

FIVE HUNDRED SHADES OF GREY'S PRESUMPTION'S DISCOURAGE ANALYSIS

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Abstract

This study is about presupposition and the existence of the complication of presupposition's interpretation in the utterances and the cause in the novel *Fifty Shades of Grey* that uses qualitative study where it is designed to describe the case of the study by words or sentences. The writer uses *Fifty Shades of Grey* novel as the main object of this study because the writer believe that the writer will find out the types of presupposition, the intended meaning of presupposition and the function of presupposition that are used in the *Fifty Shades of Grey* novel. From data collected, the writer finds that the author of fifty shades of grey novel preferred to apply factive and lexical resupposition because from the writer point of view it was considered as the appropriate type of presuppositions to describe the facts of two main figures such as from their background, their character or their conditions. Factive presupposition used by the author to shows about facts of main figures. While, by lexical resupposition, the author could said a lot of meaning in a simple way, because the use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another meaning is understood. In this study, the writer also try to describe the function or the significance of presupposition to find the meaning of utterances which expressed by the author to the reader. The most common of presupposition function which the writer found in this novel 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 already known the intended meaning.

Key words: pragmatic, presuppositions, utterances

INTRODUCTION

In written text, the way to transfer speaker's intention to addressee may be different, it will be more complicated [1], [2]. But there is a different way to take the correct punctuation may influence the true meaning and the addressee's interpretation [3], [4], [5]. Language is a tool to communicate human's thought and feeling to others [6], [7], [8]. Communication in this term means utilize of conventionalized signs, sounds, gestures, or marks having understood meaning (Webster's Third Newinternational Dictionary of the English in Brown, 1996:5) [9], [10]. In a few cases, to interact instrument and transmit messages from speaker to hearer, from addresser to addressee, from locutor tointerlocutor. languages are used arbitrary vocal symbols possesses customary meaning [11], [12], [13].

Language is used to communicate, convey an ideas or information, interact to each other, and also to develop knowledge, so it means language is important means of

communication [14], [15], [16]. The study about language is called linguistics [17], [18], [19]. Pragmatics is one of linguistics concerned aspects [20], [21], [22]. People in the same background of knowledge are easy to have a conversation such as communicating and sharing [23], [24], [25]. That means that people are accustomed to share intending information to others, and language is one of them [26], [27]. In human's life, language is important to have communication in daily and activities [28], [29], [30]. People exchange information or feelings that they want to share with someone else, when people make communication with others [31], [32].

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker or researcher and interpreted by a listener or reader [33], [34], [35]. Pragmatics have four areas is concerned with, they are the study of speaker meaning, contextual meaning, how more gets communicated than is said, and the expression of relative distance [36], [37]. In pragmatics field is talked in many themes and subjects [38], [39], [40]. Pragmatics is the study of language in use [41], [42]. It is the study of meaning, not as generated by the linguistic system but as conveyed and manipulated by participants I a communicative situation [43], [44], [45]. It discusses with the way utterances are used in communicative situations and the way to interpret them in context [46], [47]. Pragmatics is another branch of linguistics that is concerned with the speaker and contextual meaning [48], [49], [50]. As [51] explains that there are four areas that pragmatics is concerned with, Firstly, Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. In this case, Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or researcher) and interpreted by a listener (or reader) [52], [53]. Secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning [54], [55], [56]. In this context, Pragmatics focuses on the ability, or proficiency to make a use of language that relates to determinant factors of communicative acts [57], [58]. Pragmatics is an important study in communication, because pragmatics studies about language and its context [59], [60]. When people communicate with other people, they do not only consider how to use the language, but also consider the context in which the language is used.

Pragmatics is used to explain a phenomenon which cannot clarify in language using regular accepted linguistic theories [61], [62]; explainer must have recourse to something else that supposedly as undefined as it real [63], [64], [65]. One of them will be discussed

in this study, it is about existential presupposition. Existential presupposition is not only assumed to be present in possessive constructions (for example, "your car" presuppose "you have car"), but more generally in any definite noun phrase, it is a term talking about assumption that someone or something identified by use of a noun phrase does exist [66], [67].

Semantics is the study of meaning in language [68]. The study of semantics include the concept of words which are lie in the human brain as the sources of ideas to be communicated, sentences, and utterances [69]. Presupposition is talked also, in semantics field. In semantics presuppositions are contexts free [70]. They are relations of propositions and concern truth and falsehood propositions.

