaning that she is happy, her imagination become reality.

**5. Structural Presupposition**

(Datum 5: Utterance at 00:15:50)

*Stefan: Maleficent!*

*Maleficent: so, how is life with the human?*

This situation is happen when Stefan come back to the Moors after a long time to

meet Maleficent. The bold utterance classified as structural presupposition because the speaker threat them as presupposed information and the listener accepted that information to be true (Yule, 1996). It is show that the speaker indicate Stefan is life with the human.

The context for datum (5), the participants are Stefan and Maleficent. Take place in The Moors forest. Stefan come to the Moors after a long time, he call Maleficent, because he want to tell something. Then Maleficent come and say so, how is life with the human?. This presupposition can also be seen in Wh-question construction, in this case, she use 'how' which gives the implied meaning is Maleficent quip Stefan, because he never come.

### **6. Counterfactual Presupposition**

(Datum 6: utterance at 00:05:24)

*Stefan: If I knew you would throw it away. I would have kept it.*

*Maleficent: I didn't throw it away. I deliver it home, as I'm going to do for you*

This situation happen after Stefan is steal something and Maleficent know about that, so so order him to restore it. The bold utterance classified as counterfactual presupposition because it is use if-clause, the speaker show that the statement is contrary to fact. it is

indicate that the speaker could not kept the stone.

The context for datum (6), the participants are Maleficent and Stefan. Take place at the Moors gate. Stefan is stealing a jewel from the pool. Maleficent know about that order him to restore it, but by restore it she mean by throw the jewel to the pool, after that Maleficent take stefan to the Moors gate. There Stefan said If I knew you would throw it away. I would have kept it. This type of presupposition can be seen in if-clause construction, which give implied implied meaning is he regret give the jawel back.

### **V. CONCLUSION**

Two conclusions can be drawn from the analysis. Firstly, it was found there were six types of presupposition that were used by the characters in the movie by using the theory of presupposition by Yule (1996). In the "Maleficent" movie script there are 108 utterance which consist Presupposition. The utterance were classified into six types of presupposition they are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, non factive presupposition, structural presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. Existential become the most used presupposition because the character in the Maleficent

movie often talk about the existence of something, such as person, thing, and place.

Secondly, to determine the meaning of the utterance which consist presupposition as stated in the second research question, the writer use the theory of context from Yule (2000) which are linguistic context and physical context. The study found that the presupposition utterance have implied meaning that are not asserted directly. The presupposition help the listener or the audience understood the other intention of the speaker.

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