AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION USED IN NOVEL HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS

Ricco[1], Havid[2],
Program Studi Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
FBS Universitas Negeri Padang
Email:

Presupposisi merupakan salah satu topik dalam kajian semantik dan pragmatik. Dalam makalah ini penulis lebih mengkhususkan pembahasan tentang presupposisi dalam kajian pragmatik, dimana presupposisi adalah semua hal atau apa saja yang ada di pikiran seseorang tentang segala sesuatu yang ada di dunia ini. Dalam makalah ini penulis menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif, karena semua data berasal dari novel dan data tersebut ditelaah berdasarkan teori-teori yang telah ditemukan. Presupposisi dalam novel Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows diambil dari percakapan-percakapan karakter yang ada dalam novel, kemudian dianalisa dengan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Yule (1996) tentang tipe presupposisi untuk menemukan tipe apa saja yang sering digunakan dan yang tidak digunakan dalam novel Harry Potter. Dari penelitian yang telah dilakukan, penulis menggunakan 50 sampel data guna melihat perbedaan bentuk-bentuk apa saja yang muncul. Didalam 50 sampel tersebut penulis menemukan 5 dari 6 tipe presupposisi; *Eksistential, Faktiv, Leksikal, Struktural dan Konterfaktual Presuposisi.* Kemudian penulis mendapatkan temuan bahwa bentuk atau tipe presupposisi yang sering muncul dan digunakan di novel adalah tipe Struktural Presuposisi. Dari makalah ini juga, penulis mengharapkan bahwa makalah ini dapat bermanfaat baik itu dalam pembelajaran sebagai tambahan ilmu dalam mempelajari pragmatik, khususnya presupposisi.

Kata kunci: Presupposition. Novel. Harry Potter and Deathly Hallow.

A. Background of The Study

Language is used to deliver the messages or information from the speaker to the listener. In delivering messages or information people need conversation such as speaking or using some media such as advertisement, novel, magazine, etc. This statement supported by Fromkin (1988: 4) states that language

is much more than speech. It means language can be used by people in written language to convey messages or information.[1]

Novel is one of the printed media which uses written language. In novels similar with spoken language, sometimes there are unstated meaning compared to its expression. It makes the readers who read the novel unable to understand about the meaning that appears in some conversation. Here is an utterance in which the information assumed, "John drives a car". By this utterance, the speaker presupposes that John is a person that exists and he can drive a car. This utterance may have more than one presupposition that John has the car and he can drive more than one car.

In this paper, the writer would like to focus on analysis about presupposition in novel because of some reason: First, this topic is needed to be analyzed in order to get a good understanding between the speaker and the listener to reach a success communication between them. The listener should first understand the presupposition from utterances of the speaker. Second, presupposition or assumption is everything that speaker wants to do before saying. Third, Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows is the last series of Harry Potter's Novel and the story of this novel will be more interesting than the previous novels. The last, the writer hopes this paper will give contribution related to the study of presupposition.

Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows novel is the last series of seven books. This book was sold three million copies in the first 16 hours after its release in 2010 and it achieved Book of the Year award in 2010 from British Book Award. It is a very famous novel that written by J.K. Rowling. It is a fiction story about a young magician boy, Harry Potter, who faces his life hardly since he was born. J.K. Rowling as the author of these phenomenal novels writes them very attractive. Language used in this novel had influenced many people. Many presuppositions can be found in the novel *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*. Therefore, the writer is interested to use this novel to do the analysis.

Based Yule (1996:133) said that presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. It means that how people can illustrate the process of thinking in analysis of some aspects of invisible meaning. In another word, how the listeners can catch other information beside on their interpretation. Yule also defines types of presupposition into six, they are Existential, Factive, Lexical, Structural, counterfactual, and Non-factive presupposition.

1. **Existential presupposition:**

    It is the assumption of the existence of the entities named by the speaker. For example, when a speaker says ***"Sean's car is new",*** we can presuppose that Tom exists and that he has a car, also when someone says *"Anni's dog is cute",* we can presuppose that Anni exists and she has a dog.

