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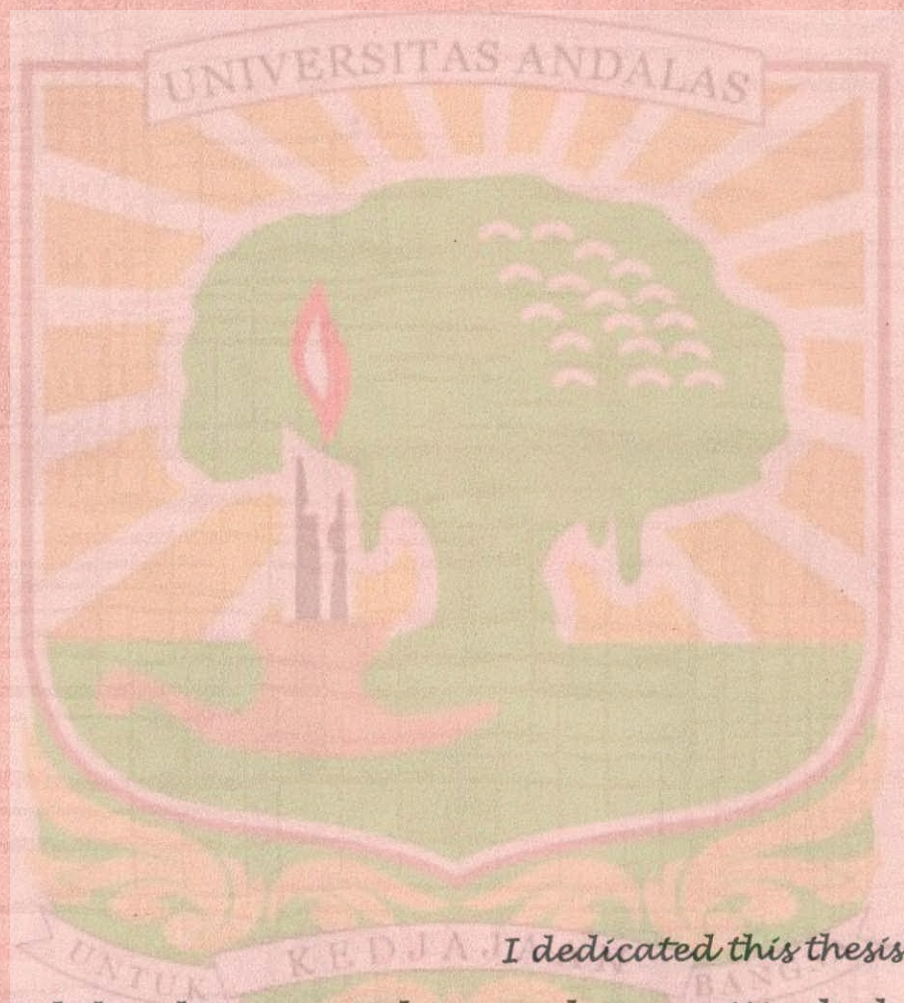
AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION AS FOUND IN "HARRYPOTTER AND THE GOBLET OF FIRE" MOVIE

A THESIS



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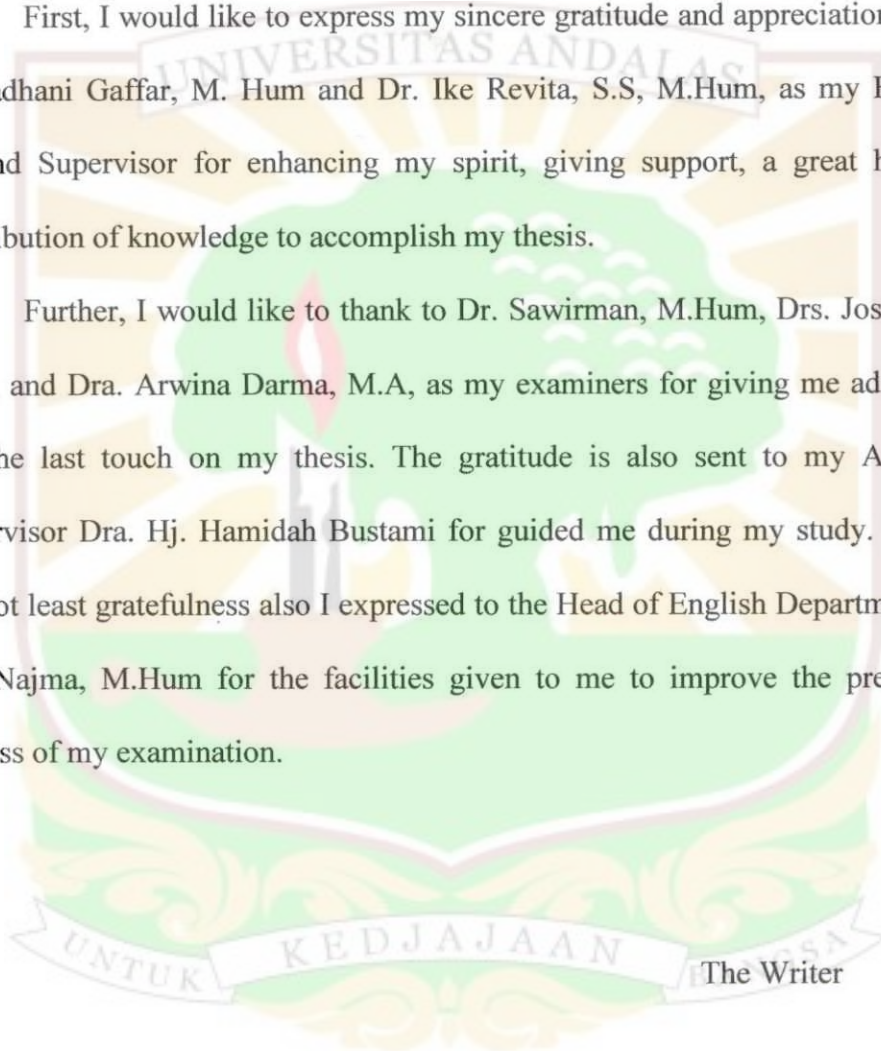
*I dedicated this thesis to:
my beloved parents Ridwan and Asmayetti; who have
been giving me very great advice, spirit, pray and endless
love. Special thanks also due to my beloved brothers and
sister; Luthfi Aulia Asri, Fakhri Kurnia Asri, and Vira
Intania Asri for their pray and support.*

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ABSTRAK

Tipe dan fungsi pra-anggapan yang terdapat dalam percakapan yang digunakan oleh para karakter dalam film “Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire” dibahas dalam skripsi ini. Pra-anggapan merupakan cara untuk mendapatkan informasi atau juga memaknai suatu ungkapan yang tersirat.

Penelitian ini dilakukan melalui tiga tahap. Pertama, tahap pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan teknik simak bebas libat cakap. Kedua, pada tahap analisis data digunakan metode padan dan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Yule (1996), Leech (1987), dan Hymes (1972). Ketiga, pada tahap penyajian hasil analisis data digunakan metode formal dan informal.

