

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents five information about the background of the study, the statement of the problems, the objective, the significances, and scope and limitation of the study. They are necessary to explained because they describe this study generally.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is very essential to make close each other. George Yule (1991: 48) states that by using language, people can produce some utterances with related acts. Beside to emphasize their minds, their actions are aimed give effect on the hearer and make communication between speaker and hearer or writer and reader understand each other. So, the language is unavoidable as the part of communication.

Communication is process of transferring ideas or giving information to other people. In communication, there are at least two participants and two processes. The first participant is speaker, and the second is the hearer moreover the process are speaking and listening. In speaking people put an idea into words, which is talking about feelings, perceptions, and intentions that they want other people to understand.

In listening, people turn words into ideas, trying to reconstruct the perceptions, feelings, and intentions they want to grasp (Clark and Clark, 1977:3). Communication is the process of transferring massages from the speaker to the

hearer by a speech. In order to make successful in communication, all participants must understand the ideas or the feelings, perceptions, and intentions.

People have many ways to make communication more effective, because communication itself has several types. The types of communication are varied. They can be verbal and non-verbal communication forms. A verbal communication is a kind of communication which is done orally or spoken like casual dialogue, speech of public lectures. It uses utterances to transmit the messages from the speaker to hearer. While non-verbal communication can occur in the form of written language, like news paper advertisement, literary work (drama, novel, poetry). In verbal and non-verbal communication, sometime the messages or the intended meaning of the speaker are not always explicitly stated for a certain reason. The meaning of what speaker means can be easily understood by the listener if the listener understand pragmatics.

Yule (1998: 3) stated that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by listener. To understand the utterances of the speaker, listener must consider the context that the speaker assumed.

The assumption can be done by making an inference (the hearer use additional knowledge to make sense of what is not explicit in an utterance), such as the phenomenon is presented in utterance:

“My cigarette is SAMPOERNA Mild”

In this utterance the assumption of the listener is *“I have cigarette”* as the matter of the fact, there is something assumed to be true in a sentence which assert other information.

The assumption can be categorized presupposition Yule (1996: 25) stated that “A presupposition is something that speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Presupposition must be mutually assumed by the speaker and the hearer, therefore the context of the utterance can be understood. A presupposition in a sentence must be one of the first part of the context in order to be appropriate in dialogue. In this analysis the writer used presupposition based on Yule’s explanation (Yule, 1996; 27). Presupposition has six types, they are; existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition.

Presupposition is one of a part in pragmatics science. Pragmatics is study of the speaker meaning of words in the context, to observe the part of meaning can be explained by background knowledge. In another hand, pragmatics also has many aspects that can be known in linguistics. It is not only uses to analyze the linguistics form but also to analyze the context of the utterance.

Context is unavoidable in understanding the meaning of an utterance. According to Yule (1996: 21), context means the situation surrounding or accompanying the production of an utterance. For instance, Holmes (2000: 8) stated that there are four components of context; they are participant, setting, topics, and function. From these components can be considered that an utterance can be analyzed well.

The phenomena of presupposition also can be found in film since the film is portrayal of society. The makers of film usually choose a certain setting for the film. As long as the setting will influence to the language used in the film. It means that the language which is used in the film is not different with the language which

used in daily conversation in the real life. One of the film which uses a lot of presupposition in the dialogues happen in the characters which is entitled *COJURING 2*. The film is directed by James Wan. The story-line of this film is paranormal investigators ED and Lorraine Warren travel to London, England, where single mother Peggy Hodgson believes that something evil stays in her home. When Peggy's youngest daughter starts showing signs of demonic possession. ED and Lorraine attempt to help the besieged girl, only to find themselves targeted by the malicious spirit.

As the evidence, researcher wants to give examples of the presupposition from the film. Example;

Cammilla: "Kit and I'll elope us tonight with his friend Michael. He wants to meets you, by the way."

Janet: "Never mind, if my mom find me, I'll be died"

In this example belong to the counter factual presupposition. Because if we look from the situation, when Janet answer the statement of Cammilla, "*Never mind, if my mom find me, I'll be died*" so it is an counter factual presupposition because the sentence which is said by Janet as like a count of time that will be true, although that is just presupposed by Janet. To make the audiences feel afraid with the film. The participant are Cammilla and Janet, the conversation take place in the stairs of school when the other student enjoying the rest time.

Researcher also wants to give the reasons why the researcher is interested to analyze this film with the theory of presupposition, beside the dialogue that used in this film always appeared many riddles in the meaning, this film is very famous in the world, this film also make many people feel embitterment when they are watching this film. Therefore, when the researcher watch this film until finish, in

the fact the researcher found many utterances that used by characters in this film that appropriate with the theory of presupposition. So that, researcher choose this film to be analyzed by presupposition.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

The following statements of the problems are intended to guide this research so that the research can achieve its objectives. The statements of the problems are formulated as follow:

1. What types of presupposition found in *conjuring 2 movie*?
2. Which is the most dominant type of presupposition used in *conjuring 2 movie*?
3. What are the implied meanings of utterances used by the characters in *conjuring 2 movie*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are to find the answers of the problems which are mention above. Those are;

1. To explain the type of presupposition used by characters in *conjuring 2 movie* which is appropriate the context.
2. To show the most dominant type of presupposition occurred in *conjuring 2 movie*.
3. To interpret the implied meaning of utterances used by characters in *conjuring 2 movie*.

1.4 Significances of the Study

It is expected that the result of this research can be useful to the following parties: Theoretically, the research can be an effort of enriching the theory of presupposition in the relation of language and its context. In other words, this research can be one of the references in the field of presupposition which discusses language and its context.

Practically, for academic society, the research is expected to give contribution to pragmatics which discusses presupposition in film script of *CONJURING 2*. For the student of English study program, the result of this research can be used as the reference to improve their understanding of presupposition.

For other researcher, this research gives information about presupposition for those who intend to continue this research by adding some evidence related to the phenomena of presupposition.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This research is emphasized on the analysis of presupposition which is taken from *CONJURING 2 movie*. The scope of this research is pragmatics that concerned with the type of presupposition proposed by Yule (1996) and the implied meaning that occur in the movie. The data is the utterances that used by characters in the movie proposed by Grice (1975). In this analysis the researcher limit the only on utterance produced by the characters in *Conjuring 2 movie*.