CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

The exchange of information or passing of information, ideas or thought from one person to the other is communication. Communication is one of essential thing in human life. As a human being, people need each other to convey message and to get information from others. Communication is about conceiving, sending, receiving, interpreting messages and confirming reception of these messages. Based on these definitions, the elements of communication include the person that giving the information, the information and feedback by the receiver, and the repetition of these processes creates knowledge development.

In communication many mistakes can occur especially in understanding of meaning. Many people realize mistaken in communication. The reason is hearer can't capture the meaning of statement from the speaker because usually the hearer has many assumptions based on statement that speaker as the source of information, that is why communication has important role in human life to make the assumption clear.

The important role of communication is to do interaction in human daily life. It helps people to understand each other better, removes misunderstanding and creating clarity of thoughts and expression. It is also educating people to understand the different perspective in human life.

Communication can help any individual from general world to personal relationships. It also allows anyone to understand better, situations where differences need to be resolved, or problem solving is necessary. Every single person has message that they need to convey to other people, this is the reason of each community formed by the use of language.

Talking about language, it is not only just a tool to deliver the meanings and ideas, language is more than that. By the use of language, people can create a wonderful interaction with many expectations that can people create also. Language makes everything more interesting. Language must always communicate meaning, when someone say something, gesture something, the intention is always to communicate some kind of meaning to understand.

All people become more active in communication because they can demonstrate their language by saying words, either by speech, gesture or writing. Language must be able to convey information about things not in the current time or place. Human language can talk about things that are not currently present or did not take place on the exact point in time.

When people talked to each other, sometimes the purpose of the people is not what the other think. The example if there is a mom ask his son to crack the window so what the mom means to open the window a little, but the boy thinks that mom wants him to crack or to break the window and that is example of pragmatic.

Pragmatics is one sub of subject that is really important. Pragmatics is the study of the choices that is made when using languages. It can be defined as the study of how language is used in context and the assumption that is made to understand each other. Pragmatics is how we recognize the meaning in written or spoken or picture or gesture and many more. In order to what explained above the speaker must be able to share the expectation and the assumption.

Pragmatic is dealing with causes, reasons, effects, rather than with details and circumstances. It solves problem in a sensible way that suits the conditions that really exists now rather than obeying fixed theories, ideas, or rules. It is basically the study of "unseen/invisible" meaning or definition. Pragmatic is about the interpretation of the words and the utterances and about trying to read what people mean by the utterances.

The writer will move on to the sentence about pragmatic. Thinking about when someone have a statement, the original sentence sometimes shows that it is not wrong and it is also not true, but it is just incomplete. The conclusion that the writer draws from incomplete information, as same as the exact number of signs is called an implicature.

Implicature is a deduction that are not fact and it is possible to be wrong, although if the implicature false, the original sentence will stay true as like as there have enough and concrete sign.

Implicatures are cancellable. It is important to note that because people can cancel implicature, it doesn't mean people can treat them callously. People can create meanings by saying something else. Implicature will usually point out in the right direction, but it can sometimes misleading.

Thankfully, words can leave behind fingerprints too, which bring everything above to entailment. Entailment on pragmatic means two sentences. The first sentence entails the second one. It really relates to one and another. There is no way for the first sentence to be true while the second sentence is false, but the true of the first sentence guarantees the truth of the second one even if the second sentence remains unsaid.

There will be a lot of ways for one sentence to entail another. One thing about entailment cannot be cancellable while implicature can be cancellable. When it comes to entailment, the truth is guarantee. All of information above is not complete without Presupposition. It is not enough if the presupposition has not tracked down as the biggest lead.

Presupposition that is explained by Yule (1996) is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. It means that how people can illustrate the process of thinking in analysis of some

aspects of invisible meaning. In another word, how the listeners can catch other information beside on their interpretation (p.133)

Presupposition is like entailment, it is not cancellable, if we try to deny the truth of the sentence become impossible to judge. Presupposition together with the various flavours of entailment and implicature make up all the different kinds of extra information that the sentence carries. It is not the kind of stuff that people can see in naked eye but with careful investigation. When people speak or communicate it is so much more than just the words that said, people are not a robot so someone can read the clues that people drop to put together a compelling case.

Due to about data writer gives an example taken from *Zoya* Novel by Danielle Steel: "Zoya's green eyes danced as she shook out her hair, and straightened her heavy wool dress" (p.3, L.8-9)

In the data above, the writer knows that "Zoya has a messy hair" is presupposition because it's something that speaker assumes because it said that 'she shook out her hair' also "Zoya's eyes are green" and "Zoya is wearing a dress" is entailment because it entails the statement "Zoya's green eyes" and "straightened her heavy wool dress"

Novel is a life story; it can say as a design to create an epic totality of life. From here, everything can be regarded. The genre has historical roots both in the fields of the medieval and early modern romance and in the tradition of the novella. Novel is particular society of life. Reality and

novel have strong correlations. Novel can represent that situation (politic, economic, social, culture, and religion) at the time the novel written.

