

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of problem, statement of problem, research purposes, research significance, conceptual framework and previous studies.

#### **A. Background of Problem**

Language is a really important tool to communicate with other people in order to gain informations to make the life easier, every country has their own mother language which they learn from their very young age, it usually starts in the family society. Language is an arraignment of facts of experience so that speakers of a particular language believe that their ideas about the world are universal (Martinez, 2015: 17). Therefore language is a set of "meaning-making resources" that is important to daily communication and allow speakers not only to communicate information to each other but also to establish social relationships in the context of transaction and interaction.

Communication is simply an act of transmitting information to another from one place, individual, or group, a message, and a receiver are involved in any communication. Two common elements in every communication exchange are the sender and the receiver (Lunenburg, 2010: 17). This may sound straightforward, but a very complex topic is communication. A vast number of things can influence the transmission of the message from the sender to the receiver. These include our feelings, the situation of culture, the medium used to communicate, and even our place. Effective communication is a kind of two-way process, but there are a variety of variables that may interfere with this process and influence the overall or general perception and interpretation of what has been communicated. At various stages and circumstances of the communication process, countless problems will show up. The sender, post, channel, recipient, input, and meaning may be linked to all of the elements involved. There is a way to avoid the misconceptions of meaning by using pragmatics which is also part of semantics.

Pragmatics is the study of how context determines meaning such as the understanding of sentences in some cases (or the way of interpretation of linguistic of the meaning in context). Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader) (Yule, 1996: 3). A crucial basis for making pragmatic inferences is the contrast between what might have been uttered and what actually was uttered (Griffiths, 2006: 7). Having lack of pragmatic knowledge can cause the people to have missed in their communication and so on, it also may result in the unsynchronized of the interpersonal society relationship between the communication related to the speakers and listeners. In order to avoid misinterpretation of meaning, a listener must focus on the actual word's meaning and what the speakers mean in the same context. This will help deal with presuppositions. (Malihah, 1996: 2). Context is a crucial concept in discourse analysis, context refers to the situation that gave rise to the discourse and within which it is embedded (Nunan, 1993: 7-8) and high context uses implied meanings which arise from the setting. These aspects lead to making some of the factors of the importance of learning pragmatics especially presupposition to avoid the missing in conducting the communication and gaining more knowledge in the pragmatic aspect, there is a term to know specifically about what is something that is presupposed either in the written or oral communication and meaning namely presupposition.

There are many ways to know the assumption and the supposed meaning in the communication whether it is in the daily life or in the literature aspect even the things which are related to academics. There are two methods for identifying presuppositions (Grundy, 2000: 136). The first is to think of presupposition triggers and the second is to think of them as ways of expressing shared or non-controversial knowledge. It can be based on what is already supposed or assumed in the mind, or it can be analyzed within the linguistic theories available to scholars or academics especially in the presupposition field which can make the analysis become deeper and is arranged perfectly with better comprehension according to the rules by analyzing the sentences or even utterances, for example : Regina's sister bought four motorcycles, in this utterance the assumption of the speaker can be Regina has

a sister and probably her sister is rich since she can buy four motorcycles at one time, it is important to study presupposition, because it is not something that explicitly mentioned by the speaker or in a certain statement and moreover the listener needs to think to know what is the speaker intended to say. The advantage of knowing presupposition people will get the whole message that is the spoken and unspoken one (Febrikal, 2015: 12). Another example of presupposition can be : he stopped throwing the rubbish everywhere, as what comes to the mind or what is supposed or assumed by the listener as to get the intended meaning by the speaker is : he used to throw the rubbish everywhere which means he does not throw the rubbish anymore. It can be said as an implicit assumption or opinion about the background relating to an utterance which can be found in many kinds of communication or statement forms in our daily life.

A presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance (Yule, 1996: 25). That means it explains that there is something to be assumed in the speaker's mind which also can have the same assumption to what the listener assumes. To make it more understandable, there is a basic drawback with the notion of corrigibility, which is that it is presupposed that one knows what was originally intended (Cruse, 2011: 44).