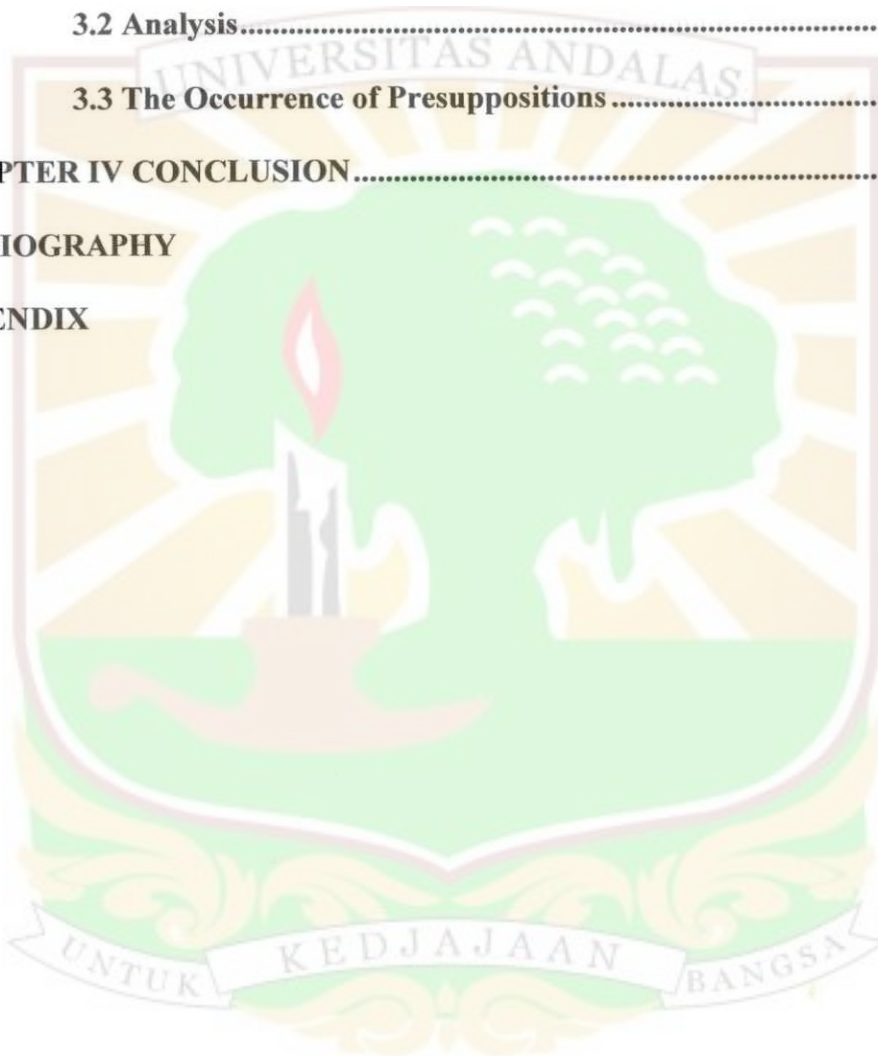
Dari hasil analisis data, penulis menemukan 4 tipe pra-anggapan yang dikemukakan oleh Yule, yaitu pra-anggapan struktural (*structural presuppositions*), pra-anggapan konterfaktual (*counterfactual presupposition*), pra-anggapan leksikal (*lexical presupposition*), dan pra-anggapan eksistensial (*existential presupposition*). Tipe pra-anggapan yang dominan digunakan adalah pra-anggapan struktural (*structural presupposition*). Penulis juga menemukan 4 fungsi bahasa yang disampaikan oleh Leech, yaitu fungsi informasional (*informational function*), fungsi ekspresif (*expressive function*), fungsi direktif (*directive function*), dan fungsi fatis (*phatic function*).



TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	i
ABSTRACT	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF TABLES, SYMBOL AND ABBREVIATION	v
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Identification of the Problem	3
1.3 Objectiveness of the Study	3
1.4 Limitation of the Study	3
1.5 Methods of the Research	4
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	5
2.1 Review of the Previous Studies	5
2.2 Definition of Key Terms	7
2.3 Theoretical Frameworks	7
2.3.1 Pragmatic Presuppositions	7
2.3.2 Types of Presuppositions	9
2.3.3 Language Functions	12
2.3.4 Context	13

CHAPTER III AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION AS FOUND	
 IN HARRY POTTER AND THE GOBLET OF	
 FIRE MOVIE	15
 3.1 Introduction	15
 3.2 Analysis.....	16
 3.3 The Occurrence of Presuppositions	36
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION.....	37
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
APPENDIX	



LIST OF TABLES, SYMBOL AND ABBREVIATION

Table 1.1 Potential Presuppositions12

Table 3.1 Presupposition as Found in “Harry Potter and
the Goblet of Fire” Movie36

- = p presupposition p
- = q presupposition q
- NOT p not presupposition p
- >> presuppose



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In expressing a meaning, human cannot communicate each other without language. Correspondently, language makes everything surrounding us meaningful, in spoken language, what a speaker says or utters to the hearer will have a meaning if both parties (speaker and hearer) know the utterance is appropriate in the context.

The appropriateness of an utterance in the context of certain part will deal with presupposition. Based on Hornby (1995), presupposition is a thing that is presupposed, while presuppose means to assume something true before it is proved (p. 915). On the other words, presupposition is an assumption, which is understood by someone before it is verified. A speaker often makes an implicit statement about something, and the sense of an utterance may depend on the statement.

There are two kinds of presupposition, namely semantic presupposition and pragmatic presupposition. Semantic presupposition is usually constructed by using the notion of semantic entailment that is concerned with variant and stable meaning, and the later is concerned with variant and unstable meaning. However, Keenan (in Levinson 1983, p. 177), he suggests that the pragmatic presupposition had better be used in natural languages instead of the semantic one. According to him, by using the pragmatic presupposition, the relationship

between the speaker and the appropriateness of a sentence in a context can be represented well. In line with this, Levinson (1983), emphasizes that:

“Hence, for a while it was suggested that there are two distinct kinds of presupposition in natural languages, semantic presuppositions and pragmatic presuppositions, existing independently (see e.g. Keenan, 1971). But from 1973 onwards it became increasingly clear that there were so many problems with the notion of semantic presuppositions that a theory of language (and specifically of semantics) would do better without it” (p. 177).

Linguistic presupposition should be contrasted with assumption and inference. Linguistic presupposition is something that is stated in the body of the statement itself, which must be ‘supposed’ or accepted in order the sentence or utterances to make sense. Take for example, “Have you stopped swimming regularly?” the use of word “**stop**” implies that the hearer has **already** been swimming regularly. The question, “Do you swimming regularly?” has no such presupposition.

Conclusion such as ‘The speaker thinks swimming is important,’ or ‘the speaker is unfamiliar with swimming habits of the hearer, is **not** presuppose by the question. They are the assumptions and inferences that we might make about the question, but are not presupposed within the question itself.

Based on the previous explanation, this research is aimed at finding out the types of presupposition used in a movie entitled “Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire”. Moreover, it is conducted in order to find out the functions of the presupposition itself.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the preliminary observation on “Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire” movie, there are some presuppositions used by the characters in their dialogue. In relation to this matter, the writer discusses some points as follow:

1. What are the types of presupposition used in “Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire” movie?
2. What is the type of presupposition mostly used in the movie?
3. What are the functions of the presupposition in the movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This research is mainly aimed at answering the questions above while observing and identifying the types of presupposition used in the movie and the type of presupposition which is mostly used. Furthermore, this research is also conducted to identify the functions of the presupposition in the movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

There are two kinds of presupposition, namely semantic presupposition and pragmatic presupposition. The first is usually constructed by using the notion of semantic entailment that is concerned with variant and stable meaning, and the later is concerned with variant and unstable meaning. However, Keenan (in Levinson 1983, p. 177), he suggests that the pragmatic presupposition better be used in natural languages instead of semantic one. Because according to him by using the pragmatic presupposition, the

relationship between the speaker and the appropriateness of a sentence in a context can be represented well. In making an effort answers previous research questions, the writer concentrates on pragmatic presuppositions.

1.5 Methods of the Research

The source of data in this research is a movie, which is entitled “Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire” written by Steve Kloves. The data are taken from the manuscript of the film, which are downloaded from the internet. Besides, the writer also watches the movie itself. Finally, the writer selects utterances that consist of presuppositions and then analyzes the data.

In collecting the data, the writer uses non-participant observational technique. Here, the writer does not take a part in the dialogue, but she is just watches and observes the movie.

