

## PRESUPPOSITION OF THE MAIN CHARACTER'S UTTERANCES IN BATAK TOBA MOVIE ALANI HAPOGOSON

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### Abstract

*The research was found on the topic about Presupposition of the Main Character's Utterances in Batak Toba Movie Alani Hapogoson. This study was aimed at identifying the types of presupposition, most dominant type and to elaborate the realization of the types of presupposition by the main character in Alani Hapogoson movie.. The study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The source of data was taken from the utterances of the main character's utterances in batak toba movie alani hapogoson. The technique for analyzing the data is descriptive qualitative research based on Creswell's theory. The result of this research was types of presupposition can be found in Alani Hapogoson movie are existensial (34%), Factive (26%), Lexical (10%), Structural (14%), Non-factive (2%), and Counterfactual (14%). The dominant type of presupposition that used by main character utterances was existensial presupposition, because used utterances formed by proper names, noun phrase and possessive to show the existence of someone.*

**Keywords:** *Pragmatics, Presupposition, Movie.*

## INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important communication tool in human life. Beside that, communication is very important in our daily life. As a social being, interaction between one and another needs language. Language is a system of communication in speech and writing. But, sometimes because of miscommunication, the listener does not understand what the speaker means. To avoid that the speaker has to say their utterances clearly.

To make communication through others, people use many ways. They use language, but what types of language that they use to make a communication are sometimes interesting to be talked. Commonly they use spoken language as the way to communicate, but it is necessary for us to know that there are many ways to make a communication to other through language. Verbal communication is used of language to transfer information through speaking or sign language. This is one of the most commonly used method in daily life. But not only verbal communication. People also often communicate nonverbal (body language) and written (letters, books and etc).

Yule (1996) states that what a speaker (or writer) assumes is true or known by a listener (or reader) can be described as a presupposition. Presupposition can help the speaker find the background meaning of the utterances. So, it is easier to listener to understand more about what the sepaker mean. Example of presupposition was found in the movie : *Au pe sadar do au nasalah*. In English became (I also realized my mistake). It presupposes that “I’m guilty”. The word of “sadar” is presupposition which means “realized” it belongs to factive presupposition.

Movie is one of media where people can find the presupposition concept. Sometimes, The viewers have to really understand the deep meaning of the dialogues because it influences the main point of that movie. “*Alani Hapogoso*”, a 2015 production movie is Bataknese movie which tells about a poor man’s life, and his struggle to pursue his ambition. The main character of this movie is Sahat. He had graduated from Junior High School. Because of proverty, he could not continue his study to Senior High School. One day his uncle asked him to come to Medan and continued his study there. Sahat had a lot of stuggle and problem while lived in his uncle’s home. Then, he was trapped by his friends in narcotics transaction, but he realized it and he decided to end it up soon. Finally he could be a success person with a lot of efforts. This movie can give many lessons for the viewers and it can inspire the viewers in life. This is the reason of choosing *Alani Hapogoso* movie, because it is a popular Bataknese movie.

This study analyzes the main character’s utterances in the movie *Alani Hapogoso*

The researcher uses the Yule (1996) as the theory to analyze the presupposition.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### 1. Pragmatics

Yule (1996) states that presupposition is what the speaker assume to be the case prior to making an utterance. Presupposition can help the speaker find the background meaning of the utterances. So, it is easier to listener to understand more about what the speaker mean.

According to Gunter Senft (2014) pragmatics is the transdiscipline that studies these language- and culturespecific forms of language use. The speaker must really understand what he another one meaning is, so the both of them can get the point of the sentence about that situation.

### 2. Presupposition

Yule (1996) states that presupposition is what the speaker assume to be the case prior to making an utterance. Presupposition can help the speaker find the background meaning of the utterances. So, it is easier to listener to understand more about what the speaker mean.

According to Nadar (2009) the meaning of presupposition is one of kinds of pragmatics. Presupposition can help the speaker find the background meaning of the utterances. So, make it simple to listener to more understand what the speaker means.