The setting of my research is Zoya novel by Danielle Steel. Zoya is a 1987 romance novel by American Danielle Steel and it is Steel's 23rd novel. Danielle Fernandes Dominique Schuelein-Steel was born on August 14, 1947. She is an American writer best known for her romance novels. She is the best-selling author alive and the fourth bestselling fiction author of all time with over 800 million copies sold. She has written 179 books, including over 146 novels.

Based in California for most of her career, Steel has produced several books a year. All of her novels have been bestsellers including Zoya. Her formula is fairly consistent, often involving rich families facing a crisis threatened by dark elements such as prison, fraud, blackmail and suicide. Steel has also published children's fiction and poetry, as well as raising fund for the treatment of mental disorders. Her books have been translated into 43 languages, with 22 adapted for television, including two that have received Golden Globe nominations.

Zoya novel is about Zoya Konstantinovna Ossupov as a Russian countess, a young cousin to Czar Nicholas II. Escaping the Russian Revolution with her grandmother and a loyal retainer, she arrives in Paris, penniless, where she must carve a new life for herself and her love ones. After that, she joins Diaghilev's Ballets Russes as the wishes of her

grandmother, who objects to consorting with those outside her class. She meets and falls in love with American GI Clayton Andrews.

After World War I, Zoya and Andrews marry and move to America, where Zoya faces many joys and hardships in her life. She struggles through the Great Depression and World War II, then meets and falls for millionaire cloth merchant, Simon Hirsch, who later died in another war. The novel depicts the Czar and his family, so it is not only as figures in history but as real people with feelings, trials, triumphs, sorrows and pain.

From all those above explanations about presupposition analysis pragmatically, therefore the writer chooses title of the paper: "*Finding Presupposition and Entailment on Implicature in Zoya Novel by Danielle Steel*"

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

Based on the description above, the writer is going to state some problems of the study, the problem is people often do not realize that when someone are saying something actually, people will assume something for the listener. The question of the research is:

a. What are the types of Presupposition and Entailment on implicature found in Zoya novel by Danielle Steel?

b. How to implied the meaning of Presupposition and Entailment in Zoya novel by Danielle Steel?

2. Scope of the Research

In this research the analysis focuses on how distinguish the phrases in implicature, presupposition and entailment used in *Zoya* novel by Danielle Steel. The analysis takes the conclusion of implicature and find the presupposition and entailment meaning that is analysed thus, by classifying and analysing presupposition and entailment, the writer can understand those functions correctly.

C. Objectives and Significances of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problem of the research mentioned above, the objectives of the research are described as follow:

a. To understand the differences of presupposition and entailment on implicature in Zoya Novel by Danielle Steel.

a. To understand how to implied the meaning of presupposition and entailment on implicature in Zoya novel by Danielle Steel.

2. Significances of the Research

The writer hope that this research can be can be useful not only for writer but also for the reader mainly who learned at least who has relation

with English in their activity. This study will contribute to the improvement of education in English literature not only in this faculty but also in other universities nationally.

The writer hopes that this research will encourage the English division to learn more about English linguistics. The outcomes to be considered consist of the following: the improvement our abilities in all component in English literature and development of a positive attitude towards linguistics.

The significance of the writing is described as follow. For the writer, the writer hopes that this writing can add the writer's knowledge and ability in writing English and also know more about implicature and entailment in presupposition.

For the reader, the writer hopes that this writing can help to give information for the readers how to study and understand the implicature and entailment in presupposition.

D. Operational Definition

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

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of the choices made when using languages. Pragmatics is how to recognize what's the meaning in written or spoken or

picture or gesture and many more. In order to that above happen the speaker must be able to share the expectation and assumption to communicate.

2. Presupposition

Presupposition can help the speaker to find the background of the meaning utterances. The phenomenon of presupposition exists in the middle of conversation. It can be said that every utterance produced by the speaker is related to the assumption created by the speaker when hears the previous utterance.

3. Implicature

The conclusion that people draw from incomplete information, like the exact number of signs is called an implicature. Implicature is a deduction that are not fact and it is possible to be wrong, but even if the implicature is false, the original sentence will stay true as like as there has enough and concrete sign.

4. Entailment

Entailment on pragmatic means that two sentence and the first sentence entail the second one. It relates to one and another. There is no way for the first sentence to be true while the second sentence is false, but the true of the first sentence guarantees the truth of the second one even if the second sentence remains unsaid.

5. Novel

Novel is one of the printed medias which uses written language. A novel is a fictional piece of prose that is typically written in a narrative style and presented as a bound book. Novels tell stories, which are usually defined as a series of events described in a sequence.

E. **Systematization of the research**

The systematization of the paper means to present the paper in well edited composition, this paper is divided into five chapter as follow:

Chapter II Theoretical description: Theoretical description explains about definition of pragmatics, definition of presupposition, definition of implicature, definition about entailment and about Novel.

Chapter III Research methodology: Research methodology tells about method of the research (1. Time and place of the research, 2. Kind of the research) procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, sources of the primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV Analysis data: Analysis data consist of data description, data analysis, and interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V Conclusion and suggestions: Conclusion and suggestions give the conclusion (relates to hypothesis discussion), suggestion (relates to significant of the research).