

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background

Language is how humans share thoughts, feelings, and information with each other using words, signs, or symbols. It is the main vehicle of human communication, so language is really important. Yule (1991: 48) says that by using language, people can produce some utterances with related acts. Beside to express their minds, their actions are aimed to cause effect on the hearers or readers. Therefore, as a main part of communication, language is unavoidable. Communication is the process of sending and receiving messages between people to share information, thoughts, or feelings. To understand what the speaker and writer means to the hearer and reader, it is necessary to learn more about presuppositions. When speaking, people will engage in a discussion that includes presuppositions about the context or understanding between the speaker and the hearer. A context in a speech including presuppositions will assist the hearer in understanding the information delivered by the speaker. It is a type of information for a premise or assumption sent through exchanges in ordinary life or from one person to another. In pragmatics, a presupposition is an implicit assumption about the world or underlying belief associated to an utterance, the veracity of which is presumed in discourse. As a result, the field of pragmatics is commonly used to analyse the meaning of their phrases, particularly through the Presuppositional Theory.

There are several opportunities for mistakes or misunderstandings when delivering a message or information from the speaker to the listener; the information conveyed to the listener may be varied, resulting in multiple interpretations by the listener. To avoid misinterpretation of the message, it will deal with an assumption. Assumption can be done by making an inference (the listeners or readers" use of additional knowledge to make sense of what is not explicit in an utterance). Such phenomenon is presented in the utterance: "Aisya's car is pink". In this

utterance the assumption of the hearer is “Aisya has a car”. As a matter of fact, there is something assumed to be true in a sentence which asserts other information. This is called presupposition. Yule (1996:25) defines presupposition as something that the speaker assumes before making an utterance. Furthermore, according to Peccei (1999:22), presuppositions are the relationships between words and grammar structures employed in a speech that influence how the language is interpreted conventionally. The researcher concludes that presupposition refers to an initial assumption made by a partner prior to receiving information in conversation. In most presuppositions, there is concealed knowledge that can serve as the subject's foundation. By learning presupposition, listeners and readers will be able to understand easily what is being conveyed. It is possible to use presupposition in oral and written discourse.

The presupposition is an essential component of pragmatic reasoning. First, presuppositions can aid in the interpretation of communication between speakers and listeners during the information delivery process. Second, in a conversation engagement, the speaker and listener not only transmit knowledge, but also assumptions and expectations in the form of interpretations of speeches that will have an impact. In contrast, Venneman (1975:314), Brown (1995), and Astuti (2015: 11) define context as a presupposition that assists listeners in determining or understanding the language, themes, and responses in a daily or novel discourse.

The phenomena of presupposition can also be found in novel since novel is portrayal of society. Novel is a type of prose literature that expresses an event widely. The novel tells of extraordinary events in the life of a character and the conflict that causes changes in the fate of the characters in it. Novels can express something freely, in more detail, and involve more complex problems. Various events and conflicts that occur in the novel are a series of imaginations that are turned on by the author (Ratna, 2015). Novel is a representation of printed media that use written language. In novels, like a spoken language, there are sometimes unstated meanings that differ from their expression. It prevents readers from understanding the

significance of some conversations in the work. One of the novels that use a lot of presupposition in the conversation or dialogue between the characters is entitled *Little Women*. The novel is written by Louisa May Alcott and published in October 1868. In this research, *Little Women*, especially the utterances of the main character will be analysed by the researcher to find out the phenomena of presupposition. In studying language, the researcher uses pragmatic approach to know the relation between the forms of utterances in the novel. Previous researches on presupposition have been undertaken, including one by Siagian, Pangaribuan, and Toruan (2015). This article identifies four sorts of presuppositions in the magazine. They are existential, factiva, lexical, and structural presuppositions, with the exception of non-factive and counterfactual. The existential presupposition is the most common form of assumption discovered in this study.

Some other researches as previous studies related to the topic of presupposition, such as Briant Nino Aditya's (2014) thesis, *A Pragmatic Analysis of Presupposition in Genndy Tartakovsky's Hotel Transylvania*, in which he seeks to identify the most prevalent type of presupposition and the inferred meaning of the characters' statements in the film. Yuni Lestari's thesis, "Presupposition of Anna and Declan's Utterances in Anand Tucker's Leap," (2015) focuses on the forms of presuppositions and the aim of the characters' utterances in the film. Both use the descriptive qualitative method to conduct their research. The difference between this research and previous studies is from the object of research, this research uses novel but previous studies use movie or film.

