CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1 Background of the Research

In everyday life, communication is the most important thing for humans in doing the interaction. Communication is a process of forming, delivering, receiving and processing information that occurs within two or more people with a specific purpose. In other words, communication involves the speaker and the addressee. The speaker, who organizes the interaction, wishes to convey to or/and obtain information from the addressee. The addressee is not only the receiver of information, the addressee is also the giver of information. Therefore, in doing communication, humans need a tool called language.

Language is the system of words or signs that people use to express thoughts and feelings to each other. Henry Sweet, an English phonetician and language scholar, stated: "Language is the expression of ideas by means of speech-sounds combined into words. Words are combined into sentences, this combination answering to that of ideas into thoughts" (Encyclopedia Britanicca, n.d). Via language, people deliver their message or information to an addressee who receives it and responds it by asking and requesting the speaker for the information he or she is interested. In communication, sometimes it is not easy to find out the intended meaning when the speaker does not assert to the addresse directly.

So, this is the addresse's taskto interpret the speaker's information based on the context. Therefore, to understand the intended meaning, pragmatics is the appropriate study to conduct this understanding.

As argued by Yule (1996), pragmatics is the study of how we recognize what is meant through what was said or written. As described above, pragmatics is the study of meaning that communicated by the speaker (writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). In pragmatics,context and distance also have a role in making the communication more understandable. Context is the knowledge and situation in which how language itself guides the use of language and the interpretation of utterances (Schiffrin, 1994). Distance (closeness), whether it is social, physical, or conceptual, implies shared experience.Speakers determine the capacity of words according to the distance between speakers and listeners. Pragmatics is the study of expression of relative distance (Yule, 1996). For instance, two close friends talking to each other and they imply something and infer some others without delivering the explicit meaning.

Talking about the intended meaning in communication, presupposition is helpfull for the speaker to deliver their massages without informing the meaning directly. Stalnaker (1998) clarified that presupposition is propositions that can have truth or false value that becomes a background belief of a speaker and they are commonly being unsaid in a conversation. Yule (1996) also argues that presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the casebefore making an utterance.

Speaker, not sentence, have presupposition. However, both the speaker and the hearer should have shared-knowledge and consider the context to make presupposition works. If both speaker and hearer do not have the same thought, they will misunderstand each other's messages.

In this research, the writer analyses one of the serials from *The Lord of the Rings* movie entitled *The Lord of the Rings:The Return of the King*. This movie is one of epic high fantasy movies adapted from the novel written by J.R.R Tolkien. The story began as a sequel to Tolkien's earlier fantasy book *The Hobbit* that written between 1937 and 1949. This book was originally published in three volumes in 1954 and 1955 and was reprinted numerous times and translated into at least 38 different languages,becoming one of the most popular works in twentieth-century literature. The movie was well-known as the trilogy movie. Lord of the Ring is the movie series that consist of three serial movie they are *the fellowship of the Ring (2001), the Two Towers (2002),* and *The Return of the King (2003). The Lord of the Ring* is widely regarded as one of the greatest and most influential movie series ever made.

` From the explanation above, the writer is interestedin analyzing types of presupposition that proposed by Yule (1996) they are *existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition and counterfactual presupposition*. The source of data in this research is one of the three series of *Lord of the Ring* entitled *The Lord of the Ring: The Return of the King* movie. In this serial movie, the writer takes the main characters to be

analyzed, they are *Gandalf, Frodo, Samwise, Smeagol, Pippin, Merry, Aragorn, Gimli, Legolas*. The writer takes this high fantasy movie because of some reasons: first, some informations presupposed by the speakers when they utter the utterances in this movie. Secondly, this movie is the last chapter of the movie. It means there are some intended meaning of information that already uttered in the previous chapter but did not utter in this chapter directly. Then, this kind of genre of the movie are challenging to analyze. It can be seen in the name of a place, characters, a period of times and others which are different from the real-life.

1.2 Research Questions

This research entitled Analysis of Presupposition in *The Lord of the Ring: The Return of the King* movie.There are two problems that will be analyzed in this research, they are:

1. What are presupposed by the presupposition in *The Lord of the Ring: The Return of the King* Movie

2. What are the types of presupposition found in the utterances of the speakers in *The Lord of the Ring:TheReturn of the King* Movie?

1.3 Objective of the Research

This research primarily analyzes the presupposition in *The Lord of the Ring: The Return of the King"* Movie. Based on the research question above, the purpose of this study can be concluded as follows:

1. To find out the presupposes items in *The Lord of the Ring: The Return of the King* Movie.

2. To classify the presupposition into types of presuppositionfound in the utterances of the speakers in *The Lord of the Ring:The Return of the King* Movie.

1.4 Scope of the Research

In this research, the writer focuses on the analysis of presupposition and classify it into the types of presupposition found in the utterances of the speakers in *The Lord of the Ring: TheReturn of the King* Movie. This study is limitedtothe theory of presupposition which is proposed by Yule (1996).

1.5 Method of the Research

In conducting this research, the writer follows three procedures.They are collecting the data, analyzing the data, and presenting the result of the analysis.

1.5.1 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer usesthe non-participant observation method with a note-taking technique. Non-participant observation used by the writer to observes the use of language without participating in the process of communication. In other words, the writer does not take any part in conversation because the source of data in this research is the utterances found in the movie. Additionally, note-taking technique also used to obtain the data since the data are coming from the utterances in *The Lord of the Ring: The Return of the King* movie.

There are some steps that the writer follows in conducting this research:

1. Firstly, the writer finds the *The Lord of the Ring:TheReturn of the King* movie.

2. Thewriter download the English subtitle from https://subdl.com/s/subtitle/sd213683/the-lord-of-the-rings-the-return-of-the-king.

3. The writer watches*The Lord of the Ring:TheReturn of the King*movie.

4. While watching the movie, the writer rewrites the English subtitle to make the writer easier to raise the data.

5. After all the data taken,the writer reads and tries to understand every utterance that has been rewritten and starts to identify the utterances that contain the presupposition and the types of presupposition based on the theory by Yule (1996).

1.5.2 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer uses the pragmatic identity method. The pragmatics identity method is one of the analyzing methods (metode padan). Based on Sudaryanto (1993, p.13) "identity method is one of the types of analyzing method that employs the outer aspect of language as the determiners. The determiners include referent of language, speech organ, orthography, another language, and partner of speech". Partner of speech becomes the determiner in the pragmatics identity method (p.15).Partner of

speech that involved in this research are the main characters in *The Lord of the Ring: The Return of the King* movie.Therefore, the writer applies this method to identify the types of presupposition according to Yule's (1996) theory and its occurrence on the speaker's utterances in *The Lord of the Ring:The Return of the King* movie based on each context of conversation. The writer follows the steps in analyzing the data :

1. After identifying the data that contain the presupposition, the writer analyses the presupposition and also describes the context of the utterances.

2. The writer classified into the types of presupposition based on Yule's (1996) theory.

3. The last but not least, the writer explains the reason why the utterance classified into the types of presupposition

1.5.3 Presenting the Result of Analysis

The last one is the method of presenting the result. In this research, in presenting the result, the writer uses formal and informal method. Formal method means that when the researchers are presenting the result of the analysis they use the symbol, table, diagram, number. In this research, the writer only used the table to present the result of the analysis. While informal method means to present the result of the analysis by using words and sentences and it purposes to explain to make the reader understand easily.