In analyzing the data, the writer uses pragmatic identity method. The analysis is based on theory of presupposition proposed by Yule (1996). In addition, the writer also uses the theory of language functions by Leech (1974), and the theory of context by Hymes (1972).

There are two methods that are used in presenting the result of analysis; they are formal and informal. In this study, the writer presents the result of analysis by using both of the methods. Formal method is a way of presenting the result of analysis by using symbol and table; or diagrams while informal method using verbal language (Sudaryanto, 1993, p.145).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Review of the Previous Studies

In this chapter, the writer reviews some presupposition studies are conducted by some linguists. They are Yaming Chen, a teacher from Huaiyin College, Lisa Matthewson from University of British Columbia and Sri Hidayati from University of Sumatra Utara.

The research which is conducted by Chen (2005) is about “Linguistics Presupposition: A Multi-Dimensional Perspective”. In this research, she identified the presupposition triggers; first, she explained what type of information they induce, and why they do so. Second, she explained why and under what circumstances the information, thus, induced is preserved as an intuitive inference of the inducing sentences. Beside that she also made a distinction between the presupposition as information which is taken for granted and the presupposition which is induced, invoked, or triggered by a linguistics expression. She inferred that the first concept of presupposition which is as the background of information, the information are already given or taken for in conversation. The second concept is the concept of presupposition as information that is conventionally associated with the linguistic expressions or syntactic construction.

Chen’s research is closely related to the writer’s research in terms of the analysis of presupposition. The contribution that the writer gets from her

research is presuppositional information is taken for granted by the participants in a discourse or conversation. Moreover, if a linguistic element provokes a presupposition, the sentence containing the provoking element will typically be appropriate in a context, which already contains the presuppositional information.

Meanwhile, Matthewson (1998) conducted a research about “Presuppositions and Cross-Linguistic Variation”; she argued that language differs in whether possess as the pragmatic presuppositions in the sense of Stalnaker. Matthewson argues on the basis data from St’át’imcets (a.k.a. Lillooet, Northern Interior Salish). The main goal of her research is to demonstrate that unlike the speakers of English, the speakers of St’át’imcets consistently do not react to the presuppositional failures. The second goal is to present an account of cross-linguistic variation. The idea of her research involves a radical cross-linguistic difference, she claims that in St’át’imcets, typical presupposition triggers do not place the same restrictions on the common ground as they do in English:

Matthewson’s research is related to the writer’s research in terms of the pragmatic presupposition. The input that the writer gets from the research is the pragmatic presupposition approach predicts that if a presupposition P is not in the common ground at the time of utterance (and if P cannot easily be accommodated), the hearer may feel justified in challenging the speaker.

Another research is conducted by Hidayati (2009), in her thesis entitled “Presupposition of Selected Slogans in Outdoor Advertisements”. In her

thesis, she analyzes the types of presupposition in slogans of outdoor advertisements. She differentiates the types of presupposition by referring to Yule's theory about Presuppositions.

Hidayati's research is also related to the writer's research in terms of the types of presupposition. The contribution that the writer gets from her research is how to analyze the types of presupposition.

2.2 Definition of Key Terms

Presupposition

In everyday sense of presupposing, to presuppose something is to assume something or to take it for granted in advance, but not to say it. Since assuming something is normally considered as a state and not an act, presupposing is best viewed as a state and not an act.

Movie

Movie is a dramatic performance that is recorded as a moving image, whether on a film or videotape. Movie is categorized as a kind of literary work because it is a kind of drama, which contains some dialogues among the characters; the communication takes an important part in the movie.

2.3 Theoretical Frameworks

2.3.1 Pragmatic Presuppositions

Yule in his book *Pragmatics* (1996, p. 25) states that the presupposition is "something the speaker assumes to be the cause prior

to making an utterance. It indicates that a speaker, not sentence, has presuppositions. Example:

(1) Ann's brother bought new car.

Presupposition that is expected by producing the utterance as in (1) is that a person calls Ann exists and that she has a brother. The more specific presupposition may also be hold by the speaker that Ann has only one brother and that he has a lot of money. All of these presuppositions are the speaker's and all of them can be wrong, in fact.

According to Yule (1996, p. 26), presupposition is treated as a relationship between two propositions. If we say that the sentence in (2a.) contains the presupposition p and the sentence in (2b.) contains the presupposition q , then, using the symbol \gg to mean 'presupposes', we can represent the relationship as in (2c.).

(2) a. Ann's brother is rich (= p)

b. Ann has brother (= q)

c. $p \gg q$

When we produce the opposite of the same sentence in (2a.) by negating it (= NOT p), as in (3a.), we can find that the relationship of presupposition does not change. That is, the same presupposition q , is repeated as (3b.), continues to be presupposed by NOT p , as shown in (3c.)

(3) a. Ann's brother isn't rich (= NOT p)

b. Ann has brother (= q)

c. NOT $p \gg q$

In this study, the writer analyzing the utterance utter by the actors/actresses in “Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire” movie that contains presupposition. The presuppositions uses in “Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire” movie correlates to common ground and belief, which is strongly related to context.

2.3.2 Types of Presuppositions

There are some types of potential presupposition, which have been listed by Yule (1996: p. 27), they are:

1. Existential Presupposition

The existential presupposition is not only assumed to be presented in a possessive construction, but more generally in any definite noun phrase. By using the expression in (4b), the speaker is assumed to be committed to the existence of the entities named. For example:

(4a) your bag \gg you have a bag

(4b) the president, the apple, the girl next door, the World Cup

2. Factive Presupposition

The presupposed information following a verb like ‘know’ in (5a.) is treated as a fact, and described as a factive presupposition. Other verbs, which have factive presupposition, are ‘realize’, ‘regret’, ‘be aware’, ‘odd’, and ‘glad’.

(5)a. Everybody (doesn't) know that David is rich

(>> David is rich)

b. He didn't realize she missing (>> She was missing)

c. Thomas regret ate the apple (>> Thomas ate the apple)

d. Bill wasn't aware that Harry has gone (>> Harry has gone)

e. It odd that Adam late (>> Adam late)

f. Billy glad to have best friend (>> Billy have best friend)

3. Lexical Presupposition

In lexical presupposition, the use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition which another (non-asserted) meaning is understood. Each time you say that, someone 'manages' to do something, the asserted meaning is that the person succeeds in some way. When you say that someone 'does not manage', the asserted meaning is that the person did not succeed. In both cases, however, there is a presupposition (non-asserted) that the person 'tries' to do that thing. Thus, 'manage' is conventionally interpreted as *asserting* 'succeeded' and *presupposing* 'tried'. Other examples, involving the lexical items, 'stop', 'start', and 'again', are presented, with their presuppositions, in (6).

(6) a. They stopped arguing (>> they used to arguing)

b. John started growing apples

(>>John weren't growing apples before)

c. Bill hit Daniel again

(>> Bill hit Daniel before)

4. Structural Presupposition

In structural presupposition, certain sentence structures have been analyzed as conventionally and regularly presupposing that part of the structure which is already assumed to be true and hence to be accepted as true by the hearer. For example, the *wh*- question construction in English, as shown in (7a.) and (7b.), is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the *wh*- form (i.e. 'When' and 'Where') is already known to be the case.

(7) a. When did he leave? (>> he left)

b. Where did you buy the bike?

(>> you bought the bike)

5. Non-Factive Presupposition

Non-factive presupposition is one that is assumed not to be true. Verbs like 'dream', 'imagine', and 'pretend', as shown in (8), are used with the presupposition that what follows it is not true.

(8) a. I dreamed that I have a car.

(>> I doesn't have car)

b. We imagined we were in Hawaii.

