

AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION USED IN THE MOVIE HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS PART 2

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Abstract

Penelitian ini membahas presuposisi (praanggapan) dalam film “*Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows part 2*”. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap jenis dan makna presuposisi dalam ujaran oleh penutur (Harry Potter) dalam film tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori yang diajukan oleh Yule (1996) mengenai tipe pra anggapan dan Searle dalam Levinson (1983) mengenai fungsi bahasa untuk menganalisa data. Data diambil dari ujaran Harry Potter. Data dikumpulkan secara deskriptif dengan memperhatikan konteks sehingga makna presuposisi pragmatik dapat diungkap.

Dari 54 data, penulis menemukan 5 tipe pra-anggapan yang dikemukakan oleh Yule, yaitu pra-anggapan eksistensial 18 ujaran (existential presupposition), faktif 21 ujaran (factive presupposition), struktural 10 ujaran (structural presupposition), leksikal 4 ujaran (lexical presupposition) dan konterfaktual 1 ujaran(counterfactual presupposition). Tipe pra-anggapan yang dominan digunakan adalah pra-anggapan faktif (factive presupposition). Penulis juga menemukan 4 fungsi bahasa yang disampaikan oleh Searle, yaitu fungsi representatif 32 ujaran (representative function), direktif 11 ujaran (directive function), kommisif 8 ujaran (commisive function) dan ekspresif 3 ujaran (expressive function).

Kata kunci: Presupposition. Movie. Harry Potter and Deathly Hallow part 2. Language Functions

A. Background of The Study

In expressing a meaning, human cannot communicate each other without language. Correspondently, language makes everything surrounding us

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meaningful, what speaker says or utters to the hearer will have the meaning if both parties (speaker and hearer) know the utterance is appropriate in the context or the information arises from the utterance and gets the influence of the context in which they are performed and it can be understood by the hearer. Language and context are supposed to be a basic to account language understanding that refer to the utterances.

The range of utterance from word to sentence and the use of it cannot be separated from context. Sometimes a speaker assumes that certain information already known by the listener, although the information are not appear directly in the speaker's sentence. It is not a simple to catch the information. Listener needs to look for word's meaning and what the speaker's mean in the same context. To avoid the misinterpretation in meaning it will be deal with presupposition.

Presupposition is a thing that is presupposed, while presupposes means to assume something true before it is proved. Presupposition can occur in verbal and written language, in daily conversation or in movie conversation. Movie series is one of the types of movie that attract much audience. The uses of presupposition by the characters in that series must be appropriate so the audience will understand them.

Based on the explanation above, the writer analyzed the presupposition in movie *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallow part 2*. There are two reasons why this study is worthwhile to be researched. First, speaker need to be understood about presupposition to help him produces utterances that easy to understand by listener. Speakers have to make the sentence that its presupposition is known by the listener to avoid the misinterpretation between speaker and listener. Second,

when the speaker delivers his message to the listener in unstated sentence, the listener doesn't understand the meaning of speaker's utterance from the sentence itself, so it must be added with presuppositions in true context. Beside that the listener also needs to understand about presupposition to help him in catching the speaker's message. The use of presupposition is not only in daily life but also in movie conversation. Related to the phenomena above, there are many possible research problems that can be studied, such as the types, uses and function of presupposition. Yule (2006, p.116) stated a definition of presupposition that is what a speaker assumes is true or known by a listener can be describe as presupposition. To check for the presupposition underlying sentences involves negating a sentence with a particular presupposition and checking if the presuppositions remain true.

e.g. My hat is red (= p)

 My hat is not red (= NOT p)

This sentence presupposes that "I have a hat". It remains that this underlying presupposition sentences is true despite two sentences have opposite meanings. It is called as 'constancy under negation' test for finding a presupposition. The concept of *presupposition* is often treated as the relationship between two propositions. In the case below, we have a sentence that contains a proposition (p) and another proposition (q), which is easily presupposed by any listener. However, the speaker can produce a sentence by denying the proposition (p), obtaining as a result the same presupposition (q).

a. *Debora's cat is cute.* (= p)

b. *Debora's cat is not cute* (= NOT p)

c. *Debora has a cat* (= q)

d. $p \gg q$, NOT $p \gg q$

When it says that Debora's cat is cute, this sentence presupposes that Debora has a cat. In *Debora's cat is not cute*. (NOT p). The same thing holds true, that is, it presupposes that she has a cat. This property of presupposition is generally described as constancy under negation. Basically, it means that the presupposition of a statement will remain constant (i.e. still true) even when that statement is negated.

Another example to prove a presupposition is a sentence "I wear a beautiful veil but I don't wear my beautiful veil next week" the presupposition is 'I have a veil' remains constant although we use negation in the second utterance. The basic trait of a presupposition is a true under negation. A sentence consists of a presupposition even though it is negated and still has the same assumption like the first sentence before negated. It means that a presupposition of a sentence will always be true although we make it be a negative sentence.