### 3. The types of Presupposition

These linguistic forms are considered here as indicators of potential presupposition, which can only become actual presupposition. They are: Existential Presupposition, Factive Presupposition, Lexical Presupposition, Structural Presupposition, Non-Factive Presupposition, Counterfactual Presupposition.

#### a. Existential Presupposition

Existential Presupposition is the assumption assumed to be committed to the existence of entities named by the speaker and assumed to be present in noun phrase. The possessive words like: 's, my, your, etc. Lead to a particularly strong presupposition about the existence of something.

Example:

“Syafira’s car is new”

Syafira exist and she has a car

When the speaker say that “Syafira’s car is new”, the speaker presupposes that Syafira exists and he has a car.

#### b. Factive Presupposition

Factive Presupposition is the assumption which is true and identified by the presence of some verb such as ‘know’, ‘realize’, ‘regret’, ‘glad’, ‘be’, ‘aware’, and ‘odd’.

Example:

“I regret coming to the party”

come to the party

When the speaker says that “I regret coming to the party”, it can presuppose that he came to the party.

Example:

“It isn’t odd that she wakes up early” She wakes up early

When the speaker says that “It isn’t odd she wakes up early”. It can presuppose that she wakes up early.

Example:

“He did not realize he was ill” He was ill

When the speaker says that “He did not realize he was ill”. It can presuppose that he was ill.

Example:

“I’m glad it is over” It is over

When the speaker says that “I’m glad it is over”. It can presuppose that it is over.

#### c. Lexical Presupposition

Lexical Presupposition is the assumption that in using one form, the speaker can act as if another meaning will be understood.

Example:

“My grandpa stopped smoking” My grandpa used to smoke.

“You are late again”

You were late before

The lexical items like words ‘stop’, ‘start’, and ‘again’, ‘anymore’. in the sentence above taken to presuppose the lexical presupposition. The use of word ‘stop’ triggers the presupposition that the action was going on before. On the other hand, ‘start’ and ‘begin’ can presuppose that the action was not going on before.

#### d. Structural Presupposition

Structural Presupposition is the assumption of certain sentence structure that is the parts of sentence structure and is already assumed to be true. For example: WH- question constructions in English are conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the WH-form (when and where) is already known to be the case.

Example:

“When did she travel to Dubai?”

She traveled

“Where did you buy the dress”

You bought the dress

The parts of sentence structure are contains of words and phrases. The speaker can use such structures to treat information as presupposed and hence to be accepted as true by the listener.

e. Non-Factive Presupposition

Non-Factive presupposition is the assumption that is assumed not to be true. In this type, verbs like ‘dream’, ‘pretend’, and ‘imagine’ are used with the presupposition that what follow is not true.

Example:

“He dreamed that she was falled” He was not falled

“He imagined he was a president”

He was not a president

“He pretend to be a smart boy”

He is not a smart boy

f. Counterfactual Presupposition

Counterfactual presupposition is the assumption that what is presupposed is not only untrue but also the opposite of what is true or contrary to the facts. Some conditiona structures, generally called counterfactual conditionals are presupposed that the information in the if caluse is not true at the time of utterance.

Example:

“If you are my friend, you would have helped me”You are not my friend.

#### 4. Movie

Movie is form of entertainment that enacts a story by sound and sequences of images giving the illusions if continuous movement. According to Petrie (2000) states that movie is form of entertainment that gives visualization through a sequence of images giving some prictures of continuous movement and it is also called term that create story into motion pictures.

#### 5. Character

A Character is a person depicted in a narrative or drama. Character is releaved byhow a character responds to conflict by his or her dialogue and through description.

According to Klarer (2004) they are the types of characters, they are:

- a. *Major or central characters.* This character is the most important in a movie.
- b. *Minor characters.* This character does not take precedence and is only to supportthe major character.

