Proceeding of Integrative Science Education Seminar Vol. 4, 2024, pp. 204 - 210

Available online at
PISCES
Proceeding of Integrative Science Education Seminar
Journal homepage : https://prosiding.iainponorogo.ac.id/index.php/pisces

Article

The Analysis of Presupposition in *"Fantastic Beast :The Secret of Dumbledore"*

Akbar Habib Nugroho[1*], Ahmad Nadhif[2]

[1,2]Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Ponorogo, Indonesia

**Corresponding Address: akbarhabibnugroho@gmail.com*

Info Artikel

4th AVES
Annual Virtual Conference of Education and Science 2024

Kata kunci:

Pragmatic
Pressuposition
Triggers of Presupposition

ABSTRACT

Presupposition, a key concept in pragmatics, involves the assumptions speakers hold as true before making a statement. Presupposition is a concept that can be observed in various forms of media, including entertainment media. One of the most favourite entertainment media for humans is movies. Therefore, the researcher intends to analyse the presupposition in the movie " Fantastic Beast: The Secret of Dumbledore. The objectives of this research were to (1) categorise and explain the type of presupposition triggers contained in the character's utterances in "Fantastic Beast: The Secret of Dumbledore" movie and (2) describe and explain the dominant type of triggers of presupposition contained in the character's utterances in "Fantastic Beast: The Secret of Dumbledore' movie. The research was designed using the qualitative method with a content analysis design. The information was collected from literary works. Data analysis was conducted using Creswell's Theory. The Fantastic Beast: The Secret of Dumbledore script and film serve as the source of the data for this study. The researcher collected the data based on the utterances of the movie's character. there are 10 of 13 triggers of presupposition consisting of 52 data definite descriptions, 7 data factive verbs, 3 data change of state verbs, 2 data iterative, 1 data verb of judging, 1 data temporal clause, 1 data cleft sentence, 2 data comparisons and contrast, 1 data counterfactual conditionals, and 27 data questions that can be found in the *"Fantastic Beast: The Secret of Dumbledore"*.

© 2024 Akbar Habib Nugroho, Ahmad Nadhif

INTRODUCTION

As social creatures, humans cannot be separated from communication. Communication is critical in human life because by communicating humans can get important information from others(Karen et al, 2020). Communication is significant in people's lives because it enables individuals to interact with one another. In interaction, language is vital since it allows humans to share their thoughts and feelings. Language is the tool speakers use to convey their ideas to the receiver, ensuring that the listener understands the intended message. As the most powerful tool of communication, language also allows people to talk about their ideas with a variety of questions and in any context. (Rustamov, 2022) In communicating, humans can get information from the speaker. Sometimes in conversation, what is intended by the speakers is not what they

Copyright © 2024 Akbar Habib Nugroho, et al, p-ISSN 2808-5337 e-ISSN 2808-5345

said. The listener's task is to translate the ideas that the speaker has just delivered to the listener earlier. often between humans, there is miscommunication so that the ideas expressed by the speaker are not the same as those captured by the listener.

Therefore, studying pragmatics can help prevent miscommunication. Pragmatics deals with the meaning that the speaker wants to convey to the listener (Yule, 1996). besides that, pragmatics also discusses the meaning that the speaker indirectly conveys to the listener (Manna, 2023). Often in real life when there is a conversation between people, the speaker provides information that is indirectly expressed (assumption). Presuppositions are the assumptions that are in our minds when communication happens (Yossi et al, 2020). The presupposition is defined as an assumption that the speaker considers to be true in the context of a conversation or statement (Hameed, 2020). As assumptions, presuppositions are not directly visible in the sentence but require the listener's ability to capture information from the speaker using interpretation ability. A presupposition is something that a speaker believes to be true before making a statement (Yule, 1996). In any conversation, there has to be a presupposition because in a conversation there has to be a speaker and a listener involved. Before speaking the speaker will assume something that the speaker believes to be true, after getting the idea the speaker expresses it to the listener.

