

**PRESUPPOSITION AS FOUND
IN “THE DARK KNIGHT” MOVIE**

A THESIS

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment to the Requirement
for the Degree of Sarjana Humaniora*

YERRY YUNIARDI

0810732057



ENGLISH DEPARTMENT – FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

ANDALAS UNIVERSITY

PADANG

2015

APPROVAL PAGE

PRESUPPOSITIONS AS FOUND IN THE *THE DARK KNIGHT* MOVIE

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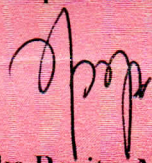
YERRY YUNIARDI

0810732057

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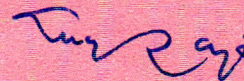
By:

Supervisor I



Dr. Ike Revita, M.Hum
NIP. 197309301999032001

Supervisor II



Dra. Lucy Suraiya, M.A
NIP. 19680814199032002

Head of English Department
Faculty of Humanity-Andalas University


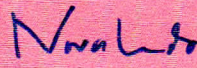
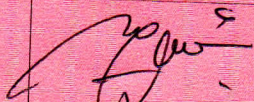
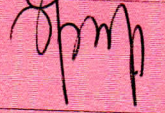
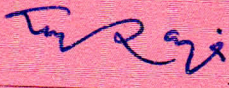


Dr. Rina Marnita AS, MA
NIP. 196003051990012001


Telah Dipertahankan di Depan Tim Penguji Skripsi Program Studi Bahasa
dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Andalas, Padang, dan
Diterima untuk Memenuhi Salah Satu Syarat dalam Memperoleh Gelar
Sarjana Humaniora (S.Hum)

Hari / Tanggal : Kamis / 30 Juli 2015
Waktu : 10.30 WIB - selesai
Tempat : Ruang Sidang Program Studi Bahasa dan
Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya,
Universitas Andalas

Susunan Tim Penguji

No.	NAMA	JABATAN	TANDA TANGAN
1.	Prof.Dr. Oktavianus, M.Hum NIP.196310261990031001	Ketua	
2.	Novalinda, SS,M.Hum NIP. 198004152005012001	Sekretaris	
3.	Ayumi,SS,M.Hum NIP.197403152007012001	Anggota	
4.	Dr. Ike Revita, M.Hum NIP. 197309301999032001	Anggota	
5.	Dra. Lucy Suraiya, MA NIP. 19680814199032002	Anggota	

Disahkan oleh Ketua Program Studi Bahasa
dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya,
Universitas Andalas


Dr. Rina Marnita AS, M.A.
NIP. 196503051990012001

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis has not been submitted, either in the same or different form. To my knowledge, there have not been any forms or ideas written or published by others expect those referred in this thesis and mentioned in bibliography.

Padang, July 2015

Yerry Yuniardi

0810732057

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin, all of honors are just for Allah Azza Wajalla the Almighty, Lords of the World that given His blessing, favor, love, opportunity, and mercy to finished this thesis. Shalawat and the best regard are also sent to Prophet Muhammad peace be upon Him who was brought the human from the darkness to the brightness and also delivered the truth to human being in general and Muslim in particular.

I would like to express my special thanks to my first supervisor Dr. Ike Revita. M, Hum. for his valuable guidance, encouragement, and suggestion in every part in this thesis and also to my second supervisor Dra. Lucy Suraiya, MA for her contribution, advice, and for the time to share the great knowledge to me, and also too all of my lecturers in English Department.

I would like to give the best gratitude to my father (Muchnizar) and my mother (Yusmaniar) for their love, motivation, advice, patience, pray and financial support during my study. My special thanks to all of my friends in English Department who cannot be mentioned here one by one. Without you all I mean nothing. May Allah bless us. AMIN.

Padang, 8 July 2015

Yerry Yuniardi

ABSTRAK

Tujuan penulisan skripsi ini untuk mengungkap jenis presuposisi dalam ujaran oleh penutur dalam sebuah film. Data diambil dari film *The Dark Knight* karya Christopher Nolan. Data dikumpulkan dengan metode simak bebas libat cakap *observational technique* dan teknik catat *note-taking technique*. Kemudian data dianalisis dengan metode *padan pragmatic*. Teori presuposisi oleh Yule digunakan untuk menganalisa data.. Hasil analisis disajikan secara deskriptif dengan memperhatikan konteks sehingga makna presuposisi pragmatic dapat diungkap. Dari hasil analisis ditemukan terdapat 6 jenis presuposisi yang dikemukakan oleh Yule, yaitu *Existensial Presupposition*, *Structural Presupposition*, *Factive Prsesupposition*, *Lexical Presupposition*, *Non Factive Presupposition*, dan *Counter-Factual Presupposition*. Jenis Existensial Presuppositon muncul paling sering yaitu sebanyak 5 kali.

Existensial presupposition merupakan tipe yang sering digunakan karena dalam cerita salah satu karakter utama, yaitu Joker, sering menggunakan kalimat yang mengarah pada unsur kepemilikan dalam percakapannya dengan lawan bicara. Sehingga dari percakapan tersebut dapat diasumsikan adanya keberadaan seseorang atau benda pada suatu waktu tanpa harus dijelaskan secara terperinci oleh penutur.

Keywords: *presuposisi, existential, film*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

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 he hears the previous utterance. Hornby (1995:915) stated that presupposition is a thing that is presupposed, while presupposes means to assume something to be true before it is proved. An utterance or sentence must convey some information although it is not mentioned. This information is then processed by the speaker as the presupposition.

Language, spoken or written leads the speaker to a presupposition. Language is used for various function such as informing, promoting, motivating, requesting, inviting, etc. The variation of language function can be assumed by the speaker differently. The assumption is created based on the utterance they hear or the sentence they read.

Presupposition appears both oncologic and dialogic communication. In oncologic communication, the hearer or the reader assumes the sentence they read or the utterance they hear without being responded by the speaker. In dialogic communication, both speaker and hearer assume the utterance produced by each other. Dialogic communication happens in our daily activity. It means, in dialogic communication, the participants actively presuppose the utterance or the message convey in their interaction.

Movie is one of media which is purposed to entertaining. In addition, a movie is also made for commercial purpose. One media which is appropriate and interesting to analyze the phenomenon of presupposition is movie. There are various characters with different utterances can be analyzed related to presupposition. The writer is interested in analyzing presupposition in movie entitled *The Dark Knight*.

