PRESUPPOSITION AS FOUND IN *WONDER WOMAN* MOVIE: A PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education in English Department

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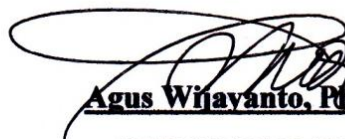

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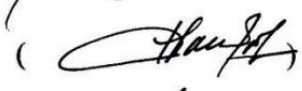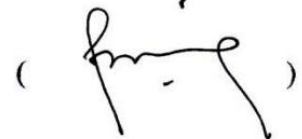
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PRESUPPOSITION AS FOUND IN *WONDER WOMAN* MOVIE: A PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi tipe-tipe praanggapan dan mengidentifikasi arti dari praanggapan yang ditemukan didalam film Wonder Woman. Tipe penelitian ini adalah kualitatif deskriptif. Data yang diteliti berupa kata-kata, kalimat-kalimat atau ungkapan berbahasa Inggris yang mengandung tipe-tipe praanggapan didalam naskah film Wonder Woman. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan yaitu dokumentasi. Dari hasil analisis data, penulis menemukan 118 data praanggapan didalam film Wonder Woman. Berdasarkan teori Yule (1996), penulis menemukan 6 tipe praanggapan yaitu 55 (46.6%) data praanggapan eksistensial, 31 (26.3%) data praanggapan factual, 11 (9.3%) data praanggapan leksikal, 17 (14.4%) data praanggapan structural, 2 (1.7%) data praanggapan nonfactual, dan 2 (1.7%) data praanggapan konter-faktual.

Kata kunci: praanggapan, tipe-tipe praanggapan, arti praanggapan.

Abstract

This research aims to identify the types of presuppositions and to identify the meanings of presuppositions found in the Wonder Woman movie. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The data are examined in the form of words, sentences or utterances in English that contain types of presuppositions in the Wonder Woman movie script. The technique of data collection used is documentation. From the results of the data analysis, the writer found 118 data of presuppositions in the Wonder Woman movie. Based on Yule's theory (1996), the writer found 6 types of presuppositions, namely 55 (46.6%) data of existential presuppositions, 31 (26.3%) data of factive presuppositions, 11 (9.3%) data of lexical presuppositions, 17 (14.4%) data of structural presuppositions, 2 (1.7%) data of non-factive presuppositions, and 2 (1.7%) data of counterfactual presuppositions.

Keywords: presuppositions, types of presupposition, meanings of presupposition.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the real world, language is no longer a strange thing for everyone. When communicating with others we use language. It happens every time. Imagine without language how do we communicate with other people. Language also the most important communication tool between humans and others. "Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols" (Sapir, 1921). All people use language to express inner thoughts and emotions, made sense of complex and

abstract thought, to learn to communicate with others, to fulfill our wants and needs.

Communication is the process of sending and receiving messages through verbal or nonverbal means, including speech, or oral communication; writing and graphical representation (such as infographics, maps, and charts); signs, signals, and behavior. Human beings need language as their communication because of language as the branch of linguistics. There are some points of view of pragmatics; "Firstly, pragmatics is the study of utterances as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a hearer. Secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It requires a consideration of how a speaker organizes what he or she wants to say. Thirdly, pragmatics is the study of how the hearer gets the implicit meaning of the speaker's utterances. The last, pragmatics is the study of the expression of a relative distance. It is assumed as the study of the relationship between linguistics forms and the users of those forms" (Yule, 1996:3).

Pragmatics has several branches including deixis, reference, inference, presupposition, implicature, speech acts, politeness and many others. But in this research, the writer chose presupposition as the object of the research. Presupposition is an implicit assumption about the world or background belief relating to an utterance whose truth is taken for granted in discourse. Presupposition can occur in verbal and non-verbal language not only in daily conversation but also in movie conversation.

In a conversation, once the speaker assumes that certain information is already known to the listener even though the information does not appear directly. Because it's not an easy way to get the implicit meaning, listeners need to look for the word meaning and what the speaker means in the same situation. Besides that, for obtaining the right interpretation in meaning is by making assumptions. In addition, "Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener" (Yule, 1998:3).

But sometimes, an assumption can be implicit and confusing. To understand and identify the utterances the hearer has to go into the utterances. There is an example of an assumption that presented in utterance: "Mary's dog is cute". In this utterance, the listener's assumption is "Mary has a dog". The fact is, there is

something that is considered true in a sentence that confirms other information. This is called presupposition.