Presuppositions can be identified by certain words that are commonly used in a sentence namely presupposition trigger. There are 13 presupposition triggers: definite descriptions, factive verbs, implicative verbs, change-of-state verbs, iterative, verbs of judging, temporal clauses, cleft sentences, implicit clefts with stressed constituents, comparisons and contrasts, non-restrictive relative clauses, counterfactual conditionals, questions (Levinson, 1983). Presupposition is a concept that can be observed in various forms of media, including entertainment media. Humans use many media to entertain themselves such as games, music, reality shows, radio programs, and movies. One of the most favourite entertainment media for humans is movies. Normally in a movie, there are many conversations that the characters have during the movie. If somebody wants to understand a movie perfectly, they should understand every word spoken and the implicit information by the characters in the movie.

Therefore, based on the explanation of the above phenomena, the researcher intends to analyze the presupposition in the movie " Fantastic Beast: The Secret Of Dumbledore". The researcher analyzed the film dialogues that occur between characters using the presupposition analysis. In every movie, numerous hidden assumptions must be understood by the viewer, the researchers hope that this study will help the audience better comprehend the movie's plot. In addition, the researchers also want to research the type of presupposition triggers found in the movie and the meaning of presupposition in the movie. The movie "Fantastic Beasts: The Secret Of Dumbledore" is also part of the prequel to the Harry Potter series, a series that is very popular for all ages. In addition, this movie can be used as a listening and speaking medium to learn presuppositions through the utterances of the characters of this movie. In teaching and learning, presupposition becomes one of the hardest materials students need to learn. So, the researcher tries to analyse the presuppositions to help teachers use them as a medium for teaching language. Also, incorporating movies into the studying process can enhance student's engagement and enjoyment in their learning experience.

METHOD

In conducting this research, the researchers used the qualitative research design. There are various types of qualitative research design. In this study, the researchers used content analysis to examine the movie. The goal of content analysis is to understand human behaviour through the examination and interpretation of recorded material (Donald et al, 2010). Public records, textbooks, letters movies, cassettes, journals, topics, reports, and other papers can all be included in the content analysis (Donald et al, 2010).

The data for this research is in oral form or contained in the utterances of the characters. Every conversation in the film that featured the various kinds of triggers of presupposition was examined by the researcher in order to gather data. The data used in the research is taken from The "Fantastic Beast: The Secret of Dumbledore" movie and script. The character's utterances in the film " Fantastic Beast: The Secret of Dumbledore" provided the data for this study. The data collection process for this research involved several key steps. First, the researchers watched the movie *Fantastic Beasts: The Secrets of Dumbledore*, carefully listening to the characters' utterances to gather relevant data. Next, the researcher watched the movie script and compared it with the actual utterances in the film to ensure the accuracy of the data. Finally, the researchers highlighted all the utterances in the movie that contained presupposition triggers, focusing on presupposition triggers that were found in the movie.

Data analysis is the section that aims to explain the techniques carried out by the researchers in analyzing data. This research used qualitative content analysis to analyse the data. Content analysis is a method used for analysing text data, such as a novel, short stories, poems, movies or other kinds of literature with a systematic process and usually identifying themes or patterns of language in a document (Cresswell, 2018). In this research, the data is analyzed in three steps. In first step, the researchers classify all the utterances which had been marked before into the table based on the triggers of presupposition theory. In the second step, the researchers count the number of utterances to know the total data of each type of triggers of presupposition and to know the dominant types of triggers of presupposition. Then, to make the data easier to read, the researcher analyzes and quantifies each finding using percentages. In the final stage, the researcher draws a conclusion based on data findings.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The data of this research is taken from the movie "Fantastic Beast: The Secret of Dumbledore. There were 97 total related to 13 triggers of presupposition. The researcher uses the 13 triggers of presupposition theory Levinson to analyse all of the research data. Based on the analysis conducted by the researcher, there are 10 of 13 triggers of presupposition consisting of definite description, factive verb, change of state verb, iterative, verb of judging, temporal clause, comparison of contrast, and questions that can be found in the "*Fantastic Beast: The Secret of Dumbledore*" movie. The details are in the table below:

Table 1. Types of Triggers of Presupposition

No.	Type of Triggers Presupposition	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Definite Description	52	54%
2.	Factive Verb	7	7%
3.	Change of state verb	3	3%
4.	Iterative	2	2%
5.	Verb of Judging	1	1%
6.	Temporal Clause	1	1%
7.	Cleft Sentence	1	1%
8.	Comparison and Contrast	2	2%
9.	Counterfactual Conditionals	1	1%
10.	Questions	27	28%
TOTAL		97	100%

1. Definite Description

The use of definite descriptions in linguistics often triggers presuppositions about the existence. This triggers of presupposition characterised by the use of definite determiners such as "this" and "my", and definite articles such as "the"(Crystal, 2008). In this research, the data is dominated by triggers of presupposition definite description. The researchers found 52 data belonging to definite descriptions. Here is an example of the analysis of triggers of presupposition related to this type :

The utterance at 00:30:14 – 00:30:16

*Aberforth : Here to meet **my brother**, I expect?*

» Newt has a brother

In this dialogue, There is a presupposition in the dialogue "Newt has a brother". These presuppositions fall into the category of definite description. Because the presupposition uses definite articles "My" presupposes one entity (Newt's brother) exists.

2. Factive Verb

Factive verbs, by their nature, introduce presuppositions about the truth of the clauses**.** Factive verbs are a specific type of verbs that assume that the complement clauses associated with them are true (Einat et al, 2019). Something can be said to be factive if using factive verbs such as know, agree, realize, etc. In this research, The researchers found 7 data belonging to Factive verb. Here is an example of the analysis of triggers of presupposition related to this type :

The utterance at 00:32:38 – 00:32:41

*Lally : You **know** what they say, a book can take you around the world and back- all have to do is open it*

» reading a book can provide vast experiences and knowledge

In this dialogue, the utterance "You know what they say, a book can take you around the world and back- all you have to do is open it" is categorised as a trigger of presuppositions factive verb because it uses using factive verb "know". Although the complement of this sentence is metaphorical is still understood to be true. The complement "a book can take you around the world and back - all you have to do is open it" means that reading a book can provide vast experiences and knowledge.

3. Change of State Verb

A change of state verb is a verb related to the new state that is described and did not exist before the change(Hawraa & Taqwa, 2023). This type of presupposition triggers information relating to their initial state but not their final state (Schlenker, 2021). In this research, The researchers found 3 data belonging to change of state verb. Here is an example of the analysis of triggers of presupposition related to this type :

Examples of change-of-state verbs are stop, continue, begin, start, finish.

The utterance at 00:49:03 – 00:49:09

*Newt : But the Erkstag **shut down years ago***

» Erkstag operating years ago

In this dialogue, the utterance "But the Erkstag **shut down** years ago" is categorised as a trigger of presupposition change of state verb because it uses the change of state verb "shut down". The verb "shut down" is considered a change-of-state verb because it describes a situation change in Erkstag's state from "open/operating" to his current situation of "shut down/stop working".

4. Iterative

Iterative is related to the lexical items that indicate repeated actions or events(Dilovan & Lana, 2022). These triggers can take the form of verbs (returned, repeat, restore), adverbs (again, too) and prefixes (restart, reestablish, remarried). In this research, The researchers found 2 data belonging to Iterative. Here is an example of the analysis of triggers of presupposition related to this type :

The utterance at 00:24:57 – 00:25:01

Frank (worker 1): Last time I ever help that woman out again ….Lally!

» The workman has helped Lally before

This dialogue is categorised as a trigger of presupposition iterative because it uses using iterative adverb "again". the use of the adverb 'again' shows repeated action. also, this utterance implies that the worker had helped Lally before.

5. Verb of Judging

The presupposition introduced by the verb judging is related to judgment. Unlike the other presupposition, This presupposition ignores the speaker's perspective and focuses only on the subject's thoughts (Levinson, 1983). Verbs of judging refer to verbs that express judgment such as accuse, recommend, repudiate, and criticize. In this research, The researchers found 1 data belonging to verb of judging. Here is an example of the analysis of triggers of presupposition related to this type :

The utterance at 00:42:14 – 00:42:19

Vogel : And so, After an extensive investigation, the confederation has concluded that insufficient evidence exists to prosecute Gellert Grindelwald for the crimes against the Muggle community of which ***he was accused****. He is hereby absolved of all his alleged crimes.*