The Dark Knight is a superhero movie published in 2008 and directed by Christopher Nolan starred by Christian Bale, Heath Ledger, Michael Caine, and Morgan Freeman as the main character. This movie tells about Batman raises the stakes in his war on crime. With the help of Lieutenant Jim Gordon and District Attorney Harvey Dent, Batman sets out to dismantle the remaining criminal organizations that plague the city streets. The partnership proves to be effective, but they soon find themselves prey to reign of chaos unleashed by a rising criminal mastermind known to the terrified citizens of Gotham as the Joker.

The Dark Knight is one of the best movie of the 2000s and one of the best superhero movie ever. This movie received highly positive reviews and set numerous records during its theatrical run. *The Dark Knight* received \$1 billion in revenue worldwide. This movie was nominated in eight Academy Awards nominations and won the awards for Best Sound Editing and Heath Ledger as The Joker awarded Best Supporting Actor. Many presuppositions can be found in the *The Dark Knight* movie. Therefore, the writer is interested to use this movie to do this analysis. Then the writer choose a title "*Presupposition as Found in The Dark Knight Movie*" as his research in this thesis.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

This study is conducted to answer one research question the types of presuppositions found in *The Dark Knight* movie.

1.3 Objectives of the research

The objective of the research is based on the research questions above. The objectives of this research is to identify the types the presuppositions found in *The Dark Knight* movie.

1.4 Scope of the Research

In conducting this research, the writer focuses on the analysis of presupposition and finds the types of presupposition used in the dialogue of the movie. In this research, the study is limited only on theory of presupposition which are proposed by Yule (1996) and also supported by theories which is related to this research based on utterances found in the data.

1.5 Methods of the Research

The data of this research are taken from the dialog in *The Dark Knight* movie which was made in 2008. *The Dark Knight* is a superhero movie directed by Christopher Nolan starred by Christian Bale, Heath Ledger, Michael Caine, and Morgan Freeman as the main character. *The Dark Knight* is one of the best movie of the 2000s and one of the best superhero movie ever. This movie nominated in eight Academy Awards nominations and won the awards for Best Sound Editing and Heath Ledger as The Joker awarded Best Supporting Actor. The writer choose *The Dark Knight* movie because the writer found presuppositions that can be analyzed in this movie. In analyzing presupposition in utterances that is illustrated by Christopher Nolan, the writer should know first the meaning of

those words and know the context. Then, the writer can know the types of presupposition.

There are three procedures applied in doing this research proposed by Sudaryanto (1993). They are collecting the data, analyzing the data, and presenting the result of analysis.

The writer applies observational technique (Sudaryanto, 1993: 133) for the writer watches the movie and pays a careful attention in every dialog in order to find significant utterances that contribute the important ideas or messages that will be analyzed to find out the meaning of the presupposition and the types of the presupposition in the movie. While watching the movie, the writer takes notes on every dialogue to identify the utterances that will be taken.

The data are analyzed by using pragmatic identity method (Sudaryanto, 1993: 15). Pragmatic identity method is a method of analyzing the data that needs elements called context. Context in this research originated from the movie. The context is needed to see what the utterance intention is. The movie will be the context of each presupposition where there is a correlation between the dialogues. Thus, the presuppositions obtained are proved on context in the article as the background knowledge. The writer will find the possible presupposition. Each data will be categorized into the types of presupposition by identifying the utterance containing presupposition.

The last is presenting the result of analysis data. The writer presents the result of the analysis in two ways. They are informal and formal and methods (Sudaryanto, 1993:145). Informal method means that the result of the analysis is presented by using words and sentences. It aims to help the writer easier in giving

explanation about research. Formal method is a way of presenting the result of analysis by using symbol and table or diagram while informal method using verbal language (Sudaryanto: 1993: 145).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS STUDIES

2.1 Review of Related Studies

Studies about presupposition have been conducted by some researchers. The writer takes four of them. The first research is article that written by P. Schlanker (2008). In doing this article, he was inspired by the analysis of presupposition problem contributed to a ‘dynamic turn’ in semantics: the classical notion of meanings as truth conditions was replaced with a dynamic notion of *meanings as Context Change Potentials* (Heim 1983) in 1980. He wrote an alternative in which presuppositions projection follows from the combination of a fully classical semantics with two pragmatic principles of manner, *Be Articulate* and *Be Brief*. *Be articulate* was a violable constraint which required that a meaning *pp*’, conceptualized as involving a precondition *p* (it’s ‘presupposition’), should be articulated as ... (*p and pp*)’ ... (e.g... *it is raining and John knows it...*) rather than as ... *pp*’. *Be Brief*, which was more highly ranked than *Be Articulate*, disallow full conjunction whose first element is semantically idle. In particular, ... (*p and pp*)’ ... was ruled out by *Be Brief*- and hence ...*pp*’... was acceptable despite *Be Articulate* – if one can determine as soon as *p and* is uttered that no matter how the sentence ends these words could be eliminated without affecting its contextual meaning. Two equivalence theorems guaranteed that these principles derived Heim’s results in almost all cases. This analysis did not encode in the meaning of connectives the left-right asymmetry which is often found in presupposition projection; instead, it gave a flexible analysis of this incremental

bias, which allows us to account for some ‘symmetric readings’ in which the bias is overridden (e.g. *if the bathroom is not hidden, this house has no bathroom*)

The second study was conducted by Barbara Abbot (1999). She focused on written and spoken language. This research derives from the common assumption that the assertion/presupposition distinction maps fairly directly onto the distinction between new and old information. This assumption is made doubtful by presupposing constructions that regularly convey new information: uniquely identifying descriptions, "informative presupposition" *it*- clefts, reverse *wh*- clefts, announcements embedded under factives, nonrestrictive relatives.

The result of Abbot’s research is the confirmed view by evidence that written language, which would be expected to contain more new information per utterance than spoken language, contains a higher proportion of text in definite descriptions. The result of her research makes the writer chooses the advertisements as the written language sources to analyze for the writer’s data.

The first study discusses about the relation between presupposition and the function of advertising. The writer found that there are eight functions of presupposition in advertising. They are Conciseness Function, Interestingness Function, Enlargement Function, Emphasis Function, Euphemism Function, Concealment Function, Persuasion Function, and Self-protection Function. The second study focuses on analyzing presupposition in spoken and written language. The result of the research found that written language contains more new information than the spoken language.

