

## PRESUPPOSITION ANALYSIS OF CHARACTER'S UTTERANCES IN *CAMP ROCK* MOVIE

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### ABSTRACT

This descriptive qualitative research aimed to discover different types of presupposition occurred in the *Camp Rock* movie. To sort the data into categories according to the types of presupposition, the theory of Yule (1996) was applied. Existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition are the six types of presupposition. Observational and non-participatory techniques were used to obtain the data. Additionally, the data was analyzed using the pragmatic identity technique and pragmatic competence-in-equalizing data. To get data from the source, a number of procedures are taken. The researchers started by downloading the movie's script. The researchers next watched the movie on the internet while highlighting the utterances that had the occurrence of presupposition. The result of this research revealed that there were 15 utterances of presupposition in *Camp Rock* movie. There were existential presupposition with 4 data, factive presupposition with 1 data, lexical presupposition with 5 data, structural presupposition with 4 data, and counterfactual presupposition with 1 data. The most dominant presupposition type appeared in the movie was lexical presupposition, because most of the characters declared meanings which were customarily interpreted with presumptive statement and had another meaning was recognized.

**Keywords:** movie, presupposition, types of presupposition

### ABSTRAK

*Penelitian kualitatif deskriptif ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan jenis presuposisi dalam film *Camp Rock*. Untuk mengklasifikasikan data ke dalam kategori berdasarkan jenis presuposisi, teori Yule (1996) diterapkan. Presuposisi eksistensial, presuposisi faktif, presuposisi leksikal, presuposisi struktural, presuposisi non-faktif, dan presuposisi konterfaktual merupakan enam jenis presuposisi. Teknik observasional dan non-partisipatif digunakan untuk memperoleh data. Selain itu, data dianalisis menggunakan teknik identitas pragmatik dan kompetensi pragmatik dalam menyamakan data. Untuk mendapatkan data dari sumbernya, dilakukan beberapa prosedur. Para peneliti memulai dengan mengunduh naskah film. Peneliti selanjutnya menonton film tersebut di internet*

*sambil menyoroti ungkapan-ungkapan yang memiliki kemunculan presuposisi. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 15 ungkapan presuposisi dalam film Camp Rock. Ada 4 data presuposisi eksistensial, 1 data presuposisi faktif, 5 data presuposisi leksikal, 4 data presuposisi struktural, dan 1 data presuposisi konterfaktual. Jenis presuposisi yang paling dominan muncul dalam film tersebut adalah presuposisi leksikal, karena sebagian besar karakter menyatakan makna yang biasanya ditafsirkan dengan pernyataan praduga dan makna lain dikenali.*

**Kata kunci:** *film, presuposisi, jenis-jenis presuposisi*

## A. INTRODUCTION

In society, humans definitely use an expression tool anytime and anywhere to convey their feelings, ideas, and thoughts. Well, this expression tool which is inseparable from humans' daily life is called as language. Communication happens with the language as the medium with the purpose of transferring interchangeably information between speaker and listener. Effective communication will result a low misunderstanding and high quality in conversation. Every conversation obviously has its own context or topic.

Sometimes amid conversation, people will form assumptions towards the context or topic being discussed. One of the phenomena of assumption can be found in interview between the famous film star from Hong Kong, Jackie Chan and Conan O'Brien in a talk show.

*Conan: "What was the worst injury that you ever got doing a stunt?"*

*Jackie: "The worst one is in Yugoslavia."*

The utterance stated by Conan (speaker) shows that he is trying to ask the worst injury that ever happened on Jackie (hearer). From the utterance, it already can be presupposed that the hearer is known to have been injured while doing a stunt. It's just that the worst injury that the hearer has ever experienced is not yet known, that's why the speaker questioned about it. Therefore, utterance above by the speaker can be presupposed that the hearer ever been injured.

Forming an appropriate assumption can be called as presupposition as well. The notion of presupposition involves the knowledge of the recipient in drawing conclusions about the speaker's implication. It supported by Yule (2014) by agreeing that presupposition is what a writer or speaker believes that a reader or listener already knows or assumes what the writer or speaker said is true. Thus, in this presupposition, it is certain that there is a related background shares between the two parties (speaker and listener). As a result, they can understand each other the purpose or reason for the assumption.