This research applies one pragmatics theory. According to Yule (1996) pragmatics concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Furthermore, in his book "Pragmatics", he divided presupposition into six types namely existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, a non-factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition.

The writer chooses the object of the movie because there is still little research using the movie. Then, it is not easy to learn, so the writer feels challenged to examine presupposition. People in general conduct a conversation to share each other's ideas. The conversation can occur whether or not real life in a movie since the movie is a reflection of real life in terms of culture and conversation. The film portrayed the social life of the life which is presented more aesthetically by adding some fiction or fantasies. Thus, the phenomenon of presupposition can also be found in a movie. In fact, the language phenomenon is not something which is hard to find in a movie. One of the movies which contain presupposition in its dialogues *Wonder Woman* movie.

Wonder Woman is a superhero movie that meets the demands of heroism and genre myth. But this is also an entry in the genre of wisdom in literature that shares the insights and paradoxes of past successes that are contemplated with sincere intimacy. This movie tells us about a rising superhero because this is the world that's right for her, and Diana's insistence on fighting for humanity (no matter how often they disappoint) adds the type of gravity and emotion that builds it. So the writer interested and feel challenged to analyzed the presupposition in *the Wonder Woman* movie.

There are similar researches who had examined about presupposition. There are Aditya (2017), Syahril (2017), Hikmah (2017), Yuliana (2015), Khalili (2017), Balogun and Murana (2018), Faiqoh (2017), Kusuma (2015), Puspasari (2013), Sari and Rohmah (2015), Tambunan, Lubis, Purba, Girsa, and Sembiring (2019), Oktoma and Mardiyono (2013), Ananda, Wihadi, and Suryana (2016), Puksi (2018), Pratama, Yanti, and Rina (2014), Chandra and Damanhuri (2016),

Kristiawan (2018), Paradieta (2014), Humardhiana (2009), Cahyono (2015), Gustia (2018), Gencturk (2018), Risdianto, Malihah, and Guritno (2018), Lestari (2017), Ramadhan (2017). All the researchers above examined about presupposition and some of them investigated it in the scope of films, novels, short stories, songs, textbooks, advertisements, slogans, stand-up comedy, talk shows, speeches, and people's interactions. Then the writer is interested in analyzing presupposition in *Wonder Woman* movie.

2. METHOD

This research type was descriptive qualitative research. The objects of this research were types of presupposition and meanings found in the *Wonder Woman* movie. The data in this research were sentences containing presupposition found in *Wonder Woman* movie. Then the data sources were *Wonder Woman* movie written by Allan Heinberg. In collecting the data, the writer used documentation method by watching the original movie of *Wonder Woman.* To analyze the types of presupposition and meanings of presupposition, the writer used one pragmatics theory by Yule (1996).

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The writer found six types of presupposition as follows:

Table 1. Findings

No.	Types of Presupposition	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Existential presupposition	55	46.6%
2.	Factive presupposition	31	26.3%
3.	Lexical presupposition	11	9.3%
4.	Structural presupposition	17	14.4%
5.	Non-factive presupposition	2	1.7%
6.	Counterfactual presupposition	2	1.7%
	Subtotal	**118**	**100%**

The types of presupposition are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. In this movie, there are 55 data showing the types of existential presupposition. Based on the data, the writer found words such as the, your, my, and some words that explain the existence of something (e.g. Dr.

Maru's notebook). The writer shows the example of existential presupposition as follows:

D62/Suited Man 3/P.49/WW
Steve   : Quite a reception.
Suited Man 3   : Give us **Dr. Maru's notebook.**

The conversation happens in the alleyway. The participants are Steve and Suited man. Steve and Diana plan to deliver the notebook to Colonel Darnell. Steve is a spy. He gets a mission to take Dr. Maru's notebook. Dr. Maru is a professor who works for Ludendorff who is creating a secret formula. When Steve and Diana are heading to the office, they intercepted by criminals. Steve and Diana try to hide from them, but they can't. Steve ventured himself to fight the bad guys. But unfortunately, the bad guys are more fierce than Steve. The suited man asks for the notebook. It can be seen that the presupposition used in Suited Man's utterance 'Dr. Maru's notebook' is existential presupposition because we can presuppose that Dr. Maru is exists and that she has a notebook. This sentence presupposed the existence of Dr. Maru and Dr.Maru have a notebook.

