CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will explain the general description of the paper. It consists of research background, research problems, research objectives, research significances and the organization of writing.

1.1 Research Background

In the daily conversation, there are so many asumption in every utterances. When someone talking to others, someone desire to the opponents that they will get the points that someone puts in his words. The points is also called presupossition. Yule (1996: 25) says that "presuposisition is an asumption build before someone speaks". Those asumption desire to accept by the hearer with the intention to facilitate communication.

Meyer (2009: 48) says that "to understand all of the social context where is the sentence be spoken, a different level of interpretation that learned by pragmatic, which discuss the interpretation of role in the other people context". Human communication is not only involves knowledge of how to form linguistic structures but knowledge of how to use these structures in certain communicative contexts. Thus, when people wants to learned language and sentence context in communication, they suggested to learned a branch of linguistics especially pragmatics.

Analyze a daily conversation using pragmatics is a usual things. According to Yule,

> "pragmatic is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those form. In this three-part distinction, 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.

The big disadvantage is that all these very human concepts are extremely difficult to analyze in a consistent and objective way. People almost hearsongs everyday; even the listeners can memorize the lyrics very well. It is very interesting to see how the composer plays with words and cords to convey the message, and it is very interesting to study or analyze something that people like very much.

Sometimes, people forget the aspects of songs as a media to communicate the writer's feeling. There is an album lyrics called The Black Parade by My Chemical romance that serves the song lyrics in the different way. The Black Parade tell us about darkness and gloom in the last seconds before someone dies or feels lost.The song writer, Gerard Way, presents the lyric that seem to invite listeners to have a dialogue with the subject of the song. The listener indirectly acts as the recipient of the speech from each of the lyrics.

In terms of the content, there are thirteen titles in The Black Parade album. The title of The Black Parade album including "Welcome to the Black Parade" is telling about someone who near the death and he remembered about his father whom invite him to watch a black parade in the city when he was young. Then, "Dead!", its lyric is asking us about how if we know the time we will die or we know if we will die tomorrow. And then, there is a song called "Cancer". It is talking about people who get a cancer. Then, there is "Famous Last Words" song in the album. It is talking about someone who still has a spirit to life though he know he will die and does not have a hope to live anymore.

In the lyric of My Chemical Romance songs there are so many inner conversation. The lyrics of the songs is also asking the listeners to pay attention on what the lyrics tell. It serves as a story that sung by the author. By considering these case, the researcher wants to find out some presupposition available in the song lyrics include in The Black Parade album.

Finally, based on the background above, this research will concern on presupposition triggers. This research will be entitled as "Presuppositionin My Chemical Romance's *The Black Parade* Album Lyrics".

1.2 Research Problems

Based on the background of the research above, this research will be conducted to answer the following questions as follows:

1. What are the types of presupposition found in My Chemical Romance's *The Black Parade* album lyrics?

2. What are the types of presupposition appears more often and less used in My Chemical Romance's *The Black Parade* album lyrics?

1.3 Research Objectives

a. To classify the types of presupposition in My Chemical Romance's *The Black Parade* album lyrics.

b. To find the types of presupposition appears more often and less used in My Chemical Romance's *The Black Parade* album lyrics.

1.4 Previous Studies

Additionally, to gather the theories application examples the researcher involves several previous research which is written and produced by several researchers. The researcher only has some previous studies that are identical with the ways of analyzing the data.

First previous studies is from Yuniardi (2015), his research entitled *Presupposition As Found In "The Dark Night" Movie* is focused on the kind of presupposition in the utterance from a movie. He took the data from Cristopher Nolan's The Dark Knight movie. The results of the analysis, he found 6 kind of presupposition based on Yule, there are Existential Presuppositon, Structural Presupposition, Factive Presupposition, Lexical Presupposition, Non Factive Presupposition, and Counter-Factual Presupposition. Existential Presupposition is come out more often in the data, it is 5 times.

Second is from Hikmah (2017), she is analyzed an advertisement in Indonesia TV channels. In her research entitled *An Analysis of Language Presupposition In Advertisements of TV Channels In Indonesia*, discussedabout

presupposition used in the advertisement on the Indonesia TV Channel. The result of the analysis is there are three types of presupposition that found in the data; Existential Presupposition, Structural Presupposition, and Counter-Factual Presupposition.

Third previous studies is from Primayandi (2013) entitled *The Analysis of Presupposition in Lysa Kleypas's Novel "Love in the Afternoon".* These research is used qualitative method and used Yule's theory. The result of the research is showed that presupposition can inform the truth of information which contains the utterance of speakers and to tell people how types of presupposition becomes an interpretation in the work.