Presupposition may be observed or existed not just in everyday conversation, but it also can be found in movie dialogue. In movie, of course, the conversation also requires a reciprocal relationship and mutual understanding on both involved parties (speaker and listener). Often, during the movie's conversation, we will encounter the presence of

presupposition where the speaker creates an assumption and it is already known by the listener. Below is the dialogue of Connie and Mitchie in *Camp Rock* movie which is getting presupposition involved.

Connie: "What is wrong with that boy? He's got everything."

Mitchie: "except a clue."

(01:59 – 02:02)

In Connie's question "What is wrong with that boy?" contained the existence of presupposition. By looking at how Connie asks, 'the boy' stated in her question assumed to be making all sorts of surprising acts that made Connie feeling with curiosity and asking Mitchie the question. From what Connie asked was motivated by what had been done by 'the boy' so that the assumption emerged that 'the boy' was behaving in a wrong way. To put in another way of saying, Connie feels something is not right with that boy and that's why she asks about it then.

The study of presupposition had previously been done by several researchers. Here are shown two researchers who conducted this presupposition study. First, A'la and Zakrimal (2020) examined the kinds of presuppositions and found out the most common presupposition's type in *Ouija* movie. In this study, the researchers used pragmatic qualitative approach and it was analyzed accordingly to the theory of Yule (1996). The study's outcome was four existential presuppositions, eleven structural presuppositions, four factive presuppositions, one non-factive presupposition, one counterfactual presupposition and one lexical presupposition. As for the most dominant used types of presupposition was structural presupposition.

Second, Nurchaerani and Intani (2019) identified the types of presuppositions and phenomena that appeared in the candy advertisements. This study applied the method of descriptive qualitative and used the Yule's theory (1996) to make an analysis. The findings of this study showed that two types of presupposition were present in five brands of candy advertisements. Existential presupposition and non-factive presupposition were the types discovered. As for the brands were *Relaxa*, *Hexos*, *Blaster*, *Nano-Nano* and *Kiss*.

The researchers did this analysis by applying the theory of Yule (1996) to categorize each presupposition into their concerned types. Presupposition is a phenomenon of assumption that can be found in today's conversations. In this way, the possibility of assumptions' occurrence can be aroused from the interlocutor after listening to speaker or reading a statement. Speaker and interlocutor must really have shared knowledge for a smoothly fluency conversation. Presupposition can be found in everyday discourse, as well as in literary works like movie. Additionally be informed that presupposition is classified into six types, which are as follows: existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition.

## **B. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Types of Presuppositions**

#### **a. Existential Presupposition**

A speaker is presumed to believe in the existence of the entities mentioned in this type of presumption. Possessive constructions and definite noun phrase are usually used to convey this presupposition. E.g. *John Sides, a George Washington University political scientist, was still blunter.* (Guswita & Widodo, 2019)

>> There exists John Sides, a political scientist in George Washington University.

#### **b. Factive Presupposition**

The assumptions presented in a speech for this type contain precise information. The following verbs and phrases such as 'glad', 'odd', 'be' with 'aware', 'regret', and 'realize' involve factive presupposition. E.g. *Goodbye, Belle. Come on, Philippe. You know the way.* (Kristy et al., 2020)

>> You know the way.

#### **c. Lexical Presupposition**

The applied of an assumptive statement with a stated meaning that is understood to have a different meaning. 'Stop', 'start', and 'again' are lexical items associated with this presupposition. E.g. *We don't want you to wander from the castle again.* (Tambunan et al., 2019)

>> You have ever wandered from the castle before.

#### **d. Structural Presupposition**

This presupposition is connected to the usage of specific words and phrases and is evaluated as assuming that certain components of the structure assuming to be correct. The speaker can use certain sentence structures in conveying information that is presupposed and then recognized by the listener as true information. For instance, information after wh-question contains true facts. E.g. *Why do people treat us like that?* (Saputra et al., 2021)

>> People treat us like that.