The third is a journal entitled “Analysis of Presupposition and its Function in Advertisement” by Wang Yingfang (2007). Wang YingFang thinks that in

modern society, advertising plays a very important role in people's daily life. The language of advertising is basically persuasive. Therefore all possible means, linguistic or non-linguistic, have been adopted by advertisement writers to serve the purposes of advertising. As a very important topic in linguistic, especially in pragmatics, presupposition is frequently employed in order to enhance the effects of persuasion in advertisements because of its own special properties. There exist some relations between presupposition and advertising language. This paper gives a brief introduction of pragmatic presupposition and analyzes its functions in advertising. The emphasis of this paper is placed on presupposition and its pragmatic functions of advertising language from three angles: presupposition and advertisement information, presupposition psychology and market strategies of advertisements.

The last is a journal entitled "Linguistic Nature of Presupposition in American and Persian Newspaper Editorials" written by Alireza Bonyadi and Moses Samuel (2011). Bonyadi and Samuel, state that presupposition as a property of language use is generally exploited by language users. Presupposition takes a role in newspaper editorial that editorial writers tend to make use of this property to establish either a favorable or unfavorable bias throughout the text to manipulate their readers' opinion. Classified as a type of media discourse, editorials belong to the large class of *opinion* discourse that is different with news reports and advertisements. Editorials as argumantative and persuasive nature is aimed to influence the readers to accept the editorials' intended interpretation of news events. They believe presupposition can be important in editorial texts as the choice the editorial writers make in expressing the information. Bonyadi and

Samuel got data from the culled of American newspaper, *The New York Times*, and the Persian English newspaper, *Tehran Times*. The study aims at identifying the linguistic devices employed to realize the presupposition in the editorial texts of the two newspapers.

In collecting the data, the present study selected 40 editorial, 20 culled from the electronic version of the Iranian English newspaper, *Tehran*, and 20 editorial headlines culled from the electronic version of The English daily newspaper, *The New York Times* out of a large pool of editorials published daily over a specific span of time. Then, the data are classified that proposed by Hall (2001) into editorials of Criticism, Attack, Defense, Endorsement, Praise, Appeal and Entertainment. Then, the analysis focused only on those propositions that are controversial in terms of truth value. The results of the study also indicated that non-factive verbs and nominalization were the most frequently employed presupposition triggers. However, the papers were different in the frequency and extent of employing other linguistic structures for presupposition purposes.

Forth previous studies discuss about presupposition. Although this research also discuss about presupposition, the writer finds the similarity and difference between these researches. The previous study has more specific topic of discussion. Meanwhile, this research has more general object to analyze, they are the types of presupposition and the intended presupposition. The data in this research are taken from *The Dark Knight* movie. The writer assumes that this study which is titled presupposition in *The Dark Knight* movie has never been observed before.

2.2 Definition of Key Terms

In this writing, there are various key terms used to guide the reader in understanding this research:

Presupposition	: refers to those pragmatic inferences or assumptions which seem to be built into linguistic expressions and can be isolated by linguistic text (Levinson, 1997: 68).
Proposition	: often described as the meaning of a simple assertive sentence (Renkema, 1993:53)
Movie	: a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, shown at the cinema/movie theatre (Hornby, 2000: 869)
Context	: the knowledge and situation in which how language itself guides the use of language and the interpretation of utterances (Schiffrin, 1994:365).

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This part discusses the theories related to presupposition. It is divided into three sub discussions. The first one is the definitions of presupposition. The second one is George Yule's types of presupposition. The third one is the context as the hearer's background knowledge to presuppose the utterance.

1.3.1 Presupposition

According to Yule (2000: 25) presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to make an utterance. This is supported by Levinson (1997: 167) who states that presupposition is a pragmatic inference, which means that is based on the contextual assumption that is underlied by the cooperativeness of participants in a conversation, rather than the linguistic structures of the sentence. In other words, presupposition is the assumption that someone has in mind when the person hears, reads, or utters an utterance or sentence. Speakers, not sentence, have presupposition.

In some discussion about the concept, presupposition is discussed as a relationship between two propositions.

e.g.

- a. Mary's dog is cute (= p)
- b. Mary has dog (= q)
- c. $p \gg q$

If we say that in the sentence a contains a proposition p , and the sentence in b contains a proposition q , then the sign used is \gg which means '*the presupposition*'. We can describe the relationship as in c.

Yule (2000) also states that presupposition is described as ‘constancy under negation’. It means that the presupposition of a statement will remain constant even when that statement is negated. As we can see in the example:

- My cat is cute ($= p$)
- My cat is not cute ($= \text{NOT } p$)
- My cat is cute ($= q$)

This sentence presupposes that “I have a cat” remains constant although we use negation in the second utterance “My cat is not cute”. The basic trait of a presupposition is a true under negation. A sentence consists of a presupposition even though it is negated and still has the same assumption like the first sentence before negated.

Presupposition is interpreted by considering context that exists in the situation when the utterance is happening in order to find out the intended meaning of the speaker to get the information. The context of this utterance should be understood by the listener.

The writer analyzes the presupposition found in *The Dark Knight* movie. There will be some dialogue that can be understood easily since the presupposition underlying those dialogues can be seen directly. On the other hand, there are also some dialogues that cannot be understood easily, because the mutual knowledge of the presupposition lies in the themes. So, to understand the implicit information of the dialogue, we must relate it to the sequence of the story.

2.3.2 Types of Presupposition

Presupposition has been associated in words, phrases, and structures. Yule classifies some types of presupposition based on the indicators of potential presupposition. They are existensial presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, counter-factual presupposition.

1. Existensial Presupposition

Existensial presupposition is a type of presupposition that purpose to be exist. An assumption that someone or something is exist. Identified by the use of a noun phrase.

Example : Mary has a new car

The utterance said that someone who named Marry does exist. And Marry has a new car.

2. Factive Presupposition

The presupposition is shown by the use of some verbs that can be treated as a fact, e.g *know*, *regret*, *realize*, *be aware*, *odd*, and *glad*. In factive

presupposition, the speaker makes the hearer or reader trust and the information of the utterance in a fact.

Example : I know that it's easy

>> It's easy

In the example above, the speaker said "I know that it's easy" which is aimed at informing the fact the hearer and convincing him that it is easy.

3. Lexical Presupposition

Generally, in speaking the use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another meaning is understood.

Example :

The crowd begin to laugh – (the crowd did not laugh before)

He stops searching the document – (he was searching the document before)

4. Structural Presupposition

The presupposition is associated with certain sentences structures, where the speaker treats them as presupposed information and accepted be true by the listeners.

It can be seen in the use of *Wh-* question construction, which is the information after *Wh*-question is already known to be case.