2. **Factive presupposition**

It is the assumption that something is true due to the presence of some verbs such as "**know**" and **"realize**" and of phrases involving **glad**, for example. Thus, when a speaker says that she didn't realize someone was ill, we can presuppose that someone is ill. Also, when she says **"I'm glad it's over",** we can presuppose that it's over.

3. **Lexical presupposition**

It is the assumption that, in using one word, the speaker can act as if another meaning (word) will be understood.

For instance:

Joan stopped running. (>>He used to run.)

You are late again. (>> You were late before.)

In this case, the use of the expressions "stop" and "again" are taken to presuppose another (unstated) concept.

4. **Structural presupposition**

It is the assumption associated with the use of certain words and phrases. For example, wh-question in English are conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the wh-form (e.g. when and where) is already known to be the case.

For examples:

When did she travel to the India? (>> she traveled)

Where did you buy the book? (>> you bought the book)

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

5. **Non- factive presupposition**

   It is an assumption that something is not true. For example, verbs like "dream", "imagine" and "pretend" are used with the presupposition that what follows is not true.

   For examples:

   I dreamed that I was rich. (>> I am not rich)

   We imagined that we were in Makassar. (>> We are not in London)

6. **Counterfactual presupposition**

   It is the assumption that what is presupposed is not only untrue, but is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts. For instance, some conditional structures, generally called counterfactual conditionals, presuppose that the information, in the if- clauses, is not true at the time of utterance.

   For example: If you were my son, I would not allow you to do this. (> you are not my daughter)

B. Research Method

The data is collected from the novel *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*. This is the last series of Harry Potter books. In collecting data, the writer applies the technique of non-participant observation. There are some steps in collecting

the data. First, reads the novel in order to find the presupposition from the conversation. Then, mark the sentence that contains presupposition in the novel.

The data were analyzed by using model analysis proposed by Yule (1996). After collecting data, the writer designed the technique of analyzing data as follows: classifying the types of presupposition and analyzing the meaning of presupposition.

C. Discussions

In this paper, the data were taken from novel *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*. The data were analyzed by classifying the presupposition in each type and then the writer found the presupposition that is intended in the utterances by analyzing the utterances and considering the context that causes this presupposition. Here, the writer collected 50 data in Harry Potter's novel. Some of them are described and the rest can be seen in Appendix.

Furthermore, the analysis is presented clearly below based on Yule's theory (1996).

DATUM 1

Harry   : Isn't it the same symbol *Luna's dad* was wearing around his
                 neck? (P: 316)
Hermione   : Well, that's what I thought too!
>>   Luna has a father.

This situation happens when Harry and Hermione is trying to find out the meaning of the symbol that appear in Hermione's book given by Dumbledore. They are sure that symbol has important meaning that leads them to find out how to defeat Voldemort. From Harry Potter's utterance it can be analyzed the relationship as in this propositions:

a. Luna's Dad (=p)

b. Luna has a father (=q)

c. p >> q

It can be seen that the presupposition used in Harry's utterance *"isn't it the same symbol Luna's dad was wearing around his neck?"* is existential presupposition because we can presuppose that Luna has a father and also it conveys the existence of Luna's father.

DATUM 2

Harry : *If it was a Death Eater we would be dead by now*. (P: 331)

>> It is not a Death Eater.

The situation happens in the graveyard, where Harry's parents rest in peace. Harry wants to visit his parent's graveyard with Hermione. At that time, Hermione see something moving around them. Something watching over them from far away and makes them aware.

a. If it was a Death Eater we would be death by now (=p)

b. It is not a Death Eater (=q)

c. p >> q

It can be seen that the presupposition used in Harry's utterance 'if it was a Death Eater we would be death by now' is counterfactual because it can be presupposed that it is not a death eater. Counterfactual presupposition is an assumption that certain information is opposite the reality or some conditional structures. Presupposition is what the speaker judge or assume about everything around this world before saying, to make sense from the listener. In analysis of presupposition, there are three experts who had explained about the theory of types of presupposition, they are: 1) Gadzar (1979, 124) who classified presupposition into two types, actual and potential presupposition; 2) Yule (1996,27) who had been classified types of presupposition into six types such as existential, lexical, structural, factive, nonfactive and counterfactual; 3) then, Hoag (2008) had been separated types of presupposition into two types, simple presupposition which classified into five forms and complex presupposition which classified into twenty six forms. In this paper, the writer has analyzed theory from Yule (1996, 27) because this expert has explained about types of presupposition in simpler way than another experts and it more understandable with example and clear explanation.

