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Pragmatic Analysis of Presupposition Found In The "Sang Pemimpi" Film

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Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis praanggapan dan dominan praanggapan yang terdapat dalam film Sang Pemimpi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif yang bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan data dengan. Data penelitian ini adalah Film Sang Pemimpi. Data dalam penelitian ini diperoleh dari percakapan antar tokoh dalam film. Sumber data penelitian berasal dari naskah film ini. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan observasi, pencatatan, dan reduksi. Sedangkan makna tersirat dari masing-masing jenis praanggapan ditentukan berdasarkan konteks situasi. Peneliti menemukan 42 ujaran dalam film Sang Pemimpi dengan rincian: praanggapan eksistensial 11 (26%), praanggapan faktual 9 (21%), praanggapan struktural 9(21%), praanggapan kontra faktual 7 (17%), praanggapan leksikal 4 (10%) dan anggapan non-faktif 2 (5%). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, enam jenis praanggapan dan praanggapan yang paling sering ditemukan dalam film ini. Praanggapan secara informal dapat didefinisikan sebagai kesimpulan atau proposisi. Kebenarannya diterima begitu saja dalam pengucapan kalimat. Pendengar dapat menangkap informasi lain di luar interpretasi.

Kata Kunci: *Pragmatik, Praanggapan, Film*

Abstract

The aims of this research is to determine type of presupposition and the dominant of presupposition contained in Sang Pemimpi film. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method that aims to describe the data with the. The data of this research is Sang Pemimpi Film. The data in this study were obtained from conversations between characters in the Film The source of research data comes from this film script. Data collection was conducted using observation, taking notes, and reduction. While the implied meaning of each type of presupposition is determined based on the context of the situation. The researcher found 42 utterances in Sang Pemimpi film with details: existential presupposition 11 (26%), factive presupposition 9 (21%), structural presupposition 9(21%), counter-factual presupposition 7 (17%), lexical presupposition 4 (10%) and non-factive presupposition 2 (5%). Based on the results of this research, six types of presuppositions and presuppositions that are most often found in this film. Presupposition can be informally defined as an inference or a proposition. Its truth is taken for granted in the utterance of sentences. The listener can capture other information apart from the interpretation.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Presupposition, Film

INTRODUCTION

Language is the primary part that humans use to communicate. People would find it difficult to construct and comprehend human actions without language. It would be challenging to distinguish between each person's traits. Owen (2006) describes language as a socially shared and rule-governed system that can be defined as a socially acceptable code or conventional system for delivering concepts through symbols and combinations of the desired symbols governed by the provisions) (H. M. Sianipar, 2022).

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics of usage context in understanding and producing utterances. Pragmatic has a strong relationship with Presupposition. Talking Presupposition can be defined as an utterance that serves communication. According to Christina Saragi (2022), pragmatics reveals the meaning of an utterance in a communication event, both explicitly and implicitly behind the utterance. The meaning of speech can be identified through the concrete use of language by considering the components of the speech situation. Pragmatics is the study of the speaker's intention to say a statement, so it requires interpreting what people mean in a specific context and its influence on what is said, as well as considering other people who are being spoken to, where, when, and under what circumstances (Simanjuntak et al., 2022).

According to Yule (1996:133), presuppositions are things that the discourse takes for granted before extending a greeting. It refers to individuals who can demonstrate a thought process through the investigation of some hidden features of meaning.

Presupposition can be informally defined as an inference or a proposition. Its truth is taken for granted in the utterance of sentences. In other words, the listener can capture different information apart from their interpretation (Somani et al., 2022). Yule also defines presuppositional types into six types, namely, existential Presupposition, factive Presupposition, lexical Presupposition, structural Presupposition, non-factive Presupposition, and counterfactual Presupposition.

The first type, known as Existential Presuppositions, consists of presuppositions that assert existence and ownership expressed in specific words. A factive presupposition is the second sort of Presupposition. For this reason, information that follows the verbs "know" or "realize" or that includes the words "aware" or "glad" might be taken as truth. A non-factive presupposition is the third category of Presupposition. The Presupposition that is assumed not to be true is known as a non-factive presupposition. Lexical Presupposition is the fourth category of Presupposition (W. Rahmawati et al., 2022). The usual interpretation of a form's use with its declared meaning is based on the assumption that another (non-asserted) purpose is known. The structural Presupposition is the fifth category of Presupposition, which is another component of the presumption that is already assumed to be true. A counterfactual presupposition is the final kind of Presupposition. This kind of discusses the idea that what is considered is false or at odds with reality (Rajagukguk, 2019).

