PRESUPPOSITION IN *"THE WATER HORSE: LEGEND OF THE DEEP (2007)"* MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to find out types of presupposition. Yule's theory of types of presupposition is used by the researcher to find out and describe the types of presupposition found in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method. The object of this research is a movie entitled "*The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)*" directed by Jay Russell. The data were taken from all scenes including the utterances uttered by speaker and heard by the interlocutors. The data source of this research is the movie script of "*The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)*". In collecting data, the researcher chose the data which are all of the types of presupposition uttered by main characters in the movie. The researcher conducted observation by repeatedly watching, taking notes and classifying utterances for the type of presupposition uttered by the main characters in the movie. The researcher found 4 of 6 Yule's six types of presupposition theory uttered by the characters in the movie. Those four types of presupposition are 46 utterances of existential presupposition which is the most frequently type uttered by the characters in this research, 11 utterances of structural presupposition, 9 utterances of lexical presupposition and the last least frequently type uttered by the characters is counter-factual presupposition which has 4 utterances only.

Key words: Presupposition, *The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)* Movie.

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk menemukan tipe-tipe praanggapan. Tipe-tipe praanggapan yang dikemukakan oleh Yule digunakan oleh peneliti untuk menemukan dan mendeskripsikan tipe-tipe praanggapan yang ditemukan pada film "The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)". Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Objek penelitian ini adalah film yang berjudul "The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)" yang disutradarai oleh Jay Russell. Datanya adalah semua adegan yang diambil termasuk tuturan yang diucapkan oleh penutur dan didengarkan oleh lawan tuturnya. Sumber data dari penelitian ini adalah naskah film dari "The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)". Dalam mengumpulkan data, peneliti memilih data yang merupakan semua tipe praanggapan yang diucapkan oleh tokoh-tokoh utama dalam film tersebut. Peneliti melakukan observasi dengan mengamati film secara berulang, mencatat dan mengklasifikasikan tuturan untuk

tipe-tipe praanggapan yang diucapkan oleh tokoh utama dalam film tersebut. Peneliti menemukan 4 dari 6 teori tipe-tipe praanggapan oleh Yule yang diucapkan oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam film. Keempat tipe-tipe praanggapan tersebut adalah 46 tuturan dari praanggapan eksistensial yang merupakan tipe praanggapan yang paling sering diucapkan oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam penelitian ini, 11 tuturan dari praanggapan struktural, 9 tuturan dari praanggapan leksikal, dan tipe terakhir yang paling jarang diucapkan oleh tokoh-tokoh adalah praanggapan kontrafaktual yang hanya memiliki 4 tuturan saja.

Kata Kunci*: Praanggapan, The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007) Movie.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is the main characteristic that distinguishes humans from other creatures and cannot be separated from human life. Language always appears in all aspects and human activities. We live in a world of language. Language as a whole is a label used to describe all language and all language situations. It includes not only the language which we use to communicate in everyday situations but also the language which we use in special situations (Pearson, 1998). Speaker and interlocutor are the participants who speak in a communication. To understand the speaker's utterance, the interlocutor also needs to consider a context. Assumptions can also be made by making conclusions so that interlocutors or listeners use additional knowledge to understand implicit meanings in conversation. The researcher is interested in studying linguistics focusing on presupposition. Hence, the researcher is interested to analyze presupposition in the movie entitled *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* directed by Jay Russell. The researcher chooses the movie as the object of this research because the researcher found many presuppositions that can be analyzed on it. Presupposition is basic assumptions or basic inferences about language contexts and situations that are defined by boundaries based on our knowledge of the world. To conduct this research, the researcher uses Yule's theory to answer the research question. Yule's theory is used to find out types of presupposition that are appeared in the utterances of the main characters in the movie.

Based on the background, this research aims to answer the question regarding the types of presuppositions and the context that appear in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007) movie"*. The research question is what are the types of presuppositions found in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie. The purpose of this research is to find out and describe the types of presupposition in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie. The significance of the research is divided into two main points, those are theoretically and practically. First, theoretically, this research can be one of the references in the field of presupposition which discusses language and its context and also giving some contributions to enlarge the knowledge about presupposition, which is hoped that after this research, the readers will be more understanding about types of presupposition and the context. Second, practically, this research can make readers apply presuppositions in communications in both spoken and written. It is also can be material for lecturers to teach linguistics that focuses on presuppositions.

