CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2. 1.   Previous Studies

Previous studies represent the writer's efforts to identify parallels and subsequently seek fresh inspiration for subsequent research. Additionally, previous research positions the research and shows its originality. The researcher summarizes published and unpublished research after including various previous research findings related to the work to be done. The following is previous research that is still relevant to the topic the author is researching.

2. 1. 1. A Pragmatic Analysis of Presupposition in Mata Najwa Talk Show "Politik Sarung Ma'ruf Amin" by Sari (2019)

To determine the true meaning of presuppositions in the given context, this study will examine presuppositions in Mata Najwa's talk show "Politics Sarong Ma'ruf Amin" and look for different kinds of presuppositions based on Yule's theory. Holmes's theory is the basis for the analysis used in this study to determine what presupposition truth means. According to Holmes's view, the participants in the utterances must be taken into account to determine the literal meaning or the truth of meaning.A qualitative descriptive method was used to interpret the data. This study found 53 assumptions in its findings. There are 18 structural presuppositions, 10 factual and counterfactual presuppositions, 8 existential presuppositions, 4 non-factual presuppositions, and 3 lexical presuppositions.

2. 1. 2. An Analysis of Presupposition in the Fault in Our Stars Movie: Pragmatic Approach by Luciyana (2020)

The second research by Luciyana (2020), points out a phenomenon that our research has found is that when people speak, they cannot make assumptions if they do not know the context. Finding the various underlying assumptions and speaking factors in the film The Fault in Our Star is the aim of this study. The writer examines the information in the movie using George Yule's 1996 theory, which posits that there are six different kinds of presuppositions. The writer employed the observation approach, which includes two techniques for gathering data: take notes and non-participatory. The writer employed categorization techniques and the pragmatic identity method to analyze the data. George Yule categorized eighteen data presuppositions that the researchers discovered into the presupposition category.

2. 1. 3. An Analysis of Presuppositio Used in the Movie "Crazy Rich Asian by Kevin Kwan" research by Asmawati (2019)

The third research is Asmawati (2019), analyzed the presupposition data, the writer concluded that existential presupposition was the type of presupposition that Crazy Rich Asian characters used the most, followed by factual presupposition, lexical presupposition, non-factual presupposition, structural presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. The writer's discovery of 47 speech types of presuppositions serves as proof. The utterances are broken down into several categories, including existential presupposition, which comprises 27 utterances, factive presupposition, which comprises 3 utterances, lexical presupposition, which comprises 3 utterances, non-factive presupposition, which comprises 1 utterance, structural presupposition, which comprises 7 utterances, and counterfactual presupposition, which comprises 6 utterances.

2. 1. 4. An Analysis of Language Presupposition in Advertisements of TV Channels in Indonesia by Hikmah (2017)

The fourth research is Hikmah (2017), Presuppositions utilized in Indonesian TV channel advertisements were explored in this study. Yule's theory and the descriptive qualitative methodology were employed in this study. The results demonstrated the employment of existential, structural, and counterfactual presuppositions in English TV channel advertisements in Indonesia. The researcher identified 8 data existential presuppositions, 1 data structural presupposition, and 3 data counterfactual presuppositions in English advertisements. The writer concluded that each person who made a presumption had to have a distinct assumption.

2. 1. 5. An Analysis of Presupposition Found in the Guardian News: Pragmatical Approach, Vol. 6 No. 1 by Siahaan Mubarak (2020)

The fifth research is by Siahaan & Mubarak (2020) aimed to investigate types of presupposition and the most used type of presupposition. Qualitative descriptive is used in this research. The Guardian News is used as the study's data source. Collection is done through observation. The author makes use of Yule's theory, which categorizes presuppositions into six categories: existential, factual, lexical, structural, non-factual, and counterfactual presuppositions. There are 20 data points in this study. Existential presupposition is the one that is most utilized. This shows that presuppositions that assume there is something that indicates ownership or a statement in speech are more commonly found in data sources.

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Based on previous studies, these studies above provide insights into the use of presuppositions in different contexts, demonstrating the importance of understanding presuppositions in interpreting meaning in language use. The literature review shows that studies on presupposition have been conducted in various contexts, such as talk shows, films, advertisements, news articles, and pop songs. The studies have employed Yule's theory of presupposition and the descriptive qualitative method to identify the types of presuppositions used and how they contribute to the meaning of the text. The findings have shown that all types of presuppositions can be used in different contexts and that the use of presuppositions can influence readers' or listeners' perceptions by shaping their understanding of the text.