Example : where did you buy the bike ? >> You bought the bike

5. Non Factive Presupposition

The presupposition is associated with some verbs that are assumed not to be true. Such verbs are *dream*, *imagine*, and *pretend*. Those are used to presuppose that what follows is not true.

Example : a. I dreamed that I was rich >> I was not rich

b. He pretends to be ill >> He is not ill (Yule, 2000: 29).

6. Counterfactual Presupposition

This type creates a presupposition meaning that is contrary from the facts or the opposite of what is true. The presupposition of this type can be seen in the use of *if*-clause construction where the information is not true at the time of utterance

Example: If you were my friend, you would have helped me >> You are not my friend (Yule, 2000: 30)

2.3.3 Context

Context is a very important aspect in inferring the implicit meaning. Context is the knowledge and situation in which how language itself guides the use of language and the interpretation of utterances (Schiffrin, 1994:365). The conveyed information will be successfully understood only if the reader is able to catch the meaning within the known context. The function of context is to reduce the ambiguities of meaning since different context will result different meaning or information of the similar utterance.

Context has been understood in various ways, for example to include 'relevant' aspects of the physical or social setting of an utterance (Levinson, 1983, p.13). Physical context means the place where the conversation happens among the participants. Then social context means a social relationship between the participants. Context is a very important to be considered in studying utterances. Pragmatic is a study which concerns how a context can influence in conveying information. Context is needed to help the researcher and so does the researcher of

this research. The writer should learn and know the context of the utterance when the writer is analyzing her analysis. Contexts are sets of propositions and presuppositions consist of propositions.

For example, to understand the context of an utterance is crucial in finding out which presupposition speaker intends to say by the utterance such as :

e.g. Batman was there when Harvey Dent got attacked

If we only interpret the meaning based on its basic meaning in the situation, they share about where Batman was, whether Batman knows Harvey Dent and what's going to do with Harvey Dent or should Batman do something to Harvey Dent.

Context can be seen in two points of view: context of culture and context of knowledge (Lyons, 1987). Context of culture can help us to explain where the communication happens. It consists of condition and situation in which of the speaker and hearer or the writer and reader involved. If the readers do not involve these elements, it may be difficult to assume the action in culture where part of the convention is not known by the readers.

Context of knowledge refers to the capability of in inferring the meaning. Lyons (1987) also said that context of knowledge can influence the reading process. Therefore, the quality of communication is affected strongly by the potential of the readers' knowledge.

In addition to context of culture and context of knowledge, to understand the implicit meaning in movie, the viewers are also helped by the context such as dialogue. The existence of dialogue in movie function is not only considered as

the interest catching but also as effective devices which direct the viewer to recognize the movie and information indeed.

Context is one thing that cannot be ignored of pragmatic. Context takes a big part in studying pragmatic. It is considered when we are interpreting the situation and condition of the utterances that is uttered by a speaker to a listener in order to find an intended meaning by speaker. The participants if this situation have to understand very well the context when they are sharing the information. Communication can be success if participants know context of the conversation.

CHAPTER III

PRESUPPOSITION AS FOUND IN “*THE DARK KNIGHT*” MOVIE

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the analysis of the data that taken from *The Dark Knight* movie based on the theories that have been discussed in the previous chapter. The analysis aims to find the intended presupposition in the movie based on the dialogue and to describe the context that causes this presupposition. The writer then will classify the finding in some types of presupposition.

In this analysis, the writer used Yule’s theory (1996) to find the types of presupposition in *The Dark Knight* movie.

3.2 Analysis of the Presupposition

Datum 1

Batman : *Don't let me find you out here again.*
Fake Batman : We're trying to help you.
Batman : I don't need help.

The participants of the conversation are Batman and the fake Batman. This conversation takes place in parking garage. There is negotiation of firearm between the two criminal groups. The meeting is interrupted by some people who looked like Batman. Actually, one of this criminal group wants to be like Batman, they have mission to uphold justice and stop crimes happened in Gotham, so some people among them use Batman costume and pretend to be the real Batman and strive to abort the negotiation. But, since they are fake and not professional, they failed the mission to stop the criminals. There is shootout between them until the real Batman shows up and takes the real action. Batman comes to prevent and

stop the chaos. Batman actually knows who the fake Batman is because he has met him before at the same place.

Don't let me find you out here again

>> Batman found him out here before

The presupposition in this utterance is included into lexical presupposition. It is lexical presupposition because there is the use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another (non-asserted) meaning is understood. "*Don't let me find you out here again*" indicates that he found him out here before. Presupposition is triggered by the using of word *again*. And by saying "do not let me find you out here again", Batman strives to tell the group that he does not need any help from them and hopes not to meet them again later.

Datum 2

Alfred	: Knows your limits, Master Wayne
Wayne	: <i>Batman has no limits</i>
Alfred	: Well, you do, Sir

The participants of the conversation are Wayne and Alfred. The conversation takes place in Bat Bunker. Batman is the alias and second identity of billionaire Bruce Wayne. He dedicated himself to protect Gotham City. Wayne gets a wound on his left arm which is a result of a dog's bite when he stopped a crime last night. He tries to stitch his wound by himself when Alfred, the assistant of Wayne's family, is coming to see his condition. Alfred is surprised to see the injuries on Wayne's arm. Then he helps Wayne to treat his wound. Alfred is more surprised after seeing Wayne's body which is full of wound marks and

bruises. Furthermore, Alfred suggests him to know the limits of Batman in preventing crime. But Wayne tells Alfred that "Batman has no limits". Batman has no limits to fight against crime.

Batman has no limits

>> There is Batman

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into existential presupposition. This is categorized into existential presuppositions because the existence of such entity named is assumed to be taken for granted by participants (in Yule, 2000: 27). It is existential presupposition because there is assumption that someone is exist. From the utterance "*Batman has no limits*" it is assumed that someone named Batman is exist.

Datum 3

Alfred	: And what's gonna happen on the day that you find out?
Wayne	: <i>I know how much you like to say "I told you so."</i>

The participants of the conversation are Wayne and Alfred. The conversation takes place in Bat Bunker. Wayne gets a wound on his left arm which is a result of a dog's bite when he stopped a crime last night. He is trying to stitch his wound by himself when Alfred, the assistant of Wayne's family, comes to see his condition. Alfred is surprised to see the injuries on Wayne's arm. Then he helps Wayne to treat his wound. Alfred is more surprised after seeing Wayne's body which is full of wound marks and bruises. Furthermore, Alfred suggests him to know the limits of Batman in preventing crime. Alfred argued the possibility that if someday Batman out of bounds. He wanted Wayne to quit his job as

Batman and start a new normal life. But Wayne rejects the idea by saying I know how much you like to say "I told you so."