- c. *Dynamic character*. This character is someone who doesn't change any time.
- d. *Static character*. Someone who does not change over time. His or her personality does not transform or evolve.
- e. *Round character*. This character has a complex personality. Often described as people who conflict and contradict.
- f. *Flat character*. This character has one type of personality.
- g. *Stock characters* are those types of characters who have become conventional or stereotypical through repeated use in particular types of stories.
- h. *Protagonist character (Main Character)*. This character is the central person in a story, and is often referred to as the story's main character. He or she is faced with a conflict that must be resolved.
- i. *Antagonist character*. This character who fight the main character or oppose the protagonist.
- j. *Anti hero character*. This character is a major character, usually the protagonist, who lacks conventional nobility of mind and who struggles for values not deemed universally and admirable.
- k. *Foil character*. This character supports antagonist character.
- l. *Symbolic character*. any major or minor character whose very existence represents some major idea or aspect of society.

## 6. Main Character

A character (or fictional character) is a person in a narrative work of arts (such as a novel, play, television series or film). Derived from the ancient Greek word *kharaktêr*, the English word dates from the Restoration, although it became widely used after its appearance in *Tom Jones* in 1749.

## 7. Alani Hapogoso Movie

Alani Hapogoso Movie is included in real life movie. Alani Hapogoso is a Batak Toba movie and original movie by Ponti Gea. Ponti Gea is a film producer who had graduated from Italy. He was Niasee who lived in Sibolga and he has a lot of family in Tapanuli. Alani Hapogoso movie was published on August 14th, 2015. The script of the movie was written by Bonardo Sinaga. Alani Hapogoso movie tells about a poor family who lived in small village. The main character of this movie is Sahat. He had graduated from Junior High School. Because of poverty, he could not continue his study to Senior High School. One day his uncle asked him to come to Medan and continued his study there. Sahat had a lot of struggle and problem while lived in his uncle's home. Then, he was trapped by his friends in narcotics transaction, but he realized it and he decided to end it up soon. Finally he could be a success person with a lot of efforts.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive study is a type of research that explores and describes the data needed for the research. Creswell (2014) states that Qualitative

method rely on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse designs. The researcher used this method because it attempted to describe the linguistics phenomena found in a movie. In this research, the descriptive qualitative design was used to analyze the types of presupposition, the most dominant type of presupposition and how are the types of presupposition used in *Alani hapogoso*n movie.

The data source of this study was *Alani Hapogoso*n movie script. It was a 2015 Batak movie which was located in Samosir, Sumatera Utara produced by Ponti Gea and The script of the movie was written by Bonardo Sinaga. The data of this study were all the utterances of the main character in movie *Alani Hapogoso*n. The techniques of collecting data were the followings (1) Downloading the video from internet to get the script of *Alani Hapogoso*n movie , (2) Watching the movie, (3) Writing the utterances into script, (4) Reading the script of *Alani Hapogoso*n movie. The collected data were analyzed by doing the following steps.

Identifying types of presupposition, (2) Classifying the presupposition into their types.(3) Finding the dominant frequency of the types presupposition, (4) Counting the percentage of presupposition by using formula:

$$X = \frac{F}{N} X 100\%$$

Note:

- X= The percentage of each type of presupposition
- F= Frequency of each type of presupposition
- N= The total items of all types of presupposition.

(5) Elaborating the realization of presupposition in *Alani Hapogoso*n movie. (6) Concluding the result of the study.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Findings

1. The types of presupposition were found in *Alani Hapogoso*n movie based on the analysis. From the data, there were six types of presupposition. The most dominant type of presupposition used in *Alani Hapogoso*n movie was Existential (34%), Factive (26%), Lexical (10%), Structural (14%), Non-factive (2%), and Counterfactual (14%).
2. After analyzing the data, the researcher found the types of presupposition in the utterances of the main character in *Alani Hapogoso*n Movie. Furthermore, the result of the analysis obtained from the data was classified according to the types of presupposition.

No.	Presupposition Types	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Existential Presupposition	17	34%
2.	Factive Presupposition	13	26 %

3.	Lexical Presupposition	5	10%
4.	Structural Presupposition	7	14%
5.	Non-factive Presupposition	1	2%
6.	Counterfactual Presupposition	7	14%
<b>TOTAL</b>		50	100%

3. The realization of 6 types of presupposition in Alani Hapogoso movie.

**a. Existential Presupposition**

1. **Kedanku**, masalah putten unang pola sukkun i, pasti di ginjang ni puttenmu.