The reason why presupposition on *Fifty Shades of Grey* novel use as the main object of this study is because based on Yule's theory, there are many types of presupposition that can be analyzed. This study uses novel as the source of data analysis. The study not only contains type of presupposition and the meaning of presupposition the problem formulation which is to find the significance or function of presupposition on utterance's meaning which contained on a novel. So it means, this study analyzed the existence pragmatic presupposition based on one novel as the real example. From this idea, this study learned the topic of this thesis paper under the title "An Analysis of Presupposition Used in *Fifty Shades of Grey Novel* by E.L James".

METHOD

This study uses descriptive qualitative where it is designed to describe the case of the study by words or sentences rather than numbers. This study uses Yule's pragmatic theory to explain the presuppositions in *Fifty Shades of Grey Novel*. It is easy to find the variants and the meaning of the presupposition that exists in *Fifty Shades of Grey Novel*. this study also describes the characters' function of presupposition in *Fifty Shades of Grey*. This study's objects are utterances which uses in *Fifty Shades of Grey Novel*. so the writer uses presupposition pragmatic analysis, based on Yule's pragmatic theory this study is focused on six type of presupposition as well as the meaning. The writer presents the data descriptively in this study. The source of data is *Fifty Shades of Grey novel* by E.L. James which selects as the object of this study. The writer uses data collecting technique that is

documenting all required data in this study based on its purpose, which is find the utterances which contained presupposition applying documentary technique. After collecting the data, the writer eliminates the unimportant data and only focus to the data which is related with the study to answer the research question in this study. After that drawing the conclusion and giving suggestion based on the result of the analysis presupposition used in *Fifty Shades of Grey* novel.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the utterances that exists on *Fifty Shades of Grey* novel, the witer finds that based on Yule's pragmatic theory of the six types of presuppositions, thewiter finds that there are four types of presuppositions that used by the author. They are factive presupposition, counter factual presupposition, lexical presuppositions and existential presupposition.

The writer believes that the study is considered as the appropriate type of presuppositions to describe the facts main figures such as from their background, their character or their conditions. Because The author of *Fifty Shades of Grey* prefers to apply factive and lexical presupposition. The author uses factive presupposition to show about facts of main figures. Presupposition relation cannot be explained solely in terms of the meaning or content of sentences, but must be explained partly in terms of fact about the writer of sentences: their belief, intention and expectation. (Stalnaker, 1973:447). The author can say a lof of meaning in simple way in lexical presupposition because the use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpretedwith the presupposition that another meaning is understood. While for counter factual presupposition, the author rarely use it as the utterances in the novel because it is not effective as a tool to express the author's ideas about their background, their character and the condition.

➤ Existential Presuppositions

Utterance: "*Kate is my roommate, and she has chosen today of all day to succumb to the flu.* Therefore, she cannot attend the interview she'd arranged to do so I have been volunteered." (Page 3). This utterance is classified as existential presupposition because

this conversation shows that Anastasia is committed to the existence of the entities named Kate. It means that

- Kate is Anna roommate
- Kate succumbed to flu today

Simply it shows that Anna has a roommate that named Kate, and she is suffering flu in the day when she supposed to do the interview. The function of this utterances equal with the function of *existential presupposition* which conventionally interpreted that Kate was got the flu and Ana have to take her position to do the interview supported by “*so I have been volunteered.*”

➤ **Factive Presuppositions**

This type of presupposition is classified as factive presuppositions because the verb *will go* and *would like* indicate that something is a fact. It means that

- Anna knew that she will go
- Kate always take that two pills

It can be seen if Kate need some Tylenol and Nyquil before she go back to bed. The function of this utterances equal with the function of factive presupposition which conventionally interpreted that Anna knows that she will go and she knows that Kate always takes medicine with Tylenol or Nyquil. To support this analysis, we can also find at utterances “*Nyquil, please. Here are the questions and my mini-disc recorder.*” which support the fact that Kate takes Nyquil as the medicine.