Gustia, (2018) According to the findings of his research, she discovered existential presuppositions, followed by factive presuppositions, while the three types of presuppositions are less commonly employed by the general people in Bukit Tinggi. However, the most common category is structural presuppositions. Furthermore, Hasta and Marlina (2018) employ two news items from Al-Jazeera and one from Fox News as the object. Then they apply Khaleel's (2010)

theory to presupposition triggers. According to the findings, existential presuppositions are more prevalent on Al Jazeera News than on Fox News. The researchers identify major categories of presuppositions in both news sources. They are a verb in lexical and an adverbial clause in structural.

The description of presupposition given above is in accordance with a verse in the Holy Quran in Surah Al-Hujurat (46) Verse Number 6.

يٰۤاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ ءَامَنُوْا اِنْ جَاءَكُمْ فَاسِقٌ بِنَبَاٍ فَتَبَيَّنُوْا اَنْ تُصِيْبُوْا قَوْمًا بِجَهْلَةٍ  
فَنُصِِحُوْا عَلٰى مَا فَعَلْتُمْ نٰدِمِيْنَ ﴿٦﴾

O ye who believe! If a wicked person comes to you with any news, ascertain the truth, lest ye harm people unwittingly, and afterwards become full of repentance for what ye have done by Ali, (1946: 366).

The verse above is one of the foundations laid by religion in social life, and it also serves as logical advice for acceptance and practice. Human life and interactions must be based on what is known and obvious. Shihab (2009: 586-589) asserts that humans cannot access all available information. When receiving new information, it is important to filter it first to avoid confusion. Before the information becomes evident, it is necessary to determine whether the information is relevant or not, as well as whether the information carrier can be trustworthy.

The writer can connect the verse above to presuppositions. The surah explains that when presenting news, it should first be verified whether the report is real or not. Expressions in a speech, like presuppositions, should be good and clear to avoid

misunderstanding between speaker and listener or reader and writer.

## **1.2. Problem Identification**

Based on the discussion above, the writer identifies the problems as follows:

1. What types of presupposition are used by Josephine in the novel *Little Women* novel?
2. How are various meanings of presupposition as noted by Yule (1996) used by Josephine in the *Little Women* novel?

## **1.3. Objective**

1. To find out types of presupposition used by Josephine in the novel *Little Women*.
2. To analyze how various meanings of presupposition as noted by Yule (1996) are used by Josephine in the novel *Little Women*?

## **1.4. Scope**

The limitation of the research problem is something that is very important in getting closer to the main problem to be discussed. This is to avoid confusion or confusion in interpreting the research results. The scope of the research is intended as an affirmation of the boundaries of the object. On the other hand, problem boundaries are also defined as limits to the scope of a problem so that the discussion can focus on one study, not too far away or widening to other topics (Moleong, 2016). The scope of the research indicates the area covered in the research. Beyond the scope are black areas untouched or unreachable by research. This understanding is important because research may not cover everything. The focus of the issue needs to be determined in

advance and stated explicitly. Specific issues need to be indicated in the proposal. This study focuses only on analyzing the presupposition used by the main character “Jo” in the *Little Women* novel. It includes the types of presuppositions covering the existential presupposition, the factive presupposition, the lexical presupposition, the structural presupposition, the non-factive presupposition, and the counterfactual presupposition as noted in Yule’s (1996) theory.

### **1.5. Significance**

The subject matter of this research is concerned about linguistics, specifically pragmatics in the domain of presupposition, it offers numerous significant contributions to the researcher and to the public in general that seek to comprehend pragmatics, particularly the presupposition covered in this study. Additionally, the research is relevant to the researcher's chosen major of English literature. There are theoretical research benefits and practical research benefits. Understanding the benefits of theoretical research is always related to the development of science, while the benefits of practical research are always related to problem solving.

#### **Theoretical Significance**

- a. This research is expected to contribute to the world of education and the development of literature.
- b. This research is expected to enrich the repertoire of knowledge, especially in the pragmatic discourse, particularly on the subject of presupposition, as evidenced by knowledge contributions on linguistics side or how linguistics, particularly pragmatics, is used in literary works, as well as the development of presupposition understanding.
- c. This study could serve as a reference for those studying the relationship between linguistics and literature because it uses a novel as its object and employs pragmatic analysis.