#### **e. Non-factive Presupposition**

It refers to assumption which is acknowledged to not be the case. 'Pretend', 'imagine', and 'dream' are sort of verbs which can be used with this presupposition to show or convey that something is not considered to be true. E.g. *I used to imagine that I was a superhero.* (Aminah, 2021)

>> I am not a superhero.

#### **f. Counterfactual Presupposition**

For this presupposition is what is assumed is not only untrue, it also contradicts with the actual facts. E.g. *If you would have never met him, he probably would still be alive.* (Liang, 2020)

>> You have met him.

### C. RESEARCH METHOD

For this study, the researchers applied descriptive qualitative method (Creswell, 2014). Since this research detects or identifies data in the movie and analyses it descriptively, the descriptive qualitative method was employed. In qualitative data analysis, the researchers will aim for categories which happened repeatedly in the data. It deals only expressions of word and it is not quantifiable. Sample of this research is taken from the character's utterances in *Camp Rock* movie which contained of presupposition. Every utterance in the data is observed with observational method (Sudaryanto, 2015). In collecting the data, a non-participatory technique is utilized. As collecting the data, the researchers did not involve in the movie conversation. According to Sugiyono (2013), there is no involvement of researchers and the researchers act solely as an observer in non-participant observation. A series of steps are followed in order to gather data from the source. The researchers began by downloading the movie script. Next, the researchers streamed the movie online in website while marking the utterances that were relevant to the object of the research.

To analyze the data, the researchers applied the Pragmatics Identity Method proposed by Sudaryanto (2015). The data were then analyzed by using pragmatic competence in an equalizing technique (Sudaryanto, 2015). To analyze the types of presupposition, the researchers used the theory by Yule (1996). In the beginning of analyzing step, the researchers examined the relevant utterances contained presupposition. Then, the researchers sorted each utterances using Yule's presupposition of classification. Then, conclusion was formed from the analyzed data.

### D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research revealed that there were 15 utterances of presupposition in *Camp Rock* movie. They are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. In below table 1, it shows the total number of presupposition data.

Table 1. Types of presupposition performed by the characters in the *Camp Rock* movie.

| Types       | Presupposition   | Total |
|-------------|--|-------|
| Existential | "The pop star phenol Shane Grey may have gone too far this time when he stormed off the set of the new Connect 3 music video."<br>"Is your dad Nikki Torres, the composer?"<br>"The president- of Hot Tunes TV in China."<br>"My mom would like that." | 4     |
| Factive     | "Imma glad I came knockin'!"   | 1     |
| Lexical     | "Guess who got an A+ in AP Mandarin? Me!"  | 5     |

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|                |  |    |
|----------------|--|----|
|                | Again.”  |    |
|                | “So let’s hear that again!”  |    |
|                | “Stop acting like it’s all about you.”                                   |    |
|                | “So can you please start on the onions?”                                 |    |
|                | “Stop telling us, what to do!”   |    |
| Structural     | “What is wrong with that boy?”   | 4  |
|                | “So, how was work?”  |    |
|                | “Why are you looking at me like that?”                                   |    |
|                | “How long did you think you could keep your little secret?”              |    |
| Counterfactual | “If I can become anyone and know the choice is up to me- Who will I be?” | 1  |
| Total          |  | 15 |

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**DATA 1**

TV Announcer: “**The pop star phenol Shane Grey** may have gone too far this time when he stormed off the set of the new Connect 3 music video...”

(01:41 – 01:57)

The utterance above happened when, early in the morning, a TV announcer is talking on the air, and she delivers information about the pop star phenol Shane Grey followed by other facts about him. The above utterance belongs to existential presupposition, as evidenced by the name of a person which acts as a noun. Shane Grey denotes a person’s existence. It is presupposed that there is a pop star artist called Shane Grey who is described in his latest song video being going too far.

**DATA 2**

Connie: “**What is wrong with that boy?** He has got everything.”

Mitchie: “except a clue.”

(01:59 – 02:02)

The situation is when Connie (speaker) and Mitchie (hearer) are listening to TV announcer. The TV announcer is talking about a pop star. Regarding the topic of the pop star is quite ridiculous, causing the speaker to question the hearer. As the statement is indicated with the question word “what”, it is included in one of the presupposition’s types which is structural presupposition. Thus, there is a presupposition that there is indeed something wrong with the boy which is why the speaker asked such a question.