Presupposition is interpreted by considering context that exists in the situation when the utterance is happening in order to find out the intended meaning of the speaker to get information. The context of this utterance should be understood by the listener. Yule (1996, p. 26) stated that presupposition is treated as a relationship between two propositions. Propositions are structured sentences that contain simple assertive meaning. Presupposition has been associated with words, phrases or sentences. Presupposition is treated as a relationship between two

propositions. If we say that the sentence in [a.] contains the proposition p and the sentence in [b] contains the proposition q , then using the symbol \gg to mean 'presupposes', we can represent the relationship as in [B].

Propositions p or q presupposes another proposition B. Speakers, not sentences, have presuppositions. An entailment is something that logically follows from what is asserted in the utterance. Sentences, not speakers, have entailments. Yule (1996) classified six types of presuppositions: they are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition and counterfactual presupposition. First, is existential presupposition. It is the assumption of the existence of the entities named by the speaker. For example, when a speaker says "Tom's car is new", we can presuppose that Tom exists and that he has a car.

Then, 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, 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. Next, lexical presupposition, it is the assumption that, in using one word, the speaker can act as if another meaning (word) will be understood. For example *Andrew stopped running*, we can presuppose that he used to run.

Structural presupposition 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 example *when did she travel to the USA?* We can presuppose that she travelled. The listener perceives that the information presented is necessarily true rather than just the presupposition of the person asking the question. If the question is answered with some estimate of the speed the speaker would appear to be accepting the truth of the presupposition (very popular with lawyers).

The fifth types of presupposition is non-factive. 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 example, *I dreamed that I was rich*, we can presuppose that I am not rich. The last type of presupposition by Yule is 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 daughter, I would not allow you to do this*, we can presuppose that you are not my daughter.

Types of presupposition by Karttunen are the types of presupposition trigger, presupposition trigger is a construction or item that signals the existence of a presupposition in an utterance. Meanwhile in this research the researcher analyzed presupposition that is what a speaker assumes is true or known by a listener. From the description of the types of presupposition based on Yule’s above, the researcher search the types of presupposition of Harry Potter’s utterances in movie of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows part 2*.

According to Searle in Levinson (1983, p.240), there are five types of utterance. They are: representatives, which commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition (paradigm cases; asserting, concluding, etc), directives, which are attempt by the speaker to get the addressee to do something (paradigm cases; requesting, questioning), commissives, which commit the speaker to some future course of action (paradigm cases; promising, threatening, offering), expressive, which express a psychological state (paradigm cases; thinking, apologizing, welcoming, and congratulating), declarations, which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistics institution (paradigm cases; excommunicating, declaring war, firing from employment). From the description of the types of language functions based on Searle's theory above, the researcher searched the language function of Harry Potter's utterances in the movie of *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows part 2*.

B. Research Method

This research had been conducted by using descriptive method because it described and it was suitable with the purpose of the study. According to Monsen (2008: 5) the descriptive research often illustrates a relevant but non quantified topic involving a well-focused research question. It generates narrative data that describe words instead of numbers.

Its primary purpose to explore the phenomenon of interest as a prelude to the theory development. Moreover, the analysis was used in written document

because the source of the data was taken from subtitle of movie Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows part 2 and these data were from Harry Potter's utterances

The source of the data in this research is a movie *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows part 2* and the data are taken from the utterances expressed by Harry Potter. Moreover, the data which have found in movie *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows part 2* was analyzed to classify them into types of presupposition and language function and the limited data were Harry Potter's utterances.

C. Discussions

There were 54 utterances used as source of data in this research. The data in this movie are categorized based on the types of presupposition then, the analyzed of language function is done after categorizing its type of presupposition. To analyze types of language functions of each types of presupposition, the writer analyzes the language functions by using Searle's (1983) theory.

Datum 1

Harry (to Bill): I need to talk to the goblin.

Context:

The utterance above happened in a living room of Bill's house where Harry, Ron, Hermione, Luna, Bill and his wife are sitting there except Goblin (names Griphok) and Mr. Ollivander, both of them were weak due to the torturing that they got when Voldemort kidnapped them. From Harry's utterance it can be

presupposed that there was a Goblin, in this case he was in Bill's house and Harry needs to talk to the goblin.

Analysis:

It can be categorized from the utterance that contains two proposition p and q and it is using a symbol \gg that means 'presuppose', and then we can analyze the relationship as in this propositions.

- a. I need to talk to the goblin (= p)
- b. I don't need talk to the goblin (= Not p)
- c. There was a goblin (= q)
- d. $p \gg q$, NOT $p \gg q$

It can be seen that the presupposition above is generally described as constancy under negation. It means that the presupposition of an utterance will remain constant (still true) even when that utterance is negated. The presupposition used in Harry's utterance is existential presupposition because it conveys the existence of a Goblin.