The types of factive presupposition use verbs or words that refer to reality or facts (something true). In this movie, the writer found 31 data that contained types of factive presupposition. Those words are pray, will, see, know, realize, and fully aware. The writer shows the example of factive presupposition on down below:

D41/Hippolyta/P.29/WW
Hippolyta   : You don't **know** war like we do**.**
Diana   : You may be afraid to face Ares, Mother, but I am not.

The conversation happens in the palace. The participants are Hippolyta and Diana. After Steve is judged by Hippolyta and the others, Diana feels pity with him. Steve has the story that war will occur if he is not immediately released. Many innocent people will suffer, lose their families, their homes, and so on. Lots of shocks everywhere, as if the world will end. Hearing Steve's explanation, Diana feels moved to face the war. She thinks it is time to fight the cruelty of the world which according to her that is Ares. With her persistence, her mother Hippolyta insists that she know nothing of war. Diana never has a war before like the other Amazons. She can't imagine what war really is. It can be seen that the

presupposition used in Hippolyta's utterance 'you don't know war like we do' is factive presupposition because we can presuppose that Diana doesn't understand what war is, unlike other Amazon people. The word 'know' refers to the fact and the truth of something.

The types of lexical presupposition have other meanings expressed in one word. The writer must understand the meaning stored in the word. In this movie, there are 11 data that showing types of lexical presupposition namely again, start, stop and also words that have other meanings in the utterances. Here's the writer gives an example of lexical presupposition:

D54/Steve/P.38/WW
Steve   : I'm **starting** to understand why your mother didn't want you to leave. How much do you really know about the rest of the world?
Diana   : The world of men? I know all there is to know about them … from the greater books.

The conversation happens on the ship. The participants are Steve and Diana. Steve is sailing with Diana. They headed for the war site that is always mentioned by Steve. On the ship, Steve asks some questions to Diana. Evidently, Diana's answer all wrong and she only knows from the book that she read not from experience or reality. For example, when Steve asks Diana about what she knows about the world. Diana answer that she knows from the greater books, confidently. On the other side, before they leave Themyscira. Hippolyta always says that Diana doesn't know anything about the war but she is remain stubborn to leave. Now, Steve understands Diana's mother's words. It can be seen that the presupposition used in Steve's utterance 'I'm starting to understand why your mother didn't want you to leave' is lexical presupposition because we can presuppose that Steve didn't understand before why Diana's mother didn't want her to leave. The word 'starting' in this sentence presupposes that before Steve had a conversation with Diana, he doesn't know the reason why her mother rejects her desire.

The types of structural presupposition involve various words and phrases in which the speaker gives correct information and then assumed to be true by the listener. It is related to *wh*-questions construction in English. The writer found 17 data of structural presuppositions that began with question words what, where, and when. There is the example of structural presupposition:

D60/Steve/P.47/WW

Steve : **Where** is she?

Etta : Trying on outfit number two hundred and twenty-six.

The conversation happens in the store. The participants are Steve and Etta. Etta is Steve's secretary. After Steve is reported missing, Etta is worried he will not come back again. Etta is surprised when Steve meets her in a store with a woman. Even though at first Etta does not know who she is, Etta is still grateful because thanks to her Steve is survived. After Etta talks with Diana, Etta feels confused about where she comes from because she is strange. Diana is wearing clothes that are not like clothes. Then Steve tells Etta that she shall re-dressing the best clothes for Diana. Steve go looking for clothes for himself and leave Diana with Etta. Etta choosing a lot of clothes and tells Diana to try it. Diana already tried so many clothes but there aren't suitable. Etta has already tired of it. When Etta waiting for Diana to find out the last clothes are suitable or not. Then Steve came, he asking Etta where is Diana. It can be seen that the presupposition used in Steve's utterance 'Where is she ?' is structural presupposition because we can presuppose that Diana disappeared after Steve came. The word 'where' in this sentence including *wh*-questions that the questions came before anyone talking.

The types of non-factive presupposition is characterized by wrong (not true) assumption. Some verbs are followed by something that not true. The writer found 2 data that showing types of non-factive presupposition. These two data are expressed in the following sentences; 'weapons deadlier, more horrifying than you can *imagine*' and 'I went undercover and *pretended* to be something else'. The writer shows one example of non-factive presupposition, as follows:

D38/Steve/P.27/WW

Steve : …Innocent people. Women and children. Slaughtered. Their homes… village … looted, burned. Weapons deadlier, more horrifying than you can **imagine.** Like nothing, I've ever seen… It's like … like the world is going to end.