Table 1. Potential Presupposition

Types	Example	Presupposition
Existential	The <i>x</i>	>> X exist
Factive	I regret leaving	>> I left
Non-factive	He pretends to be ill	>> He tried to escape
Lexical	She managed to escape	>> She tried to escape
Structural	When did he die?	>> He died
Counterfactual	If you weren't ill	>> You are ill

The context of the sentence is essential to understanding the study's meaning. In order to determine the intended meaning of the speaker's information, presuppositions derived from sentences are interpreted by taking into account the circumstance that exists at the time of the utterance. Understanding the meaning of utterances requires knowledge of the context.

Researchers are interested in researching Presupposition as a research topic because there are presupposition phenomena found in dialogues in films. The Presupposition is an interesting title because it gets other meanings that are not stated directly. According to Yule (1996:21), context is the environment in which a speech is developed. Thus,

interpreting the meaning of utterances can be connected to context. These statements can be very effectively examined and comprehended by considering the context. The author uses a variety of media to collect data on presuppositions, including movies and other real-world activities. The author of this study is looking for presuppositions in the Film (Khair, 2022).

We can identify potential presuppositions used in the Film that can be used as data based on what the characters are saying. In this study, the researcher will place one of the most intriguing movies 2019 based on research hypotheses in Andrea Hirata's "Sang Pemimpi" movie. This movie contains a presumption. A writer's expression through a film can shape their thoughts, feelings, or experiences. The term "the film" refers to a creative effort that can both entertain and educate the viewer. The Film became so popular without using subtitles to facilitate understanding of the story. The Film "Sang Pemimpi" is written by a famous writer, Andrea Hirata, and this novel is phenomenal because of its very inspiring storyline (Simanihuruk & Mulyadi, 2020).

The film writer explores his friendship with two orphans, Arai Ichsanul Mahidin and Jimbron, and the power of dreams that can lead them to continue their studies at the Sorbonne, Paris, France. The setting of the place used in this novel is the life of high school children in Belitung. The three main characters in this work are Ikal, Arai, and Jimbron. The bond between the three of them lasted from their early years up until they enrolled in the first public high school in eastern Belitung.

They grew up together, living their teenage lives with all the challenges and struggles of life to achieve their goals and dreams. Their enthusiasm peaked when a teacher gave them motivation and succeeded in inspiring them to pursue their dreams in Europe. It is guilt towards his father that drives Ikal's enthusiasm. He didn't want his father to be sad a second time. He and his friend ran again together. One unified end-knot of life's difficulties to achieve the dreams they face. Willing to work part-time to make money for the capital, he continues his plan. Dreams, hopes, and love. However, after the bachelor's degree was achieved, Arai disappeared. Years of being sad and upset. But that did not make him despair by continuing his long-dreamed-of studies (Pasaribu et al., 2022).

The problem of "Sang Pemimpi" not only about school and survival but also about love. Arai's irrepressible passion for Zakiah Nurmala and Jimbron also falls in love with a moody girl who never smiles at a grass jelly factory worker. Meanwhile, for Ikal, the passion of youth that was bubbling up in him led him to feel guilty towards his father and left a deep disappointment in the heart of his father, who had been very proud of himself since

childhood. This is a touching story of life's struggle to achieve dreams. The beauty of friendship and genuine love between son and father (Lumbanbatu et al., 2018).

The reason the researcher will choose the Film "Sang Pemimpi" as the subject of research is that we know that many readers like to watch movies that are not just for viewing, but there are pragmatics in the Film. Therefore, the researcher invites readers to develop reading knowledge that can be taken from the Film. The researcher correctly understands what presuppositions and pragmatic language are because in the film "Sang Pemimpi," there are many presuppositions. The things contained in the Film are well managed so that the action and comedy are balanced. The film writer succeeded in creating an atmosphere as if the Film's atmosphere was real in the audience.

The film "Sang Pemimpi" clearly has a moral message or value contained in its story. This Film can also be used as a classy and educational film. There is a meaning or lesson that is conveyed through the struggles of the character's role, social circumstances, and quotes contained in the Film. Many messages in the Film relate to our enthusiasm for achieving dreams, such as the message in the Film Sang "Pemimpi," which is very closely related to daily life. Losing a loved one is one of the causes of grief; drawing closer to God, telling someone you trust, and giving yourself support.

Confidence can build a person's soul as a leader so they can make essential decisions in life and are not afraid of failure. Young people hope to dream as high as possible and create as much as possible. This is because young people are agents of change and successor agents, and their fighting spirit is high. This was done to make parents happy. Making parents happy is only sometimes about material things. Parents just want to see their children succeed and they will be happy (Ginting et al., 2021).