I know how much you like to say "I told you so."

>> He (Alfred) likes to say "I told you so"

The presupposition in this utterance is included into Factive presupposition. It is factive presupposition because the speaker makes the hearer trust the information of the utterance as a fact. The utterance "*I know how much you like to say I told you so*" indicates the fact that Alfred really likes to say "I told you so" to Wayne. The presupposition is also shown by the use of verb "*know*" that can be treated as a fact.

Datum 4

Dent : I'll get you your warrants,
but I want your trust.
Gordon : Oh, you don't have to sell me, Dent.
We all know you're Gotham's white knight.

The participants of the conversation are Harvey Dent and Gordon. The conversation takes place in Harvey Dent's office. Harvey Dent is a District Attorney of Gotham who has succeeded to imprison all the mafia of money laundry. But all of mafia's money is still circulating in Gotham City. Gordon and Batman have found a way to stop mafia money circulation. Gordon, who is a head of the Major Crimes Unit comes to Harvey Dent's office to see him and ask something. Gordon would like to invite Harvey Dent to participate in an operation of stopping the mafia money circulation. Gordon believes that Harvey Dent is an honest person and far from corruption. He shows his belief in Dent and convinces him that everyone knows that Dent is Gotham's white knight. Dent is someone

who is able to fight crimes in Gotham. Gordon believe that with the help of Dent, their plan to stop the circulation of money from mafia in Gotham will go well.

We all know you're Gotham's white knight.

>> You are Gotham's white knight

The presupposition in this utterance is included into Factive presupposition. It is factive presupposition because the speaker makes the hearer trust the information of the utterance as a fact. The utterance “*We all know you're Gotham's white knight*” indicates the fact that Harvey Dent is a Gotham's white knight. The presupposition is also shown by the use of verb “*know*” that can be treated as a fact.

Datum 5

Natascha: But what if Harvey Dent is the caped crusader?

Dent : ***If I were sneaking out every night someone would have noticed by now***

This is a conversation between Natascha and Harvey Dent when having a dinner at a luxurious restaurant. Natascha is a well known ballerina of a Russian company. That night, she is accompanying Bruce Wayne for a dinner date with district attorneys Rachel Dawes and Harvey Dent. During the dinner, they keep discussing about the real identity of Batman. They assumed that the Batman have to retire eventually since he cannot keep the job forever. And then, Natscha half jokingly accuses Harvey Dent of being the “caped crusader” or the real Batman. Actually, Dent really idolizes the Batman and also has a willing to take Batman's job if he has to. But at that time, Harvey sincerely said that he is not the Batman.

And he convinces Natascha by saying “if I were sneaking out every night someone would have noticed by now” while holding Rachel’s hand.

If I were sneaking out every night someone would have noticed by now

>>He is not sneaking out every night.

It can be seen that the presupposition used in the utterance “*if I were sneaking out every night someone would have noticed by now*” is counterfactual because it can be presupposed that he is not sneaking out every night which also implied that he is not Batman. So the real situation is quite the opposite of what is spoken by Natascha. As we know the real identity of Batman is Bruce Wayne. In this case, Counterfactual presupposition from the utterance is an assumption that certain information is opposite the reality.

Datum 6

Joker	: <i>I know why you are holding your little group therapy session in broad daylight.</i> I know why you are afraid to go out at night. Batman. He’s shown Gotham your true colors.
Chechen	: What you propose?
Joker	: It’s simple. Kill the batman

The utterance above is spoken by Joker when holding business meeting with some mobsters, the criminal gangsters. The joker is depicted as a psychopathic murder with zero empathy. He is the one who always wears terrible make up and terrorizes Gotham City. The mobsters are at first unwilling to hear his proposal since he is the one who has stolen their money. But the joker tries to make a deal with the mobster’s lords by telling that the biggest problem for their goals is the existence of Batman. And he knows well that the reason why those people make such secret meeting at daylight is to avoid Batman, since Batman is

always put an appearance at night. So he offers to kill the Batman if the mobster could give him a half their money.

I know why you are holding your little group therapy session in broad daylight.

>> He is holding their little group therapy session or business meeting at daylight

>>There is a group

It can be seen that the presupposition in Joker's utterance "*I know why you are holding your little group therapy session in broad daylight*" is a factive presupposition because the word "know" can be used in the sentence to denote facts. The fact is that the mobsters are holding their little group therapy session or business meeting at daylight and afraid to do it at night because Batman is always out at night. So, by saying this utterance the speaker makes the hearer trust the information as fact.

And another presupposition used in the utterance is existential presupposition. It can be seen in Joker's utterance that there is a group of people who are holding a meeting, so it conveys the existence of the group. There are two types of presupposition found in this utterance. They are factive presupposition and existential presupposition.

Datum 7

Alfred	: <i>I think your fundraiser will be a great success, sir.</i>
Wayne	: And why do you think I wanted to hold a party for Harvey Dent?
Alfred	: I assumed it was your usual reason for socializing beyond myself and the scum of Gotham's underbelly; to try and impress Miss Dawes.

The utterance is spoken by Alfred when he is having conversation with his boss, Bruce Wayne. They are talking about fundraiser party for Harvey Dent, the white knight of Gotham. The party will be held by Wayne's foundation. At that moment, Alfred knows that there are some reasons why his boss wanted to make such party, but he decides to keep it in his mind. Knowing that Alfred is hiding something, Wayne asks him the reason why he holds the party. Alfred tells the truth that the most interesting reason is the fact that Wayne wanted to impress his ex girlfriend, Miss Dawes. Wayne keep denying it, he tells Alfred is the only reason is Harvey Dent.

I think your fundraiser will be a great success, sir.

>>he has fundraiser party that will be held soon

It can be seen that the presupposition used in Alfred utterance "I think your fundraiser will be a great success" is an existential presupposition because it is associated of the existence of fundraiser. The utterance is presented in possessive construction "your fundraiser", so it can be assumed that he has a fundraiser party that will be held soon.

Datum 8

Wayne : Sorry I'm late. ***Glad you started without me!*** Where's Rachel?

This utterance is spoken by Bruce Wayne to Harvey Dent at his apartment. Wayne's foundation holds a fundraiser party to support Harvey Dent. Bruce invites many people to the party which causes nervousness of Harvey to be around those rich people. Bruce comes late that night, so the party is started without him. Harvey keeps sticking on Rachel since there are not much people

that he known. Then Bruce comes with some supermodel to join the party, and then he asks for apology to Harvey and the partygoers. Bruce welcomes Harvey to show his pleasure by saying “glad you started the party without me” and starts his speech in front of the people.