(>> we were not in Hawaii)

c. He pretends to be ill. (>> he is not ill)

6. Counter-Factual Presupposition

Counter-factual presupposition means that what is presupposed is not only not true, but is the opposite of what is true, or 'contrary to the facts'. A conditional structure of the type shown in (9), presupposes that the information in the *if*-clause is not true at the time of the utterance.

(9) If you were my friend, you would have helped me.

(>> You are not my friend)

Indicators of potential presuppositions that have been discussed are summarized in Table 1.1

Table 1.1 Potential Presuppositions

Type	Example	Presupposition
Existential	The X	>> X exist
Factive	I didn't realize he's gone	>> he has gone
Lexical	She stopped smoking	>> she used to smoking
Structural	Who is eating the cake?	>> someone eat the cake
Non-factive	I dreamed that I'm rich	>> I'm not rich
Counterfactual	If only I have the book	>> I don't have the book

Source: Yule. (1996)

2.3.3 Language Functions

Language holds an important role in social interaction. Leech in his book *Semantics: the Study of Meaning* (1974, p. 40-41) proposes five functions of language i.e.: *informational* function, language functions to share the information; *expressive* function, language is used to express its originator's feeling and attitudes; *directive* function, language is used

to influence the behavior or attitudes of others; *aesthetic* function, the use of language for the sake of the linguistic artifact itself; *phatic* function, the function of keeping communication lines open, and keeping the relationships in a good repair.

2.3.4 Context

Language and context are supposed to be a basic to account language understanding that refer to the utterances. The utterance itself is used by particular speaker, on particular situation, of a piece of language, such as the sequence of sentence, single phrase, or event a single word (Hurford Heasley, 1983, p. 15). The range of utterance from word to sentence and the use of it cannot be separated from context.

Context is some related or relevant aspects which cover the physical and social background of an utterance. According to Hymes (1972) in Renkema (1993: p. 44), he distinguishes the components of context by using the key word-SPEAKING. They are:

S	Setting	Time, place, and other physical condition surrounding the speech act.
	Scene	The psychological counterpart to setting what is meant here is that setting can be changed, for example, from formal to informal by the participant.

P	Participant	the speaker or the sender, the addressor, the hearer, receiver or audience, and addressee
E	Ends	the purpose-outcomes and purpose-goals
A	Act	the form and the content of the message
K	Key	the tone of the conversation, for example, the serious or mocking.
I	Instrumentalities	the channel; written, telegraph, etc. and the forms of speech: dialect, standard language, etc.
N	Norm	the norm of interaction, e.g. interruption and the norm of interpretation, for example, how a listener's suddenly looking away must be interpreted.
G	Genres	this component focuses on identifying the practice as type of genre such as verbal dueling, riddle, or a narrative.

This model is getting popular by using the grouping of the letter SPEAKING. Based on this model, the context of the utterance is everything about what the speaker means or speaker's intention.

CHAPTER III
AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION AS FOUND
IN *HARRY POTTER AND THE GOBLET OF FIRE* MOVIE

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the writer analyzes the presupposition as found in *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* movie. The data are taken from the dialogue of the characters in the movie. In this movie, Harry Potter attends his fourth year in Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. In his fourth year in Hogwarts, Harry unexpectedly becoming one of the Tri-Wizard Tournament's champions. Along with this tournament, Harry's eternal enemy, Lord Voldemort, is finally back.

There are two steps in analyzing the data:

1. The writer starts it by describing the context of the utterance. It helps the writer to analyze the types and functions of the presupposition, because the context used to interpret the meaning of the utterance.
2. After that, the writer analyzes and classifies the presupposition. Then, she discusses the functions of the presupposition itself.

3.2 Analysis

Dialogue 1

- Wormtail : Oh no no my Lord Voldemort. I only meant... perhaps *if we were to do it without the boy...*
- Voldemort : NO! The boy is everything, it cannot be done without him, and it WILL be done exactly as I say.
- >> We do it with the boy

Analysis:

The conversation takes place in a room located in the second floor of a big old house at midnight. The conversation occurs between Lord Voldemort and Wormtail, one of Voldemort's comrades. In the conversation above, it can be seen that Wormtail tries to suggest Voldemort to do something without the boy. Although Wormtail tries to suggest doing something without the boy, his voice reflects his fear while he suggests it. Furthermore, in the movie it can be seen that the status of Voldemort is higher than Wormtail, which is reflected by their position when they are having the conversation; Wormtail sits in the floor while Voldemort sits in an armchair.

Wormtail's utterance presupposes that they do something with the boy, although he wants to do it without the boy. It can be conclude that the presupposition used in this utterance is counterfactual presupposition. It can be seeing from the use of *if*-clause in Wormtail's utterance "*if we were to do it without the boy.*"

Wormtail's utterance, which tries to persuade Lord Voldemort to do something without the boy, functions as directive. It means the utterance

functions to influence the attitude or behavior of the hearer, in this case is Voldemort.

Dialogue 2

Hermione : Harry! Harry! (Harry is flustered and still panicking). Are you all right?
Harry : Hermione. Bad Dream. *When did you get here?*
Hermione : Just now. You?
Harry : Last night. (Hermione goes to Ron's bed).
>> You already here.

Analysis:

The conversation occurs early in the morning, in Ron's bedroom, in the Weasley's house. The conversation occurs between Harry and Hermione, who are best friends since both of them attend the same school. When Hermione enters Ron's bedroom, she goes to Harry, who is flustered and panic as in his sleep. Hermione shows her concern to Harry when she seeing Harry flustered and panic. Harry, who is wake up when Hermione comes, asks her when she arrives at Weasley's house.

Harry's utterance presupposes that Hermione has already arrived at the Weasley's house. He asks Hermione when she gets there, because when he arrived last night he could not find Hermione there. The presupposition in the form of question used by Harry in his utterance is structural presupposition. It can be see that the utterance begins with WH-question.

Harry's surprise, which is reflecting in his question, functions as expressive function. Referring to the function of language proposed by Leech, it means that the utterance used to express Harry's feeling and attitude.

Dialogue 3

Hermione : Wake up. Wake up Ronald!
Ron : Bloody hell.
Hermione : Honestly. Get dressed, and don't go back to sleep. Come on
Ron! **Your mother** says breakfast's ready.
>> Ron has a mother.

Analysis:

The conversation also takes place in Ron's bedroom. Ron gets surprised when Hermione wakes him up because he does not pay attention to what Hermione is saying but he keeps continuing his sleep instead. Hermione tries to wake up Ron, because if he does not get ready soon they will be late. By saying that breakfast is ready, Hermione hopes Ron will get ready soon. However, Ron ignores her.

Hermione's utterance presupposes that Ron has a mother and she has prepared the breakfast. The presupposition used in the utterance is existential presupposition. The presupposition conveys the existence of Ron's mother.

The function of Hermione's utterance above is informational function. The conversation shows that Hermione tries to inform Ron that his mother has prepared the breakfast and he has to wake up soon.

Dialogue 4

Harry : **Where are we actually going?**
Ron : Don't know. Hey Dad! Where are we going?
Arthur : Haven't foggiest, keep up!
>> They are going somewhere.

Analysis:

In the conversation above, they are in grassland early in the morning. Harry, who is curious where they are going to, asks Ron. Since Ron, who also do not know, asks his father. Nevertheless, both Harry and Ron do not get the answer. In the movie, it is told that Harry, Hermione, Ron, Fred, George, Ginny, and Arthur Weasley; are walking up to the hill behind the Weasleys's house. Since all of them leave early in the morning, the fog is still in the air.

Harry's question presupposes that they are going somewhere. Presupposition that is posed by Harry in the form of question above is called structural presupposition. It can be seen from the use of WH-question in the beginning of Harry's utterance.

Harry's question "*where are we actually going?*" is categorized into the expressive function, to show his curiosity. His question conveys his curiosity to know where they are going actually.