From Harry's utterance *I need to talk to the goblin*, it can be analyzed that Harry want to do something (talk to the goblin). It can be categorized that the function of Harry's utterance is commissive function. Commissive function is a language function, which commit the speaker to some future course of action.

In this research, the researcher found 54 utterances of Harry Potter's that can be categorized to the types of presuppositions based on Yule's. It was classified into existential presupposition 18 utterances, factive 21 utterances, structural 10

utterances, lexical 4 utterances and counterfactual 1 utterance. The occurrence of types of presupposition of Harry Potter's utterances performed into this following table.

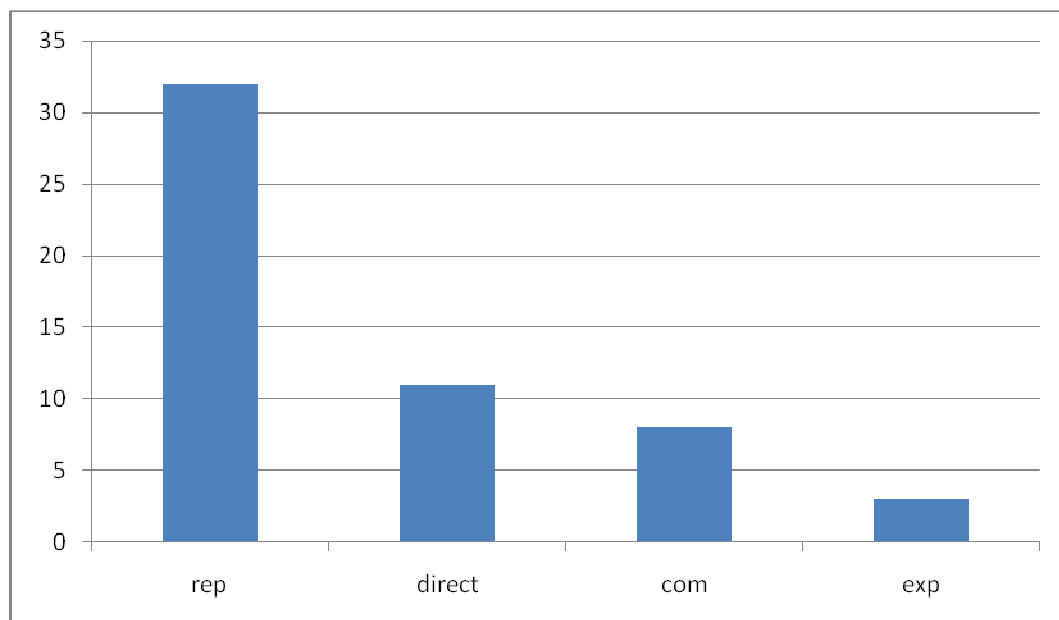
Table 1.0 (the occurrences of Types of Presupposition used in Harry Potter's utterances)

Types of Presupposition	Frequency	Percentage
Existential	18	33,3%
Factive	21	38,9%
Structural	10	18,5%
Lexical	4	7,4%
Counterfactual	1	1,9%
Total	54	100%

From 5 types of presupposition which used in Harry Potter's utterances, factive is more dominant than other types of presupposition. Factive is the assumption that something is true due to the presence of some verbs such as "know" and "realize" have 21 data. Existential that is the assumptions of the existence of the entities name of the speaker have 18 data. Structural that means the utterances which associated with the use of certain words and phrases have 10 data. Next, lexical is the assumption that, in using one word, the speaker can act if another meaning (word) will be understood, have 4 data. Last, counterfactual is the assumption that something is not true, have 1 data.

In this research, the researcher also analyzes the language function used in Harry Potter's utterances. From each type of presuppositions, the researcher also analyzes which language function is mostly used in Harry Potter's utterance.

Graphic of Language Function used in Harry Potter's utterances in general:



Explanation:

- First chart, Representatives 32 utterances
- Second chart, Directives 11 utterances
- Third chart, Commisives 8 utterances
- Fourth chart, Expressives 3 utterances

Moreover, the occurrence type of presupposition and their language functions used in Harry Potter's utterances performed into this following table:

Table 2.0 (The occurrences of Language Function used in Harry Potter's utterances)

Type of presupposition	Language Function	Frequency	Percentage
Existential	Representatives	9	16,7%
	Commisives	6	11,1%
	Expressive	2	3,7%
	Directives	1	1,9%

Factive	Representatives	18	33,3%
	Directives	2	3,7%
	Expressive	1	1,9%
Structural	Directives	7	12,9%
	Representatives	3	5,5%
Lexical	Representatives	2	3,7%
	Commissives	2	3,7%
Counterfactual	Directives	1	1,9%
Total		54	100%

Firstly, from factive presupposition there are 18 representatives, 2 directives and 1 expressive. It can be seen that Harry Potter's utterances that contain factive presupposition is more dominant to representative which means commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. Then directive which are attempt by the speaker to get the addressee to do something and expressive which express the speaker's feeling.

