

**PRESUPPOSITION FOUND IN THE PLAY  
*THREE SISTERS*  
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**A Thesis**

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## ABSTRAK

Praanggapan yang terdapat dalam sebuah drama dikaji dalam skripsi ini. Praanggapan merupakan salah satu cara untuk mendapatkan makna tersirat dalam sebuah ujaran. Dengan menganalisis praanggapan, dapat diketahui maksud sebuah ujaran. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis makna yang terkandung dalam sebuah ujaran praanggapan. Teori praanggapan yang dikemukakan Karttunen (di dalam Levinson, 1983) digunakan untuk mengklasifikasikan tipe praanggapan. Selanjutnya, teori fungsi bahasa yang dikemukakan oleh Leech (1974) and Searle (1976) juga digunakan untuk menentukan makna ujaran yang ditemukan.

Data diambil dari teks percakapan para pemain dalam bagian pertama sebuah drama yang berjudul *Three Sisters*. Drama ini adalah karya terakhir penulis Rusia Anton Chekhov. Metode identitas pragmatik digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Pengklasifikasian data mengacu pada tipe-tipe praanggapan.

Dari hasil analisis ditemukan sembilan tipe dari tiga belas tipe yang dikemukakan Karttunen. Fungsi informasi adalah fungsi bahasa yang paling sering muncul karena pada dasarnya seseorang berbicara untuk mendapatkan informasi. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa ujaran *is* yang dapat diklasifikasikan ke dalam tipe praanggapan yang berbeda yaitu *question type* dan *definite type*. Ditemukan beberapa ujaran seperti *believe*, *if* dan *was* memiliki pula fungsi berbeda tergantung dengan konteksnya.

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the study

People need language to communicate each other because through the language people can deliver the meaning of an utterance to the hearer. Through the language, we can also express our feeling, ask for something, state, and inform something. Sometimes the hearer makes some presuppositions while the speaker speaks. The hearer will know whether his/her presuppositions are correct or not by following conversation or seeing the fact that will happen after that.

Presupposition is a thing that is presupposed, meanwhile presupposes mean to assume something to be true before it is proved. It means that the hearer assumes something before he or she verifies the utterance. Presupposition belongs to pragmatics field. If we talk about pragmatics, it means that we should include a context within it. Presupposition is an important linguistic device in conversation, because when someone conveys utterances, he/she puts constraints on the discourse context. The writer believes that the presupposition that is found in the play also has different context. For example:

I miss you.

This sentence is uttered by a man to his girlfriend in the phone. It will have different meaning, if it is uttered when they visited the zoo and say it in front of monkey's cage. The first situation interprets that the man really misses his girlfriend. It is caused by some factors that they cannot meet each other because



of long distance. While the second situation does not mean that the man misses his girlfriend, but in that condition or situation, he just makes a joke and pretends if his girlfriend as a monkey.

From the example above, it can be concluded that a context has an important role to determine the meaning. Another example, when someone greets his/her close friend by using an impolite word, this person assumes that it is a sign of their close relationship. It will have different assumption, if this impolite word is uttered to somebody who does not have close relationship to the speaker. The addressee will assume that the speaker is an impolite person, and it will insult the addressee. Therefore, from the second example, it is concluded that context and to whom someone speaks can influence the presupposition.

Based on these phenomena, this research is interesting because it deals with analyzing and classifying of the presupposition-triggers that found in the first act of the play entitled *Three Sisters*. Through this thesis, the writer expects that this research can help the reader to understand the types of the presupposition-trigger and the meaning of presupposition found in data.

## 1.2 Identification of the problems

In conducting the research, the writer proposes the two following research questions.

- 1 What are the types of presupposition-trigger found in the first act of the play entitled *Three Sisters*?
- 2 What is the meaning of presupposition found in the first act of the play entitled *Three Sisters*?

## CHAPTER 4

### CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the data in this research, some presupposition-triggers are found. They are: 1) Change of the state verbs, such as: *already, come, began, beginning*; 2) iteratives, such as: *back, again*; 3) comparisons and contrasts, such as *than*; 4) factive verbs, such as: *feel, know, glad, believe, ashamed*; 5) counterfactual conditional, such as: *if* 6) implicative verbs, such as: *forgot to* 7) non-restrictive relative clause, such as: *who*; 8) temporal clauses, such as: *before, after*; 9) definite descriptions, such as: *is* and *was*.

Furthermore, there are some functions of presupposition-triggers, namely informative, declaration, directive, and expressive function. Actually, there are more than 200 presupposition-triggers found in the data. The writer also finds so many similar triggers in the data. The writer only takes an example for each trigger since it holds the same function. Furthermore, after identifying the function of presupposition-triggers, it is found that the same triggers can hold different function. For example, trigger *believe* can hold two functions, directive and expressive. Then trigger *if* can hold informative and commissive function, and the last trigger *was* holds an informational and declarative function. Furthermore, the writer found that the same presupposition-trigger can hold the different type and function, for example trigger *is*. Presupposition-triggers *is* holds two types and functions. They are as definite description type and question type. Similarly, it holds two functions as declarative and directive function.

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