

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

On a daily basis, humans produce an utterance. Utterances are produced from the human mouth as a vocal sound and that vocal sound becomes a spoken word or statement. With spoken words and statements, the speaker and the hearer sometimes have an assumption about the statement or the utterance. The assumption about the utterance or statement sometimes is known to be true by the speaker and the subject that studies about assumptions and its implicit meaning that is conveyed through the use of specific phrases by the speaker is called presupposition.

Yule (1996, pp. 27-29) classified presupposition into six types. First, presupposition has a type that represents an existent about something. This type of presupposition is a type that presupposes something, or someone is exist. This type of presupposition is called existential presupposition. The second one of types from presupposition is used to denote facts from the utterance that has been presupposed. This second type of presupposition uses some verbs to represent that the presupposition denotes the fact. This type of presupposition is called factive presupposition.

The opposite of factive presupposition represents a not true assumption or what is assumed not to be true. Some verbs will be used to denote an untrue condition of an assumption. This type of presupposition is called non-factive

presupposition. Some speakers will use one word with asserted meaning so there will be another meaning that will be understood. This type of presupposition uses some verbs to represent the asserted and non-asserted meaning. This type of presupposition is called lexical presupposition

This type of presupposition uses interrogative form. With an interrogative form, this type of presupposition is connected to the use of specific phrases or words. Structural presupposition is the name of this type of presupposition. The last type of presupposition denotes what is presupposed is contrary to the facts. An if-clause structure will appear in this type of presupposition. The name of this type of presupposition is counterfactual presupposition.

Presupposition deals with the implicit meanings that a speaker conveys through the use of specific phrases while presupposing means to assume something true without proof. Both vocal and nonverbal language, including both everyday conversation and dialogue from movies, can contain presupposition. To be understood by the audience, the characters' use of presupposition must be suitable to the context or the background knowledge.

For example, an utterance of “*John forgot to call Mary*” typically has a presuppositional meaning or inference that John was supposed to call Mary. It is intuitively clear that this is not the main point the speaker wants to make or the listener understands by the utterance. Rather, the at-issue content (assertive content) is that John did not call Mary (despite the fact that he was supposed to). Typically, the presuppositional inferences of an utterance are already known to be true and accepted by the conversational participants, or, at least,

the speaker assumes so when the utterance is made. Shown here is that presuppositional inferences may convey new information.

With many types of presupposition, different contexts and situations can match with some types of presupposition. Presupposition can convey new information based on what types of presupposition is used depending on what conditions or context, or some phrases or verbs. Presupposition can appear in many forms of object data, and the object data can be studied in thesis research.

The writer will give two samples of the analysis of presupposition that taken from the thesis by Dinda Rizky Ramadhani (2020):

1. **Social worker:** Arthur, last time I asked you to bring your journal with you, for these appointments. Can I see it?

Arthur: Yeah

>> Arthur is exist, Arthur has a journal, the appointments is exist

In this analysis, she classified the data as an existential presupposition because the social worker mentioned a name that called Arthur. Arthur in this utterance is one of social worker's patients. Second, the social worker mentioned 'your journal' indicates that Arthur has a journal. Third, the social worker mentioned 'appointments' that indicates the existence of appointments between the social worker and Arthur.

2. **Penny:** He must not be getting my letters

Arthur: Yeah, it's Thomas Wayne, mom. He's a busy man.

She classified the data above as an existential presupposition. It was shown that first, Penny mentioned 'He must not be getting my letters' indicating she

has letters. Second, Arthur mentioned 'Thomas Wayne' that indicates the person called Thomas Wayne or indicates the existence of the busy man. A busy man in this utterance refers to Thomas Wayne.

Based on the analysis from the thesis above, it is shown that the utterances said by the characters has its own presuppositional meaning. People cannot really understand the utterances and presuppose some utterances if they do not understand the nature of a language and how it is used in communication. It is important for people to understand the nature of the language because it always expresses feelings, ideas, thoughts, and the speaker's intention. Pragmatic is one branch of linguistics which studies language, how it is used, and the meaning of the usage of the language.

According to the book by Yule (1996, p.3), firstly, pragmatics is the study and learning of utterances as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a hearer. Second, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning and the true meaning behind some texts or utterances. It requires a consideration of how speaker organizes what he or she wants to say. Third, pragmatics is the study of how the hearer or audience gets the implicit meaning of the speaker's utterances. The last, pragmatic studies the expression of a relative distance and it is assumed as the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms.

With many types of presupposition and the definition of pragmatics, it is seen that many types of presupposition and utterances can appear or exist in a conversation or a dialogue. With long talks and utterances, it is understandable

that dialogue is a source of many types of presupposition and as an object of pragmatic study research. Dialogue is often appeared in a book or movie.

People currently prefer watching movies. People watch movies to witness fictional representations of real-life events, social commentary, superhero stories, and many other things. Particularly in this contemporary age, virtually everyone enjoys watching movies. There are numerous kinds of movies available nowadays, including comedy, action, romance, realism, thriller, horror, and many more. The language employed in the film is informal and simple to comprehend in order to portray a natural situation.