### **Practical Significance**

a. For Student

This research is one of many that demonstrate how presuppositions may be used to analyse utterances in novels, particularly the novel *Little Women*, whereas many other studies utilize presuppositions to evaluate verbal utterances in novels. So that this research is really helpfull especially for students who study linguistics.

b. For researchers and readers

This research is designed to aid the researcher as well as English literature students who specialize in linguistics. People who study this research can gain several points concerning presupposition, as well as the context of the novel *Little Women*. This also can provide knowledge that could help them analyse messages critically, avoiding manipulation or misunderstanding in media, politics, and advertising.

c. For Society

This research is expected to provide information for public to become more aware of hidden assumptions in what they hear or read. Understanding presuppositions helps individuals communicate more clearly and respectfully, especially in multicultural or sensitive contexts.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The aims of this research are to identify the types of presupposition used in the novel of *Little Women* and to analyze how various meanings types of presupposition proposed by Yule (1996) are found in the novel. In this chapter, Yule's theory of presupposition is reviewed relatively in detail and some other related theories are also included. Some research works related to the subject matter of this research conducted earlier are also reviewed as to emphasize how the present research is different from those research.

#### **2.1 Related Theory**

##### **2. 1. 1 Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. It is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. It is the branch of linguistics dealing with language in use and the contexts in which it is used, including such matters as deixis, the taking of turns in conversation, text organization, presupposition, and implicature. Mey (1993: 42) defines pragmatics as the study of the conditions of human language uses as these are determined by the society context. Here, Mey clearly states that context of society holds an important role in the uses of human language. It means that different context will determine different types of language use. On the other hands, Levinson (1983: 5) states that pragmatics is the study of language use, that is, the study of the relation between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding.

In other words, pragmatics is the study of the meaning of utterances in relation to their context which involves how speakers can produce the best utterance to deliver their meaning and how listeners can interpret the true intention of the speaker's utterances. For instance, it gives the advantages that one can talk about people's intended meaning, their assumptions, their purposes or goals and the kinds of actions performed in utterances. Trudgill (1980:61) also states that pragmatic is a branch of linguistics that relates to the meaning when it occurs in the social context. Pragmatic can be described as a study of meaning from linguistics. Then, based on the pragmatics standpoint, the meaning and use of the language depends on the speaker. Similar to the opinion above, Yule (1996: 4) mentions that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistics form and the users of those forms situations to communicate. Pragmatics is needed because when people understand about pragmatics, they will understand not only the explicit meaning of an utterance but also its implicit meaning. Implicit meaning consists of assumptions, purposes, and goals. That is why pragmatics is important to be studied since it can analyze how language is used in a certain context. So, Pragmatics related to the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker or the author and interpreted by listeners or readers. Yule adds that Pragmatics is the study of how language is used and specific situations to communicate. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. It has consequently more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances.

Yule (1996: 3) stated that there are four areas that pragmatics is concerned with.

1. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning.

This approach is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader), which means that the approach gives deeper analysis on what people have said to gain what exactly people mean by their utterances rather than the literal meaning of the utterances themselves.

2. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning.

This approach explains what a person means to use a context and how the context affects what it says. So, this type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who, when, where and under what situation they are talking.

3. Pragmatics is the study of how more meaning is communicated than what is said.

This approach is how the listener can conclude the information that the speakers say. Another word of study is a vague search study of meaning.

4. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance.

This approach answers perspectives on what determines the choice between the spoken and the unspoken. So there is assuming how close or distant the listener. Furthermore, Pragmatics are associated interactions with tools for meaningful communication that relies on or originates in the way in which are use words and sentences by Kroeger,(2018:4) and Griffiths, (2006:1). Based on the description above, it can be said that pragmatics is an approach whic is often used in studying linguistics in discussing presupposition based on the context of the speakers.

### 2. 1. 2 Presupposition

A presupposition is derived from the word pre-suppose, which means to suspect a prior or suspected temporary. It means that before speakers get in the talk of something, speakers already had a previous guess about would the speakers talking. To better understand the presupposition. Here are some of the definitions of the presupposition by experts: Fromkin, Victoria, Rodman Robert, Hyams (1988: 174) says that presuppositions are the situation should usually exist on each appropriate for utterance. Besides, Grundy, (2008:63) says that a presupposition is the meaning of someone accommodating along the side of a speech. Furthermore, Tambunan, (2019:18) explains that the presupposition is in the form of a speaker is say that the speech partner can know for sure the person or object being discussed. The speech partner will understand or recognize something that the speaker communicates. Communication between speakers and speech partners can run without obstacles. Understanding of presuppositions by speech partners is due to the utterances that preach.