**DATA 3**

Sierra: “Let me be the first to say xin xia ji Mitchie. It means happy summer Mitchie. **Guess who got an A plus in AP Mandarin? Me again.** Ah! So, how’d it go this morning?”

Mitchie: “It didn’t. Camp Rock is a no go.”

(03:13 – 03:22)

The circumstance is when the school bell rings, and Sierra (speaker) approaches Mitchie (hearer) who is unhappily tossing out Camp Rock brochures in front of her locker for a conversation. It may be inferred from the phrase that the word “again” is included in one of the presupposition's types which is lexical presupposition. The word “again” appears to be a marker of lexical presupposition, presuming that something has happened before and is happening again. It can be presumed that the speaker has got an A+ before in her AP Mandarin.

#### DATA 4

Steve: “So, **how was work?**”

Mitchie: “Uh, you know Baranese, we serve burgers with a Baranese smile. So, what's for dinner?”

(03:53 – 04:01)

This conversation occurs between Steve, Mitchie's father (speaker) and Mitchie (hearer). The hearer just comes back from school. The speaker is in middle of cooking dinner on the grill, while asking the hearer. The statement uttered by the speaker consists of structural presupposition as it has question word ‘how’. This is a query word that the speaker uses to learn more about a process or other information. The term ‘how was work?’ here refers to asking if everything is going well for someone. So, the statement is presupposed that the hearer is going through something which leaves the speaker asking the hearer how it is.

#### DATA 5

Dee La Duke: “Here at Camp Rock we siiinnng! **So let's hear that again!**”

The crowds: (sing) “Hi Dee.”

(07:47 – 07:50)

From that sentence, it falls into the category of lexical presupposition, as the sentence has the word marker 'again'. The situation's background is Dee La Duke (speaker) as the musical director makes an opening for the Camp Rock stage. As the chorus of 'Hi Dee' rings out, the crowds' (hearer) attention are drawn to the speaker. Then, the hearers are asked to repeat 'Hi Dee' one more time by the speaker. So, it is presumed that the action of the speaker hearing ‘Hi Dee’ has occurred more than one time.

#### DATA 6

Peggy: “Hey! **Is your dad Nikki Torres, the composer?** My dad staged one of his shows.”

Mitchie: “No.”

(17:25 – 17:30)

Above is the conversation between Peggy (speaker) and Mitchie (hearer). The preceding statement falls into the category of an existential presupposition. It is identified by a person's name which belongs to the part of speech ‘noun’. A person's existence is

indicated by the name of 'Nikki Torres'. The statement above has the presupposition that there is a person called Nikki Torres exists.

#### DATA 7

Mitchie: "Uh, **the president of Hot Tunes TV in China**. Yeah uh, it's, it's a huge market over there."

Tess: "Wow. Cool."

(17:41 – 17:52)

Mitchie (speaker) is discussing what her mother was doing to Tess (hearer) and other fellow friends. The speaker's mother, she added, is the head of China's Hot Tunes TV, which has a greatly size market. The above statement belongs to an existential presupposition sentence, as it involved a noun which is a location description. The term China appears as the description of the location. It can be presupposed that a location called China exists.

#### DATA 8

Brown: "Whoa! If the class is a rockin' **Imma glad I came knockin'**! So, let's hear what I'm working with this year. Who wants to sing first?"

(24:33 – 24:46)

Instructor Brown is waited by his students in the class. While waiting for him, everyone in the lesson class is dancing and producing music. Finally, he enters the class and begins it. As the statement uttered by Brown is expressed with the verb 'glad', then it is included as a factive presupposition. This verb shows presupposition that there is a truth about Brown in knocking the door first before entering the class.

#### DATA 9

Mitchie: "...**If I can become anyone and know the choice is up to me. Who will I be?**"

(25:36 – 26:05)

As the word 'if' appears in the statement, it is considered as a counterfactual presupposition. The statement happens when Mitchie (speaker) performs a song. The presupposition presents in the words of the lyrics she sings. What the speaker stated is contrary to reality as the speaker is unable to transform herself into anybody else. As a result, it can be presupposed that the speaker can't become anyone.

