

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis-jenis praanggapan dan mengetahui praanggapan yang terkandung dalam tuturan pada drama *The Lies Within* (모두의 거짓말). Metode pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan simak dan catat dan selanjutnya dianalisis menggunakan analisis kualitatif-deskriptif dengan menggunakan metode padan. Hasil analisis disajikan dengan deskripsi umum. Teori yang digunakan yaitu teori jenis-jenis praanggapan yang dikemukakan oleh Yule (2014) meliputi praanggapan eksistensial, praanggapan faktif, praanggapan leksikal, praanggapan struktural, praanggapan non-faktif, dan praanggapan konterfaktual. Didukung dengan teori pemerolehan praanggapan oleh Grundy (2000) yaitu prinsip kehematan, pengetahuan bersama (deskripsi taktrif, frekuentif, *WH-question*), pengetahuan bersama lebih jauh, subordinatif, fokus, penekanan, dan pengingkaran. Kedua teori tersebut digunakan melalui pendekatan pragmatik.

Hasil penelitian ini memperlihatkan bahwa ditemukan semua keenam jenis praanggapan sesuai teori Yule (2014) yaitu praanggapan eksistensial, faktif, leksikal, struktural, non-faktif, dan konterfaktual. Penelitian ini juga menemukan semua ketujuh jenis pemicu praanggapan yang dikemukakan oleh Grundy. Dari ketujuh jenis tersebut, pengetahuan bersama khususnya penggunaan unsur gramatikal merupakan jenis yang lebih banyak ditemukan dan terdapat pada semua jenis praanggapan.

Kata kunci: praanggapan, presuposisi, pragmatik, pemicu praanggapan

ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out the types of presuppositions and to find out the presuppositions contained in the speech in the drama *The Lies Within* (모두의 거짓말). The data collection method was carried out by observing and taking notes and then analyzed using qualitative-descriptive analysis using the equivalent method. The results of the analysis are presented with a general description. The theory used is the theory of the types of presuppositions proposed by Yule (2014) including existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. Supported by the opinion of Grundy (2000) which suggests several forms of presuppositions as shared assumptions, including the principle of economy, shared assumptions (definite description, iteratives, questions), more shared assumptions, shared assumptions and subordination, focus and presupposition, stress and presupposition, and negation and presupposition. Both theories are used through a pragmatic approach.

The result of this study shows that all six type of presuppositions according to Yule's theory (2014) are found, existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. This study also found all seven types of presupposition triggers proposed by Grundy (2000). From the seven types of presuppositions proposed by Grundy, shared assumptions, especially the use of grammatical elements, was the most common type and found in all types of presuppositions.

Keywords: presuppositions, pragmatics, presuppositions triggers

초록

본 연구는 드라마 <모두의 거짓말>에 나오는 연설에 담긴 전제유형과 전제를 알아내는 것을 목적으로 한다. 데이터 수집 방법은 관찰 및 필기를 한 후 등가법을 이용하여 정성-기술적 분석을 이용하여 분석하였다. 분석 결과는 일반적인 설명과 함께 제공된다. 사용된 이론은 실존적 전제 (*existential presupposition*), 사실적 전제 (*factive presupposition*), 어휘적 전제 (*lexical presupposition*), 구조적 전제 (*structural presupposition*), 비사실적 전제 (*non-factive presupposition*), 그리고 반사실적 전제를 (*conterfactual presupposition*) 포함하여 Yule(2014)에 의해 제안된 전제유형에 대한 이론이다. 절약 원칙(*principle of economy*), 공유 가정(확실한 기술적인, 반복, 질문) (*shared assumptions (definite description, iteratives, questions)*), 더 많은 공유 가정 (*more shared assumptions*), 공유 가정과 종속 (*shared assumptions and subordination*), 집중과 전제 (*focus and presupposition*), 스트레스와 전제 (*stress and presupposition*), 그리고 부정(*negation*)을 포함한 몇 가지 형태의 전제를 공유 가정으로 제안한 Grundy(2000)의 의견에 의해 뒷받침된다. 두 이론 모두 실용적인 접근을 통해 사용된다.

본 연구의 결과는 Yule의 이론(2014)에 따르면 여섯 가지 유형의 전제, 즉 존재 전제, 사실적 전제, 어휘적 전제, 구조적 전제, 비사실적 전제, 반사실적 전제가 모두 발견된다는 것을 보여준다. 이 연구는 또한 Grundy가 제안한 7가지 전제유발자를 모두 발견했다. 7가지 전제유발자 중에 공유 가정된 지식, 특히 문법적 요소의 사용이 가장 일반적인 유형이며 모든 유형의 전제에서 발견된다는 것을 발견했다.

키워드: 전제, 화용론, 전제유발자