From the explanation in findings, the writer has found five types of presupposition which used in novel *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* based on the own the characteristics of each types of presupposition, they are: 5 lexical (10%), 12 existential (24%), 14 structural (28%), 11 factive (22%), and 8 couterfactual (16%). The mostly types of presupposition found in novel *Harry*

Potter and the Deathly Hallows is Structural. It might be found in other novel too, because the various words that used in novel almost the same.

In the related previous studies, the writer finds another researcher which studied presupposition, such as: 1) Novalinda (2003) studied about the use of presupposition in the movie *Sleepers.* In analysis of the data, she used Yule's Theory (1996) and she found Factive and Nonfactive presupposition that appeared in her research. 2) Syuntiana (2005) analyzed about the presupposition in Heat cliff cartoon's story. In her research, she used Levinson's theory (1983), and found there was one type of presupposition mostly appeared, that is structural presupposition. 3) Yuhezmi (2012) analyzed about the presupposition in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows' movie. In her analysis she used Yule's Theory (1996) and found Factive Presupposition as the type that mostly appeared.

From the related previous studies and findings of the data, different object of the study would give different result although they use the same Theories for analysis. Such as Yuhezmi (2012), who analyzed the type of presupposition and found Factive Presupposition as a type that mostly appeared in Harry potter's movie. Different with this, the writer studies about the types of presupposition in Harry Potter's novel. From Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows novel, the writer found there are five types of presupposition using Yule's Theory.

The type of presupposition mostly used is Structural Presupposition and the less is Lexical Presupposition because structural is the assumption that part of a structure contains information being treated as already known and its mark by

WH-questions. In Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows novel, most of the conversation are stated by the form of WH-quetions as the story tells about Harry that seeking the Horcrux. The overall data of types of presupposition in the table below:

No	Types of Presupposition	Frequency
1	Existential	12 (24%)
2	Factive	11 (22%)
3	Counterfactual	8 (16%)
4	Lexical	5 (10%)
5	Structural	14 (28%)
6	Nonfactive	0 (%)

D. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Presupposition is a part of subject study in pragmatics which discuss about speaker meaning based on context to make sense and assertion. As a kind of linguistic study, the study of presupposition in novel is one of interesting topic to discuss, because this topic able to make people see the presupposition in different way. Usually, presupposition often found in communication between two or more person. And it makes the writer easier to analyze the presupposition.

From the analysis, the writer has found there are five types of presupposition which applied in the novel *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, they are 12

existential (24%), 5 lexical (10%), 14 structural (28%), 11 factive (22%), and 8 counterfactual (16%).

As interesting topic, presupposition has many aspects which can be analyzed such as the types and meaning of presupposition like existential presupposition, factive, lexical, structural, nonfactive and counterfactual.

This paper hopefully can give some knowledge for the readers about presupposition as part of pragmatic study in linguistic field, such as they can improve their knowledge about concept of language, communication, context meaning, pragmatics, and presupposition.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Fromkin. 1988. *An introduction to language*. Australia: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Limited.

Gadzar, Gerald. 1979. *Pragmatics: Implicature, Presupposition and Logical Form*. New York. Academic Press.

Hoag, John. D. 2008. *Presupposition: NLP Meta Model*. San Francisco. Retrieved from http://www.nlpls.com/articles/presuppositions.php on February 27, 2012.

Levinson, S. C. 1983. *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Rowling, J.K. 2010. *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*. London: Bloomsbury.

Sperber, Dan. 2006**.** *Pragmatics in F. Jackson and M. Smith eds., Oxford Handbook of Philosophy of Language.*

Yule, George. 1996, *Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Yule, George. 1997, *Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University Press.