Secondly, from existential there are 6 commissives, 9 representatives, 1 directive and 2 expressives. It can be seen that from Harry's utterances that contain existential presupposition, the language function mainly was representatives which means commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition, then commissives which commit the speaker to some future actions, expressive which express the speaker's feeling and directives which are attempt by the speaker to get the addressee to do something.

Thirdly, from structural presupposition found 7 directives and 3 representatives. Then, from lexical presupposition there are 2 representatives and

2 commissives. Last, from counter-factual presupposition there are 1 commissive and 1 directive.

After analyzing the utterances of Harry Potter's in the last movie of Harry Potter series, the writer finds out there are five types of presupposition that found in this movie. They are existential, factive, structural, lexical and counterfactual presupposition. It can be seen that the six types that proposed by Yule in his book of "Pragmatics" are found in this movie.

This finding is different from the previous studies that also analyzed about presupposition. Compared with Li (2005) from Wuhan University, studied *Presupposition in Advertising Language*. By qualitative analysis, Li tries to explore the functions of each type of presuppositions in advertising texts by Yule's theory. From 100 selected advertising utterances, Li found out that 85% contains presupposition and existential presupposition accounts for the largest percentage (65 %).

Meanwhile, this research found out that factive presupposition as the most type used in Harry Potter utterances. Compared with Li, which is analyzed the presupposition in advertising, this research analyzed the utterances used in movie of Harry Potter. The purpose of utterances in advertising and movie must be different, because advertising used language to attract and persuade people, while in movie the utterances used as the part of conversation.

Wang YingFang (2007) also analyzed about *Presupposition and its Function in advertisement* based on Yule's theory. He categorized that presupposition is an adopted for language technique in advertisements. Different

with Li and this research, he is emphasis his research is placed on pragmatics functions of advertising language from three angles: presupposition and advertisement, presupposition psychology and market strategies of advertisement.

Abbot (2000), in her journal *Presupposition as Non Assertions* assumed that the assertion or presupposition distinction maps fairly directly onto the distinction between new and old information. Opposite with this research which is analyzed the presupposition used in movie of Harry Potter. Among with the previous study, this research quite similar with Li's that analyze the presupposition in advertising language.

This research used descriptive method and Yule's theory, analyzed the presupposition in. The researcher found that existential factive presupposition accounts for the largest percentage (38, 9 %). There are 21 utterances of Harry Potter that can be categorized to the factive of presupposition. Factive presupposition is the assumption that something is true due to the presence of some verbs such as "glad" and "regret". From factive presupposition, the researcher also analyzed the language function that used mostly in Harry Potter's utterances.

There were 18 representatives, 2 directives and 1 expressive. It can be seen that representatives, which means commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition is more dominant than other language functions. Then, directives which is attempt by the speaker to get addressee to do something and expressive which expresses the speaker's feeling.

After classifying the types of presupposition, the writer analyzes what the information being intended in the presupposition by considering the context that influences the conversation. Therefore, the writer finds out that the context really influences the message that is delivered by the speaker. The writer can analyze the meaning of pragmatic presupposition through the context.

The speakers share information and express their feeling through presupposition, it's because they need to deliver information that the speakers believe the listener already known the intended meaning.

D. Conclusion and Suggestion

In speaking, speaker assumes information is already known by their listener. In fact, the information isn't stated directly in speaker's utterance. To understand what the intention of speaker meaning, the listener need to make some assumptions about the speaker's utterance. Listener needs to look for word's meaning and what the speaker's mean in the same context. To avoid the misinterpretation in meaning, it will be dealt with presuppositions.

Presupposition can be defined as assumption that shared by the speaker to the listener. Presupposition can be applied in daily and movie conversation. As the explanation above, presupposition can be applied in movie *Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows part 2*. The movie used five types of presuppositions. As found in movie *Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows part 2*, mostly the utterance from Harry Potter contain presuppositions.

Pragmatic approach is one of the approaches that is used in doing this analysis. Analyzing the presupposition in movie *Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows part 2* based on the theory of Presupposition by Yule and the Language function by Searle, meanwhile presupposition and language function can be analyzed not only from this theories but also from other theories. Beside that there are several objects in movie which can be analyzed by future researcher who is interested in presupposition on this movie. They are politeness strategy, language style, and grammar.

As suggestion, it is expected that the future researchers will be interested to analyze about presupposition more deeply and continue this analysis with related topic. The writer appreciates it and hope to get a valuable suggestion as well as advice from the reader in order to repair to be more accurate and complete in future.

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