

## **Presupposition in the Movie *Pitch Perfect***

### **ABSTRACT**

This research paper attempts to investigate the pragmatics presupposition in the movie *Pitch Perfect*. Specifically, it tries to identify and classify the presupposition used in conversation in the movie. The identification is based on the presupposition triggers and classification based on six type of presupposition. The research also attempts to analyze the function in the use of presupposition in conversation. The data in this research are in form of utterances containing presupposition. Based on the classification of six presupposition types according to Yule's theory (1996), 114 presuppositions are found: 33 (22.06%) existential triggered by definite description and possessive construction, 25 (26.21 %) factive triggered by factive verb/predicate; temporal clause; the word *thank*, 31 (24.83%) lexical triggered by implicative predicate; change of state verb; iterative; cleft sentence; comparisons; the adverb *only*, *never*; superlative construction, 11 (11.72%) structural triggered by WH-question, 6 (7.58%) non-factive triggered by the verb *pretend*; *sound like*; *should have/have never*, and 8 (7.58%) counter-factual triggered by if-clause. Based on the 6 language function by Jakobson (1960), there are 4 functions of presupposition in the movie which are, 40 (35.10%) referential, 48 (42.10%) emotive, 12 (10.52%) conative, 14 (12.28%) and phatic. In this research, the practice of emotive function in applying presupposition is considered as the most frequent.

Key words: utterances, presupposition, presupposition triggers, pragmatics.

## **Pra-anggapan dalam Film *Pitch Perfect***

### **Intisari**

Skripsi ini meneliti tentang pra-anggapan pragmatik yang terdapat dalam film *Pitch Perfect*. Secara spesifik, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan mengklasifikasi pra-anggapan yang digunakan dalam percakapan di film tersebut. Penelitian ini, juga mencoba menganalisa fungsi dari pra-anggapan dalam sebuah percakapan. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah ucapan atau perkataan yang mengandung pra-anggapan. Berdasarkan klasifikasi 6 jenis pra-anggapan oleh Yule (1996), terdapat 114 pra-anggapan yang ditemukan: 33 (22.06%) *existential* yang dipicu oleh *definite description* dan *possessive construction*, 25 (26.21 %) *factive* yang dipicu oleh *factive verb/predicate*; *temporal clause*; kata *thank*, 31 (24.83%) *lexical* yang dipicu oleh *implicative predicate*; *change of state verb*; *iterative*; *cleft sentence*; *comparisons*; kata keterangan *only*, *never*; *superlative construction*, 11 (11.72%) *structural* yang dipicu oleh *WH-question*, 6 (7.58%) *non-factive* yang dipicu oleh kata kerja *pretend*; *sound like*; *should have/have never*, dan 8 (7.58%) *counter-factual* yang dipicu oleh *if-clause*. Berdasarkan 6 fungsi bahasa oleh Jakobson (1960), terdapat 4 fungsi dari praanggapan pada film *Pitch Perfect* berupa 40 (35.10%) *referential*, 48 (42.10%) *emotive*, 12 (10.52%) *conative*, and 14 (12.28%) *phatic*. Pada penelitian ini, ditemukan bahwa fungsi *emotive* merupakan yang paling umum dipraktekkan dalam penggunaan pra-anggapan.

Kata kunci: ucapan, pra-anggapan, pemicu pra-anggapan, pragmatik