There are also many types of presuppositions which can be defined according to the applications of words or even the situational stuff. The presupposition field is divided into six categories namely existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition and counter-factual presupposition (Yule, 1996: 26). The research will aim to find these types in the object.

The research that has been done before and led to this research is obviously related to the presupposition which tells about assumption etc, there are many interesting aspects in analyzing the pragmatics field which is now specifically discussing about presupposition because it works on how to analyze the implied meaning in the utterances, the contribution that is made prior to the existing research led to make more diverse in analyzing by using the presupposition theory,

there are many utterances, statements, sentences etc that will be applied in analyzing the presupposition theory in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* Novel. The easiest way to get the hang of identifying presuppositions is to look at several examples, varying the embeddings and assuring yourself that the presupposition survives (Spencer, 2002:11). Moreover it will be different from other research and it does not plagiarise the research that has been done before, the reason why this *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's stone novel* is chosen because it is a literature work which is unique and contains fiction story which makes it interesting to be analyzed, it's also important to contribute and add more knowledge to the academics related to how presupposition aspect works in other kind of object with different way of analyzing and it is interesting as it is making something new that has never been existed before, the contribution is made by making research this will create more perspectives and point of view and will be studied by the people who work related to the pragmatics field specially in the presupposition and its types.

## **B. Statements of Problem**

From the background in this research above, the writer chooses *Harry Potter and the sorcerer's stone* to be object in this research. There are many conversational and communication in the novel. The writer looks for the types of the presupposition in the novel and interpret the implied meaning, the writer concludes that there are two questions that will be the main focuses on this research, they are:

1. What types of presuppositions are in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's stone* novel?
2. How do those types of presuppositions found in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's stone* novel convey the meaning?

### C. Research Purposes

Based on the formulation of the research question above, the writer is intended:

1. To describe the presupposition types in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's stone novel*.
2. To describe how presuppositions found in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's stone novel* convey the meaning.

### D. Research Significance

The writer hopes that the outcome of this research will provide the theoretically and practically benefits that are expected to be obtained from this analysis.:

#### 1. Theoretically

Theoretically, it can be applied to linguistic analysis, especially in the field of pragmatics, which is specially related to the study of presupposition. This thesis may then be a guide to other writers who are interested in the same study. Particularly for my English Department of English Literature major. The writer hopes that the outcome of this study is useful for students involved in studying, learning and understanding a case of this type.

#### 2. Practically

Practically, the use of this research is to provide writers and readers with information by incorporating data on presupposition field, this study will benefit others. This research relates to the method of data analysis using the theory of pragmatics of presupposition, and this study is intended to contribute to the awareness of presupposition field.

## **E. Previous Studies**

This research refers to a number of published studies and researches relating to the subject and research topic. The reference for related studies is served by these previous studies and also as a sign that the writer here does not copy nor plagiarise the researches or published studies which have been analyzed by some academics before.

The first previous study is a thesis with the title “Presupposition Used And It Is Implied Meaning In Mocca’s Colour Album Lyrics.” by (Fini Nurul Fitriani) she was the student of English and literature department Adab and Humanities Faculty, Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University of Bandung, this research is taken because it is related to the research of presupposition analysis. Based on the result of the analysis, the researcher identified: from the research the researcher finds 20 utterances are lexical presupposition, 25 utterances are existential presupposition, 3 utterances are factive presupposition, 2 utterances are a structural presupposition, 5 utterances are non-factive presupposition, 1 utterances are a counterfactual presupposition. This research takes songs as its object and also aims to find the types and implied meaning.

The second related previous study is a thesis entitled “The Candidates Beliefs In 2016 U.S Presidential Election Debate Through Presupposition: A Pragmatic Discourse Study” which was written and analyzed by (Ayang Winda Sri Widianingsih) She was a student of University of Padjajaran. The analysis showed that there are six types of presuppositions such as : Existential, Factive, Lexical, Structural, Non-Factive and Counter-Factual Presupposition. When delivering their belief, both candidates using conjunction, context, coherence and also cohesive. First candidate’s belief, Hillary Clinton, showed her personal beliefs because Hillary knew everything how to be a president, how to lead the country, how to work with other country and how to get new jobs to make American be better because Hillary had sufficient experience. This research aims to find the types which is similar to the main topic but it what makes it different is that it analyzes human personal beliefs.