Dialogue 5

- Ron : Blimey Dad, how far up are we?
(Lucius Malfoy and Draco are walking below them)
Lucius : Well put it this way, *if it rains*...you'll be the first to know.
Draco : Father and I are in minister's box, by personal invitation of Cornelius Fudge himself.
>> Now is not rain.

Analysis:

The conversation happens when; Harry and the Weasleys have arrived in Quidditch World Cup stadium. They are trying to find empty seats, which is quite above. Ron, who is tired, complains to his father that is too far for

them to go reach the seats. While they are climbing the stairs, Lucius and Draco Malfoy are walking below them. Since Lucius likes to mock at Harry and the Weasleys, he answers it. Draco, who also likes to mock at them, interrupts by saying that they will sit in the minister's box due to fine personal invitation from Cornelius Fudge. Cornelius Fudge, whom Draco refers to, is the Minister of Magic.

Lucius's utterance presupposes that when it rains Harry and the Weasleys will be the first person who knows that because the seats are far above. The type of presupposition used by Lucius is counterfactual presupposition. However, the fact is, at the time, it is not rain. Counterfactual presupposition means that what is presupposed is the opposite of what is true.

Lucius's utterance reflects his attitude by mocking at Harry and the Weasleys about their seats. Lucius's utterance is categorized into the expressive function, because it is to mock at Harry and the Weasleys.

Dialogue 6

Dumbledore : My dear old friend, thanks for coming.
Mad-Eye : That stupid roof. (Mad-eye takes a drink).
Seamus : *What's that he's drinking do you suppose?*
Harry : I don't know but I don't think its Pumpkin Juice.
>> Someone is drink something.

Analysis:

This conversation happens in the Assembly Room of Hogwarts during dinnertime when Dumbledore, the headmaster of Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, announces that their school has been chosen to host

a legendary event, the Tri-Wizard tournament. When he explains about the tournament, there are thunder roars, and the rain begins leaking through the roof, Mad-Eye Moody appears and begins to cast a magic to the roof. Seamus, who is curious about what Mad-Eye is drinking, asked Harry's opinion. However, Harry also does not know what Mad-Eye is drinking but he does not think it is a Pumpkin Juice.

The question "*What's that he's drinking do you suppose?*" that is posed by Seamus presupposes that someone drinks something, and someone whom he refers to is Mad-Eye Moody. The presupposition, which is in the form of question as posed by Seamus, is structural presupposition. It can be seen that Seamus's question is already assumed to be true by Harry when he answered Seamus's question.

Seamus's question is included into the expressive function. The question that is given to Harry expresses his curiosity about what kind of drink that is drunk by Mad-Eye.

Dialogue 7

- Mad-Eye : Give us a curse.
Ron : Well, my dad did tell me about one... This imperius curse.
Mad-Eye : Ahh yes, your father would know all about that. Gave the ministry quite a bit of grief a few years ago. Perhaps this will show why. (Mad-Eye pops open a jar with spider in it). Hello. What a little beauty. Engorgio. Imperio. (He uses his wand to send it around the class). Don't worry. Completely harmless. (The class is unsettled). But if she bites... She's lethal! (Draco laughs).
Mad-Eye : *What are you laughing at?* (Mad-Eye sends the spider onto Draco's face). Talented isn't she? What shall I have

>> her do next? Jump out the window? Drown herself? (Mad-Eye has the spider over a bucket of water, it's wriggling)
Someone is laughing.

Analysis:

The conversation happens during class time in Defense Against the Dark Arts class. Mad-Eye, who is the teacher of Defense Against the Dark Arts, asks Ron one of the unforgivable curses. Then, Mad-Eye shows what the imperius curse can do to a spider, by using his wand, he charms the spider and he sends it to the class and when the spider lands onto Ron's head, Draco laugh. At this time, Mad-Eye, who does not like it, sends the spider onto Draco's head then.

Mad-Eye's question "*What are you laughing at?*" presupposes that someone is laughing in his class and he does not like that. Someone whom Mad-Eye asks is Draco Malfoy. The presupposition used in his question is structural presupposition. It can be seen from the use of WH-question in the beginning of the utterance.

The purpose of Mad-Eye's question is to show his annoyance to Draco who laughs when he is teaching the class about the unforgivable curse. Thus, his question is including into the expressive function. By asking Draco what he is laughing at, Mad-Eye sends the spider to his face.

Dialogue 8

Karkaroff	: Everything is a conspiracy theory with you.
Dumbledore	: Quiet! I can't think.
Karkaroff	: Everything is a conspiracy theory
Madame Maxime	: I protest!

Dumbledore : Harry! *Did you put your name in the Goblet of Fire?*
Harry : No sir.
>> Someone put Harry's name in the Goblet of Fire.

Analysis:

The conversation happens after Dumbledore announces the champions' selection of the Tri-Wizard tournament. Unexpectedly, Harry becomes one of the champions. It makes the whole school wonder why his name can fly out of the goblet of fire because he is not seventeen yet. After Dumbledore gives the paper, which written Harry's name on it, Harry goes to the room where other champions of the Tri-Wizard tournament are gathering. In the way to the room an argument happens between, Dumbledore, Madame Maxime and Igor Karkaroff. Dumbledore, who feels concerned about Harry, asks him whether Harry put his name in the goblet of fire or not.

Dumbledore's question presupposes that someone has put Harry's name in the Goblet of Fire. Someone who Dumbledore assumes is Harry himself. The type of presupposition used by Dumbledore is structural presupposition. It can be seen that Dumbledore's question is already assumed to be true by Harry when he answers Dumbledore's question.

Dumbledore's question to Harry expresses his concern about the problem whether Harry put his name in the goblet of fire or not. Hence, this question is included into the expressive function.

Dialogue 9

- Neville : Amazing. Amazing.
Harry : Neville! *You're doing it again!*
Neville : Oh, right sorry.
Harry : (reading a book) Magical Water Plants of the Highland Lochs?
Neville : Moody gave it to me. That day we had tea. (Neville waves. Hermione, Ginny, and Ron are walking up to them).
>> Neville has done something before.

Analysis:

When the conversation happens, Harry and Neville are enjoying their afternoon time in the lakeside. Neville, who stands in the lakeside is doing something with a plant, while Harry, who sits in a trunk is watching him doing it and says that he has done it before.

Harry's utterance presupposes that Neville has done something before and Harry clarifies he done it many times. The type of presupposition Harry uses is lexical presupposition. It can be seen from the use of lexical item 'again', which is represented by the presupposition.

Harry's utterance clarifies that Neville has done something many times. The function of the presupposition in this utterance as used by Harry is expressive function. It means that the utterance functions to express Harry's feeling and attitude.

Dialogue 10

- Hermione : Ronald would like me to tell you that Seamus told him that Dean was told by Parvati that Hagrid was looking for you.
Harry : Is that right? Well you... what?
Hermione : Uhhh... (She walks back to Ron for more whispering and comes back). Are you sure you won't do this?

Ron : Do it!
 Hermione : Dean was told by Parvati that... *Please don't ask me say it again.* Hagrid's looking for you.
 Harry : Well, you can tell Ronald...
 Hermione : I'm not an owl!
 >> She has said it before.

Analysis:

The conversation still takes place in the lakeside. Ron, Hermione, and Ginny are walking up to where Harry and Neville are. In the movie, it can be seen that Hermione and Ron are arguing about something. And at the time, Ron and Harry are not in the speaking terms. So, when Ron wants to say something to Harry, he says it through Hermione and vice versa. This condition makes Hermione angry with the boys. Here, Hermione tells Harry that Hagrid is looking for him.

Hermione's utterance presupposes that she has told Harry before that Hagrid is looking for him and she hopes Harry does not ask her to repeat it. Her utterance contains lexical presupposition. Hermione's utterance involving lexical item 'again' proves that her utterance is lexical presupposition.