Presupposition is a subject widely studied by linguists nowadays, but actually it is first studied by philosophers and logicians (Wang, 2007). Various opinions exist about the definition of presupposition by different linguists. During the daily communication, it happens that speakers assume certain information is already known; such information will generally not be stated and consequently will count as part of what is communicated but not said. Thus, according to Levinson (1983:168) presupposition is background belief, relating to an utterance that must be mutually known or assumed by the speaker and addressee for the utterance to be considered appropriate in context. Yuniardi (2015:11) says that Presupposition is interpreted by considering the context that exists in the situation when the utterance is happening

to find out the intended meaning of the speaker to get the information. The context of this utterance should be understood by the listener.

### **2.1.2.1 Types of Presupposition**

Yule (1996: 27) states that presuppositions have been associated with the use of a large number of words, phrases, and structures. This linguistic form is regarded as an indicator of a potential presupposition, which can only be an actual presuppose in context with the speakers. Thus, Yule's states that six types of presuppositions are: the existential presupposition, the factive presupposition, the lexical presupposition, the structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition and counter-factual presupposition.

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

The existential presupposition is not only assumed to be present in possessive construction but more generally in any definite noun phrase. Speaker is committed to the existence of the entities named any definite noun phrase an assumption that someone or something exists, based on the Yule's, (1996: 27).

Also, the definite noun has any form such as definite article, determiner and proper name that use to specifying something that have in known by listeners. Then, form the definite article and the determiner like that, this, these, and those. As well as possessive pronoun like Tina, my, yours. To refer in word exist. El-Gamal, (2001: 42) says that definite expressions are closely linked to existence and reference which express indefiniteness with indefinite articles that always precede the noun.

Definite expressions include proper nouns, personal pronouns, and noun phrases. A semantic categorization of noun phrases divides them in three subclasses definite descriptions, indefinite noun phrases, and quantified noun phrases. Definite descriptions are expressions that refer to some definite entity and identify it partly by

means of the descriptive content of the expression. For example: The Governor of North Sumatera, the citizen, the building.

In the example above, the utterance said “The Governor of North Sumatera” that the Governor does exist and they presuppose is “there is the Governor of North Sumatera”

The citizen >> exist

The building >> exist

## 2. Factive Presupposition

The second type of presupposition is factive presupposition since some verb used in the sentences to indicate a fact, such as know, realize, regret, glad, odd and aware. The speaker makes the hearer or reader trust and the information of the utterance in a fact, based on Yule’s, (1996: 27) For example:

- 1) She did not realize he told a lie (>> He told a lie)
- 2) We regret buying the gift. (>> We bought the gift)
- 3) I was not aware that she was ill. (>>She was ill)
- 4) It is not odd that he woke up late. (>>He woke up late)
- 5) I am glad that you are the winner (>>You are the winner)

In the example above, the part (a) of the sentence that can be presupposed is “He told a lie” because it is the fact or the part of the sentence that must be true although she realized it or she did not realize it. While the part (b) of the sentence that can be presupposed is “We bought the gift” Because it is the fact or the part of the sentence that must be true although we regret it. The same way part (c) of the phrase “was not aware” gives an assumption that I do not know that she was ill. So,

the presupposed information treated as the fact of her.

### 3. Non-factive Presupposition.

The non-factive presupposition is associated with some verbs that are assumed not to be true, such verbs are the dream, imagine and pretend are used with the presupposition that what follows is not true, based on the Yule's, (1996: 29). For example:

- a. I dreamed that I was popular (>>I was not popular)
- b. We imagined we were in a beach (>>We were not in a beach)
- c. He pretends to be sad (>>He is not sad)

In the first sentence, the use of the verb “dreamed” indicates that the clause following the verb “I was popular” is not true. This means that the presupposition is “I was not popular”. Meanwhile, is applied to the second sentence where it can be presupposed that the clause “We were in a beach” is not true because it follows the verb “imagined”. The same way, in the third sentence, the presupposition is “He is not sad” because the clause uses the verb “pretends

### 4. Lexical Presupposition.

Based on the Yule's, (1996: 28), lexical presupposition is asserted meaning conventionally interpreted with another meaning for the listener understood about the information it and it has some word like managed, stop, and start. For example:

- a. He stopped drinking. (>>He used to drink)
- b. They started shouting. (>>They were not shouting before)
- c. You come again. (>>You came before).