The conversation happens in the palace. The participants are Steve, Hippolyta, and the team. In the palace when Steve is judged by Hippolyta and the team. Hippolyta and the team are investigated Steve with a lot of questions like; where he came from, what was his purpose for coming here, who was he. But Steve

cannot answer because he is a spy. He doesn't want to divulge his mission. During the investigation too, he is roped in with lasso, something that will make Steve tell the truth if he is lie lasso will hurt him. But finally, Steve tells them about what really happen because he can't stand the pain of lasso. Steve tells them that many innocent people, children, and women will lose their homes, villages, everything will burn. Weapons attacks everywhere, deadly weapons are there. That weapon is inconceivable, more terrible than they think. It's like the world will end. It can be seen that the presupposition used in Steve's utterance 'Weapons deadlier, more horrifying than you can imagine' is non-factive presupposition because we can presuppose that the weapons are extraordinary and Diana, Hippolyta, and the guards can't imagine the weapons. The word 'imagine' in this sentence showing the characterized of non-factive presupposition that refers to something that is not true.

The types of counterfactual presupposition had an assumption not only not true but contrary to facts. This type can be marked with if-clause is not true at that time. The writer found 2 data that containing the types of counterfactual presupposition, namely: '*if* there is another weapons facility, find it and destroy it', and '*if* only you had faith in me'. There is one example of counterfactual presupposition:

D81/Ludendorff/P.74/WW

| Ludendorff | : But on your insistence. We can easily win this war still … **If only you had faith in me.** |
| Von Hindenburg | : We don't. There are shortages of food, medicine, ammunition. Every hour we delay costs thousands of German lives. |

The conversation happens in the bunker. The participants are Ludendorff, Von Hindenburg, and the team. They held a council meeting to save the world. To discuss the armistice and others. When the meeting is over Ludendorff came. Ludendorff convinces them that they can win the war only with his help and Maru. Maru is the professor that works on Ludendorff. But Von Hindenburg is refused Ludendorff's help. Von Hindenburg and the team don't believe in Ludendorff and Maru. At that time, Ludendorff throwing the deadly poisonous gas into the meeting room and then Ludendorff locks it from the outside. It can be seen that the presupposition used in the Ludendorff's utterance 'If only you had

faith in me' is counterfactual presupposition because we can presuppose that you (Von Hindenburg) are not faith in me (Ludendorff). This sentence is contrary to facts.

Based on the analysis above, there are 118 data of type of presupposition found in *the Wonder Woman* movie. Among others existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. The widest data used is existential presupposition with 55 data or 46.6% of 118 data. Then the second data used is factive presupposition with 31 data or 26.3% of 118 data. The third data used is structural presupposition with 17 data or 14.4% of 118 data. The fourth data used is lexical presupposition with 11 data or 9.3% of 118 data. And the last two types of presupposition have the smallest data used in *Wonder Woman* movie, namely: non-factive presupposition with 2 data or 1.7% of 118 data and counterfactual presupposition with 2 data or 1.7% of 118 data.

This research finding support the previous findings by other researcher, for example: Aditya (2017), Syahril (2017), Yuliana (2015), Oktoma and Mardiyono (2013), Pratama, Yanti, and Rina (2014), Kristiawan (2018), Paradieta (2014),Cahyono (2015), Gustia (2018), Gencturk (2018), Risdianto, Malihah, and Guritno (2018), Ramadhan (2017).

But even though in terms of numbers are different Aditya (2017) has Existential Presupposition (12.5%), Factive Presupposition (15%), Non-Factive Presupposition (5%), Lexical Presupposition (20%), Structural Presupposition (20%), and Counter Factual Presupposition (27.5%). Then Syahril (2017) found 8 lexical presuppositions, 5 factive presuppositions, 3 existential presuppositions, 2 structural presuppositions, and the last was non-factive and counterfactual presupposition with 1 presupposition per each. This research finding also in line with Yuliana (2015). She found 42 utterances of existential presupposition, 7 utterances of factive presupposition, 1 utterance of non-factive presupposition, 2 utterances of counterfactual presupposition, 7 utterances of lexical presupposition, and 14 utterances of structural presupposition. Then Oktoma and Mardiyono (2013) found six types of presupposition, there were one hundred and twenty-nine of existential presuppositions, forty-seven of lexical presuppositions, nine