Overall, these studies enhance our understanding of presuppositions in a variety of contexts, providing an in-depth look at the different types, prevalence, and implications of presuppositions in communication. By using the concepts and methodology explained in these studies. This study aims to fill this gap by conducting a detailed linguistic analysis of the presuppositions in the dialogue in the Split movie. By classifying and examining these presuppositions, this research will provide new insights into:

- **Linguistic construction of multiple identities**: How different presuppositions are used by different alters to reflect their different identities and psychological states.
- **Character insights and narrative advancement**: How presuppositions contribute to character development and advance the narrative, increasing audience engagement and understanding.

- **Manipulating the audience through language**: How the strategic use of presuppositions shapes audience perceptions and guides their interpretation of movie themes.

By addressing this gap, this research will contribute to the fields of movie studies and linguistics, offering a new perspective on the interaction between language and psychology in storylines.

2. 2. Pragmatics

The linguistic study of the interaction between signs and the person interpreting them is known as pragmatics (Levinson, 1983). Meanwhile, in pragmatics the main concern is not in literal meaning, but it is about what the speaker intends to do with their words (Rovita & Gulö, 2022). Pragmatics focuses on how language is used in certain settings and how language is understood beyond its literal meaning. It entails examining how speakers use language to express meaning while taking social and cultural contexts into account.

Pragmatic abilities refer to proficiency in using language appropriately in different situations. It involves understanding not only the verbal content of communication but also the non-verbal cues, as well as making inferences about the speaker's beliefs and mental state based on the social context (Clark, 1996). Pragmatic language comprehension requires knowledge of non-verbal communication, as well as an understanding of the speaker's intentions and the social norms governing language use.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the use of language in communication contexts. Pragmatics focuses on how meaning is understood by

listeners or readers in certain situations, not just on the structure or literal meaning of words. The main aspects studied in pragmatics include:

- **Context**: How the situation, background, and circumstances influence the understanding of meaning.

- **Implicature**: Implicit meaning that is not stated explicitly but can be understood by the listener or reader.

- **Speech Acts**: Actions performed through the use of language, such as promising, commanding, or requesting.

- **Presuppositions**: Assumptions that the speaker and listener consider to be true in a conversation.

- **Deixis**: The use of words or phrases that require context to understand their reference, such as "this", "that", "here", and "there".

Pragmatics is the study of how words are understood in a certain context. It explores the relationships between language's forms and purposes and examines the norms that determine how language should be used in various contexts. Politeness or courtesy is a key idea in pragmatics because it directs how speakers use language appropriately in particular contexts or under particular circumstances (Brown & Levinson, 1987).

In pragmatics, both language use and context play vital roles. The way language is used is intimately connected to the context in which it is used. The context reflects the social and cultural norms of a particular community, highlighting the uniqueness of its communicative practices compared to other

communities (Gumperz, 1982). Understanding the interplay between language and context is essential for fully comprehending how language functions.

2. 3.   Context and Contextual Meaning

The conceptual weight of the term "pragmatics" is critically examined in this research, which also makes the case for a distinction between "meaning in context and contextual meaning." It will be possible to take a precise position on the semantics-pragmatics relationship after these notions are conceptually and terminologically clarified. It will discuss the differences in nature between particular "contextual meanings" that have been discussed in the literature and it will pick out details whose differentiation will help the discussion about "pragmatic" consequences across linguistic theories and disciplines.

The term "narrow contextual information" refers to two types of restricted contextual data; it takes into account only the identities of the speaker and listener, as well as the statement's occasion and location. Differentiating between "meaning in context" and "contextual meaning" is important and helpful. Contextual meaning, a more helpful notion, encompasses a range of meaning effects that are all context-dependent (whether in linguistic or non-linguistic contexts), and it describes the state of information that is communicated in context. Contextual meaning is one type of meaning in particular.

2. 4.   Presupposition

Presupposition is one of the main concepts in pragmatics that refers to assumptions or background information that the speaker and listener consider to be true before a statement is made. Presuppositions are not stated explicitly in the

sentence, but are implied and expected to be understood by all parties involved in the communication. Presuppositions allow communication to run more smoothly and efficiently by relying on the shared knowledge of the speaker and listener.

The presupposition is also can be defined as something that has already been assumed to be true in a sentence that gives meaning or other information (Hudson, 2000). Presuppositions are assumptions or background information that the speaker and listener assume to be true before a statement is made. These are elements that are assumed to already exist in the shared knowledge of the speaker and listener and are not stated explicitly in the communication. In real-lifesituations, people always use variations of utterances while talking to others and according to that, there are six types of presupposition. The following are the types of presupposition.

