

## PRESUPPOSITION PRODUCED IN A NOVEL

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**Abstract:** literature can be defined as ‘imaginative’ writing in the sense of fiction.” It means that literature is an imaginative mindset which came from the sense of someone’s imagination or the real events that may happen in the real life, of course, with its own tricky word. Beside, literature has its own soul and power that makes it different from other writing forms. In this pandemic COVID 19 situation too many people read novel in online website like webtoon and watpad or printed novel like Harry Potter, Assassin’s Creed and Ayat-Ayat Cinta. They read novel just have only purpose to entertain themselves. In every novel there meaning in some chapter to deliver writer to reader. That thing called in linguistics called pragmatics. One of famous literature is novel, in novel there is linguistics called presupposition. Presupposition as one of the properties of language which impinges on reader or listeners’ understanding of facts and even through using subtle linguistic devices and constructions is considered an argumentative and Presupposition are produced by particular words or construction, together sometimes called triggers. Type of presupposition consist is existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, counterfactual presupposition, relative and adverbial. Example take from 2 novel consist eight utterance, presupposition produced in novel consist Harry Potter Deathly Hallows there existential presupposition and factive presupposition. Then in another novel Heath of Darkness there some presupposition that was existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, counterfactual presupposition.

**Keywords:** Presupposition, novel, presupposition produced

**Abstrak:** Sastra dapat didefinisikan sebagai tulisan ‘imajinatif’ dalam arti fiksi.” Artinya, sastra adalah pola pikir imajinatif yang bersumber dari imajinasi seseorang atau kejadian nyata yang mungkin terjadi dalam kehidupan nyata, tentunya dengan kata-kata rumitnya sendiri. Selain itu, sastra memiliki jiwa dan kekuatan tersendiri yang membedakannya dengan bentuk tulisan lainnya. Dalam situasi pandemi COVID 19 ini terlalu banyak orang membaca novel di situs online seperti webtoon dan watpad atau novel cetak seperti Harry Potter, Kredo Pembunuh dan Ayat-Ayat Cinta. Mereka membaca novel hanya bertujuan untuk menghibur diri. Dalam setiap novel ada makna dalam beberapa bab untuk menyampaikan penulis kepada pembaca. Hal itu disebut dalam linguistik disebut pragmatik. Salah satu karya sastra yang terkenal adalah novel, dalam novel terdapat linguistik yang disebut praanggapan. Praanggapan sebagai salah satu sifat bahasa yang mempengaruhi pemahaman pembaca atau pendengar tentang fakta dan bahkan melalui penggunaan perangkat dan konstruksi linguistik yang halus dianggap sebagai argumentatif dan Praanggapan dihasilkan oleh kata-kata atau konstruksi tertentu, bersama-sama kadang-kadang disebut pemicu. Jenis praanggapan terdiri

*dari praanggapan eksistensial, praanggapan faktual, praanggapan leksikal, praanggapan struktural, praanggapan nonfaktif, praanggapan kontrafaktual, relatif dan adverbial. Contoh diambil dari 2 novel yang terdiri dari delapan ucapan, preposisi yang dihasilkan dalam novel concist harry potter deathly hallows terdapat praanggapan eksistensial dan praanggapan faktual. Kemudian dalam novel heath of dark lainnya terdapat beberapa praanggapan yaitu praanggapan eksistensial, praanggapan faktual, praanggapan leksikal, praanggapan struktural, praanggapan kontra faktual.*

**Kata Kunci :** *Presuposisi, novel, presuposisi produk*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Eagleton (1983) state , ``Literature can be defined as 'imaginative' text in the sense of fiction." They use their own tricky words that come from someone's imagination and of course real events that can happen in real life. Moreover, literature has a unique spirit and enenergy that sets it apart from other shape of writing.

As one of the characteristics of language that influences the comprehension of a presumed reader or listener, even the use of subtle linguistic devices and constructions is considered argumentative. Grundy (2000), to identify the premise he has two methods that can be used: (1) to use premise triggers and (2) to look at them as expressions of uncontested knowledge or shared. A premise trigger can be used to express a premise from an sentence or utterance.