» (The confederation thinks) insufficient evidence was found to prosecute Gellert Grindelwald

This dialogue triggers the presupposition verb of judging as it uses the verb "accused" in reference to the criminal situation of Gellert Grindelwald against the Muggle community. Also, the verb "accused" shows that someone (in this dialogue refers to the wizard community in the movie Fantastic Beast) made a judgment that Grindelwald is committing crimes against muggles

6. Temporal Clause

This trigger of presupposition is often introduced by the used of time conjunctions such as before, after, during, so far and whenever (Abbas & Hiba, 2022). This trigger of presupposition consists of two parts (independent and dependent clauses) that are linked by time connectors (Sadam & Yayuk, 2021). This trigger of presupposition is often introduced by the use of time conjunctions. In this research, The researchers found 1 data belonging to Temporal. Here is an example of the analysis of triggers of presupposition related to this type :

The utterance at 00:42:14 – 00:42:19

Vogel : ***And so, After an extensive investigation****, the confederation has concluded that insufficient evidence exists to prosecute Gellert Grindelwald for the crimes against the Muggle community of which he was accused. He is hereby absolved of all his alleged crimes.*

» The investigation took place

This dialogue is categorised as a trigger of presupposition temporal clause because it uses the time conjunction "after". Also, this utterance consists of 2 parts: the independent clause (the confederation has concluded that insufficient evidence exists to prosecute Gellert Grindelwald for the crimes against the Muggle community of which he was accused) and the dependent clause (And so, After an extensive investigation).

7. Cleft Sentence

A cleft sentence uses a construction where one clause is split into two parts: a section with its verb and another with a wh- clause (Crystal, 2008). This trigger of presupposition is divided into 2 types: it cleft and wh-cleft (Sadam & Yayuk, 2021). In this research, The researchers found 1 data belonging to cleft sentence. Here is an example of the analysis of triggers of presupposition related to this type :

The utterance at 02:05:39 – 02:05:44

Dumbledore : It was never my intent that you suffer the Cruciatus Curse

» Someone is suffering from Cruciatus Curse

The conversation above is the trigger of presupposition cleft sentence because that dialogue categorizes as it cleft sentence. It-cleft sentences start with "it", followed by "be (was)" and the focused elements (never my intent) and end with a relative clause (that you suffer the Cruciatus Curse).

8. Comparison and Contrast

These triggers are related to comparing or contrasting something. Comparison and contrast are characterised by stress and particles such as too, back, in return, or by comparative constructions (Levinson, 1983). In this research, The researchers found 2 data belonging to comparison and contrast. Here is an example of the analysis of triggers of presupposition related to this type :

The utterance at 00:34:59 – 00:35:02

*Bunty : I must be going **too** now, Newt.*

» Someone is also going out

The conversation above is the trigger of presupposition comparison and contrast because the word "too" is often used to indicate comparison. In this case, it suggests that Bunty's action of going (leaving the location) is similar to or follows an action that someone else.

9. Counterfactual Conditionals

Counterfactual conditional is related to untrue information that can trigger presupposition. Counterfactual conditionals refer to the assumption that what is presupposed is untrue or contrary to fact (Rossari, 2024). In this research, The researchers found 1 data belonging to counterfactual conditionals. Here is an example of the analysis of triggers of presupposition related to this type :

The utterance at 00:30:48 – 00:30:52

*Newt : All right, then. **I imagine you're all wondering why you find yourselves here.***

»Nobody is asking why they end up here

This dialogue is categorized as counterfactual conditionals because it shows that the event didn't happen in real life. In this scene, nobody is asking about why they end up in a group. Also, the verb imagine indicates that something didn't happen in real life (nobody is asking).

10. Questions

Questions can also trigger the presupposition. Three types of trigger presuppositions use a question as a triggers : yes/no questions, alternative questions, wh-questions (Levinson, 1983). In this research, The researchers found 27 data belonging to Questions. Here is an example of the analysis of triggers of presupposition related to this type :

The utterance at 01:09:24 – 01:09:24

Theseus : And the plan is?