In the example above, in the first sentence, the use of one verb “stopped”

can lead up to the presupposition that the drinking was his pass habit, so it can be presupposed that “He used to drink”. Furthermore, in the second sentence, the use of one verb “Started” indicates the beginning which means that before the utterance is made, the action of shouting has never been done. The same way third sentence, the use of one verb “come” indicates the not on time means that before the utterance is made, the action of again has never been done.

### **5. Structural Ppresupposition.**

The presupposition is the speaker treats them as presupposed information and accepted be true by the listeners. It can be seen in the use of WH- question construction, which is the information after WH-question is already known to be the case, based on the Yule’s, (1996: 28). For example:

- a. When did he go? (>>He went)
- b. Where did you buy the flower (>>You bought the flower)

The sentence above shows that the listener perceives that the information presented is necessarily true rather than just the presupposition of the person asking the question.

### **6. Counter-factual Presupposition**

This type creates a presupposition meaning that is contrary to the facts or the opposite is true. Such a structure of if-clause presupposes that information is considered as not true. However, the meaning of this presupposition isn’t only true, but it is the opposite of what is true or contrary to the fact, based on the Yule’s, (1996: 29). For example: If you were my friend, you would have helped me.

(>>You are not my friend)

Based on the example above, the if-clause “if you were my friend” uses a conditional structure indicating that the if-clause is opposite to the utterance, so it can be presupposed that the meaning of the clause is “you are not my friend.

### **2.1.2.2 The Function of Presupposition**

A presupposition is a persistent understanding of a concept conveyed in a statement. Language users may utilize it to avoid certain situations. In other words, language users may make assumptions to avoid discussing all relevant information.

The function of presupposition:

“If we had to spell out every detail every time we spoke, communication would be exceedingly time-consuming. It is feasible to use shortcuts by assuming a certain level of expertise on the part of the listeners. The extent to which this shortcutting occurs, however, is determined by the communication context.”

Besides, the other functions of presuppositions are as follows:

1. To guide specific responses or predictions based on how the spoken language is now being used,
2. To find the meaning of the author's expressions to the reader,
3. To convey information and express feelings through presupposition, because they must offer information about which the reader is already aware of the intended meaning,

4. To give the reader something fresh to think about, or to transform and give others another representation, and
5. To find presupposition from the author's utterances, implying that we may locate what is going on in his map of the world (mind perception/internal representation).

### **2.1.2.3 Features of Presupposition**

Presupposition features are as follows:

1. Stay true even if negated

The fundamental feature of presuppositions is the nature of truth under denial. This means that even if a sentence is employed as a negative sentence or negated, the statement's assumption remains valid as in the following:

1) John's house is new.

2) John's house isn't new.

Sentence (2) is the negative form of sentence (1). The presupposition of sentence (1) is that John has a house. In sentence (2), it turns out that the presupposition does not change even though sentence (2) contains denial, namely by the presence of the word negation, not from sentence (1), which has the same presupposition that John owns a house.

Sentence is stated to presuppose another sentence if the second sentence is incorrect (a sentence presupposed), resulting in the first sentence not being able to be said to be true or false.

Example:

- 1) The official's wife is very beautiful.

2) The official has a wife.

Sentence (2) is a presupposition of sentence (1). The sentence can be stated as right or wrong if the official has a wife. However, when it's the other way around with the existing reality ( the official does not have a wife ), the sentence cannot be determined.

2. Can be canceled

Presuppositions can be deleted if they do not match the implied assumptions and implicatures of conversational and linguistic context. Furthermore, presuppositions can be delayed because the existence of arguments is reduced by the possibilities that exist in discourse. Example:

"I cannot come tomorrow morning because there is an obstacle."

The utterance was revealed by someone to their friend. That friend will definitely have a presupposition. Maybe he will take his child to school, or maybe there is an obstacle in the way. However, if the person continues to say, "I have an official meeting tomorrow morning" then the presupposition will be canceled because it has been notified directly by the speaker so that the interlocutor no longer has a presupposition to the statement.