Glad you started without me!

>>Harvey has started the party without Bruce Wayne

It can be seen that the presupposition used in Bruce Wayne’s utterance “*glad you started without me*” is a factive presupposition because the word “glad” can be used in the sentences to denote facts. The fact is that Harvey has started the party without Bruce Wayne. By saying the sentence Bruce also wants to show his respect to Harvey in front of many people. In this case, the presupposition is indicated from a verb (glad) that can be treated as a fact.

Datum 9

Wayne: I believe in Harvey Dent, nice slogan, Harvey. Certainly caught Rachel’s attentions. ***But then I started paying attention to Harvey***, and you know what? I believe in Harvey Dent. On his watch, Gotham can feel a little safer. To the face of Gotham’s bright future, Harvey Dent.

This is a speech spoken by Bruce Wayne when holding a fundraiser party for Harvey Dent at his apartment. Wayne got to know Dent during a dinner time with Rachel Dawes and Natascha. At that time, they were discussing about Batman, Dent admitted that Batman is really needed to protect Gotham. This earned the admiration of Wayne, then he offered to throw Dent a fundraiser, promising him that he would never desire for campaign donations ever again. So

Wayne holds the party that night, he invites all of his business colleagues and reporters to the party, he asks them to support and put their belief in Dent. Wayne gives his support for Dents by telling that Harvey can inspire citizens to be brave fight against crimes which encourages a round of applause from all of the guests. Actually before knowing Dent, Wayne was not interested about Dent, he just knew him as an attorney who is dating his ex girlfriend. But now he realizes that Dent is everything that Batman can't be. He is the real hero of Gotham.

But then I started paying attention to Harvey

>> He was not paying attention to Harvey before

From the utterance “*But then I started paying attention to Harvey*”, it can be seen that the presupposition used by speaker is lexical presupposition. The utterance presupposes that he was not paying attention to Harvey before. So we can get another assumption from the utterance said by the speaker. It is also can be said that Lexical Presupposition is the assumption that, in using one word, the speaker can act as if another meaning (word) will be understood.

Datum 10

Rachel	: Bruce, You can't ask me to wait for that.
Wayne	: It's happening now. <i>Harvey is the hero.</i> Gotham needs a hero with a face.

The participants of the conversation are Rachel and Bruce Wayne. This conversation takes place in Bruce's apartment. Bruce Wayne throws a party on his apartment to celebrate the success of Harvey Dent who managed to imprison a criminal in Gotham. In the middle of the party, Bruce invites Rachel to talk at the balcony. Bruce wants to convey about his intention of quitting job as a Batman to

Rachel. Bruce thinks that his role as the Batman who fights against criminals at night should be ended soon. Bruce has opinion that Harvey Dent who has succeeded to imprison the criminals in Gotham is the right person to replace Batman. Bruce expresses his intention to Rachel since she knows that Bruce Wayne is Batman. But Rachel disagree with the decision made by Bruce, she thinks that Bruce is still needed to fight against crimes. Bruce thinks that Gotham needs a hero with a face. Not someone who is hiding behind the mask and action at night to fight against crimes.

Harvey is the hero.

>>Harvey is exist

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into existential presupposition. This is categorized into existential presuppositions because the existence of such entity named is assumed to be taken for granted by participants (in Yule, 2000: 27). It is existential presupposition because there is assumption that something is exist. From the utterance *Harvey is the hero* it is assumed that someone named Harvey is exist

Datum 11

Gentleman : We're not intimidated by thugs.
Joker : ***You know, you remind me of my father.***

The participants of the conversation are Joker and the Gentleman. This conversation takes place in Bruce's apartment. Bruce Wayne throws a party on his apartment to celebrate the success of Harvey Dent who managed to imprison a criminal in Gotham. It is really a great party. But there is chaos in the middle of the party. Joker and other villain come to the party. Joker is looking for someone

who has caught his villain. He wanted Harvey Dent. However, at that moment Harvey Dent is hidden by Bruce Wayne right after the arrival of the Joker. Joker starts searching for Harvey Dent among the guests. Joker is threatening partygoers because he cannot find Harvey Dent. Joker asks about Harvey Dent to one man partygoers with gun. But the man is not afraid at all of the threat made by the Joker. He actually challenges the Joker. Seeing his courage, Joker reminded of his father who was brave too. Joker said that this man has reminded him of his father.

You know, you remind me of my father.

>> the person reminds him of his father

It can be seen that the presupposition in Joker's utterance "*You know, you remind me of my father*" is a factive presupposition because the word "know" can be used in the sentence to denote facts. "*You know, you remind me of my father*" indicates that he remind him of his father. So, by saying this utterance the speaker makes the hearer trust the information as fact.

Datum 12

Rachel : Alfred, ***Why is he letting Harvey do this?***
Alfred : He went down to the press conference.
I know. He just stood by.

The participants of the conversation are Alfred and Rachel. The conversation takes place in Bruce's apartment. Rachel was very angry with the actions taken by Bruce Wayne who let the police caught Harvey Dent. Harvey dent caught by police after making the press conference, he said to the people that he was the real Batman. Batman becomes the target of the police because of the

enemies of Batman, Joker, wants to reveal the identity of Batman and asks the police to catch Batman. If the police couldn't obey Joker's orders to catch batman, the civilians would be killed. Therefore, Harvey Dent, who is a city attorney acts as a hero by holding a press conference and admits that he is Batman. Harvey Dent is actually not Batman. He takes the action to stop the Joker killing the civilians. Bruce Wayne, who is actually the real Batman, also presents at the press conference. But Bruce just stays quiet and lets Harvey Dent caught by the police. Rachel knows that Bruce is the real Batman. Then she comes to Bruce's apartment but she only meet Bruce Wayne's assistant, Alfred. Rachel asks Alfred the reason why is Bruce letting Harvey take all the responsibility.

Why is he letting Harvey do this?

>>He lets Harvey do this

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into Structural presupposition. This is categorized into structural presuppositions because it is associated with certain sentences structures, where the speaker treats them as presupposed information and accepted be true by listeners. It can be seen in the use of *Why*, which is the information after *Why* is already known to be case. From the utterance *why is he letting Harvey do this?* It is assumed that Bruce lets Harvey do that.

