



## The Realization of Presuppositions in *Harry Potter Philosopher's Stone*

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### Article Info

#### Article History:

Accepted 30 March 2023

Approved 8 June 2023

Published 15 September 2023

#### Keywords:

Pragmatics, presupposition, English language teaching.

### Abstract

This study aimed at investigating the realization of presupposition in Harry Potter philosopher's stone and the implication of presupposition on the teaching of English as a foreign language in Indonesia. The design of this study focused on pragmatic analysis, and this study employed a qualitative approach. This research used script and movie of Harry Potter philosophers stone as the source of the data. The researcher used an instrument based on the theory proposed by Yule's (1996). The categories are existential presupposition, structural presupposition, counter factual presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and lexical presupposition. The finding of this research shows that five among the six types of presupposition were found in the movie. The whole data of the types of presupposition are 58 data, 19 are Existential Presupposition, 14 are Structural Presupposition, 13 are Factive Presupposition, 11 are Counter Factual Presupposition, 1 is Non-Factive Presupposition, and the last 0 Lexical Presupposition found in Harry Potter philosopher's stone movie. And all the types of presupposition implied on teaching English as a foreign language through various manners. Presupposition is the important thing, thus the writer suggests the readers of this research, the listeners of a speech, the politician and the next researcher that understanding the presupposition and its types will reduce the misunderstanding in a communication and give more information than just stated.

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**p-ISSN 2087-0108**

**e-ISSN 2502-4566**

## INTRODUCTION

Language is a main tool to build a relation among people around the world. It is the vehicle of human communication, so language is very important. Yule (1996) says that with language, people can produce utterances with related acts. Language is used for various functions such as listening, watching, writing, motivating, requesting, inviting, and many others. According to Pratama et al (2017) stated that to build a communication, interact, negotiate, it need to be exposed the target language intensively and extensively. The assumption is their opinion which created based on the utterance they hear or the sentence they read.

Yule (1996: 25) stated that an assumption of the speaker to be the case prior to build an utterance is presupposition. Presupposition is something that presupposed, it means predict something true before knowing the proof. It can be found in written language or verbal, as in daily life conversation or in movie conversation. Anggraini (2018) stated that movie as a literature form can be a media to entertain. Movie series is one of movie that catches a lot of attention from the audience. The use of presupposition can avoid misunderstanding among the audience. Thus, presupposition is important to provide predictions which considered with the usage of spoken sentence so that it is able to provide the speaker with an initial assumption before the speech occurred that what will be conveyed is understood by the interlocutors and to get intended meaning of the utterances or sentences of the movie.

However, speakers or writers usually design their linguistic message on the basis of assumptions of what their hearers or readers already know. Aristyanti (2020) relevant context or condition is included in pragmatics, instead of using language. In this case, pragmatics has only focus on presupposition. Presupposition is the way of assumptions or aspect of what is communicated but not said. According to Huang (2007) defines

presupposition as an inference or proposition whose truth is taken for granted in the utterance of a sentence. The range of utterance from word to sentence and the use of it cannot be separated from context. Nurmalasari (2021) state that Context is very closely related to culture which is definitely different. Sometimes a speaker assumes that certain information already known by the listener, although the information are only appear in speaker's mind not directly appear in the speaker's sentence. It is not a simple way to catch the information. Listener needs to look for word's meaning and what the speaker's mean in the same context, to avoid the misinterpretation dealing with presupposition.

Here, the researchers examined the performance of presuppositions based on the explanation above, the writer will analyse the presupposition in Harry Potter Philosopher's Stone series movie. It is a children's movie. Meanwhile in this research the researcher will analyse presupposition that is what a speaker assumes is true or known by a listener.

According to Fitriyani (2021) pragmatic is the way to understand all the sentences. In this case, pragmatics has only focus on presupposition. By studying pragmatic presupposition, the researcher intends to reveal the awareness of the presupposition to be a good communicator and to reveal the intended meaning of the utterance to avoid misunderstanding in communication.

The study aims to explain the realization of presuppositions in Harry Potter Philosopher's Stone series movie. This objective is broken down into the followings, they are: To explain the types of existential presuppositions in Harry Potter philosopher's stone, to explain the types of structural presuppositions in Harry Potter philosopher's stone, to explain the types of factual presuppositions in Harry Potter philosopher's stone, to explain the types of counter factual presuppositions in Harry Potter philosopher's stone, to explain the types of non-factive presuppositions in Harry Potter philosopher's stone, to explain the types of lexical presuppositions in Harry Potter

philosophers' stone, and to explain the implication of presupposition research on the teaching English as a foreign language.