The Conversation explains that Mahar questions Ikal about something that is colored in the sky. Then Ikal replied that the colorful ones in the sky were rainbows. "It's called a rainbow, appears from the refraction of light Sun. There are seven colors, namely red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and purple or, commonly abbreviated, "Mejikuhibiniu" >>Ikal uttered a sentence that was really factual and admitted that it was indeed a rainbow with 7 colors, namely red, orange, yellow, green, indigo blue and purple. Or it can be shortened to mejikuhibiniu. This sentence is not an opinion, which means it cannot be challenged because the evidence is honest and real. This type of Presupposition is classified as Factive Presupposition. Presuppositions acknowledged to be true cannot be challenged because they have actual evidence.

The Conversation explains that Ikal received a letter while working at the post office. He was not surprised when he got a letter at his office. Work friend utterance 'Kal, there is

a post, lucu pisan, the postman, got a postal, at the post office, kumaha oey...Hehehhehehe. In this utterance, presuppose >>Ikal exist, presuppose >> Ikal got a letter. This type of Presupposition is classified as an Existential Presupposition. Because it was assumed that Ikal got a new shipment in the form of a letter at the post office where he worked. The conversation text assumes that Ikal got a letter. Also supported by the words, he got a letter at the post office where he worked. It could be that there is no male, and he does not work at the post office. However, a sentence can be said to presuppose another sentence if the second sentence (the presupposed sentence) causes the first sentence to be neither true nor false. Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that the Conversation contains Existential Presuppositions (Tampubolon & Panggabean, 2020).

Based on the explanation above, the researcher will analyze the movie to see the other types of Presupposition found in Sang Pemimpi's Film. The researcher will give the title of this research, "Pragmatic Analysis of Presupposition Found In The Sang Pemimpi Film."

RESEARCH METHOD

The research design in this study used a descriptive qualitative method because the subjects are human beings, and the results are in the form of narrative data and understanding of meaning using words. The writer wants to obtain information and understand the meaning of each use of the word. Although this research is qualitative, some numerical data are used so readers can easily understand it.

Data and Source Data

The object of this research was Sang Pemimpi Film. The source of research data comes from this film script. The data in this study were obtained from conversations between characters in the Film. The data is combined in the form of a film script, without subtitles, and the original entitled Film Sang Pemimpi (E. O. Sianipar et al., 2022). Film script obtained from website <https://www.academia.edu/35191744/> script film sang pemimpi. Meanwhile, the Film entitled Sang Pemimpi was downloaded from <https://filmseries21.shop/download-sang-pemimpi-2009-dvdrip/>

The Subject of Research

The research subject was the actors who contain the types of presuppositions in the Sang Pemimpi Film. According to Yule, types of presuppositions are Existential, Factive, Non-Factive, Lexical, Structural, and Counterfactual Presuppositions, which obtained the utterances from Sang Pemimpi Film.

The Object of Research

The object of the research was collected utterances that can contain the types of presuppositions found in the Sang Pemimpi. The Film has a duration of 2 hours, 1 minute 22 seconds. This Film was created by Andrea Hirata and was released on December 17, 2009. This is an exciting film with an educational theme. This Film is suitable as a learning medium whose goal is to motivate and educate the audience.

The Instrument of Collecting Data

The instrument was collected essential in research. Data collection instruments are the tools and methods you use to collect and record information for research. According to Bogdan & Bilken (1992:4), in qualitative research, the writer serves as an essential instrument, and the natural environment is the direct data source. The researcher wants to obtain information and understand the meaning of each use of the word. The researcher uses one instrument to collect the data, which is observation. The researcher requires this to analyze and obtain data findings. Observation will help the researcher find utterances that contain types of presuppositions in the Sang Pemimpi Film.

Technique of Collecting Data

The data was collected through observation, taking notes, and reduction. After getting the movie and transcript of the Film, the researcher watches the movie and matches it with the transcript of the Film. After that, the researcher does observation by watching the Film to find and understand the utterances that contain presuppositions. While observing, the writer takes notes and writes the data into the data classification table (H. M. Sianipar, 2022). After finding all the data, the researcher matched the data based on Yule's theory and context.