B.   THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1.   Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning (Yule, 1996). This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. Yule (1996) declare that pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. Only pragmatics allows humans into the analysis. The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions (for example, requests) that they are performing when they speak. Thus, in general, pragmatics can be concluded that pragmatic is a recent study in linguistic science that related to communication between speakers and interlocutors with more attention to the situation, location, or contextualization of the ongoing conversation. Talk about pragmatics, presupposition is a part of pragmatics because pragmatics is the study of the meaning of words in context to analyze the parts of the meaning that can be explained by the background of the knowledge.

2.   Presupposition

Yule (1996) states presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. In the utterances, Mary's brother bought three horses. In producing the utterance, the speaker will normally be expected to have the presupposition that a person called Mary exists and that she has a brother. The speaker may also hold the more specific presuppositions that Mary has only one brother and that he has a lot of money. What a speaker (or writer) assumes is true or known by a listener (or reader) can be described as a presupposition (Yule, 2014).

Yule (1996) sees that presupposition has been associated with the use of a large number of words, phrases, and structures. These linguistic forms are considered to be indicators of potential presupposition, which can only become actual presupposition in context with speakers. Thus, he states six types of presupposition which are:

a.   Existential Presupposition

The existential presupposition is assumed that the existence of the entities named by the speaker. The existence is expressed in any definite noun phrase (the, a, an) such as plural and singular form of 'the King', 'the cat', 'the girl', 'the Counting Crows', etc. Also, this category presents possessive constructions my, your, our etc. Such as 'your car' presupposes you have a car.

b.   Factive Presupposition

The factive presupposition is used in the sentences to denote facts. The presupposed information following a verb like "know" can be treated as a fact, and is described as a factive presupposition. A number of others verbs, such as 'realize', 'regret', as well as phrases involving 'be', 'aware', 'odd' and 'glad' have factive presupposition.

c.   Non-factive Presupposition

Non-factive presupposition is one that is assumed not to be true. Verbs like 'dream', 'imagine', and 'pretend'.

d.   Lexical Presupposition

Lexical presupposition is used assumed that the use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another (non-asserted) meaning is understood. Involving the lexical items, such as: 'stop', 'start', 'again', 'tried', 'succeeded' and 'begin'.

e.   Structural Presupposition

Speakers can use such structures to treat information as presupposed (i.e., assumed to be true) and hence to be accepted as true by the listener. The WH-question (what, who, when, where, why and how) construction in English is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the WH-form is already known to be the case.

f.   Counter-factual Presupposition

The last type is called a counter-factual presupposition, in which what is presupposed is not only true, but is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts. A conditional structure of the sentence presupposes that the information in the if-clause is not true at the time of utterance.

Table 1. Indicator of Potential Presuppositions

Types	Examples	Presupposition
Existential	The X	>> X exist
Factive	I regret leaving	>> I left
Non-Factive	He pretended to be happy	>> He wasn't happy
Lexical	He managed to escape	>> He tried to escape
Structural	When did she die?	>> She died
Counterfactual	If I weren't ill,	>> I am ill

3.   Context

Context cannot be separated in understanding the meaning of an utterance. According to Yule (1996), context means the situation surrounding or accompanying the production of an utterance. Context is a situation or a background for the occurrence of a communication so that something related to the intent of an utterance is very dependent on the context behind the utterances in communicating. Language can be said to have meaning only if it is in the context of a situation. The meaning of an utterance is interpreted through an utterance by paying attention to the context, because the context will determine the meaning of an utterance based on the situation.

C.   RESEARCH METHOD

1.   Research Design

This research employed qualitative as the method. The qualitative method is the data from the information collected is in the form of words that do not require calculations with statistical analysis. According to Denzin & Lincoln (1994), a qualitative research focuses

on interpretation of phenomena in their natural settings to make sense in terms of the meanings people bring to these settings.

2. Research Instrument

Bogdan & Biklen (1982) qualitative research has natural setting as the direct source of data where the researcher becomes the key instrument. In this case it is strengthened by Patton & Cochran (2002) that in qualitative research, the researcher is the instrument. Hence, the instrument of qualitative research is the researcher himself.