### **2.1.3 Novel**

Novel is a type of printed media that use written language. In novels, like to spoken language, there are sometimes unstated meanings that differ from their expression. It prevents readers from understanding the significance of some conversations in the work. Here is a speech in which the information is assumed: "Rudi rides a bike". By making this statement, the speaker implies that Rudi is a real person who can rides a bike. This remark may be based on more than one

assumption: Rudi owns the car and is capable of riding many vehicles. Hence, Novel is a type of prose literature that expresses an event widely. The novel tells of extraordinary events in the life of a character and the conflict that causes changes in the fate of the characters in it. Novels can express something freely, in more detail, and involve more complex problems. Various events and conflicts that occur in the novel are a series of imaginations that are turned on by the author (Ratna, 2015).

### **2.1.3.1 Synopsis of Little Women**

*Little Women* (1868) is one of the most successful novels written by a classical author namely Louisa May Alcott. The novel was basically published into two volumes, the first volume is *Little Women*, also known as Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy which was published in October 1868 and second volume is *Part Second or Good Wives* (the title mostly known in England) published in April 1869.

The story of the novel *Little Women* (part 1) talks about a family who lives in New England during Civil War in Concord, Massachusetts. March's family has four young children namely Margaret March (as Meg), Josephine March (as Jo), Elizabeth March (as Beth), and Amy March (as Amy) who grew up with a grateful mother, Mrs. March (called as Marmee).

They were born as a rich family, but one time has fallen on poor and having hard times. They are taught to be a faithful person and build a good relation with the society, and love each other. Together they live with their mother and their best friend, old Hannah (an old servant) who stays with them since Meg was born. Meanwhile, their father off to Civil War as a chaplain and had suffered the illness (pneumonia) while he stayed there. Both of the elder Meg and Jo work outside the house to earn money in order to support the family.

The author illustrates a strong and a kind mother Mrs. March and four young women who have significantly different attitudes. Lovely Meg, talented and tomboyish Jo, frail and shy Beth, and spoiled Amy. The fourth sisters are 32 struggling hard to reach their dreams, even they have to pass the ups and downs. The novel also implies the vary of circumstances, such as love story, dreams, desires, plays, letters, illnesses, marriage and lost.

Together the fourth sisters uplift their attitudes while their father has gone, they want to make him proud of them when he returns. Jo takes the responsibility to her family as long as their father cannot be there for them. They are accustomed themselves to decrease their emotions, help each other, and keep maintaining good family circumstances.

At the end of the story, the joys come close upon the sorrows and sacrifices they have passed. Jo have reached one of her dreams and took the first step toward a good writer, Amy continued her willingness to be an actress and improved her ability in sketching, Meg gets married with a gentle man also as the March's friend, and Beth lives to keep warm and cheer up the family circumstances as well as keep improving her ability in playing piano and to be a musician someday after she had passed Scarlet Fever that made her almost die.

## **2.2 Review of Related Research**

In this sub-chapter some related works conducted earlier are reviewed in order to examine some possible related aspects to avoid similarities to the present research.

### **2.2.1 Briant Nino Aditya**

The first related topic was conducted by Briant Nino Aditya in 2014 in his thesis entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Presupposition in Genndy*

*Tartakovsky's Hotel Transylvania*, in which he seeks to identify the most prevalent type of presupposition and the inferred meaning of the characters' statements in the movies; and this is quite different from the present research in terms of the topic, the theoretical framework applied and the source of data. They are similar only in terms of the subject matter namely presupposition.

### **2.2.2 Yuni Lestari**

The second work of related topic was conducted by Yuni Lestari in 2015 in her thesis entitled *Presupposition of Anna and Declan's Utterances in Anand Tucker's Leap* in which she focuses on the forms of presuppositions and the aim of the characters' utterances in the movies. This work is also different from the present research in terms of focus of analysis and the source of data.

### **2.2.3 Gustia**

The third work of related topic conducted earlier was given by Gustia, (2018). In the findings of this research, she discussed existential presuppositions, followed by factive presuppositions, while the three types of presuppositions are less commonly employed by the general people in Bukit Tinggi. However, the most common category is structural presupposition.

### **2.2.4 Hasta and Marlina**

Furthermore, Hasta and Marlina (2018) employ two news items from Al-Jazeera and one from Fox News as the sources of data. In their research they apply Khaleel's (2010) theory to presupposition triggers. In the findings, existential presuppositions are more prevalent on Al Jazeera News than on Fox News. The researchers identify major categories of presuppositions in

both news sources. They are a verb in lexical and an adverbial clause in structural. This work is totally different from the present research.