The Technique of Analyzing Data

The researcher was collected technique of analyzing data include the following steps for analyzing the data :

1. Researchers download films and film scripts to be used as data in research.
2. The researcher watches and observes the Film Sang Pemimpi from beginning to end.
3. The researcher adjusts between films and film scripts as data.
4. The researcher analyzes the presuppositions in the Film Sang Pemimpi through the film script using Yule's theory about presuppositions and their types.
5. The writer categorizes the data into the types of presuppositions in the Film.
6. Next, the writer analyzes the presuppositions and analyzes them according to the category or type.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The study's data findings are thoroughly detailed in this chapter. The purpose of this study is to analyze the implicit meaning of the character in Sang Pemimpi film and describe the different kinds of presuppositions that are employed in this Film, as was described in the previous section. In the section under "Data Analysis and Discussion," the data obtained are given and discussed (Muhammad, 2020).

Data

From this chapter the researcher was collected 42 data that taken from "Sang Pemimpi" film. Actually, the data here as the sample of the film. It means that film has a duration of 2 hours, 1 minute 22 seconds. The researcher just collect some of data that related to the title of the researchers.

Discussion

Types of Presuppositions In "Sang Pemimpi" Utterances

As mentioned at the beginning of this research that, the objectives of this research is to find out the utterances that contain types of Presupposition in "Sang Pemimpi" Film. After the researcher analyzed the data finding and explained the implied meaning of each Presupposition in this study, it can be concluded that the writer found six types of Presupposition based on Yule's theory. Those the types of Presupposition are existential Presupposition, factive Presupposition, non-factive Presupposition, lexical Presupposition, structural Presupposition and counter-factual Presupposition.

The finding that the researcher found is supported by Journal Laudry et al., (2022) *An Analysis of Presupposition in "Johny English Reborn" Movie*. Because in the latest Journal, so are you. Do your best. The contents of the Film both use the yule theory as the types of fish in his life. There are 6 types of presuppositions, that is existential, factive, non-factive, structural, lexical and counterfactual Presupposition. And then according to Solehah et al., (2022) *An Analysis of Presupposition on the Main Characters of Frozen Movie Script*. Because he also found that in the research conducted here too. This research is also supported by other research and also uses the theory by Yule, that is six types of presuppositions. Then according to Manurung et al., (2020) *Presupposition Analysis on Talk Show Hitam Putih* This research is also supported by other studies and also uses a theory similar to this study, namely by Yule, that is six types of presuppositions (A. Rahmawati & Sujono, 2021).

The data gained were 42 data of Presupposition that consist of 11 data of existential Presupposition, 9 data of factive Presupposition, 2 data of non-factive Presupposition, 4 data of lexical Presupposition, 9 data of structural Presupposition, and 7 data of counterfactual Presupposition. The discussion of each types can be seen below :

Existential Presuppositions are presuppositions that prove the existence of a referent identity expressed in a definite word. In this research, the researcher found 11 data of Presupposition of 42 data found. It occurred at datum 1, datum 7, datum 8, datum 10, datum 11, datum 12, datum 17, datum 26, datum 28, datum 32 and datum 40. It discussed the assumption of someone's existence and expressed it in definite words through the utterances. For example, datum 10 on Arai's utterance, "Introduce bro, this is Ikal, and this is Jimbron". It can be interpreted Arai introduced Ikal and Jimbron to Rokib's. It is a sentence that has a definite word, which states that there is someone named Ikal and there is someone named Jimbron.

Factive Presuppositions are presuppositions of facts, and their existence is acknowledged. This Presupposition also usually uses verbs that can be considered as a fact or fact of news that is believed to exist. In this research, the researcher found 9 of the data through utterances. It occurred at datum 4, datum 19, datum 21, datum 22, datum 30, datum 35, datum 37, datum 39 and datum 42. It can also be seen from the speech participants, the context of the situation, and shared knowledge. For example, in datum 35, Mustar's utterance, "Balia, our children graduated with extraordinary grades". The grades reported by students are extraordinary. This means that the speech contains facts that are believed to exist because it has been implied in the students' report cards of extraordinary grades. The truth is acknowledged because the report cards have been filled out and distributed to each student's parents (Morcom, 2018).

Non-Factive Presupposition is the opposite of factive Presupposition. If the active Presupposition is true, then the non-factive Presupposition is not true/unreal. In this research, the researcher found 2 of the data through utterances. It occurred at datum 5 and datum 38. This Presupposition allows for misunderstanding due to ambiguous or uncertain words. For example, in datum 38, Arai's utterance, "If I send a letter, you must force me to go home. The sentences used in the speech are not facts. Moreover, using the word "if" further clarifies that the speech is a supposition that if Arai sends Ikal a letter, Ikal will surely force him to return home. That means allowing for misunderstanding due to using words that are considered ambiguous/uncertain.