In the related previous studies based on presuppositions analysis, some researchers have conducted the study (Khalili, 2017a; Khalili, 2017b; Oktoma and Mardiyono, 2013; Zare', Abbaspour, and Rajaei, 2012; Dabbagh, 2013; Chandra and Damanhuri, 2016; Hassan, 2015; Yarahmadi & Olfati, 2011; Bonyadi & Samuel, 2011; Khaleel, 2010; Priadi, 2014; Aditya, 2014; Yuliana, 2015; Dudley, 2017; Hikmah, 2017; and Gustia, 2018). Many media have become the subject of presuppositions study. They are like movies, plays, broadcast news, books, short stories, and even theatre.

Khalili (2017a) examined the presuppositions used in *Oedipus Rex* (a play). He studied the transcript of each character in the drama. Here, he aimed to find out all the types of presupposition and one type that mostly happened in the story. Within the same year, Khalili (2017b) studied about the presuppositions used in a movie entitled "The Wrestler". The similar study also came from Oktoma and Mardiyono (2013). They studied the types and dominant type of presupposition in the short stories by Goridus Sukur. Both studies applied Yule's theory (1996) in analyzing the data. Another study that implemented this theory was done by Javad Zare, Ehsan Abbaspour and Mahdi Rajee Nia in 2012. They applied Presupposition triggers of Yule in the comparative study about Broadcast News Discourse.

Dabbagh (2013) investigated the presuppositions that appear in the theatre and an exploration which shows the use of presuppositions as a means of understanding the workings of discourse in drama; Shakespeare and G.B. Shaw. Other researchers are Chandra and Damanhuri (2016). They tried to find out the types of presupposition, the intended meaning of presupposition and the function of presupposition that are used in *Fifty Shades of Grey* by E.L. James.

Hassan (2015) carefully studied the presupposition in Poe's short story "The Black

Cat". He applied Geurts' theory of presupposition to analyze. Yarahmadi & Olfati (2011) did presupposition analyzing in *The Cherry Orchard* a famous play by Anton Chekhov. They believed that presuppositions are powerful tools for manipulating others. Bonyadi and Samuel (2011) investigated discourse in newspaper. Their study aimed at identifying the linguistic nature of presupposition employed in the American newspaper, *The New York Times*, and the Persian English newspaper, *Tehran Times*.

In addition, Khaleel (2010) initiated the presupposition study in journalistic text. He believed that there were many presupposition triggers in English journalistic text. Priadi (2014) aimed at discovering the patterns of mistakes made by his students in interpreting novels 'dialogues that lead to misinterpretation. The data shows that the students do not use discourse context in their analysis such as reference, presupposition, implicature, and inference since dialogues in the novels consist of embedded aspects which is absolutely tied with context surrounding the sentences.

Aditya (2014) described the types of presupposition used by the main character in *Hotel Transylvania* movie and interpreted the implied meaning of the main characters' utterances in *Hotel Transylvania* movie. Yule's theory of presupposition and Holmes' theory of context are used by him to answer the formulated research questions. Yuliana (2015) analyzed presupposition in *Maleficent* movie script. She applied Yule's theory to find out the types of presupposition and meaning of each presupposition.

Furthermore, Hikmah (2017) discussed about presupposition used in advertisement of TV channel in Indonesia by applying Yule's theory. Gustia (2018), in her research, concluded that presupposition is related to speech acts in order to specify the purpose of the utterance. Although some of the utterances are categorized into the same type of presupposition, they may have different language function. Nevertheless, certain type of presupposition may have a tendency to use a

certain type of speech acts more than the other types of speech acts. In the last, Dudley (2017) focused his study on when and how children learn about the meanings of the propositional attitude verbs know and think.

By studying pragmatic presuppositions, researchers aim to reveal how the interlocutor should pay attention to the literal meaning of the utterance and its context. Awareness of the potential of previously formed indicators can become a communication strategy and help us become good communicators.

## METHOD

This research employed a qualitative research design. The subject of this study is the only movie "Harry Potter Philosopher's Stone" written by British author J.K. Rowling. The object of this study is the presuppositions within the text. The purpose of this study is to find out the six types of presupposition in "Harry Potter Philosopher's Stone" movie and the implementation on the teaching English as a foreign language.

The presuppositions are chosen here because it is the information that a speaker assumes to be already known by the hearers. It is something the speaker or writer assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance (Yule, 1996). The six types of presuppositions can only be studied after the presupposition triggers are being analyzed.

According to Cohen et al. (2007), there are some strategies for data collection and researching; by using questionnaires, interviews, accounts, observation, tests, personal constructs, multi-dimensional measurement, and role-playing. In analysing the data, the writer uses qualitative method based on the research problems, actually the methods are the same, and they are as follows: The types of existential, structure, factive, factual, counterfactual, lexical, non-factive presuppositions. These can be gained through the analysis of presuppositions' triggers. The sentences of the text are analysed according to the class of presuppositions' triggers, and the

implication on the teaching English as a foreign language. The sentences of the text are categorized based on the class of presuppositions' triggers. Then, analyzing the meaning of each presupposition's type within the story is the next step. The last, the writer investigates the implication on teaching based on the types of presuppositions.