3. Data and Data Source

The data of this research have been taken from the utterances of the main characters which contains types of presupposition. The data source of this research is the movie and script of *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"*.

4. Data Collection

There are several steps that the researcher has to do to collect the data needed relating to this research. First, the researcher watched the "*The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie. Second, the researcher took notes utterances for every type of presupposition uttered by the main characters in the movie. Third, the researcher classified the data that had been written.

5. Data Analysis Technique

In this research, the researcher analyzed the movie using Miles and Huberman's theory and then trying to find the meaning of the data from every trusted source. According to Miles and Huberman (1994), analysis can be defined as consisting of three current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.
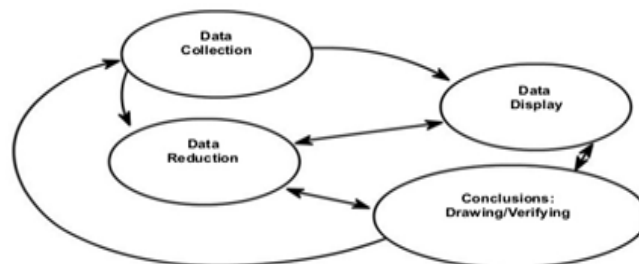

Fig. 1. Data Analysis (Miles and Huberman, 1994; pdf; 429)

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction becomes the first step to do in analyzing the data in this research. According to Miles (1994), data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field notes or transcripts. In this research, the first step is the researcher watched the movie and listening carefully to the utterances of the conversations uttered by the main characters in the movie while checking the transcription of the movie itself that has been printed

out. Next, the researcher selects or classify the utterances of the conversations which contain types of presupposition that uttered by the main characters of the movie.

b.   Data Display

According to Miles (1994) generally, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. in this step, the researcher displays the results of the research to give the interpretation more clearly in the form of tables.

c.   Conclusion Drawing

The conclusions were made after assuring that all of the data were valid and relevant to answer the research question (Miles, 1994). In this step, the researcher concludes the result of the research based on the research question.

D.   FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

1.   Existential Presupposition

Existential presupposition is the type of presupposition that is most frequently appeared in the movie. According to Yule (1996), the existential presupposition is assumed that the existence of the entities named by the speaker. The existence is expressed in any definite noun phrase (the, a, an) such as plural and singular form of 'the King', 'the cat', 'the girl', 'the Counting Crows', etc. Also, this category presents possessive constructions my, your, our etc. Based on the analysis of the scope and limitation in this research, it is found that there were 46 utterances of existential presuppositions found in the movie in overall. The researcher divides it into 6 tables based on the form of the theory that used and the indicator. They are 10 utterances for definite noun phrase (the), 14 utterances for indefinite noun phrase (a), 2 utterances for indefinite noun phrase (an), 6 utterances for possessive construction (my), 10 utterances for possessive construction (your) and 4 utterances for possessive construction (our).

a.   Existential Presupposition (Definite Noun Phrase / The)

Existential presupposition (definite noun phrase / the) is one of indicator of existential presupposition that the researcher found in the movie. Yule (1996) defines that the existential presupposition is assumed that the existence of the entities named by the speaker. Such as definite noun phrase (the). There were 10 data of definite noun phrase (the). The example of existential presupposition / definite noun phrase (the) uttered by Anne MacMorrow found in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie is shown in the data below:

Table 2. Existential Presupposition (Definite Noun Phrase / The)

Utterances in the Movie Script
Data 1   Anne MacMorrow: Clyde. Clyde: Aye. Anne MacMorrow: Can we move <u>the cattle</u> down to the lower field?

(The utterances at 00:07:07 – 00:07:11)

The cattle are the name of an animal which has a form as a definite noun phrase form. If we look at the word "the cattle" itself, it shows the existence of the animal, since the cattle we can imagine the form of the thing. The word "the cattle" is classified in existential presupposition because definite noun phrase of word "the" appear in the utterances is a kind of something they know well about the object that is directed to particular object, that is the cattle, not the other cattle.

b.   Existential Presupposition (Indefinite Noun Phrase / A)

Existential presupposition (indefinite noun phrase / a) is one of indicator of existential presupposition that the researcher found in the movie. Yule (1996) defines that the existential presupposition is assumed that the existence of the entities named by the speaker. Such as indefinite noun phrase (a). There were 14 data of indefinite noun phrase (a). The example of existential presupposition / indefinite noun phrase (the) uttered by Angus found in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie is shown in the data below:

Table 3. Existential Presupposition (Indefinite Noun Phrase / A)

Utterances in the Movie Script
Data 2   Angus: There was even a shipwreck.   (The utterances at 01:09:31 – 01:09:33)

"A shipwreck" is the name of noun which has a form as an indefinite noun phrase. If we look at the word "a shipwreck" itself, it shows the existence of a noun, since we can imagine the form of the thing. The appearance of the words spoken by Angus about noun preceded by "a" which is one indicator of existential presupposition where the word of "a" which precedes the word "shipwreck" indicates that there is an assumption of the existence of something he is talking about, namely "a shipwreck" itself. The word "a shipwreck" is classified in existential presupposition because indefinite noun phrase of word "a" appear in the utterances is a kind of article which shows the number of the existence "shipwreck".

c.   Existential Presupposition (Indefinite Noun Phrase / An)

Existential presupposition (indefinite noun phrase / an) is one of indicator of existential presupposition that the researcher found in the movie. Yule (1996) defines that the existential presupposition is assumed that the existence of the entities named by the speaker. Such as indefinite noun phrase (an). There were 2 data of indefinite noun phrase (an). The example of existential presupposition / indefinite noun phrase

(an) uttered by Anne MacMorrow found in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie is shown in the data below:

Table 4. Existential Presupposition (Indefinite Noun Phrase / An)

Utterances in the Movie Script
Data 3   Anne MacMorrow: …I think my son has <u>an animal</u> hidden in here somewhere.   (The utterances at 00:31:21 – 00:31:24)

"An animal" is the name of common noun which has a form as an indefinite noun phrase. The appearance of the words spoken by Anne MacMorrow about common nouns preceded by "an" which is one indicator of existential presupposition where the word "an" which precedes the word "animal" indicates that there is an assumption of the existence of something they are talking about, namely "animal" itself. The word "an animal" is classified in existential presupposition because indefinite noun phrase of word "an" appear in the utterances is a kind of article which shows the number of the existence animal, that is only one.

d.   Existential Presupposition (Possessive Construction / My)

Existential presupposition (possessive construction / my) is one of indicator of existential presupposition that the researcher found in the movie. Yule (1996) defines that the existential presupposition is assumed that the existence of the entities named by the speaker. Such as possessive construction (my). There were 6 data of possessive construction (my). The example of existential presupposition in possessive construction (my) form uttered by Angus found in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie is shown in the data below:

Table 5. Existential Presupposition (Possessive Construction / My)

Utterances in the Movie Script

Data 4   Anne MacMorrow: Angus, be careful!
           Angus: It's all right. He's <u>my friend</u>. He's peaceful, really.
 	
           (The utterances at 01:31:45 – 01:31:50)

"My friend" in the utterances is a form as a possessive construction. If we look at the word "my friend" itself, it shows the existence of a noun, since we can imagine the form of the thing. And also, we can indicate that Angus has a friend. The word "my friend" is classified in existential presupposition because possessive construction of

word "my" appear in the utterances is a kind of something they know well about the object that is directed to particular object, that is "my friend", not the other friend

e. Existential Presupposition (Possessive Construction / Your)

Existential presupposition (possessive construction / your) is one of indicator of existential presupposition that the researcher found in the movie. Yule (1996) defines that the existential presupposition is assumed that the existence of the entities named by the speaker. Such as possessive construction (your). There were 10 data of possessive construction (your). The example of existential presupposition in possessive construction (your) form uttered by Lewis Mowbray found in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie is shown in the data below:

Table 6. Existential Presupposition (Possessive Construction / Your)

Utterances in the Movie Script
Data 5   Lewis Mowbray: Look, you better let me in or your mother will hear about this.
Angus: No.
Lewis Mowbray: Let me in.
(The utterances at 00:40:23 – 00:40:29)

"Your mother" in the utterances is a form as a possessive construction. The appearance of the words spoken by Lewis Mowbray about common nouns preceded by "your" which is one indicator of existential presupposition where the word "your" which precedes the word of "mother" indicates that there is an assumption of the existence of something he is talking about, namely "son" itself. And also, it indicates that Angus has a mother. The word "your mother" is classified in existential presupposition because possessive construction of word "your" appear in the utterances is a kind of someone they know well about the object that is directed to particular object, that is "your mother", not the other mother.

