

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Research

Communication is the act of conveying meanings from one entity or group to another through the use. In communication, there are two participants and two processes. The participants are the speakers and the hearer moreover the processes are speaking and listening. In speaking, people put their intentions and goals or ideas into words, until there is a conversation between two or more people, talk about the perceptions, feelings, and intentions they want to understand. In listening, people turn words into thoughts to digest into an assumption or communication, trying to reconstruct the perceptions, feelings, and intentions they want to understand. Simply stated, communication is the process of transferring messages from the speaker to the hearer through a speech. To be successful in communication, all participants must understand ideas or feelings, perceptions and intentions.

In communication, people have many ways to make it more effective. Therefore, there are two types of communication. That can be in the form of verbal and non-verbal communication. A verbal communication is a type of communication that is done orally or is spoken such as casual in conversation daily life, speeches public lectures, etc. It uses utterances to transmit the message from the speaker to the hearer. However, non-verbal

communication can take the form of written language such as newspaper advertisements, literary works (drama, novel, poetry) etc. Communication verbal and Communication non-verbal, sometimes message or the intended meaning of the speaker is not always explicitly stated for a certain reason.

In delivering messages or information people need conversation such as speaking or using some media such as advertisement, novel, magazine, etc. This statement supported by Fromkin (1988) stated that “language is much more than speech; it means language can be used by people in written language to convey messages or information” (p.4).

Novel is one of the printed media which uses written language. In novels similar with spoken language, sometimes there are unstated meaning compared to its expression. It makes the readers who read the novel unable to understand about the meaning that appears in some conversation. Here is the example of an utterance in which the information assumed, “John drives a car”. By this utterance, the speaker presupposes that John is a person that exists and he can drive a car. This utterance may have more than one presupposition that John has the car and he can drive more than one car. In addition, Yule (1996) said that pragmatics is about the study of meaning as conveyed by a speaker/writer and interpreted by interlocutor (p.3).

Pragmatics is a study about aspects of the use of meaning and language used by speakers, recipients and other features of speech contexts, such as the following. Pragmatically, the meaning of words and grammar used semantically, except in context. In each conversation, the listeners of

various conversations determine the most meaningful words, looking for other clues to be bought meaning subtext. Linguistic that look for the contextual meaning behind the utterance or meaning created at the time the utterance is uttered. Pragmatics not only connects the meaning inherent in the morphemes, words, phrases or sentences used, but it also discusses the situation when the utterance is spoken. Pragmatics pay attention to the time, place, who is speaking, and who is being asked. Pragmatic is a branch of linguistics concerned with the use of language in social contexts and the way in which people produce and comprehend, meanings through language.

There are four areas of Pragmatics concerned with; entailment, deixis, implicature and presupposition. Yule (1996, p.25) remarks “presupposition is something that the speaker assumes to be the case prior in making an utterance”. In this case, the presupposition is owned by the speaker. It can be said that presupposition itself is about an implicit assumption about the world or background belief relating to an utterance whose truth is taken for granted in discourse. For example, *Mary’s brother bought two cars*. Producing the utterances, the speaker can be expected to have the presupposition that a person named Mary who exists and she has a brother.

In analyzing presupposition, the writer considers that context or circumstances in which the conversation takes place plays important role in interpreting the meaning. Presupposition as one of the scope of pragmatics is relevant to linguistic approach to analyze such phenomenon since

presupposition play an important role in the production of assumption. It is defined from different points of view, each of which is similar to each other in some way or another.

In all cases above, the presupposition is a part of pragmatic and in this research the writer finds the data from *The Girl Who Fell* novel which research the presupposition. The presupposition in the novel is a result of proses. It is possible to analyze the presupposition procedures used type of presupposition.

Therefore, the writer chooses the title : Presupposition in *The Girl Who Fell* novel by S.M. Parker. This paper will use reference theory of pragmatic procedures and other supported theories to analyze simple sentence in novel *The Girl Who Fell* and its presupposition. A research is done to prove whether the theories mentioned are exist or not in the data analyzed.

B. Question and Scope of the Research

1. Question of the Research

- a. What types of presupposition that exist in *the Girl who fell* novel ?
- b. What do those presupposition types mean in the novel ?
- c. What types of the presupposition that mostly exist ?

2. Scope of the Research

The research just focuses on Presupposition. The writer tries to find the types of the presupposition meanings in *the girl who fell*

novel by S.M. Parker. The theories that are used: 1. G. Yule (1996), 2. Kadmon (2001), 3. Chapman (2011) by classifying and analyzing those presupposition types, we can understand all the presupposition types.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

Considering the problems and limitation of the study above, the objectives of this research can be elaborated obviously to find, to identify and to analyze the utterance found in *The Girl Who Fell* novel that belong to presupposition as follows:

- a. To find the presupposition types in *the girl who fell* novel by S.M.Parker.
- b. To know the meaning of those presupposition types in the novel.
- c. To find out the presupposition types that mostly exist.

2. Significance of the Research

1. 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.

Language can be understood as an interaction of sound and meaning of a context. the context spoken by the speaker and can

be assumed by the listener is called presupposition which studies assumptions to the speaker and interprets the meaning of the sentence. how they are produced, and felt. The study of the meaning of language, on the other hand, is related to how language uses logic, and real-world references to convey, process, and define meaning, as well as to manage, and resolve ambiguity. This in turn includes semantic studies (how meaning is inferred from words, and concepts) and pragmatics (how meaning is inferred from context).

2. Practically

- a. For academic society, the research is expected to give contribution to pragmatics which discusses presupposition in *The Girl Who Fell* novel by S.M. PARKER.
- b. For the students of the study program of English Language and Literature, the result of this research can be used as the reference to improve their understanding of presupposition.

The reader can get more information about Presupposition from this novel. The writer hopes this scientific paper can give inspiration for the readers who learn English language for special purpose as reference in study.

D. Operational Definitions

After having read and understood many theories of the title components, which have been found in the various books pragmatics, the writer can conclude and give explanation that:

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of how utterances are used in communicative acts, and the role played by context and nonlinguistic knowledge in the transmission of meaning conveyed by speaker. Pragmatic is at the intersection of a number of fields within and outside of cognitive science.

2. Presupposition

Presupposition is an assumption which the speaker assumes to be mutually manifest to the listener and has intensively made it clear to both sides in communication even if implicit linguistics means. A presupposition must be mutually known or assumed by the speaker and listener for the utterance to be considered appropriate in context. Presupposition refers to the logical meaning of a sentence or meaning logically associated with or entailed by a sentence.

3. Novel

A novel is a book length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that while we read, the experience actual life. The novel is a picture of real life and manners, and of the time. The

novel is an anarchic genre since its rule is not to have rules. An anarchist is not just someone who breaks rules, but someone who breaks rules as a rule.

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematic of this paper is mean to make the writer easier in talking the understanding of composition. The writer decide to divide this writing into chapter I as follows:

Chapter I : Introduction explains about the background of the research, the scope of the problem, the question of the research, the objective of the research, the significance of research, the systematic of the paper.

Chapter II : Theoretical Description describes the Theories that used in the research and definitions that related of the problem.

Chapter III : The Methodology Research includes the approach, method and technique of research. The researcher will describe the steps of the research.

Chapter IV : Research finding and Discussion consist of Presupposition Analysis that used in novel.

Chapter V : Conclusion and Suggestion comprise conclusion of the analysis done before and suggestion to other writer or readers of the paper.