To test the validity and reliability of the result, the researcher needs trustworthiness; so, she applies triangulation. Triangulation may be defined as the use of two or more methods of data collection in the study of some aspect of human behaviour (Cohen, 2007). However, he extended this view to take in several other types of triangulation; time triangulation, space triangulation, combined level triangulation, theoretical triangulation, investigator triangulation, and methodological triangulation.

The last, investigator triangulation will be used by the researcher. This type engages more than one observer; data are discovered independently by more than one observer (Silverman, 1993; cited in Cohen, 2007).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on the data analysis, all Yule's six types of presupposition are found in the Harry Potter Philosopher's Stone movie. Those six types of presupposition are Existential Presupposition, Factive Presupposition, Non-Factive Presupposition, Lexical Presupposition, Structural Presupposition, and Counterfactual Presupposition. All the data of presupposition found in Harry Potter Philosopher's Stone are shown in the table below:

**Table 1.** The Occurrence of the Presupposition's types in the conversation among the Characters in Harry Potter philosopher's stone movie.

No.	Types of Presupposition	of Frequency
1.	Existential Presupposition	19
	Factive Presupposition	13
3.	Non-Factive Presupposition	1
4.	Lexical Presupposition	-
5.	Structural Presupposition	14
6.	Counter Factual Presupposition	11
Total		58

Based on the table above, it can be seen that not all types of presupposition found in the conversation among the characters in Harry Potter philosophers stone, such as:

**The realization of existential presupposition in *Harry Potter Philosopher's stone***

In the first research question, I present the realization of existential presupposition in *Harry Potter philoshopers stone*. In this study, I use Yule's theory. According to the analysis, I found that the realization of existential presupposition is the most used in *Harry Potter philoshoper's stone* movie. Presupposition is the type of presupposition that mostly appeared in Harry Potter philosopher's stone movie. It found in the conversation, one of them is:

Dumbledore: I should have known that you would be here...Professor McGonagall.

This sentence presupposes that both Dumbledore and Prof McGonagall exist. The presupposition is found in the utterance 'I should have known that you would be here', indicating that there is person, She is Professor McGonagall. This conversation found at 00:01:25 in a movie.

**The realization of Factive Presupposition in *Harry Potter Philoshoper's stone***

In the second research question, I present the realization of presupposition in *Harry Potter philoshopers stone*. According to the analysis, the researchers found that the realization of factive presupposition is the third most used in *Harry Potter philoshoper's stone* movie. The second most-used type of presupposition is the Structural Presupposition. This type has 14 data out of 58 data. Here are the types of structural presupposition which found in Harry Potter philosopher's movie, one of them is:

McGonagall: Good evening, Professor Dumbledore. Are the rumors true, Albus?

The sentences presupposes that McGonagall knows the rumors and the sentence above show that the listener perceives that the information presented is necessarily true rather than just the presupposition of the person asking the question. In addition, the presupposed statement is actually part of the question formation itself. This conversation found at 00:01:45 in a movie.

**The realization of Factive Presupposition in *Harry Potter Philoshoper's stone***

In the third research question, I present the realization of factive presupposition in *Harry Potter philoshopers stone*. According to the analysis, I found that the realization of factive presupposition is the third most used in *Harry Potter philoshoper's stone* movie. Factive Presupposition has 13 data out of 58 data.

Ron: I know you! You're Nearly Headless Nick!

In the utterance above, the part of the sentence that can be presupposed is "He know" because it is the fact or the part of the sentence that must be true although he know it or he did not know it. This conversation found at 00:49:43 in a movie.

**The realization of Counter Factual presupposition in *Harry Potter Philoshoper's stone***

In the forth research question, I present the realization of counter factual presupposition in *Harry Potter philoshopers stone*. According to the analysis, counter Factual

Presupposition has 11 data out of 58 data. It means that it has 19% of the data findings. These are counterfactual presupposition which found in a movie, one of them is:

Harry : Could we find all this in London? Hagrid: If you know where to go.

The if-clause "If you know where to go" uses a conditional structure indicating that the fact is contrary to the utterance, so it can be presupposed that the meaning of the clause is "You don't know where to go". This conversation found at 00:20:47 in a movie.