Aditya was the next research entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Presupposition in Gendy Tartakovsky's Hotel Transylvania (2016).* The subject of this research is a movie entitled *Hotel Transylvania* directed by Genndy Tartakovsky. The data were some scenes including the utterances said by speaker and heard by hearer. The findings of the research are as follows: in *Hotel Transylvania*, all Yule′s six types of presupposition are found. Those six types of presupposition are Existential Presupposition (12.5%), Factive Presupposition (15%), Non-Factive Presupposition (5%), Lexical Presupposition (20%), Structural Presupposition (20%), and Counter Factual Presupposition (27.5%). Then the Counter Factual Presupposition is the most-used type of presupposition. On the other hand, Non-Factive Presupposition is the least-used type of presupposition found in the conversations between the characters in *Hotel Transylvania* movie. The implied meanings in the conversation are gained by analyzing the context because in pragmatic study, context is essential to figure out the implied meaning.

The next research was conducted by Khalili entitled *An Analysis of Presupposition used in Oedipus Rex (2017).* The researcher used descriptive research method, because all the data comes from the novel and the data is reviewed based on theory of presuppositions. Presuppositions in Oedipus Rex are taken from the conversations of characters in the novel, and then analyzed by the theory proposed by Yule (1996) about the type Presuppositions to find out what types are often used in Oedipus Rex. The researcher has found five types of presupposition

which applied in Oedipus Rex, they are 14 existential (27%), 5 lexical (9%), 16 structural (30%), 8 factive (15%) and 10 counterfactual (19%). The type of presupposition mostly used is Structural Presupposition and the less is Factive Presupposition because structural is the assumption that part of a structure contains information being treated as already known and its mark by WH-questions.

Then, Hartati (2018)) in this research writer discussed about *A Pragmatic Analysis of Presupposition Found in The Conjuring Movie*. The data of this research were taken from the conversation between the character's utterances in the movie and the data analysis was conducted by classifying and analyzing according to Yule's theory. Meanwhile, in order to interpret the implied meaning of the data of presupposition, the writer considered the context to interpret the implied meaning of the presupposition. The findings of the research were as follows: all Yule's types of presupposition were found in this research. The first type was lexical presupposition. Lexical presupposition was the most-occurred in this study with 9 data of 23 or data gained in this movie. The second type presupposition that often occurred was existential presupposition with 6 data found in this study. The third type presupposition occurred in this study was factive presupposition which 3 data found in this study. The fourth type presupposition occurred in this study was nonfactive presupposition with 2 data of 23 data presupposition found. The fifth type presupposition occurred was structural presupposition with 2 data found of all 23 data found in this study. The last type of presupposition occurred in this study was counter- factual presupposition. The writer only found 1 datum of counter-factual presupposition of 23 data found in this study.

Nugraha research is the next. His research is entitled *A Lingustics Analysis on English Slogan of Cosmetic and Food Products*. His research aimed to describe the linguistic form, type of meaning and type of slogan on cosmetic and food products. The data are taken from cosmetic and products sold in Alfa Pabelan and Goro Assalam Supermarket which enclosed English slogan. His research results the most general linguistic form of cosmetic and food products are in noun phrase. The most meanings implied from the slogan are conceptual meaning. Then, the slogans used promoting benefit purpose to get the consumer.

Next, Ramadhan (2017) with the research entitled *Presupposition on TV Series Game of Thrones Season 1*. This study aims to identify what kinds of presupposition triggers occurred in the TV series season 1 and to reveal the intentions of each presupposition conveyed by the characters. Non-participant observation is applied to collect the data and identity method is applied to analyze the data. The result shows that presupposition triggers such as existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, and counter-factual presupposition occur in the data and each of presupposition really shows different intentions.

Then, the other research was conducted by Pratiwi entitled *A Pragmatics Study on Clothes Advertisement Slogan in Aneka Magazine Issued in January-September 2006*. Her research aimed to figure out the forms of clothes advertisement slogan and their intentions. The data of her research are in the form of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences taken from Aneka Magazine issued in January-September 2006. From her researcher, she found out that most of the data of the clothes advertisement are phrase and sentence, and the common intentions are persuading.

Sari was also created a research entitled *Presupposition in Mobile Phone Advertisements*. The study aimed to describe the types of presuppositions contained in mobile phone advertisement and to describe the functions of presuppositions contained in mobile phone advertisement. The descriptive was describe and interpret phenomena related to presuppositions. The analysis of the mobile phone advertisements shows that the most dominant type of presuppositions found in selected slogans is lexical presuppositions. In terms of the functions of presuppositions in the advertisement, committing in implicit competition and making the advertisement short and memorable is the functions which are most frequently used.