Table 2.4.1 Types of presupposition (adopted from Ruth Wodak: 2014)

Type	Example	Presupposition
Existential	The X	X exists
Factive	I regret leaving	I did it
Non-factive	He pretended to be happy	He wasn't happy
Lexical	He managed to escape	He tried to escape
Structural	When did she die?	She died
Counterfactual	If I weren't ill,	I am ill

The table above provides an overview of the various types of presuppositions that can be found in language. Understanding these types of presuppositions can help in analyzing and understanding the meaning contained in a statement or sentence.

2. 4. 1. Existential Presupposition

This presupposition creates an assumption of existence spoken or written by the speakers or writer. This presupposition not only exists that there is an assumption in possessive meaning but also exists in any definite noun phrase that is spoken or written.

Example:

a) Amber's Husband's Case files.

"Amber has a husband"

This Sentence presupposes that Amber herself and her husband exist.

b) The bottle is empty.

"There is a bottle"

Another example also presupposes that the bottle exists in this world.

2. 4. 2. Factive Presupposition

Factive Presupposition is the assumption that something can be seen as fact or truth by using words such as "know", "realize", "be sorry", "aware", "regret", etc. This particular presupposition makes the person make the listeners trust in their words and the information is often treated as facts.

Example:

a) They didn't know she had died.

"She has died."

The sentence above can mean that the person they are talking to is dead because it is the part of truth that must be believed even though they or the listener realized it or not.

b)   I am sorry for cheating on the last test.

"He was cheating in the last test."

This sentence also shares the fact that the speaker was cheating even though the reader or the audience didn't know it, but the presupposition that being conveyed by the speaker must be seen as fact or the truth.

2. 4. 3. Lexical Pressuposition

Lexical presupposition is made by the assumption that the speaker uses the form with asserted meaning. This presupposition often uses the word "stop", "again" and "start" and presupposes another thought.

Example:

a)   We all Walking again.

"They have already walked before."

The sentence uses the word again to presuppose that in the past, they were already walking.

b)   She stopped vaping.

"She used to vape before."

This sentence shows even that though she already stopped vaping, in the past she used to vape.

2. 4. 4. Structural Presupposition

Structural Presupposition means an assumption that always follows with the use of particular structures. The listener or the reader understands that the information presented needs to be seen as true rather than only a question.

Example:

a) Where did you buy the brand-new phone?

"He buys a new phone."

This sentence not only asks a question but also presupposes that the reader or the listener somehow knew the speaker was buyinga new phone.

b) When did you travel to Jamaica?

"He travels to Jamaica"

This sentence also presupposes that the listener or reader needs to perceive the information that the speaker goes to Jamaica were true.

2. 4. 5. Non-Factive Presupposition

Non-factive presupposition is seen with some verbs that assume things are not to be true. People often use the verbs like "pretend", "dream", and "imagine ",

Example:

a) I Dreamed that I was a Superstar.

"He is not a Superstar."

This sentence presupposes that the speaker was dreaming about whether he could be a Superstar or not. This sentence in the end means that He is not an actual Superstar to begin with.

b) I always imagine that we are in Europe.

"He is not in Europe."

This sentence also serves the same presupposition that the speaker was not in Europe.

2. 4. 6. Counter-Factual Presupposition

This presupposition is unique, the factualpresupposition serves that what is presupposedis untrue, but it is also contrary to facts that exist. Here are the examples of Counter-Factual Presupposition:

a) If you were my girlfriend, you would have a happy life.

"She is not his girlfriend"

This Sentence means that the speaker imagined a time when they were couples but they are not. Therefore the sentence presupposes that they are not together or she is not his girlfriend.

b) If I were tall, I could join the military

"He is short/ He is not Tall"

Another example also presupposes that if he were tall, he actually could join the military. This shows that he is not Tall because shows this counterfactual presupposition in the first place.

The main function of presuppositions is to help establish context, reduce ambiguity, imply additional meaning, and increase communication efficiency. Presuppositions allow speakers and listeners to rely on shared knowledge that does not need to be explained explicitly, thereby speeding understanding and

reducing the potential for misunderstanding. In media and advertising, presuppositions are often used to convey messages in a more subtle and effective way. For example, the advertising slogan "Go back to childhood with our chocolate" contains the presupposition that childhood involved the pleasure of eating chocolate and that the product can bring back that feeling. In politics, statements such as "When I return to work as president" contain the presupposition that the speaker has served as president before.

By understanding and analyzing presuppositions, we can uncover deeper layers of meaning in communication and discourse, as well as identify biases or assumptions that may influence the way messages are received and interpreted. Presuppositions are an essential pragmatic tool, allowing communication to occur more smoothly and providing insight into interpersonal relationships and the social dynamics underlying language interactions.