A lot of people admit such erroneous inferences when they read or hear them, but often fail to show why they perceive them as erroneous. Linguists, philosophers, psychologists, and others have paid much attention to such processes. interesting particular here is her new work on preconditions. To understanding the meaning of words and utterances, people must realize what they mean. A premise is a set of ratios that we think provide a good background for an utterance. They come from the discourse in the context itself or from common knowledge (and known as world knowledge). They form our beliefs about what is happening. There is countless contexts in which an assumption could be true or be believed. So context plays a very important role in identifying what a proposition implies. The saying "unicorns are like ice cream" assumed the unicorns existence. Knowing that unicorns don't exist, human might think the statement isn't true. But if the context is a fairy tale, then

the statement is relatively true and makes sense (Tomic and Shuy, 1987).

This scientific paper aims to describe how presuppositions produced in a novel. Researchers are interested in taking this topic because program study english departement just some student's take this topic. Besides that, there is an interesting communication that we can learn and understand from a novel. we can find out interesting topics between characters and understand what they are talking about. This makes it necessary for researchers to explore more about presuppositions.

Based of the background of the problems above, the discussion in this scientific paper is Presupposition Produced in a Novel.

The objective of writing this scientific paper is to describe Presupposition Produced in a Novel.

## **II. DISCUSSION**

### **1. Concept of Presupposition**

Presupposition refer to implicit ratio information embedded in sentences or utterances. Scholars in both philosophy and linguistics have shown particular interest in presupposition because of their part in the developing of meaning (Kahleel,

2010).

Yule (1997), state that analysis of how premises arise in sentences involves the use of a many of words, phrases, and structures. These linguistic forms here should be viewed as indicators of potency presuppose that could become correct presupposition. So we have presupposition triggers that consist of structures, phrases and words. This presupposition helps the reader or interlocutors to understand the core language speak by the reader or speaker. The Oxford Dictionary define a presupposition as something that is believed to be true, even if not proven yet, and used as a starting point for an argument. Explore this topic (Excellence Assured) present an example: "*After we saw the colours of the new leaves, we knew the bushes would live*". Presuppose that the leaves have been new, they have been leaving, there are trees and they will live as a result. Presupposition cause may be used to monitor the premise of idiom. In this example, the idiom brought on through the word "knew" is one of the verbs of fact. "knew" in the word showing it to be fact. "knew" in the word showing it to be fact.

Yule (1997) farther explains that in many debate of this draft the prejudice is treated as a correlation among deuce

ratios. The independent clause in (i)a has a postulate p, the sentence in (i)b has a postulate q, and “>>” is used to imply “presupposes”. A premises consisting of a relation among two propositions can be written as follows:

[i] a. Mila’s cat has long hair ( =p )

b. Mila has a cat ( =q )

c. p >> q

Yule also categorized presupposition into 6 categories: First namely the existential presupposition, second is factive presupposition, third is lexical presupposition, fourth is Structural presupposition, fifth is Non-factive presupposition, and the last Counter Factual presupposition.

## **2. Presupposition Trigger**

Presupposition has long time used as a language feature to establish the thinking of a forum. By using it, the creator can identify positive or negative biases throughout the text, depending on the audience interpretation of facts and occasions. A presupposition deals with the implied meaning conveyed by a speaker using a particular word. There are 6 types of presupposition or presupposition activations (Yule 1996). These are Existence, Reality,

Vocabulary, Structure, Unreality and Counterfactual. Karttunen cites in his Levinson (1983) briefly mentions the structure of the gap. Relative and courtship presupposition always contain structural presupposition.

## **3. Types of Presupposition**

### **1. Existential Presupposition**

Existence requirements are assumptions that indicate the existence of a clearly worded reference (certainly) (Yule 1997). Another definition

### **2. Factive Presupposition**

The presupposition that usually follow verbs, such as “know”, “realize”, “regret”, “weird”, “nice”, etc., can be taken as facts (Yule 1997).