#### DATA 10

Brown: "Big whoop! **Stop acting like it's all about you.**"

Shane: "In my world, it is."

(29:49 – 29:55)

As there is the word 'stop', the statement above is categorized as lexical presupposition. Brown (speaker) is hurrying along and trying to catch up the irritated Shane (hearer). The hearer does not appear delighted to be a music camp instructor as what the speaker requests. The speaker, then, tells to the hearer that he should stop wrapping himself



up and become an egotistical person. The statement is presupposed that the hearer acts like it is all about him.

#### **DATA 11**

Shane: "I heard this girl singing, and it kind of reminded me of the music that I liked. So I started playing around with some chords and, I know it's not finished but..."

Mitchie: "No. No, it's good. It's really good. And I don't lie. **Why are you looking at me like that?**"

(43:48 – 44:07)

As the above statement contains the question word 'why', it is categorized as a structural presupposition. The question word is used to figure out why something is happening or finding out what the reason. Shane (hearer) and Mitchie (speaker) are seated in front of each other. The speaker is having a conversation with the hearer, but then the speaker gazes at the hearer for a while. Where then causes the hearer questioning the speaker's staring. So then, it can be presumed that the speaker does look at the hearer unusually which causes the hearer wants to know why.

#### **DATA 12**

Connie: "Yea, My daughter. **So can you please start on the onions?** Brown wants to talk to me about next week's campfire pig out."

Caitlyn: "Sure."

(45:18 – 45:25)

The word 'start' in the preceding statement indicates a lexical presupposition. The conversation between Connie (speaker) and Caitlyn (hearer) takes place in the kitchen. The speaker wants to have a talk with Brown, so she requests the hearer to begin assisting her by doing something on the onions. From the term 'start', it can be presupposed that the hearer just wants to or has never yet done anything with the onion before.

#### **DATA 13**

Caitlyn: "**How long did you think you could keep your little secret?**"

Mitchie: "Longer than this."

(46:04 – 46:09)

The query word 'how' contains structural presupposition in the utterance above. Caitlyn (speaker) finds out that Mitchie (hearer) is the daughter of Ms Torres who is in charge of the camp's catering. The hearer has been lying about her mother's true identity. Based on the statement, it is presupposed that the hearer has been maintained her little secret.

#### **DATA 14**

Ella: "Hey, Mitchie! I was thinking after camp, maybe we could come to visit you and your mom in China and go to that Happy Summer store."

Mitchie: "Uh, sure! **My mom would like that.**"

(47:20 – 47:30)

The sentence belongs to the category of existential presupposition with the word 'my' (possessive construction). Ella (speaker) is kind of suggesting like what if she and fellow friends visit Mitchie (hearer) and her mother in China. The hearer agrees with it. As the statement of the hearer has possessive construction involved and it is existential presupposition, it may be assumed that the hearer has a mom.

#### **DATA 15**

Peggy: “**Stop telling us, what to do!** You're the one who is ruining everything you're too intense, all the time, and I am sick and tired of pickin' up your slack too!”

Tess: “Peggy, come back here! Who needs her? She was holding us back. Now you really better not mess up.”

(01.14.23 – 01.14.43)

This is classified as lexical presupposition, because the term 'stop' exists. Peggy (the speaker) is having a ruckus with Tess (hearer). The speaker is sick of the hearer who keeps giving constant complaints over everything. From the statement, it can be assumed that the hearer is used to telling or bossing around of what the speaker does.

#### **E. CONCLUSION**

Whatever the writer or speaker considers to be actual or true prior to making a comment or statement is referred to as a presupposition. Many of speakers' comment or statement can be ambiguous in its meaning. Presupposition comes in six types which are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition.

This research's findings indicate that *Camp Rock* movie characters only employed 5 types of presupposition. In the movie, there were 15 utterances consisted of presupposition. Existential presupposition had 4 data, factive presupposition had 1 data, lexical presupposition had 5 data, structural presupposition had 4 data, and counterfactual presupposition had 1 data. The fact that most characters expressed statements with another meaning is known, so lexical presupposition becomes the most common types used by the character.

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