Datum 13

Rachel : Dear Bruce, I need to explain. I need to be honest and clear. I'm going to marry Harvey Dent. I love him. I want to spend the rest of my life with him. When I told you that *if Gotham no longer needed Batman we could be together*, I meant it. But I'm not sure the day will come.

This is a letter made by Rachel Dawes. She gives the letter to Alfred to be delivered to Bruce Wayne. Rachel is Bruce Wayne's childhood sweetheart and one of few people who know him as Batman. They were in love each other, but she told him that they cannot be together until Gotham no longer needs Batman. She wants to be with him as normal person not the Batman. Then Rachel starts a relationship with a district attorney, Harvey Dent. Dent holds a press conference and claims to be Batman. Rachel is mad that Bruce would let Dent take all responsibility to save Batman. She finally decides to leave Wayne and intends to marry Dent. Rachel realizes that the day when Gotham no longer needed Batman will never come around. Gotham will always need Batman.

if Gotham no longer needed Batman we could be together

>> Gotham still needs Batman

It can be seen that the presupposition used from the utterance "*if Gotham no longer needed Batman we could be together*" is counterfactual presupposition because we can presuppose that Gotham still needs Batman. The fact is there are so many crimes happened in Gotham which implies that the existence of Batman will always be needed. The presupposition of this type can be seen from the if-clause construction where the information is not true at the time of the utterance.

Datum 14

Gordon : Harvey Dent never made it home.
Joker : Of course not.
Gordon : What have you done with him?
Joker : Me? I was right here. *Who did you leave him with?* Hm? Your people? Assuming, of course, that they are still your people and not Maroni's.

The utterance is spoken by Joker when having conversation with Gordon. The joker, someone who wants to catch and kills Harvey Dent is finally jailed. Gordon, Harvey Dent, and Batman have successfully trapped and caught the Joker when he wants to kill Harvey Dent. Being success in capturing the Joker, Gordon is appointed become Commissioner of Police. However, Harvey Dent is a district attorney who has participated in capturing the Joker has not returned home. Gordon guessed that Harvey Dent is kidnapped by Joker's people. In the interrogation room, Gordon asks the Joker where Harvey Dent is. Joker argues him that he did nothing to Harvey. He tells Gordon he could not kidnap Harvey Dent since he is in prison at that time. Joker asks Gordon whom did he leave Harvey Dent with when they caught him. Surely Harvey Dent was left with the member of the police, one of Gordon's people.

Who did you leave him with?

>> You have left him with someone (Structural)

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into Structural presupposition. This is categorized into structural presuppositions because it is associated with certain sentence structures, where the speaker treats them as presupposed information and accepted be true by listeners. It can be seen in the use of *Who*, which is the information after *Who* is already known to be case. From

the utterance “*Who did you leave him with?*” It is assumed that Gordon has left Harvey Dent with someone.

Datum 15

Joker : The only sensible way to live is without rules. And tonight you're gonna break your one rule
Batman : I'm considering it.
Joker : There's only minutes left, so you'll have to play my game if you wanna save one of them.
Batman : Them?
Joker : You know, for a while there, *I thought you really were Dent*. The way you threw yourself after her.

Joker, someone who wants to catch and kill Harvey Dent is finally caught. Gordon, Harvey Dent, and Batman have succeeded to trap and catch the Joker when he tries to kill Harvey Dent. Joker is successfully thrown into prison. However, Harvey Dent is a district attorney who participated in the capture of Joker has not returned home since then. Gordon guessed that this is the act of Joker. In the interrogation room, Gordon asked to Joker where Harvey Dent is. Joker argues that he did nothing to Harvey. Since Gordon did not manage asking the Joker, Gordon goes out of the interrogation room. Then Batman enters the interrogation room and asks the same question to Joker. Because Joker still does not want to tell where the existence of Harvey Dent, Batman starts doing violent way to Joker. Batman hits and slams Joker to the table. Finally Joker tells Batman the truth. The fact is the Joker does not only kidnap Harvey Dent but also Rachel. Joker tells Batman that he can only save one of them. Joker kidnapped Rachel because he thought the real identity of Batman is Harvey Dent, someone who sacrifices his life for Rachel.

I thought you really were Dent

>> He was not Dent (Non Factive)

The presupposition in this utterance is included into Non Factive presupposition. From the utterance *I thought you really were Dent* we can presuppose that he was not Dent. It is Non Factive presupposition because it is associated with some verbs that are assumed not to be true. Presupposition is triggered by the using word *thought*. In this case the speaker uses this trigger to show what he thinks is not true. Based on the story, the real identity of Batman is Bruce Wayne, not Harvey Dent,

Datum 16

Dent : No ! not me... ***Why did you come for me?***
Rachel : Harvey? Harvey it's okay
Dent : RACHEL !!!

Harvey Dent who has succeeded to catch Joker, does not return to his home. Apparently, one of the police who bring Harvey Dent home is a criminal accomplice. Harvey Dent and his girlfriend Rachel are caged and locked in different place. They are both given explosive devices on their bodies. Although being locked up and tied in different places, Harvey Dent and Rachel can still communicate by phone which deliberately placed by the criminal group. Harvey Dent tried to escape by seeking a sharp object to release its bondage. But, his trying to escape failed. Batman and Gordon try to save Harvey Dent and Rachel. Batman, who really wants to save Rachel, comes to Harvey Dent's place. While Gordon who wants to save Harvey dent, is coming to the place where Rachel is tied. Harvey Dent knows he is rescued by Batman gets angry with Batman and questions why he came to him and not to Rachel. Rachel tried to calm Harvey

Dent down. Batman succeeded to save Harvey dent of a bomb threat. However, Rachel cannot be saved by Gordon and killed by a hit of a bomb.

Why did you come for me?

>> He has come for him

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into Structural presupposition. From the utterance *why did you come for me*, it is assumed that Bruce has come for Harvey Dent (to save Harvey Dent). This is categorized into structural presuppositions because it is associated with certain sentences structures, where the speaker treats them as presupposed information and accepted be true by listeners. It can be seen in the use of *Why*, which is the information after *Why* is already known to be case.