The third related previous study is entitled “A Pragmatic Analysis Of Presupposition In Genndy Tartakovsky’s Hotel Transylvania” which was written and analyzed by (Briant Nino Aditya 2014). He was a student in English Language And Literature Study Program Faculty Of Languages And Arts Yogyakarta State University. In total of 11 out of 40 results, the Counter Factual Presupposition is the most used form of presupposition (27.5 percent ). The Structural Presupposition and the Lexical Presupposition are the second most-used presupposition forms. Each sort has 8 out of 40 details out of 8 information (20 percent ). The Factive Presupposition is the third most-used presupposition form. There are 6 data out of 40 data in Factive Presupposition (15 percent ). The Existential Presupposition, which has 5 out of 40 details, is the fourth most used form of presupposition (12.5 percent ). The Non-Factive Presupposition is the least-used kind of presupposition. It has just 2 of 40 data out of 40 data (5 percent ). The Counter Factual Presupposition is the most used form of presupposition in the film since it applies and it’s not the existential, it contributes to the plot in which Dracula attempts to shield his daughter from the human world. Thus, by using Counter-Factual Presupposition in his conversation, he sometimes lies to his daughter.

The fourth related similar previous study is a thesis entitled “The Analysis Of Presupposition Found In Song Lyrics Of The Heart Of Everything album By Within Temptation Band And Its Application In Teaching Listening “ which was written and analyzed by (Ardiyan Tri Cahyono 2016) he was a student at English Education program Teacher training and Education faculty Muhammadiyah University of Purworejo, he focuses on analyzing the presupposition aspects in the song lyrics, tells that the most presuppositions found is the type of existential presupposition since the music genre is Shymponic Metal or Shymponic Rock. For existential presupposition, the writer discovered 66.1 percent, 13.1 percent for factive presupposition, 9.2 percent for lexical presupposition, 5.4 percent for structural presupposition, 3.1 percent for non-fative presupposition, 3.1 percent for

counter-factual presupposition. It aims to find the types for what makes it similar but what makes it different is that it is applied to analyze in listening teaching.

The fifth related similar previous study is a journal entitled “An Analysis Of Presupposition Found In The Guardian News: Pragmatical Approach” (Crisnova Katalonika 2020) she was a student of English Department Faculty of Humanities Uter Batam University, This research analyzes the types of presupposition and the mostly used type that exists in Guardian news. There are 18 types by existential presupposition, 1 type by lexical presupposition and 1 type by counterfactual presupposition found in the source of data. Existential presupposition are mostly occur in the Guardian news. It shows that presuppositions that assume the existence of something that indicate ownership or the existence of statements in speech are more commonly found in source of data.

This research will focus on analyzing the presupposition aspects in the Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s stone novel, it is a fantasy novel by the British author J. K Rowling. Harry Potter is a young wizard who finds out his magical heritage ability on his eleventh birthday, follows the first book of the Harry Potter series and Rowling's debut novel, as he receives a letter of admission to the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. During his first year at school, Harry makes close friends and a few enemies, and with the aid of his friends, Harry faces an attempted comeback by the dark main antagonist, Lord Voldemort, who killed Harry's parents, but then failed to kill Harry Potter when he was only 15 months old. The book was first published by Bloomsbury in the UK on 26 June 1997. The area of this research differs from the previous ones is seen by the aspect of focusing on written utterance which can be ambiguous moreover it is a literature work namely a novel entitled “*Harry Potter and the sorcerer’s stone*” which has never been analyzed by anyone before, this novel also has more drama and magical aspect which is beyond our logic and will be properly described on how to analyze it by using a pragmatic approach especially by using presupposition theory.