Hermione, who becomes the message deliverer, hopes that Harry does not ask her to repeat what she has said before. Her hope, which is reflected from her utterances, categorized as the expressive function. It means that the utterance functions to express Hermione's feeling and attitude.

Dialogue 11

Harry : What's with the flower? *Hagrid have you combed your hair?*
 Hagrid : As a matter of fact, I have. You might like to try the same thing now and again.

>> Hagrid combed his hair.

Analysis:

The conversation above takes place in a forest. While Hagrid and Harry are walking, Harry realizes that there's something different about Hagrid's appearance and it surprises him. He looks more dapper than usual and there is a big red flower in his cloak. Moreover, what surprise Harry the most is Hagrid combs his hair, which is unusual for him to do so.

Harry's question about Hagrid's appearance presupposes that Hagrid has combed his hair. Presupposition used in Harry's question is structural presupposition. It can be seen that his question is already assumed to be true by Hagrid when he answers Harry's question.

Harry shows his surprise when he sees Hagrid's appearance, which is different from his usual appearance, and it reflects the expressive function. It is reflected from Harry's attitude.

Dialogue 12

Hagrid : Bonsoir, Olympe.
Madame Maxime : Oh Hagrid. I thought you weren't coming. I thought perhaps... you had forgotten me.
Hagrid : Couldn't forget you Olympe.
Madame Maxime : *What it is you want to show me?* When we spoke earlier, you sounded so exhilarated.
Hagrid : You'll be glad you came. Trust me. (A dragon nearby gives a loud roar).
>> Hagrid wants to show something to Madame Maxime.

Analysis:

This conversation takes place in a forest near a dragon cage in nighttime as well. Madame Maxime appears at the same time as Hagrid and Harry are walking in the forest. Madame Maxime, who comes to the forest because Hagrid asks her, is curious about something that Hagrid wants to show her.

Madame Maxime's question, "*What it is you want to show me?*" presupposes that Hagrid wants to show something to her. Presupposition used in the above utterance is structural presupposition. The presupposition used in his question is structural presupposition. It can be seen from the use of WH-question in the beginning of Madame Maxime's utterance.

Madame Maxime's question conveys her curiosity about something that Hagrid wants to show her. Her question to Hagrid is an expressive function, which is to show her curiosity.

Dialogue 13

- Dumbledore : (Voiceover the loudspeaker) Three of our champions have now faced their dragons and so each one of them will proceed to the next task. And now fourth and final contestant.
(Harry enters the rocky arena. The crowds are cheering his name. He sees the golden egg sitting alone, he makes a run for it but the dragons appears. Harry's forced to retreat behind a rock as the dragon flames him. Harry stumbles and falls around the arena.
- Hermione : ***Your wand***, Harry! Your wand!
Harry : Accio Firebolt!
>> Harry has a wand.

Analysis:

The utterance above takes place in the arena where tri-wizard tournament is going on. After Dumbledore announces that it is Harry's turn to face the Dragon, Harry enters the rocky arena where he must get the golden egg, which protected by the dragon. When he makes his way to the golden egg, the dragon appears and tries to block his way. When the dragon is going to burn him, Harry moves away and it makes the dragon grumble. In addition to that, the dragon starts to attack Harry. Hermione, who sits among the spectators is anxious about Harry's condition and begins to suggest Harry to use his wand. When Harry feels safe enough, he summons his broom and jumps on it then flies off.

Hermione's suggestion to use the wand presupposes that he has a wand and his wand exists. The existence of Harry's wand is included into the existential presupposition.

Here, Hermione tries to suggest Harry to use his wand to fight against the dragon. Her suggestion functions as the directive function. It means Hermione's utterance functions to influence Harry's attitude or behavior.

Dialogue 14

- George : We knew you wouldn't die Harry.
Fred : Lose a leg.
George : Or an arm.
Fred : Pack it altogether.
Twins : Never!
Seamus : Shush. Go on Harry, what's the clue? (Seamus hands Harry the golden egg).
Harry : *Who wants me to open it?* You want me to open it?

>> Harry wants someone to open the golden egg.

Analysis:

The conversation takes place in Gryffindor common room. Harry and other friends from Gryffindor house are celebrating Harry's success in grabbing the golden egg from the dragon. The twins are carrying Harry on their shoulder and when the twins are carrying him, Harry throws the golden egg to one of his friends. Seamus, who is interested in the clue of the next tasks in Tri-Wizard tournament that is kept inside the golden egg, gives the golden egg back to Harry and asks him to open it. However, as a good friend, Harry offers one of his friends to open it, yet his friends want him to open it himself.

Harry's utterance presupposes that he wants someone to open the golden egg for him. The utterance that Harry uses is included into the structural presupposition. It can be seen from the use of WH-question in the beginning of Harry's utterance.

In order to make his friends feel that Harry respects them as friends, Harry offers his friends to open the golden egg in from of himself. His offer is used as phatic function. Referring to the function of language as proposed by Leech, it means that the function of keeping communication lines open, and keeping the relationship in good repair.

Dialogue 15

- Patils : Hi, Harry.
Cho Friend : Cho. Harry is looking at you. (Harry is looking at Cho. When she looks back, he spills his drink from his mouth. They laugh at him).
Cho : Shush.
Hermione : (Reading a newspaper) Look at this! *I can't believe it she's done it again*. Miss Granger a plain but ambitious girl seems to be developing a taste for famous wizards. Her latest prey sources report is none other than the Bulgarian bon-bon Viktor Krum. No word yet on how Harry Potter's taking this latest emotional blow.
>> Someone has doing something before.

Analysis:

This utterance happens in the Assembly Room of Hogwarts during the break time. Parvati and Padma Patil are walking in front of Harry's table, when Harry looks around he sees Cho sitting with her friends, and when Cho looks back at Harry, unconsciously he spills his drink that makes Cho's friends laugh at him. At the same time, Hermione who is reading the newspaper is annoyed when she reads an article about her in a newspaper that written about her which is completely untrue. She reads the newspaper aloud, so Harry and Ron know what is written in the newspaper.

Hermione's utterance presupposes that someone has done something before, someone she refers to is Rita Skeeter, the journalist of Daily Prophet, the newspaper, which is read by Hermione. The type of presupposition used by Hermione is lexical presupposition. It can be seen from by the use of lexical item 'again', which is represented by the presupposition.

Hermione's utterance expresses her annoyance about Rita Skeeter's article. She cannot believe that Rita writes the wrong news about her again. The expressive function of Hermione's utterance reflects her annoyance.

Dialogue 16

- Ron : Poor kid, bet she's alone in her room crying her eyes out.
Harry : Who?
Ron : Hermione, of course. Come on Harry, why'd you think she wouldn't tell us who she's coming with?
Harry : Because we'd take mickey out of her *if she did*.
>> They do not take mickey out of her.

Analysis:

When the conversation happens, Harry and Ron are walking down the stairs to the dancehall; Ron is worried about his outfit. At the same time, Ron are talking about Hermione, he thinks that she is crying in her room alone because she does not arrive yet and does not tell them with whom she is coming to the ball. Harry thinks that the reason why Hermione does not let them know with whom she is coming is that they will mock at her.

Harry's opinion presupposes that they do mock at Hermione, because she does not tell them whom she is coming with. The presupposition used in Harry's opinion is counterfactual presupposition. It means that what is presupposed is the opposite of what is true, or the 'contrary to facts.'

Harry's utterance conveys his opinion about the reason why Hermione does not tell them with whom she is coming. His opinion called as expressive function. It means that the utterance functions to express Harry's feeling and attitude.