Datum 17

Harvey Dent : Hallo...
Detective Wuertz : Dent, ***I thought you was dead***

The participants of the conversation are Detective Wuertz and Harvey Dent. The conversation takes place in the Bar. Detective Wuertz is a Gotham City police officer who is corrupted and turned Harvey Dent into hell. He is the one who kidnapped Harvey while driving him home, he is a member of the major crimes unit which has caused the death of his fiancée, Rachel Duwes. When he is watching television and drinking a glass of beer at his favorite bar, Dent appears out of nowhere saying hallo to Detective Wuertz. Detective Wuertz is so surprised by the arrival of Harvey Dent. He never thought that Dent is alive since according to then reports in television, Harvey Dent has been killed by the Joker. He realizes that Dent will take revenge for everything then he tells Dent that he is ignorance

as to what happened to Dent. That's why Detective Wartz shocked by the arrival of Harvey Dent and told Dent that he thought that Dent was dead. The fact is Dent is still alive.

I thought you was dead

>> He was not dead

The presupposition in this utterance is included into Non Factive presupposition. It is Non Factive presupposition because it is associated with some verbs that are assumed not to be true. From the utterance *I thought you was dead* we can presuppose that he was not dead. Presupposition is triggered by the using word *thought*. In this case the speaker uses this trigger to show how surprised he is at that time.

Datum 18

Harvey	: <i>Who picked up Rachel, Wuertz?</i>
Wuertz	: It must've been Maroni's men
Harvey	: Shut up!!! Are you telling me that you're gonna protect the other traitor in Gordon's unit?
Wuertz	: I don't know, he never told me.

The participants of the conversation are Detective Wuertz and Harvey Dent. The conversation takes place in the Bar. Detective Wuertz is a Gotham City police officer who has corrupted and turned Harvey Dent's life into hell. He is the one who has kidnapped Harvey while driving him home, he is a member of the major crimes unit which has caused the death of his fiancée, Rachel Duwes. When he is watching television and drinking a glass of beer at his favorite bar, Dent appears out of nowhere saying hallo to Detective Wuertz. Detective Wuertz is so surprised by the arrival of Harvey Dent. He never thought that Dent is still alive

since according to the reports in television, Harvey Dent has been killed. Dent wanted to know who had kidnapped Rachel. Dent asks Wuertz about someone who picked Rachel up that night and caused Rachel death. Wuertz tells Harvey Dent that he did not pick up Rachel. He argues and says Harvey Dent that it was Maroni's Gang.

Who picked up Rachel, Wuertz?

>> Someone has picked her up

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into Structural presupposition. From the utterance *Who picked up Rachel, Wuertz?* It is assumed that someone has picked her up. This is categorized into structural presuppositions because it is associated with certain sentences structures, where the speaker treats them as presupposed information and accepted be true by listeners. It can be seen in the use of *Who*, which is the information after *Who* is already known to be case.

Datum 19

Harvey Dent : ***Going to join your wife?*** You love her?

Maroni : Yes

Harvey Dent : You ever imagine what it would be like to listen to her die?

The participants of the conversation are Harvey Dent and Maroni. The conversation takes place in Maroni's car. Maroni is an accomplice of Joker. He is one of the famous mafia in Gotham city. He was also involved in the bombing that killed Harvey Dent's fiancée, Rachel Dawes. Harvey Dent who knows the truth, wants to take revenge and kills Maroni. When Maroni wants to go home, suddenly Harvey Dent has already sat in the car of Maroni. Maroni was very surprised by the arrival of Harvey Dent. Maroni is very scared because he knows that Harvey Dent will kill him. Harvey dent starts a conversation by asking where

Maroni wanted to go, is he going to join her wife or not. Then Maroni doubtfully says yes, he will meet his wife. Harvey ends their meeting by shooting Maroni's driver which caused the car accident.

Going to join your wife?

>> He has a wife

It can be seen that the presupposition used in Harvey Dent utterance "*Going to join your wife*" is an existential presupposition because it is associated of the existence of wife. The utterance is presented in possessive construction "your wife", so it can be assumed that he has a wife.

Datum 20

Gordon : Please. Please, Harvey. Please. Oh, goddamn it.
Stop pointing that gun at my family, Dent
Harvey : We have a winner.

The participants of the conversation are Harvey Dent and Gordon. This conversation takes place in burnt warehouse. Harvey Dent wants to revenge the death of his beloved Rachel Dawes. He kidnapped James Gordon's family. Harvey Dent thinks that Gordon has failed to save Rachel. Harvey Dent takes Gordon's wife and the children to the place where Rachel was killed. Dent plans to kill someone that James Gordon loved the most. He also invites Gordon to see how is the feeling of losing someone that we really loved. Before killing Gordon's family, Harvey Dent returned to leverage how Gordon failed to save his girlfriend, Rachel. Dent felt that Gordon and member of the police didn't want to save Rachel. Gordon tries to defend himself. However, Harvey Dent does not accept the defense of Gordon and he starts pointing a gun to Gordon's family. Gordon

tries to apologize and asks Harvey to stop pointing the gun to his family because his family know nothing about what happened to Rachel.

Stop pointing that gun at my family,Dent

>> Dent is still pointing the gun to Gordon's family

From the utterance *Stop pointing that gun at my family,Dent* ,it can be seen that the presupposition used by speaker is lexical presupposition. The utterance presupposes that Dent is still pointing the gun to Gordon's family. So we can get another assumption from the utterance said by the speaker. It is also can be said that Lexical Presupposition is the assumption that, in using one word, the speaker can act as if another meaning (word) will be understood.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the writer present the result of the data analysis of Presupposition as found in a movie The Dark Knight by Christopher Nolan. After analyzing the utterances in The Dark Knight movie, the writer finds out that there are six types of presuppositions that found in this movie. They are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, and counter-factual presupposition. It can be seen that proposed by Yule in his book of 'Pragmatics' are found in this movie.

After the writer analyzed twenty conversations in the previous chapter, the writer finds that each conversation has significant utterance that contains of a presupposition. There are twenty presuppositions that found. The writer analyze the type of presupposition by considering the context that influences the conversation. The writer finds out that the context really influences the message that is delivered by the speaker. The writer finds out that from 20 data, there are 5 existential presupposition or 25%(datum 2, 6, 7, 10 and 19), 4 factive presupposition or 20%(datum 3, 4, 8, and 11), 2 non-factive presupposition or 10%(datum 15 and 17), 3 lexical presupposition or 15%(datum 1, 9, and 20), 4 structural presupposition or 20%(datum 12, 14, 16, and 18) and 2 counter-factual presupposition or 10%(5 and 13)

After analyzing presupposition in The Dark Knight movie, the writer concludes that the participants of conversations get the presupposed information that uttered by the speaker. The meaning of presupposition can be analyzed by considering the context if its utterance. Presupposition can be used to reveal the information that contain in an utterance by the speaker. Furthermore, that information can be delivered to the readers by the writer.

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