Ananda, Suryana and Wihadi also created the same topic entitled "Presupposition Analysis in Some Selected Consumer Advertisement Slogans of The Jakarta Post. Theirs research aimed at finding the types of presupposition and describing the functions of presupposition in advertisement found in consumer

advertisement slogans of the Jakarta post newspaper. Yule's theory and descriptive qualitative research method applied in this research. 20 slogans of consumer advertisement of the Jakarta Post newspaper on March 2016 edition selected to this research. The result of this research showed that the writer found 20 presuppositions. 11 existential presupposition or 55%, 4 factive presupposition or 20%, 3 lexical presupposition or 15%, and 2 non-factual presupposition or 10%. Regarding the function of presupposition in advertisement, the writer found 17 slogans advertisement contains implicit competition, and 11 slogans advertisement contains making the advertisement short and memorable. In conclusion, not all type of presupposition and function of presupposition in advertisement are found, it is influenced by various types and functions in advertisement causing different assumption and presupposition. The writer hopes that further researchers who are interested in observing presupposition to explore more about presupposition in other types of advertisement.

Oktoma and Mardiyono (2015) were the next researcher entitled *The Analysis of Presupposition In The Short Stories of Silvester Goridus Sukur.* The data of the research are sentences which contains presupposition triggers. The results of this study shows that based on Yule's theory, it has been found that there are 219 presuppositions. 129 existential presuppositions or 58,90 %, 47 lexical presuppositions or 21,56 %, 9 structural presuppositions or 4,10 %, 15 factive presuppositions or 6,84 %, 7 non factive presuppositions or 3,19 % and 3 counterfactual presuppositions or 1,36 %.

1.5 Clarification of Key Terms

In this section, the researcher explains the definition of key terms which are used in this research. To avoid misunderstanding about the terms, some of the key terms are defined as below

a. Pragmatic : is the study of the aspects of meaning and language use that are dependent on thespeaker, the addressee and other features of the context of utterance, such as the effect that the following have on the speaker's choice of expression and the addressee's interpretation of an utterance like context of utterance, generally observed principles of communication and the goals of the speaker.

b. Semantic : is one of the important branches of linguistics, and deals with interpretation and meaning of the words, sentence structure, and symbols. It deals with the reading comprehension of the readers, in how they understand others and their interpretations. In addition, semantics constructs a relation between adjoining words and clarifies the sense of a sentence, whether the meanings of words are literal or figurative.

c. Presupposition : is what the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Potts (2014:3) says that presuppositions of an utterance are the pieces of information that the speaker assumes in order for their utterance to be meaningful in the current context. Theories of presupposition related to theories of what discourse contexts are like and the ways in which they shape, and are shaped by language use. There are two kinds of presuppositions; pragmatic presupposition and semantic presupposition.

d. Existential presupposition : is the assumption of the existence of the entities named by the speaker. But existential presupposition is not only assumed to be present in possessive constructions (for example "your car" >> you have a car), but more generally in any definite noun phrase. By using

any of the expressions in the speaker is assumed to be sommitted to the existence of the entities named.

e. Lexical presupposition   : is the assumption that, in using one word, the speaker can acts as if another meaning (word) will be understood. In other word, It uses of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another (non-asserted) meaning is understood and involving the lexical items, stop, start, and again.

f. Factive presupposition   : is the assumption that something is true due to the presence of some verbs such as "know" and "realize" and of phrases involving glad. The verbs have an exact meaning that can be treated as a fact.

g. Non-factive presupposition   : is assumed not to be true. It means that it is the opposite of factive presuppositions, which are presuppositions that are assumed not to be a truth.There are also verbs used in this type of presupposition, namely such as think, dream, imagine, pretend, hope, assume, suspect, fear, believe, intend , expect. The verb shows an event that is not actual or has not happened before

h. Structural presupposition   : is the assumption associated with the use of certain words and phrases. This presupposition is associated with the use of certain words and phrases. In structural presupposition, certain sentence structures have been analyzed as conventionally and regularly presupposing that part of the structural already assumed to be true.The WH-Question construction in English is conventionally interpreted with the information after the who form is already known to be the case.

i. The song lyrics   : are words that make up a song usually consisting of verses and choruses.

1.6 Research Significances

From this research, the researcher hopes to give much benefit for the readers, other researchers or even the lecturer. Thus, the researcher proposes the benefit of this research paper as follows:

1. Theoretically

a) This research gives detailed understanding for the song lyrics about the presupposition meaning which found in My Chemical Romance's *The Black Parade* album lyrics.

b) This research provides broad background for other researchers discussing the similar or related study.

2. Practically

a) For the students

This research gives examples about presupposition meaning of the presupposition meaning which found in My Chemical Romance's *The Black Parade* album lyrics.

b) For the lecturer

This research gives the listener or hearer understanding of the presupposition meaning which found in My Chemical Romance's *The Black Parade* album lyrics.

c) For other researcher

This research gives other researcher a good reference for those interested in dealing with presupposition concept and types of presupposition. Besides, this research will give many informations to people in the daily life and also to be an image of how presupposition find in the song lyrics. Furthermore, this research is aim to fullfill the requirement for graduation.

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