» Either he has a plan or he doesn't have a plan

The presupposition above appears in the form of a yes/no question, If the presupposition appears in the form of a yes/no question the presupposition is obtained by giving 2 options one is an empty choice/vacuously (he doesn't have a plan) and the other possible answer (he has a plan).

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings and discussion of the research, it can be concluded that there are ten types of triggers of presupposition that can be found in "*Fantastic Beast: The Secret of Dumbledore*" movie, there are consisting of definite description, factive verb, change of state verb, iterative, verb of judging, temporal clause, comparison of contrast, and questions. The Researcher collected 92 data related to the trigger of presupposition. definite description has 52 (56%) data, 27 (30%) data utterances classified as questions, factive verb with 7, change of state verb with 3 (7%) data utterances, comparison and contrast with 2 (2%) data, Iterative with 2 (2)% data, and the last is a verb of judging, temporal clause, cleft sentence, and counterfactual conditionals with 1 (1%) data utterances. Definite description is the most

dominant type trigger of presupposition in the "*Fantastic Beast: The Secret of Dumbledore*" movie with 52 (56%) utterances.

REFERENCES

Abbas Lutfi Hussien and Hiba Ibrahim Mohammed (2022). Presupposition Triggers: Iraqi EFL Students' Strategies in Approaching Presupposition. International Journal of English Literature and Social Sciences 7, no. 5. https://doi.org/10.22161/ijels

David Crystal. (2008). A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics 6th ed. Blackwell Publishing.

Dilovan Sayfuddin Ghafoory & Lana Dlawar Miran. (2022). The Realization of Presupposition Triggers In The Types of Presupposition in Articles by Non-Native English Writers. Journal of Tikrit University for Humanities 29, no. 10,2. https://doi.org/10.25130/jtuh.29.10.2.2022.25

Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, & Asghar Razavieh. (2010). Introduction to Research in Education 8th ed. Wadsworth

Einat Shetreet et al. (2019). What We Know about Know: Presuppositions Generated by Factive Verbs Influence Downstream Neural Processing. Cognition. https://doi.org/10.106/j.cognition.2018.11.012.

George Yule. (1996). Pragmatics. Oxford University Press

Hameed Yahya A. Al-Zubeiry, "Presupposition Triggers in British and Saudi English Newspaper Opinions," *Theory and Practice in Language Studies* 10, no. 7 (July 1, 2020): 734, https://doi.org/10.17507/tpls.1007.03.

Hawraa A. Hussain & Taqwa Rashid Juma'a. (2023). A Study of Presupposition Triggers in Some Selected English Scientific Texts. International Journal of Formal Education 2, no.5.

Karen Milton Et. Al. (2020). Maximising the Impact of Global and National Physical Activity Guidelines: The Critical Role. British Journal of Sports Medicine 54, no.24. https://doi.org/10.1136/bjsports-2020-102324.

Levinson, S. C. (1983). Pragmatics. Cambridge University Press.

Rossari C.Mbisike. (2024). Gender Pragmatics, Transgender and Chalenges. Global Academic Journal of Humanities and Social Science 6, no.02.

Manna Dey Dey. (2023). Four Main Characteristics of English Pragmatics. LLT Journal: A Journal on Language and Language Teaching 26, no.2. https://doi.org/10.24071/llt.v26i2.6202.

Matthew B. Milles & A. Michael Huberman. (1994). Qualitative Data Analysis 2nd Edition.Sage Publications.

Rustamov Ilkhom Tursunovich. (2022). The Significance of Pragmatic Appropriateness In ESL Culture. Proceedings of International Scientific Conference on Multidisciplinary Studies.

Sadam Rahmadianto & Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati. (2021). Presupposition in Joe Biden's Inauguration Speech. The 3rd AICOLLIM (Annual International Conferences on Language, Literature, and Media.

Schlenker, P. Triggering Pressupositions, Glossa: A Journal of General Linguistics. (2021). https://doi.org/10.5334/gjgl.1352

Yossi Kristy, Deliana Deliana, and Yulianus Harefa(2020). Presupposition In Beauty and The Beast Movie Script. Language Literacy: Journal of Linguistics, Literature, and Language Teaching 4, no. 2. https://doi.org/10.30743/ll.v4i2.2752.