structural presuppositions, fifteen of factive presuppositions, seven non-factive presuppositions, and three of counterfactual presuppositions. This research finding also the same as Pratama, Yanti, and Rina (2014). They found six types of presupposition in the cartoons. Then Kristiawan (2018) found six types of presupposition in stand-up comedy by Skezely. The next researcher that also support this research finding is Paradieta (2014). She found 114 presupposition, namely: existential presupposition (22.06%), factive presupposition (24.83%), structural presupposition (11.72%), non-factive presupposition (7.85%), and counterfactual presupposition (7.58%). This research finding also in line with Cahyono (2015) that has 66.1% for existential presupposition, 13.1% for factive presupposition, 9.2% for lexical presupposition, 5.4% for structural presupposition, 3.1% for non-factive presupposition, and 3.1% for counterfactual presupposition. The next researcher is Gustia (2018) that found 17 existential presupposition, 9 factive presupposition, 2 non-factive presupposition, 2 lexical presupposition, 21 structural presupposition, and 2 counterfactual presupposition. This research finding also the same as Gencturk (2018) that has 74 existential presupposition, 69 lexical presupposition, 22 counterfactual presupposition, 18 structural presupposition, 13 factive presupposition, and 1 non-factive presupposition. This research finding also in line with Ramadhan (2017). He found six types of presupposition in Game of Thrones.

This research finding is different from Hikmah (2017), Khalili (2017), Balogun and Murana (2018), Faiqoh (2017), Kusuma (2015), Puspasari (2013), Sari and Rohmah (2015), Tambunan, Lubis, Purba, Girsang, and Sembiring (2019), Ananda, Wihadi, and Suryana (2016), Puksi (2018), Chandra and Damanhuri (2016), Humardhiana (2009), Lestari (2017), and Risdianto, Malihah, and Guritno (2018).

This research finding are six types of presuppositions. With a total of 55 (46.6%) existential presuppositions, 31 (26.3%) factive presuppositions, 11 (9.3%) lexical presuppositions, 17 (14.4%) structural presuppositions, 2 (1.7%) non-factive presuppositions, and 2 (1.7%) counterfactual presuppositions. While Hikmah (2017) only found three types of presupposition, namely: 8 existential presuppositions, 1 structural presupposition, and 3 counterfactual

presuppositions. Then Khalili (2017) found five types of presupposition, they were 14 existential (27%), 5 lexical (9%), 16 structural (30%), 8 factive (15%), and 10 counterfactual (19%). The next researchers are Balogun and Murana (2018) that found Trump presupposes among others the uniqueness event and socio-economic crisis of America in his speech. And then Faiqoh (2017) found three types of presupposition. There were 20 existential presuppositions, 1 factive presupposition, and 13 lexical presuppositions. While Kusuma (2015) found five types of presupposition. There were existential, lexical, factive, non-factive, and structural. The next researcher is Puspasari (2013) that found three types of presupposition in the slogans. Then Sari and Rohmah (2015) found 8 existential presuppositions, 7 factive presuppositions, 12 lexical presuppositions, and 3 structural presuppositions. While Tambunan, Lubis, Purba, Girsang, and Sembiring (2019) found 9 presuppositions that consist of 2 existential presuppositions, 1 lexical presupposition, 2 structural presuppositions, 3 factive presupposition, and 1 counterfactual presupposition. Then Ananda, Wihadi, and Suryana (2016) found 20 presuppositions. There are 11 existential presuppositions, 4 factive presuppositions, 3 lexical presuppositions, and 2 non-factive presuppositions. And then Puksi (2018) found 615 presupposition in the stand-up comedy of Raditya Dika. While Chandra and Damanhuri (2016) found 13 presuppositions, 3 counterfactual presuppositions, 9 lexical presuppositions, and 4 existential presuppositions. Then Humardhiana (2009) found 51 existential presuppositions, 13 factive presuppositions, 28 lexical presuppositions, 6 structural presuppositions, and 2 non-factive presuppositions. Then based on Yan Huang's theory, Lestari (2017) found 34 presuppositions and the most dominant used definite description of presupposition. While Risdianto, Malihah, and Guritno (2018) only found five types of presupposition, namely: 69 existential presuppositions, 35 lexical presuppositions, 53 structural presuppositions, 4 factive presuppositions, and 19 non-factive presuppositions.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis by using Yule's theory (1996). From 118 data found by the writer, the types of presuppositions that had the highest percentage in *Wonder Woman* movie was existential presupposition. The second was factive presupposition. The third was structural presupposition. The fourth was lexical presuppositions. The lowest were non-factive presupposition and counterfactual presupposition which had the same percentage.

It can be concluded that the writer succeed in applying the theory of presupposition in *Wonder Woman* movie. The writer also provides some theories of pragmatics, presuppositions, and movies.

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