

**AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION AS FOUND IN
"HARRY POTTER AND THE GOBLET OF FIRE" MOVIE**

A THESIS

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ABSTRAK

Tipe dan fungsi pra-anggapan yang terdapat dalam percakapan yang digunakan oleh para karakter dalam film "Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire" dibahas dalam skripsi ini. Pra-anggapan merupakan cara untuk mendapatkan informasi atau juga memaknai suatu ungkapan yang tersirat.

Penelitian ini dilakukan melalui tiga tahap. Pertama, tahap pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan teknik simak bebas libat cakap. Kedua, pada tahap analisis data digunakan metode padan dan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Yule (1996), Leech (1987), dan Hymes (1972). Ketiga, pada tahap penyajian hasil analisis data digunakan metode formal dan informal.

Dari hasil analisis data, penulis menemukan 4 tipe pra-anggapan yang dikemukakan oleh Yule, yaitu pra-anggapan struktural (*structural presuppositions*), pra-anggapan konterfaktual (*counterfactual presupposition*), pra-anggapan leksikal (*lexical presupposition*), dan pra-anggapan eksistensial (*existential presupposition*). Tipe pra-anggapan yang dominan digunakan adalah pra-anggapan struktural (*structural presupposition*). Penulis juga menemukan 4 fungsi bahasa yang disampaikan oleh Leech, yaitu fungsi informasional (*informational function*), fungsi ekspresif (*expressive function*), fungsi direktif (*directive function*), dan fungsi fatis (*phatic function*).

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In expressing a meaning, human cannot communicate each other without language. Correspondently, language makes everything surrounding us meaningful, in spoken language, what a speaker says or utters to the hearer will have a meaning if both parties (speaker and hearer) know the utterance is appropriate in the context.

The appropriateness of an utterance in the context of certain part will deal with presupposition. Based on Hornby (1995), presupposition is a thing that is presupposed, while presuppose means to assume something true before it is proved (p. 915). On the other words, presupposition is an assumption, which is understood by someone before it is verified. A speaker often makes an implicit statement about something, and the sense of an utterance may depend on the statement.

There are two kinds of presupposition, namely semantic presupposition and pragmatic presupposition. Semantic presupposition is usually constructed by using the notion of semantic entailment that is concerned with variant and stable meaning, and the later is concerned with variant and unstable meaning. However, Keenan (in Levinson 1983, p. 177), he suggests that the pragmatic presupposition had better be used in natural languages instead of the semantic one. According to him, by using the pragmatic presupposition, the relationship

between the speaker and the appropriateness of a sentence in a context can be represented well. In line with this, Levinson (1983), emphasizes that:

"Hence, for a while it was suggested that there are two distinct kinds of presupposition in natural languages, semantic presuppositions and pragmatic presuppositions, existing independently (see e.g. Keenan, 1971). But from 1973 onwards it became increasingly clear that there were so many problems with the notion of semantic presuppositions that a theory of language (and specifically of semantics) would do better without it" (p. 177).

Linguistic presupposition should be contrasted with assumption and inference. Linguistic presupposition is something that is stated in the body of the statement itself, which must be 'supposed' or accepted in order the sentence or utterances to make sense. Take for example, "Have you stopped swimming regularly?" the use of word "**stop**" implies that the hearer has **already** been swimming regularly. The question, "Do you swimming regularly?" has no such presupposition.

Conclusion such as 'The speaker thinks swimming is important,' or 'the speaker is unfamiliar with swimming habits of the hearer, is **not** presuppose by the question. They are the assumptions and inferences that we might make about the question, but are not presupposed within the question itself.

Based on the previous explanation, this research is aimed at finding out the types of presupposition used in a movie entitled "Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire". Moreover, it is conducted in order to find out the functions of the presupposition itself.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer finds out that there are four types of presupposition that are found in "Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire" movie; they are the structural, counterfactual, existential, and lexical presupposition. The writer also concluded that the presupposition functions include informational, expressive, directive, and phatic function.

Among 20 data, the writer finds out there are 2 Existential Presuppositions or 10%. There are 5 Counterfactual Presupposition or 25%, 4 Lexical Presuppositions or 20%. Furthermore, the dominant type of presupposition used in the "Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire" movie is Structural Presupposition, with its total 9 presupposition or 45%.

The writer concludes that this movie is more expressive. It can be proved that the use of the expressive function is mostly used by the characters in the movie. The characters use this function to express their feeling and attitude.

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