#### **The realization of Non-Factive Presupposition in *Harry Potter Philosopher's stone***

In the fifth research question, I present the realization of non-factive presupposition in *Harry Potter philosopher's stone*. According to the analysis, I found that the realization of non-factive presupposition is the least used in *Harry Potter philosopher's stone* movie. It only has 1 data out of 58 data. It implies that Non-Factive Presupposition is the type of presupposition that least appeared in *Harry Potter philosopher's stone* movie. And this is non-factive presupposition which found in *Harry Potter philosopher's stone* movie.

"Dumbledore: [whilst looking at the mirror] Yes and no. It shows us nothing more or less than the deepest, most desperate desires of our hearts. Now you, who have never known your family, you see them standing beside you. But remember this, Harry. This mirror gives us neither knowledge or truth. Men have wasted away in front of it, even gone mad. That is why tomorrow it will be moved to a new home, and I must ask you not to go looking for it again. It does not do to dwell on dreams, Harry, and forget to live. [Harry looks back at the mirror, knowing that Dumbledore is right.]. This conversation found at 00:41:13 in a movie.

#### **The realization of Lexical presupposition in *Harry Potter Philosopher's stone***

The last type is lexical presupposition, it is not found in *Harry Potter philosopher's stone* movie. It implies that lexical presupposition has

no data out of 58 data and has no portion found of the data findings.

#### **The implication of presuppositions research on the teaching of English as a foreign language**

The whole data of the types of presupposition are 58 data, 19 are Existential Presupposition, 14 are Structural Presupposition, 13 are Factive Presupposition, 11 are Counter Factual Presupposition, 1 is Non-Factive Presupposition, and the last 0 Lexical Presupposition found in *Harry Potter philosopher's stone* movie. The following is explanation of each sort of assumption seen in *Harry Potter philosopher's stone*.

##### **Existential Presupposition**

Existential Presupposition is the most used types in *Harry Potter philosopher's stone* movie, because it assumes the existence of the objects stated by the speaker. This type can be implied on the teaching of English as a foreign language in Indonesia through introduction lesson in a class. It can be assume that by introduction among the students in the beginning of the study could make the students realize their learning environment.

##### **Structural Presupposition**

Structural Presupposition is the second most used types in *Harry Potter philosopher's stone* movie. Structural Presupposition show that the listener perceives that the information presented is necessarily true rather than just the presupposition of the person asking the question because it assumes the existence of the objects stated by the speaker. It can be implied to differentiate between similar structures, for example: When teacher asked the students to differentiate between two texts (recount and narrative text), "is recount text and narrative text different?" It can be assumed that recount text and narrative text vary and the information presented is necessarily true rather than just the presupposition of the person asking the question. Thus, the implication of this type is making sure of student's understanding.

### **Factive Presupposition**

Factive Presupposition is the third most used types in Harry Potter philosopher's stone movie. Factive presupposition itself is the assumption that something is true due to the presence of some verbs such as "know", "realize", or "regret". It can be implied when teacher delivering the lesson must be true although the students know it or didn't know it. And it can be implied on the teaching of English as a foreign language in Indonesia through realizing the students to be honest and according to the fact.

### **Counter Factual Presupposition**

Counter Factual Presupposition is the fourth most used types in Harry Potter philosopher's stone movie. This presupposition is about the if-clause uses a conditional structure indicating that the fact is contrary to the utterance, so it can be presupposed that the meaning of the clause is the opposite of the utterance. It can be implied on the teaching of English as a foreign language in Indonesia through in conditional if learning.

### **Non-Factive Presupposition**

Non-Factive Presupposition is the least used types in Harry Potter philosopher's stone movie. Non-factive presupposition is one that is assumed not to be true. Verb likes 'dream', 'imagine', and 'pretend'. It can be implied on the teaching of English as a foreign language in Indonesia through narrative text, and it can be a trigger for students to write a novel.

### **Lexical Presupposition**

Lexical Presupposition is not used in Harry Potter philosopher's stone movie. Lexical presupposition is the assumption that, in using one word, the speaker can act as if another meaning (word) would be understood. It can be implied on the teaching of English as a foreign language in Indonesia through descriptive text, it uses to describe something peculiar with something familiar so it can be understood easily.

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the findings, I concluded that the realization of presupposition in Harry Potter philosopher's stone. In general, the findings are the Existential Presupposition is the most-used types of presupposition with total 19 data out of 58 data. The second most-used types of presupposition are the Structural Presupposition. It has 14 data out of 58 data. The third most-used type of presupposition is the Factive Presupposition. Factive Presupposition has 13 data out of 58 data. For the fourth most-used type of presupposition, it is the Counter Factual Presupposition. Counter Factual has 5 data out of 58 data. The least-used type of presupposition is the Non-Factive Presupposition. It only has 1 data out of 58 data, and 0 data out of 58 of lexical presupposition. And the presupposition can be implied in various ways on teaching.

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