Some genres of movie contain many dialogues and utterances. Mystery, thriller, documentary, or drama genres usually produces many utterances from each character that appear in the movie. Utterances and dialogues that produced by characters in movie will suit the context or a situation. One example of movie that have many dialogues is *The Batman*

The Batman movie (2022) is starred by Robert Pattinson as Bruce Wayne, The Batman. As he started his early year as The Batman, Gotham (The city of The Batman) was in chaos and full of lies and mystery. Batman himself was trying to make Gotham a better city. He hunted criminal and fought for justice. In the movie, there is an opposite side of Gotham's finest, he is The Riddler, the main villain in The Batman movie. The Batman and The Riddler had many interactions or dialogues in this movie. As The Batman solved The Riddler mystery, The Riddler himself will give a unique interactions and clue to The Batman.

The Batman has won many nominees and awards from awards show and critiques, such as the best make up and the best scoring. *The Batman* is also considered as the best noir-detective realistic movie according to fans around the internet. *The Batman* gained the spot as the top five 2022 movies by IMDb list.

The Batman and the pragmatic's presupposition is closely tied because *The Batman* has many utterances that contain many assumptions from each character. With many direct and indirect utterances from the dialogue, this will suit up the analysis of presupposition in *The Batman* movie. Due to many long dialogues and many interactions that each character has, *The Batman* will fit the analysis of presupposition in this research.

From all of the explanations and samples above, the writer chooses the title of this thesis: *Presuppositions in "The Batman" Movie by Matt Reeves*. The writer hopes this title will help the English literature students to study more about presuppositions. The writer also hopes that with the subject of presuppositions, many students will be inspired to study about the subject of pragmatics.

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the research

Based on the background of the research above, the problems discussed in this research are:

- a. How presuppositions presuppose proposition?

- b. What types of presuppositions appear in the movie?

2. Scopes of the Research

Based on the research that entitled “*Presuppositions in “The Batman” Movie by Matt Reeves*”, the limitation of the study in this research is understanding how presupposition presupposed propositions through finding propositions from characters in this movie, and to find types of presupposition. The data objects are taken from the direct utterances spoken by the characters *The Batman* movie. The theories that the researcher used in this research are from George Yule (1996) as the major theory of presupposition and Cooper (1974), Hudson (2000), Finch (2000), and Griffith (2006) as supporting theory.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

Based on the questions of the research above, the objectives of the research are as follows:

- a. To understand how presuppositions presuppose proposition.
- b. To find what types of presuppositions that appear in the movie.

2. Significance of the Research

The writer expects that the result of this study can give contributions for academic field and practical field as follows:

Theoretically, this study hopefully will enrich the reader about the knowledge in the study of presuppositions, especially presuppositions that

appear in *The Batman movie*. The result of the study can be used as the authentic material to presupposition and make the readers easily understand the implied meaning of presuppositions and utterances.

Practically, this study is expected as an additional reference and alternative information for students and academic society, especially those who joined the English Literature Department who are interested in the study of presuppositions. Furthermore, this study is expected to give more understanding about presupposition for other researchers and students who are interested to continue this research and developing reader insights dealing with the phenomena and types of presupposition.

D. Operational Definition

1. Pragmatic

Pragmatic is the study and learning about how utterances are communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a hearer. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning, It requires a consideration of how a speaker organizes what he or she wants to say. Pragmatics is the study of how the hearer gets the actual meaning of the utterance. Pragmatics is also important for us to learn and to understand the actual context or meaning by an utterance or text.

2. Presupposition

Presupposition is a type of inference associated with utterances of natural-language sentences. Presuppositional inferences are distinguished

from other kinds of inferences, especially from assertive contents, in that they generally convey backgrounded, uncontroversial information with respect to the context of utterance. Presupposition contains information and general assumption behind an utterance.

3. Proposition

The term "proposition" refers to the sentences' linguistically neutral core meaning, which expresses the factuality of a particular situation. Therefore, regardless of the syntactic structure or lexical realization of a sentence, a proposition is the semantic core of the statement that establishes its truth conditions.

4. Movie

Movie is a series of moving images shown on a screen, usually with sound, that make up a fiction or non-fiction story. Movie can also be the media for people to kill their time and spent their time alone or with their family. Movie is a platform that is popular in today's entertainment world. With many genres and types of movies, some people like to see new movies at the theater as soon as they are released.

5. The Batman by Matt Reeves

From WB pictures and directed by Matt Reeves himself, The New Batman movie will bring a darker and thrilling story. The new Batman will be played by Robert Pattinson, former famous Twilight actor. In this movie, The Batman must unmask the truth behind Gotham's political criminal issues and solve the problems in Gotham city.

In this movie, Gotham city will be more chaotic and darker than before. The scenery, the vibes, and the environment is suited to the genre of this new Batman movie, an action thriller genre. There is also a serial killer that lurked in the dark environment of Gotham city, this serial killer and Batman will have many powerful scenes to watch and with that many scenes, there will be many dialogues and utterances in this movie. That is why *The Batman* will suit this thesis perfectly.

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematization of the research intends to present the research in well-edited composition. The systematization of the research is divided into five chapters as follows.

Chapter I is the Introduction that explaining about the background of the research, questions and scopes of the research, objectives and significance of the research, operational definition, and systematization of the research.

Chapter II is the Theoretical Description that explaining the theories from several references to support the research such as the definition of pragmatic, presupposition, proposition, types of presupposition, and the details of the types of presupposition.

Chapter III is about the Research Methodology containing methods of the research including time, place, and kind of the research, procedure of the research, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis, and data source.

Chapter IV is the Analysis Data explaining data description, data analysis, and interpretation of research findings.

Chapter V is the conclusion and suggestion concluding the entire chapter related to the hypothesis discussion and giving suggestions related to the significance of the research.