f. Existential Presupposition (Possessive Construction / Our)

Existential presupposition (possessive construction / our) is one of indicator of existential presupposition that the researcher found in the movie. Yule (1996) defines that the existential presupposition is assumed that the existence of the entities named by the speaker. Such as possessive construction (our). There were 4 data of possessive construction (our). The example of existential presupposition in possessive construction (our) form uttered by Anne MacMorrow found in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie is shown in the data below:

Table 7. Existential Presupposition (Possessive Construction / Our)

Utterances in the Movie Script

Data 6   Anne MacMorrow: But I have to tell you, <u>our cupboards</u> are not exactly full these days.
            Captain Hamilton: Not to worry. The war office keeps us well-supplied.
 	
            (The utterances at 00:17:43 – 00:17:49)

"Our cupboards" in the utterances is a form as a possessive construction. The appearance of the words spoken by Anne MacMorrow about nouns preceded by "our" which is one indicator of existential presupposition where the word "our" which precedes the word of "cupboards" indicates that there is an assumption of the existence of something they are talking about, namely "cupboards" itself. The word "our cupboards" is classified in existential presupposition because possessive construction of word "our" appear in the utterances is a kind of something they know well about the object that is directed to particular object, that is our cupboard not the other cupboards.

2.   Structural Presupposition

Structural presupposition is a type of presupposition that also often appears in the movie. According to Yule (1996), the structural presupposition is structures to treat information as presupposed (i.e., assumed to be true) and hence to be accepted as true by the listener. Based on the analysis of the scope and limitation in this research, it is found that there were 11 utterances of structural presuppositions found in the movie in overall. The researcher divides it into 5 tables based on the form of the theory that used and the indicator. They are 4 utterances for structural presuppositions (what), 3 utterances for structural presuppositions (where), 2 utterances for structural presuppositions (who), 1 utterance for structural presupposition (how), and 1 utterance for structural presupposition (why).

a.   Structural Presupposition (What)

Structural presupposition (what) is one of indicator of structural presupposition that the researcher found in the movie. Yule (1996) defines that WH-question (what, who, when, where, why and how) construction in English is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the WH-form is already known to be the case. There were 4 data of structural presupposition (what). The example of structural presupposition uttered by Anne MacMorrow found in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie is shown in the data below:

Table 8. Structural Presupposition (What)

Utterances in the Movie Script

Data 7   Anne MacMorrow: Angus MacMorrow, <u>what in heaven's name?</u> Angus: Sorry. I'm coming. (The utterances at 00:05:32 – 00:05:36)

In the utterances, it can be indicated that "what in heaven's name" said by the speaker means that Angus has a heaven's name or a holly name. The utterances are classified in structural presupposition because the WH-question of "what" appears. It can be seen in the utterances which the structure shows that the speaker who ask by using question "what in heaven's name?" knows that Angus has another name in heaven or his holly name. It means you want me to call you with your holly name.

b.   Structural Presupposition (Where)

Structural presupposition (where) is one of indicator of structural presupposition that the researcher found in the movie. Yule (1996) defines that WH-question (what, who, when, where, why and how) construction in English is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the WH-form is already known to be the case. There were 3 data of structural presupposition (what). The example of structural presupposition uttered by Anne MacMorrow found in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie is shown in the data below:

Table 9. Structural Presupposition (Where)

Utterances in the Movie Script
Data 8   Anne Macmorrow: <u>Where'd you get that?</u> Kirstie Macmorrow: Every volunteer got four oranges. (The utterances at 00:07:20 – 00:07:23)

In the utterances, it can be indicated by asking "where'd you get that?" means Anne knows that Kirstie gets something. The utterances are classified in structural presupposition because the WH-question of "where" appears. It can be seen in the utterances which the structure shows that the speaker who ask by using question "where'd you get that?" knows that Kirstie gets something. It means tell me the place to get it.

c.   Structural Presupposition (Who)

Structural presupposition (who) is one of indicator of structural presupposition that the researcher found in the movie. Yule (1996) defines that WH-question (what, who, when, where, why and how) construction in English is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the WH-form is already known to be the case. There were 2 data of structural presupposition (who). The example of structural presupposition uttered by Anne MacMorrow found in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie is shown in the data below:

Table 10. Structural Presupposition (Who)

Utterances in the Movie Script
Data 9   Anne MacMorrow: <u>Who are you?</u> Lewis Mowbray: Me name's Lewis Mowbray. (The utterances at 00:30:45 – 00:30:49)

In the utterances, it can be indicated by asking "who are you?" means Anne knows that Lewis Mowbray has an identity. The utterances are classified in structural presupposition because the WH-question of "who" appears. It can be seen in the utterances which the structure shows that the speaker who ask by using question "who are you?" knows that Lewis Mowbray has a name. It means tell me your name for me.

d.   Structural Presupposition (How)

Structural presupposition (how) is one of indicator of structural presupposition that the researcher found in the movie. Yule (1996) defines that WH-question (what, who, when, where, why and how) construction in English is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the WH-form is already known to be the case. There was 1 data only of structural presupposition (how). The example of structural presupposition uttered by Anne MacMorrow found in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie is shown in the data below:

Table 11. Structural Presupposition (How)

Utterances in the Movie Script
Data 10   Anne MacMorrow: <u>How many times do I have to call you?</u> Angus: Crikey. (The utterances at 00:15:31 – 00:15:50)

In the utterances, it can be indicated by asking "How many times do I have to call you?" means Anne knows the number of times to call Angus to come over soon. The utterances are classified in structural presupposition because the WH-question of "how" appears. It can be seen in the utterances which the structure shows that the speaker who ask by using question "How many times do I have to call you?" knows that Angus called repeatedly. It means come over soon when I call you.

e.   Structural Presupposition (Why)

Structural presupposition (why) is one of indicator of structural presupposition that the researcher found in the movie. Yule (1996) defines that WH-question (what, who, when, where, why and how) construction in English is conventionally

interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the WH-form is already known to be the case. There was 1 data only of structural presupposition (why). The example of structural presupposition uttered by Angus found in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie is shown in the data below:

Table 12. Structural Presupposition (Why)

Utterances in the Movie Script
Data 11   Lewis Mowbray: Well, it's not something I brag about.   Angus: <u>Why not?</u>   (The utterances at 01:21:52 – 01:21:55)

In the utterances, it can be indicated by asking "why not?" means Angus knows the reason why Lewis doesn't boast about his experience. The utterances are classified in structural presupposition because the WH-question of "why" appears. It can be seen in the utterances which the structure shows that the speaker who ask by using question "why not?" knows that there is something of the reason why Lewis doesn't boast about his experience. It means the speaker want to know about Lewis's experience.

3.   Lexical Presupposition

The lexical presupposition is the third most frequently type in the movie. According to Yule (1996), the lexical presupposition is used assumed that the use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another (non-asserted) meaning is understood. Based on the analysis of the scope and limitation in this research, it is found that there were 9 utterances of lexical presuppositions found in the movie in overall. The researcher divides it into 4 tables based on the form of the theory that used and the indicator. They are 4 utterances for lexical presuppositions (stop), 2 utterances for lexical presuppositions (tried), 2 utterances for lexical presuppositions (again), and 1 utterance for lexical presupposition (start).

a.   Lexical Presupposition (Stop)

Lexical presupposition (stop) is one of indicator of lexical presupposition that the researcher found in the movie. Yule (1996) defines that the lexical items, such as: 'stop', 'start', 'again', 'tried', 'succeeded' and 'begin' is classified in lexical presupposition. There were 4 data of structural presupposition (stop). The example of structural presupposition uttered by Anne MacMorrow found in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie is shown in the data below:

Table 13. Lexical Presupposition (Stop)

Utterances in the Movie Script

Data 12   Anne MacMorrow: You have to do something. You have to <u>stop</u> them.   Captain Hamilton: All the radios are down. We have to get to the net.   (The utterances at 01:32:57 – 01:33:03)

In the conversation, Anne MacMorrow mentioned word of "stop" in her utterances. It indicates that by the time Mrs. Anne MacMorrow says the word, the soldiers shooting towards the lake had not stopped. The utterances are classified in the lexical presupposition because by the word of "stop" in the utterances, it indicates that we understood that there is another meaning (non-asserted) by the speaker. If we see in the utterances by the lexical "stop" indicates doing something means Captain Hamilton to do something to get his soldiers to stop they that shooting fire towards to the lake.