Dialogue 17

- Ron : Poor kid, bet she's alone in her room crying her eyes out.
Harry : Who?
Ron : Hermione of course. Come one Harry, why'd you think she wouldn't tell us who she's coming with?
Harry : Because we'd take mickey out of her if she did.
Ron : Nobody asked her. I would have taken her myself *if she weren't so bleeding proud*.
>> Ron does not go the ball with Hermione.

Analysis:

The conversation also takes place when Harry and Ron are walking down the stairs to the dancehall. At the same time, Ron are talking about Hermione, whom he thinks crying in her room alone because she does not arrive yet, and does not tell them with whom she is coming to the ball. Harry thinks that the reason why Hermione does not let them know with whom she is coming is that they will take mock at her. However, Ron does not agree with Harry, he believes that nobody asks Hermione. Ron will take her to the ball if she is not too proud of herself.

Ron's utterance presupposes that he does not go to the ball with Hermione, because Hermione is too proud of herself to go with him. It can be concluded that the presupposition used in this utterance is counterfactual presupposition. It can be seen that the utterance begins with *if*-clause.

Ron's utterance shows his disappointment because he cannot go to the ball with Hermione since she is too proud of herself. His utterance is categorized as the expressive function, which is to show his disappointment toward Hermione's attitude.

Dialogue 18

- Hermione : Hot, isn't it? Viktor's gone to go and get drinks. Would you care to join us?
- Ron : No. we'd not care to join you and Viktor.
- Hermione : What's got your wand in a knot?
- Ron : He's a Durmstrang. You're fraternizing with the enemy.
- Hermione : The enemy? ***Who was it wanting his autograph?*** Beside, the whole point of the tournament is international magical cooperation, to make friends.
- >> Ron wants Viktor's autograph.

Analysis:

After the formal dance is over, the whole people in the party are enjoying the rock music and jumping. Harry, Ron, and their dates are sitting in some distance away, look miserable. Hermione comes up after having a great time with Viktor. Ron, who knows that Hermione goes with Viktor, feels annoyed. Hermione, who knows nothing, comes to where Harry and Ron sit. There, Ron starts to argue with Hermione about her fraternization with the enemy. Hermione, who disagrees with Ron, says that the tournament's purpose is to make friends.

Hermione's utterance presupposes that it is Ron, who wants Viktor's autograph in the first place. The presupposition used by Hermione in her utterance above is structural presupposition. It can be seen that her question is already assumed to be true and hence it is accepted to be true by the hearer.

The function of the presupposition in Hermione's utterance above is expressive function. Hermione's utterance shows her surprise when Ron tells her that she is fraternizing with an enemy.

Dialogue 19

- Voldemort : *Let me see it again.* (A sleeve is rolled up and a marking of skull and snake in on the arm). Ah yes, the time is close now.
Harry! At last! Step aside, Wormtail, so I can give our guest a proper greeting. (Harry wakes up. The floorboards are creaking; someone is walking up to his bed. It's Neville).
- Neville : You all right, Harry? I just got in. Me. (He chuckles and dances off).
- >> Voldemort has seen the dark mark before.

Analysis:

Harry, who already fall a sleep, has a nightmare, which in his dream, Voldemort, is seeing his dark marks again. At time, Voldemort is speaking to Barty Crouch Jr., one of Voldemort's comrades, he demands Barty Crouch Jr. to show him the dark mark again. While Voldemort sees the mark, he feels that there is someone eavesdropping them and then he commands Wormtail to step aside. It wakes Harry from his sleep he sweats and panics, and at the same time Neville is back from the dance party.

Voldemort's demand presupposes that he has just seen the dark mark before and he wants to see it again. The presupposition used in Voldemort's utterance is lexical presupposition. It can be seen that the utterance involves lexical item 'again.'

Voldemort, who wants to see the dark mark again, demands Barty Crouch Jr. to show him. Hence, his demand to Barty Crouch Jr. is included into the directive function. It means that Voldemort's utterance functions to influence the attitude or behavior of Barty Crouch Jr.

Dialogue 20

- Harry : I must be out of my mind. (He opens the egg and the horrible noise and screech noise comes out).
Myrtle : I'd try putting it in the water *if I were you*.
Harry : Myrtle!
Myrtle : Long time no see. (The ghostly figure of little Myrtle flies around).
>> She is not Harry.

Analysis:

The conversation takes place in a lavatory of the school, in the night. Harry still does not know what he is going to do in the second task of Tri-Wizard Tournament. Then, he brings the golden egg to the bathroom as suggested by Cedric. While taking a bath, he tries to open the golden egg once more, then the horrible and screechy noise come out. At the same time, Myrtle, a ghost in Hogwarts come and suggests Harry to put the golden egg into the water.

Myrtle's utterance presupposes that she is not Harry, and for that reason, she cannot put the golden egg in the water. It can be concluded that the presupposition used in this utterance is counterfactual presupposition. It can be seen from the use of *if*-clause in Myrtle's utterance "*if I were you*."

Myrtle's utterance that shows her opinion about what she would do if she were Harry is categorized as directive function. Directive means the utterance functions to influence the attitude or behavior of the hearer. In this case the hearer is Harry.

3.3 The Occurrence of Presuppositions

Table 3.1 Presuppositions as Found in “Harry Potter and Goblet of Fire” Movie

No.	Presuppositions	Types of Presuppositions
1.	If we were to do it without the boy >> We do it with the boy	Counterfactual Presupposition
2.	When did you get here? >> You already here	Structural Presupposition
3.	Your Mother >> Ron has a mother	Existential Presupposition
4.	Where are we actually going? >> They are going somewhere	Structural Presupposition
5.	If it rains >> Now is not rain	Counterfactual Presupposition
6.	What’s that he’s drinking do you suppose? >> Someone is drink something	Structural Presupposition
7.	What are you laughing at? >> Someone is laughing	Structural Presupposition
8.	Did you put your name in the Goblet of Fire? >> Someone is put Harry’s name in the Goblet of Fire	Structural Presupposition
9.	You’re doing it again! >> Neville has done it before	Lexical Presupposition
10.	Please don’t ask me say it again. >> She has said it before	Lexical Presupposition
11.	Hagrid have you combed your hair? >> Hagrid combed his hair	Structural Presupposition
12.	What it is you want you show me? >> Hagrid wants to show something to Madame Maxime.	Structural Presupposition
13.	Your wand, Harry! >> Harry has a wand	Existential Presupposition
14.	Who wants me to open it? >> Harry wants someone to open the golden egg.	Structural Presupposition
15.	I can’t believe it she’s done it again. >> Someone has doing something before	Lexical Presupposition
16.	Because we’d take mickey out of her if she did. >> They do not take mickey out of her.	Counterfactual Presupposition
17.	I would have taken her myself if she weren’t so bleeding proud. >> Ron does not go to the ball with Hermione.	Counterfactual Presupposition
18.	Who was it wanting his autograph? >> Ron wants Viktor’s autograph.	Structural Presupposition
19.	Let me see it again >> Voldemort has seen the dark mark before.	Lexical Presupposition
20.	If I were you >> She is not Harry	Counterfactual Presupposition

Source: “Harry Potter and Goblet of Fire” Movie. (2005)

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer finds out that there are four types of presupposition that are found in “Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire” movie; they are the structural, counterfactual, existential, and lexical presupposition. The writer also concluded that the presupposition functions include informational, expressive, directive, and phatic function.

Among 20 data, the writer finds out there are 2 Existential Presuppositions or 10%. There are 5 Counterfactual Presupposition or 25%, 4 Lexical Presuppositions or 20%. Furthermore, the dominant type of presupposition used in the “Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire” movie is Structural Presupposition, with its total 9 presupposition or 45%.

The writer concludes that this movie is more expressive. It can be proved that the use of the expressive function is mostly used by the characters in the movie. The characters use this function to express their feeling and attitude.