In English became *My friend, you dont need to ask about grades, definitely itis above your grades*. This utterances happened at home, which is when his friend comes to his house and asks him for grades.

2. Paloja hu au nakkaning marbola di **sikkolaku**

In english became *I'm so tired of playing football in my school*. This utterances happened at home, that is when his uncle tells him but he refuses and complains that he is tired from his school.

**b. Factive Presupposition**

1. Au pe **sadar** do au nasalah

In English became *I also realized my mistake*. This utterances happened at home, when he met his mother, and he deeply regretted his actions and apologized to his mother.

2. **Manolsoli** do au mardongan dohot ho

In English became *I regret being friends with you*. This utterances happened on the trip, when Sahat felt he had been cheated by his friend so he felt regretfor being friends.

**c. Lexical presupposition**

1. *Unang be ganggu au* **muse**

In English became *Please, dont disturb me anymore*. This utterances happened on the trip, when Sahat was very upset with his friend, and he told his friend not to bother him anymore.

2. *Lomom manang aha naeng siulahononmu, napenting unang* **paso**.

In English became *Whatever you do, don't stop*. This utterances happened at home, When sahat chatting with his friend. He gave motivation and encouragement so that his friends did not give up.

**d. Structural Presupposition**



1. **Andigan** pendaftaran sikkola dibukka?

In English became *When will the school registration be opened?*. This utterances happened at home, When Sahat arrived at his uncle's house and asked about his school.

2. **Jadi tudia** hita lao?

In English became *So, where do we go?*. This utterances happened on the trip, When Sahat and his friend get caught spreading illicit goods, they are afraid and intend to leave..

**e. Non-factive Presupposition**

1. **Hubayangkon** au beado molo gabe anak ni namora au.

In English became *I imagine what if i were a rich man*. This utterances happened at home, When they tell stories about their bitter lives.

**f. Counterfactual presupposition**

1. **Aut jolma** nalobian au dang songonon nasibhu

In English became *If i were a rich man, my life wouldn't be this*. This utterances happened at home, when Sahat and his friend chatted he told the bitterness of his life.

2. **Autsugari** jonok hita inong, nga huhaol dagingmi.

In English became *If we were close, i would hug you*. This utterances happened at home, He called his mother when he was homesick.

### **Discussions**

The most common of presupposition function which the writer found in this movie was as a tool for the author to share information and express their feeling through presupposition, it is because they need to deliver information that the writer believe the reader must be known the intended meaning.

In previous studies that only found 4 types in their research. whereas in this study all types of presupposition exist in the movie, so this study is different from other studies.

The most dominant type of presupposition in this study is Existential Presupposition (34%). It is found the dominant type used is Existential, that means it shows the existence of someone or one's identity is dominant, because the utterances were used by the main character, to show his identity, and the people around him. As we know that existential signifies ownership and identity. The study shows that existential as dominant type describes the existence of the characters of this movie based on their things or their occupation. And it make it the viewers easy to understand who the actor is in this film. Because of that the viewers can enjoy this film until the end.

Related to the theory, presupposition is what the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. The movie was supported by the theory. The movie explained about pragmatics aspect it was how they were recognized what the meanings were even when it wasn't actually said or written.

### **CONCLUSIONS AND FURTHER RESEARCH**

### **Conclusions**

After analyzing presupposition in Alani Hapogoso movie, the writer concludes that the participants of conversations get the presupposed information that uttered by the speaker. The meaning of presupposition can be analyzed by considering the context of its utterance. Presupposition can be used to reveal the information that contain in an utterance by the speaker. Furthermore, that information can be delivered to the readers by the writer.

In this research, Main Character used all type of presupposition such as; existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non factive presupposition, and counter factual presupposition.

In this research, the presupposition utterances used by the main character are often realized in the house both to his friends, uncle, mother or etc.

### **Suggestions**

Based on the results of the research, the suggestions were presented as follows:

1. English Literature students who want to analyze presupposition in their research can use this research as references.
2. This study is suggested to readers who want to get more information about presupposition.
3. The movie *Alani hapogoso* is suggested to be a reference/motivation for around people who are fight for life and be successful.

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