### **3. Lexical Presupposition**

In lexical presupposition, the use of forms with a claimed meaning is usually interpreted on the presupposition that other (non-asserted) meaning is understood (Yule 1997). The author describes an example based on Yule

### **4. Non-Factive Presupposition**

According to Yule (1997), a non-factive presupposition is an assumption that is incorrectly assumed. Using verbs such as

"dream", "imagined" and "pretend" are used with the assumption that what follows is incorrect. The example; "He pretends to be sick" means that he was not sick.

## 5. Structural Presupposition

Structural presupposition are presupposition related to the use of specific words. In this case, certain sentence structures have been analyzed as conventional and regular, assuming that part of the structure is already assumed to be true, and the speaker uses the structure to can be treated assuming (assuming to be true) that it is accepted true by the listener

### 4. Presupposition Produced In A Novel

#### a. *Presupposition Produced in novel Harry Potter Deathly Hallows*

In this paper, data is taken from the Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows novel. The data were analyzed by categorized the presupposition by type, and the authors analyzed the utterances and found the intended presupposition in the utterances given the context that caused the presupposition.

Furthermore, an analysis based on Yule's theory (1997) is clearly shown below.

### DATUM 1

Harry : "Isn't it the same symbol *Luna's dad* was wearing around his neck?"

Hermione : "Well, that's what I thought too!"

>> Luna has a father.

This situation arises when Harry and Hermione are trying to make sense of the symbols in Hermione's book given by Dumbledore. They are convinced that the symbols have important meanings that lead them to understand how to defeat Voldemort. From Harry Potter's remarks, this relationship can be analyzed in the following sentence.

- a. Luna's Dad (=p)
- b. Luna has a father (=q)
- c. p >> q

The presupposition can be seen by using in Harry's utterance "isn't that the same symbol that Luna's father wearing around his neck?" is an existential presupposition because we can suppose that Luna had a father and also convey the existence of Luna's father.

#### b. *Presupposition Produced in Novel Heart of Darkness*

In this paper, data is taken from Heart of Darkness written by Joseph Conrad. The data is analyzed by classifying presuppositions into

categories, then the author finds the desired presuppositions in speech by analyzing the statements and taking into account the context that causes this presumption. Here the researcher has given several examples of the presuppositions used in the novel. Moreover, the analyze explicitly present below is from on the theory of Yule (1997).

### **DATUM 1**

Marlow : "Towards the afternoon of the third day we judged ourselves about five miles from *Kurtz* station".

>> Kurtz has a station.

This situation happens when Marlow wants to push on but the manager looks grave and tells him the navigation up there was so dangerous that it would be advisable. From Marlow's utterance it can be analyzed the relationship as in this propositions:

- a. Kurtz's station (=p)
- b. Kurtz has a station (=q)
- c. p >> q

The presupposition can be see by using Marlow's utterance *towards the afternoon of the third day we judged ourselves about five miles from Kurtz's station*. Is an existential presupposition because it can be seen in the sentence

that we can presuppose that Kurtz has a station and that station does exist.

Based from explanation preposition produced in novel concist harry potter deathly hallows there existential presupposition and factive presupposition. Both of that using exitential and factive presupposition because for existential presupposition that hypothesis about the existence of entities named by the speaker.

### **III. CONCLUSION**

Literature as a work of art uses "language" as a medium and the text is "imaginative" in the sense of fiction. It means that literature is an imaginary state of mind that comes from someone's imaginary feelings or actual events that can happen in real life, of course, with the word "tricky" of its own. Furthermore, literature has a soul and a force that sets it apart from other forms of composition. One of the famous literature is the novel, in the novel there is a so-called linguistic premise. Presupposition is one of the properties of language that affects the reader or listener's understanding of facts and even the use of subtle linguistic structures and means considered as arguments and presuppositions. assumptions are made

by words or a particular structure, sometimes called a trigger. Types of presuppositions include existence presuppositions, presuppositions available, lexical presuppositions, structural presuppositions, unrealistic presuppositions, counterfactual presuppositions, relativity, and advertising.

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