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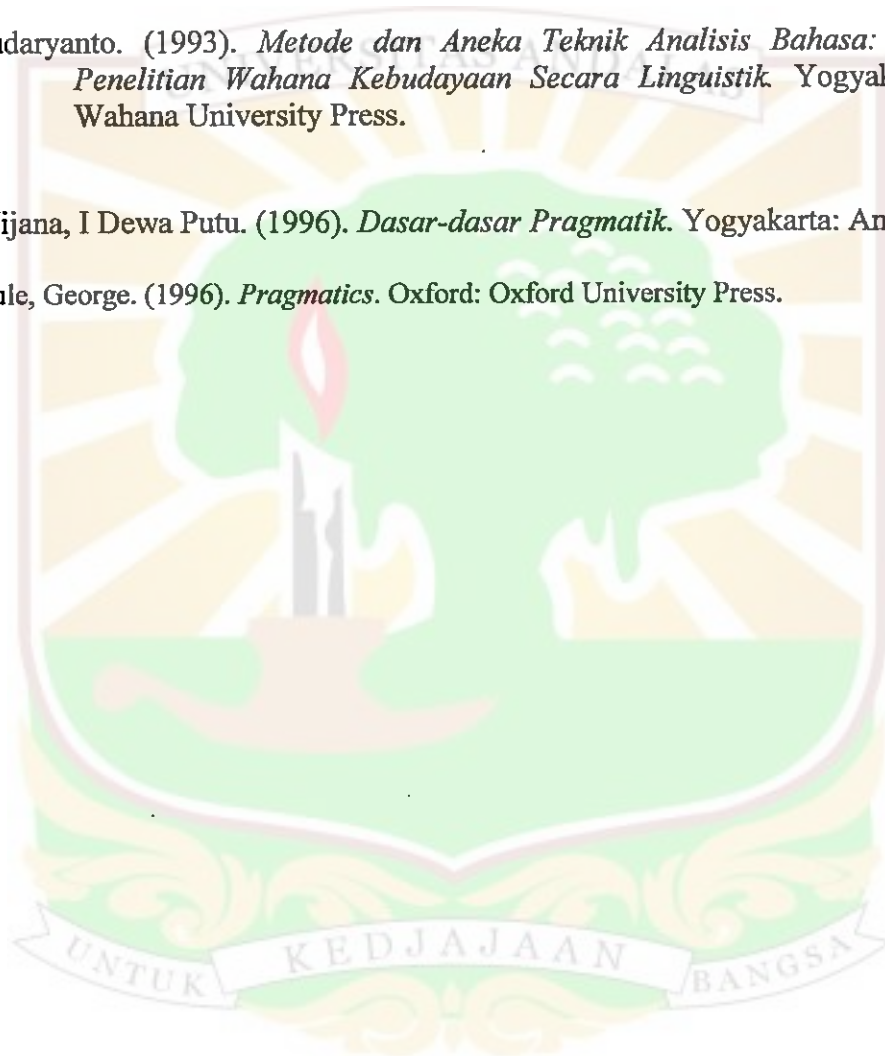
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APPENDIX

SYNOPSIS OF *"HARRY POTTER AND THE GOBLET OF FIRE"* MOVIE

Harry, Ron and Hermione enter their fourth year at Hogwarts. After having a strange dream of the Dark Lord and his Death Eaters, Harry Potter awakes at the Weasleys' house where they shortly depart for the 422nd Quidditch World Cup. After the match, the camp is attacked by Death Eaters. The three later arrive at Hogwarts, where they find that the magical school will be hosting a legendary event called the Triwizard Tournament, in which one wizard each from two rival schools and Hogwarts will compete in three dangerous tasks. When the schools of Beauxbatons and Durmstrang, the rival schools, arrive, the rules are announced. Meanwhile, Alastor "Mad Eye" Moody arrives at Hogwarts at the request of Dumbledore to be the new Defense Against the Dark Arts teacher. Moody is a very eccentric man, noted for his paranoia and his wildly roaming "mad eye." People over seventeen who are interested must insert their name into the Goblet of Fire, and those chosen will be the Champions of their respective school. Three champions' names come out of the Goblet of Fire, Cedric Diggory from Hogwarts, Viktor Krum from Durmstrang and Fleur Delacour from Beauxbatons, and then the goblet unexpectedly produces a fourth, Harry Potter, although he is an under-age fourth year who never entered. Although Harry insists that he did not enter his name, his selection prompts a certain amount of jealousy and suspicion on part of his fellow students - including Ron, who believes that Harry is attempting to make himself the centre of attention again. This causes a

brief period of resentment and estrangement between the two friends, which is soon healed, however. Dumbledore tells Alastor to keep an eye on Harry, without him knowing it.

The Tournament begins with the first event, in which the four champions must each battle a dragon to retrieve a golden egg. Upon using the Accio spell to summon his broom, he flies out of the arena. The dragon breaks free of its chain and chases Harry through the Hogwarts grounds, where it runs into a stone bridge and falls dead. Harry gets the egg, which, when opened, will reveal a clue about the second task. When Harry opens it, though, only a horrible screeching is heard. They are soon informed of the Yule Ball, a Christmas ball held during the Triwizard Tournament. Ron and Harry find it hard to get dates to the ball, but finally get the Patil twins to join them, while Hermione goes with Viktor Krum, stunning everyone with her suddenly beautiful appearance at the ball. Ron is so jealously enraged at seeing Hermione with Krum (formerly his idol) that he attacks her and accuses her of "fraternizing with the enemy." The ensuing argument leaves Hermione in tears.

Cedric Diggory, the other Hogwarts champion, informs Harry to submerge the egg in water and open it. There he will hear the clue. Harry does as told in the prefects' enormous collective bath. The clue mentions that merpeople have taken something of Harry's and that they must retrieve it from the Black Lake. Just as the three are trying to find a way to breathe underwater, Ron and Hermione are called to McGonagall's office. Neville tells Harry about gillyweed, which, if eaten, can let you grow webbed hands and feet and gills. During the second task,

Harry follows a mermaid to where they have chained Ron, Hermione, Cho Chang, and Fleur's sister. Cho Chang is retrieved by Cedric, Victor, the Durmstrang champion, takes Hermione. Harry takes both Ron and Fleur's sister, since she did not show up.

Finally, the third task arrives. A huge maze has been set up, in the center of which is the Triwizard Cup. The first to touch the cup wins the task. Dumbledore allows Harry and Cedric to be led into the woods first, because they both received first and second place in the previous task. Both Cedric and Harry grab the cup at the same time. The cup, which is actually a portkey, sends the two to a graveyard, where Wormtail appears with a form of Voldemort. Upon command, Wormtail kills Cedric and binds Harry to a tombstone. Wormtail performs a spell over a burning cauldron and drops Voldemort into it. A fully revived Voldemort emerges from it and summons the Death Eaters with the Dark Mark. After explaining to them how he lost his powers to Harry, he duels Harry Potter, in which their spells join in a chain. Harry breaks the chain and gets Cedric's body. After grabbing the cup again, he is transported back to the school where everyone learns that the Dark Lord is back and has killed Cedric. Mad-Eye Moody takes Harry to his office in order to help Harry calm down. Moody suddenly starts to change his appearance when he learns that he has run out of Polyjuice Potion. Moody tells Harry that it was he who told Hagrid to lead Harry and Cedric into the woods first. Moody also reveals that it was he who told Cedric to open the egg underwater and that he gave Neville the book that led him straight to discovering gillyweed in it. Harry realizes that Moody put his name in the

Goblet of Fire and that he bewitched Krum. As Moody is about to kill Harry, Dumbledore, Snape, and McGonagall burst in the room and save Harry. Dumbledore makes Moody admit that he is an imposter and that the real Moody is locked in a box. The imposter rapidly changes from appearing like Moody to his own appearance, Barty Crouch Jr, a Death Eater working for Voldemort. The tournament ends and the other schools depart.