Lexical Presupposition is defined as conventional meanings that are stated or interpreted with the assumption that other meanings that are not stated can be understood

by the recipient. In this research, the researcher found 4 of the data through utterances. It occurred at datum 23, datum 31, datum 33 and datum 34. Confirmation of the Presupposition of the speech can be obtained after the statement of the utterance. For example, in datum 34, Mr. Zaitun's utterance, "Don't forget to recite the Koran before singing." It has been stated implicitly and reaffirmed through presuppositions in the speech that previously, Arai had recited the Koran. He recited before singing. The word "before" signifies a reaffirmation of the utterance (Mariana et al., 2018).

Structural Presuppositions are presuppositions that lead to the structure of specific sentences that have been analyzed as regular. In this research, the researcher found 9 of the data through utterances. It occurred at datum 13, datum 14, datum 16, datum 24, datum 25, datum 27, datum 29, datum 36 and datum 41. Usually use interrogative sentences in this Presupposition. For example, in datum 14, Ikal's utterance, "Where did you get this, Bron?". The speech contains interrogative sentences, which are characteristic of structural presuppositions. This further clarifies the sentence structure, which is easy to understand through the interrogative sentence (Zulaikah et al., 2018). This part of the structure has been assumed to be accurate, namely that he got his piggy bank from Mr. Rokib.

Counterfactual presuppositions result in an exaggerated or contradictory understanding of statements. In this research, the researcher found 7 of the data through utterances. It occurred at datum 2, datum 3, datum 6, datum 9, datum 15, datum 18, and datum 20. This Presupposition is synonymous with the if clause. For example, in datum 3, Ikal's mother utterance, "If you run out of rice, come back here." The point is that Maryamah and Nurmi can come again to ask for rice without bringing anything in return. Moreover, her son's favorite violin, which was left by her husband. In a sentence, use the conditional word. This results in an over-understanding of the statements/contradictions.

The Dominant Types of Presupposition In "Sang Pemimpi" Film

Based on the research that the research has done, the researcher found that the type of Presupposition that is dominantly found is Existential Presupposition. The finding that the researcher found is supported by Journal Laudry et al., (2022) *Presupposition in The Mystery and Thriller Film of "Escape from Pretoria."* He also found that in the research conducted here, there is mostly 63% existential Presupposition (Rosnani et al., 2019). Also supported by the Journal Daniel, (2015) *Presupposition As Found In "The Dark Knight."* He also found that in the research conducted here, there are mostly 25% of existential Presuppositions. There are also other supporting journals from Jannah (2022), *An Analysis Of Presupposition In "Johnny English Reborn" Movie.* He found the most data on the existential Presupposition, that is, 60%. This is what supports that existential Presupposition

is one of the most common presuppositions found in films. Several supporting journals have supported and proven that existential presuppositions are the most widely used presuppositions and are found in conversations found in films as primary data in this research. Also, some of these journals and this research both use the theory of the same author (Virués-Ortega, 2006).

CONCLUSION

After analyzing Sang Pemimpi Film based on the use of Presupposition relating to the research question of this research, the writer concludes that the types of Presupposition and the dominant Presupposition to the film "Sang Pemimpi."

The Types of Presuppositions

In the Sang Pemimpi film, all six types of Yule's presuppositions found in this research, that is existential Presupposition, factive Presupposition, non-factive Presupposition, lexical Presupposition, structural Presupposition, and counterfactual Presupposition. The existential Presupposition is the most dominant in this research, with 11 data of 42 data gained in this Film. This Presupposition proves the existence of a referent identity expressed in a definite word. The second type is structural Presupposition and factive Presupposition, with 9 data of 42 data gained in this Film. The structural Presupposition found in this research used by the characters to presuppose that after certain uses a pattern of English was already to be the case. The factive Presupposition in their utterance to treat someone that is was a fact. The fourth type is counterfactual Presupposition, with 7 data of 42 data gained in this Film. These presuppositions result in an exaggerated or contradictory understanding of statements. The fifth type is lexical Presupposition, with 4 data of 42 data in this Film. This Presupposition is stated or interpreted with the assumption that the recipient can understand other meanings that are not stated. The last type is the non-factive Presupposition, with 2 data of 42 data in this Film. The non-factive Presupposition is rarely used in the Film.

The Dominant Presupposition

Based on the research that the researcher has done, the researcher found that the type of Presupposition that is dominantly found is Existential Presupposition. After analyzing the Presupposition found in the Sang Pemimpi film, the researcher concluded that the researcher got all the presupposes uttered by the characters among utterances in this Film. The implied meaning for each Presupposition could be interpreted by considering Yule's presupposition theory and the most dominant Presupposition with the context of the background of the utterances. Context is an essential part of interpreting implied

meaning because by considering context, the listener can easily understand the meaning that is stated or not stated.

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