b.   Lexical Presupposition (Tried)

Lexical presupposition 9tried) is one of indicator of lexical presupposition that the researcher found in the movie. Yule (1996) defines that the lexical items, such as: 'stop', 'start', 'again', 'tried', 'succeeded' and 'begin' is classified in lexical presupposition. There were 2 data of structural presupposition (tried). The example of structural presupposition uttered by Angus found in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie is shown in the data below:

Table 14. Lexical Presupposition (Tried)

Utterances in the Movie Script
Data 13   Angus: Yes, Mum. I <u>tried</u> to tell you.   Anne MacMorrow: Yes, you did.   (The utterances at 01:31:38 – 01:31:41)

In the conversation, Angus mentioned word of "tried" it indicates that Angus managed about Crusoe's origin to his mother before. The utterances are classified in the lexical presupposition because by the word of "tried" in the utterances, it indicates that we understood that there is another meaning (non-asserted) by the speaker. If we see in the utterances by the lexical "tried" indicates doing something means Anne MacMorrow has been notified by Angus about Crusoe's origin before.

c.   Lexical Presupposition (Again)

Lexical presupposition (again) is one of indicator of lexical presupposition that the researcher found in the movie. Yule (1996) defines that the lexical items, such as: 'stop', 'start', 'again', 'tried', 'succeeded' and 'begin' is classified in lexical presupposition. There were 2 data of structural presupposition (again). The example

of structural presupposition uttered by Lewis Mowbray found in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie is shown in the data below:

Table 15. Lexical Presupposition (Again)

Utterances in the Movie Script
Data 14　Anne MacMorrow: I used to make him laugh like that. 　　　　　Lewis Mowbray: Maybe you should try <u>again</u>. 　　　　　(The utterances at 01:10:20 – 01:10:27)

In the conversation, Lewis Mowbray mentioned word of "again" in his utterance. It indicates that Mrs. Anne MacMorrow had ever made Angus laugh before. The utterances are classified in the lexical presupposition because by the word of "again" in the utterances, it indicates that we understood that there is another meaning (non-asserted) by the speaker. If we see in the utterances by the lexical "again" indicates doing something means Anne MacMorrow had ever made Angus laugh before.

d.　Lexical Presupposition (Start)

Lexical presupposition (start) is one of indicator of lexical presupposition that the researcher found in the movie. Yule (1996) defines that the lexical items, such as: 'stop', 'start', 'again', 'tried', 'succeeded' and 'begin' is classified in lexical presupposition. There was 1 data only of structural presupposition (start). The example of structural presupposition uttered by Anne MacMorrow found in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie is shown in the data below:

Table 16. Lexical Presupposition (Start)

Utterances in the Movie Script
Data 15　Lewis Mowbray: I was… I… 　　　　　Anne MacMorrow: Well, you can <u>start</u> by cleaning this mess. 　　　　　(The utterances at 00:31:01 – 00:31:08)

In the utterances, Anne MacMorrow mentioned word of "start" in her utterance. It indicates that Lewis Mowbray had never cleaned a workshop before or was just getting started on cleaning it. The utterances are classified in the lexical presupposition because by the word of "start" in the utterances, it indicates that we understood that there is another meaning (non-asserted) by the speaker. If we see in the utterances by the lexical "start" indicates doing something means Lewis Mowbray never cleaning this mess before.

4. Counter-factual Presupposition

The counter-factual presupposition is the quite rare type that uttered in the movie. According to Yule (1996), counter-factual presupposition is about what is presupposed is not only true, but is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts. Based on the analysis of the scope and limitation in this research, it is found that there were 4 utterances of counter-factual presuppositions found in the movie in overall. The researcher divides it into 2 tables based on the form of the theory that used and the indicator. They are 3 utterances for counter-factual presuppositions (if), and 1 utterance for counter-factual presuppositions (wish).

a. Counter-factual Presupposition (If)

Counter-factual presupposition (if) is one of indicator of counter-factual presupposition that the researcher found in the movie. Yule (1996) defines a conditional structure of the sentence presupposes that the information in the if-clause is not true at the time of an utterance. There were 3 data of counter factual presupposition (if). The example of counter-factual presupposition uttered by Lewis Mowbray found in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie is shown in the data below:

Table 17. Counter-factual Presupposition (If)

Utterances in the Movie Script
Data 16   Lewis Mowbray: <u>If</u> you have any magic in you at all, use it on this lad, I'm begging you. The utterances at 01:27:49 – 01:27:53)

In the utterances, that the real situation is on the contrary with what is spoken by Lewis Mowbray. It can be seen from the utterances "If you have any magic" the word "if" indicates that Crusoe is not certain to have magic, we also cannot determine until we know the truth. The utterances are classified in the counter-factual presupposition because by the word of "if" in the utterances, it indicates that the conditional structures of the sentences in the utterances uses the if-clause is not true or contrary to facts by the speaker. It can be seen, if you have any magic means you probably have any magic, but the speaker is unsure about it.

b. Counter-factual Presupposition (wish)

Counter-factual presupposition (wish) is one of indicator of counter-factual presupposition that the researcher found in the movie. Yule (1996) defines a conditional structure of the sentence presupposes that the information in the if-clause is not true at the time of an utterance. There was 1 data only of counter factual presupposition (wish). The example of counter-factual presupposition uttered by

Lewis Mowbray found in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie is shown in the data below:

Table 18. Counter-factual Presupposition (wish)

Utterances in the Movie Script
Data 17   Angus: <u>I wish</u> I could swim like you. <u>I wish</u> I wasn't so afraid. (The utterances at 00:26:42 – 00:26:46)

In the utterances, it can be seen that Angus mentioned "I wish I could swim and I wish I wasn't so afraid" in his utterances. The word of "wish" indicates not the real thing, it means the assumed not to be true. But in reality, he cannot swim and he afraid to do that. The utterances are classified in the counter-factual presupposition because by the word of "wish" in the utterances, it indicates that the assumed not to be true by the speaker.

5. Discussion

This section presents the discussion based on the data findings of this research. Not all the data of type of presupposition was found in this research, because the researcher limited only 3 characters to be analyzed for the utterances. Factive presupposition is one of type of presupposition that could not found by the researcher in this research, like an indicator of verbs, such as 'realize', 'regret', as well as phrases involving 'be', 'aware', 'odd' and 'glad'. Non-factive presupposition also could not found by the researcher based the indicators of verbs like 'dream', 'imagine', and 'pretend'.

In existential presupposition, the researcher found out all of the data and the indicator like definite and indefinite noun phrase such as "the" "a" and "an" in this research. Also, the indicator like possessive constructions. In structural presupposition, the researcher found the data but not found the indicator of the WH-question form like "when". In lexical presupposition, the researcher found several indicators of the data but did not found the indicator of lexical items, such as 'succeeded' and 'begin'. The last type that the researcher found in this research is counter-factual presupposition. In counter-factual presupposition, the researcher found all the indicator of "if" because based on the theory used in this research the indicator of "if" was the only indicator that stated as the conditional structure or if-clause is not true that opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts, at the time of the utterances.

The impact of this research on life is can be the references in the field of presupposition which discusses language and its context and also give some contributions to enlarge the knowledge about presupposition. Which is hoped that after this research, the readers will be more understanding about types of presupposition and the context. Also, this research can make readers can apply presuppositions in speaking or do the conversation and understand people who convey information with presuppositions.

E. CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the data of types of presupposition using theory of Yule, the researcher concluded that;
In this research, the researcher finds 70 utterances of presupposition uttered by the characters in *"The Water Horse: Legend of the Deep (2007)"* movie. The utterances were classified into four types of presupposition they are existential presupposition, structural presupposition, lexical presupposition and counter-factual presupposition.

From the total 70 types of presupposition utterances, there are 46 utterances of existential presupposition which is the most frequently type uttered by the characters in this research. The second most frequently type uttered by the characters is structural presupposition which has 11 utterances. The third most frequently type uttered is lexical presupposition which has 9 utterances and the last least frequently type uttered by the characters based on this research is counter-factual presupposition which has 4 utterances only.

Based on the analysis, the researcher concludes that the existence of situational context in this study can help the interpretations of the researcher in examine the background knowledge of the two participants or the speaker while do a conversation and produce the utterances because the presupposition also requires context in the utterances in order to reduce obstacles in understanding the meaning between the two participants.

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