Utterances: Ana: “*Seeing and knowing what Christian has to hide.*” (Page 126). This type of presupposition is classified as factive presuppositions because the verb *seeing* and *knowing* indicate that Christian hide something is a fact. It means that:

- She is seeing (what Christian has to hide)
- She is knowing (what Christian has to hide)

It show if Anna is confuse to tell Kate about the things she see and know from Christian. The function of this utterances equal with the function of *factive presupposition* which conventionally interpreted the fact that Kate is curious about what Anna know concerning

what Christian hide and she want to know the details. It supported by “*But I have to give her some details, because she won’t leave me alone until I do.*”

Utterance: “*Oh, the Mercedes is a fun drive, and the miles as I floor the pedal to the metal*”. (Page 8). This type of presupposition is classified as factive presupposition because the verb/construction *fun drive* and *floor the*

pedal indicate that something is a fact. It means that:

- She have fun
- She drive with Mercedes

The function of this utterances equal with the function of factive presupposition which conventionally interpreted that Anna have fun when she drives with Mercedes. To support this analysis, we can also see at utterances “*Fortunately, Kate’s lent me her sporty Mercedes CLK.*” which showed that Anna have fun when she drive with Mercedes.

➤ **Lexical Presupposition**

This type of presupposition is classified as lexical presuppositions because a form with asserted meaning *you agreed to do this one* is conventionally interpreted and the other nonasserted meaning is understood. It means that

- He agreed to do this one (>> (He used to disagreed to conducted an interview) since he is the main benefactor of the University)

The function of this utterances equal with the function of lexical presupposition which conventionally interpreted that Christian uses to disagree to conduct an interview to some person that may have no relation or connected with his business. To support this analysis, we can also see at utterances “*I’m a very private person, Miss Steele. I go a long way to protect my privacy. I don’t often give interviews*” that shows if Christian do not often to give interview to some person that may have no relation or connected with his business.

Utterance: “*.....it took me nine months to get this interview. It will take another six to reschedule*”. (Page8). This type of presupposition is classified as *lexical presuppositions* because a form with asserted meaning *took me nine month to get* and *will take another six to reschedule* are conventionally interpreted and the other nonasserted meaning is understood. It means that

- She try to get the interviews
- She managed to get her interviews

Simply it say, if she did not conduct her current interview, she will lost it. So, she need to manage and to get the interview. The function of this utterances equal with the function of lexical presupposition which conventionally interpreted that Kate had been succeeded in managing the interview supported by “*As the editor, I can’t blow this off. Please.*” which mean if Anna must doing the interview or they will never have chance to do it again for a long time.

➤ **Counterfactual presupposition**

This type of presupposition is classified as counterfactual presupposition because the structures mean that what is presupposed is not only not true but is the opposite of what is true which is seen from words “are you okay”. It means that

- “Are you okay?” (>> She was not okay, it expressed from the question plus it conveyed with whispered that expressed Grey’s concern.)

The function of this utterances equal with the function of counterfactual presupposition which conventionally interpreted the truth that actually Anna is not okay that expressed from the question that conveyed in whispered which showed Grey’s concern. To support this analysis, we can also see at other utterances “*I fall back against him just as a cyclist whips past*” (page 36) that showed if Anna is not okay due she have injured because acyclist who struck her.

In this study the writer find informational and expressive meaning of the presuppositions. It can be proved from the presuppositions that uttered by the speaker. The speaker gives information and express their feeling as well as behavior through presupposition. It is because they need to deliver information that the speakers believe that the listener already known the intended meaning whereas it support Yule’s notion concerning presupposition which he stated that “We design our linguistic messages on the basis of large-scale assumptions about what our listeners already know” (Yule, 2014:143).

After analyzing presuppositions in the Fifty Shades of Grey novel, the writer assumed that participants of conversation get the presupposed information that uttered by the speaker. The meaning of presuppositions can be analyzed by considering the context of its utterance. Presuppositions can be used to reveal the information or meaning that contained in an utterance that conveyed by the speaker.

CONCLUSION

The analyzed data of this study were sentences or utterances that were from fifty shades of grey novel, in which the sentences uses presuppositions which selected randomly from data that obtained from this novel. From this result, it is concluded that the author of fifty shades of grey novel preferred to apply factive and lexical resupposition because from the writer point of view it was considered as the appropriate type of presuppositions to describe the facts of two main figures such as from their background, their character or their conditions. Factive presupposition used by the author to shows about facts of main figures. While, by lexical resupposition, the author could said a lot of meaning in a simple way, because the use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another meaning is understood. The the writer believe that a novel should be simple and easy to understand even though it has many intricate plots inside it stories. The writer does not find structural and non factive presupposition used from data because this type is considered not in which the given information concerning the facts about the characters that should be conveyed true as well as the truth. If the author used this type of presupposition, the given information about the facts or stories is considered not true that will confused the reader.

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