PRESUPPOSITION ON TODD PHILLIPS'S JOKER MOVIE

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
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PRESUPPOSITION ON TODD PHILLIPS'S JOKER MOVIE

THESIS
Presented to
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2020

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I state that the thesis entitled "Presupposition on Todd Phillips's Joker Movie" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 16 June 2020
The researcher

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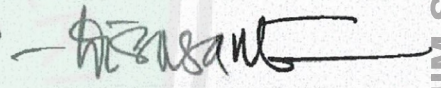
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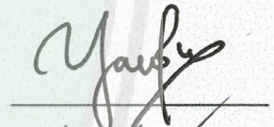
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MOTTO

"We leave everything in Allah's hand so that we may see Allah's hand in

everything".

"Penundaanmu akan amal kebajikan untuk menantikan kesempatan yang lebih

luang, merupakan tanda kebodohan diri". - Ibnu 'Athaillah

"What worries you, masters you". - John Locke

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved family:

Parents, brother and sister

(Hartani, Nur'aini, mas Gita and mba Meidita)

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In the name of Allah, the lord of universe, *Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin*, thanks to Allah SWT because of Him the writer could finish this thesis. Secondly, peace and salutation always be given to our Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has guided us from the darkness to the lightness.

This thesis entitled *"Presupposition on Todd Phillips's Joker Movie"* is presented as a requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra from English Literature Department in Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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The Researcher

Dinda Rizky Ramadhani

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ABSTRACT

The language used in Joker 2019 movie illustrates the dark life set in 1981s that tells about a failed comedian who had a mental illness and his life was full of bad luck so he had to commit criminal acts and killings in order to be recognized in the world. The characters produced utterances that contain many assumptions. The study used presupposition theory by Yule (1996 & 2014). The characters do not always convey their intentions directly, but they also convey implicitly. The speaker has to ensure that the addressee already has shared knowledge in order to the presupposition works. The study used the theory of context by Huang (2014) to find out the further information about the utterance context. The context strengthened the study in analyzing data.

This research used descriptive qualitative method. The data is taken from both the primary and the secondary source. The primary source is taken from the utterances spoken by the characters and the secondary source is English script as supporting data. In collecting data, the researcher conducted observation by repeatedly watch, listen, and pay attention to the movie, taking notes, categorizing, and data validation. In conducting data analysis she classified the utterances based on the six types of presupposition. The data were descriptively described and analyzed based on the categories and the last is making conclusions.

The results of the study found that the six types of presupposition owned by the characters in the movie. The study also found two new words there were 'anymore' that have same meaning as the word 'again' which is categorized in lexical presupposition and another word is 'hope' that has same meaning as 'wish' and 'dream' which is categorized in non factive presupposition. The study found 127 presupposition utterances they are 76 existential utterances, 16 factive utterances, 13 lexical utterances, 12 structural utterances, 8 counterfactual utterances and the last 2 non factive utterances. The characters convey their messages through presupposition. The presupposition utterances found in the movie made the listeners and the audience easily understood the intentions of the speakers.

مستخلص البحث

رمضاني، ديندا رزقي. 2020. **الافتراض القبلي في فيلم جوكر لتولد فيليبس.** بحث جامعي. قسم الآداب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. مشرف: عبد العزيز، الماجستير

الكلمات الرئيسية: الافتراض، المعنى الضمني، فيلم جوكر

صوّرت اللغة المستخدمة في فيلم جوكر 2019 الحياة المظلمة في عام 1981 □يث تحكي الكوميدي الفاشل لديه تخلف عقلي وامتلأت □ياته بنصيب سيئ وبالتالي قام بأداء الجريمة والقتل لكي يشتهر اسمه في العالم. أصدرت الشخصية في هذا الفيلم خطابات تحتوي على الافتراضات. استخدم هذا البحث نظرية الافتراض القبلي عند يولي (1996 و 2014). لا تبلغ الشخصية في هذا الفيلم دائما مقصودها مباشرة، لكن تبلغه أيضا ضمنيا. يجب على المتكلم تأكيد المخاطبين بأن لديهم نفس المعرفة لكي ينجح الافتراض القبلي. استخدم هذا البحث نظرية المقام عند هوانج (2014) لمعرفة المزيد من المعلومات عن مقام الخطاب. أيّد المقام الدراسة أثناء تحليل البيانات.

استخدم هذا البحث المنهج الكيفي الوصفي. تم أخذ البيانات من البيانات الأساسية والبيانات الثانوية. أُخذت البيانات الأساسية من الخطابات المنطوقة من قبل الشخصيات في الفيلم أما البيانات الثانوية فتم أخذها من الكتابات الإنجليزية كالبيانات المؤيدة. خطوات جمع البيانات تتكون من الملا□ظة بطريقة المشاهدة، والاستماع والاهتمام نحو الفيلم بشكل تكراري، ثم تصنيف الخطاب على□سب نوع الافتراض القبلي الست. تم وصف البيانات وتحليلها بشكل وصفي□سب الصنف واختتم بتكوين الخلاصة.

تدل نتيجة هذا البحث إلى وجود نوع الافتراض القبلي الست لدى الشخصيات في الفيلم. أوجد هذا البحث كلمتين جديدتين هما "أنيمور" □يث لديه نفس المعنى بكلمة "أجين" ويتم تصنيفهما في الافتراض القبلي المعجمي وكلمة أخرى هي "هوب" □يث لديه نفس المعنى بكلمة "ويش" و"دريم" ويتم تصنيفها في الافتراض القبلي غير واقعي. أوجد هذا البحث 127 خطاب الافتراض القبلي وهي 76 كلامًا وجوديًا، و16 كلامًا واقعيًا، و13 كلامًا معجميًا، و12 كلامًا هيكليًا، و8 كلامًا غير واقعي، وآخر 2 كلام غير واقعي. تبلغ الشخصيات في هذا الفيلم رسالتهم من خلال الافتراض القبلي. خطاب الافتراض القبلي الموجود في هذا الفيلم يجعل السامعين والمشاهدين يسهلون فهم المقصود من المتكلم.

ABSTRAK

Bahasa yang digunakan dalam film Joker 2019 menggambarkan kehidupan gelap pada tahun 1981-an yang menceritakan tentang seorang komedian yang gagal memiliki penyakit mental dan hidupnya penuh dengan nasib buruk sehingga ia harus melakukan tindakan kriminal dan pembunuhan agar dirinya diakui di dunia. Tokoh di film ini menghasilkan ucapan yang mengandung banyak asumsi. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori praanggapan oleh Yule (1996 & 2014). Tokoh di dalam film ini tidak selalu menyampaikan maksud mereka secara langsung, tetapi mereka juga menyampaikannya secara tersirat. Penutur harus memastikan bahwa pendengar sudah mempunyai pengetahuan yang sama agar praanggapan berhasil. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori konteks oleh Huang (2014) untuk mengetahui informasi lebih lanjut tentang konteks ujaran. Konteks menguatkan studi dalam menganalisis data.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif yang deskriptif. Data diambil dari sumber primer dan sekunder. Sumber utama diambil dari ujaran-ujaran yang diucapkan oleh tokoh-tokoh di film dan sumber sekundernya adalah skrip berbahasa Inggris sebagai data pendukung. Dalam mengumpulkan data, peneliti melakukan pengamatan dengan cara menonton, mendengarkan dan memperhatikan film berulang kali, kemudian mencatat, mengkategorikan, dan validasi data. Dalam melakukan analisis data, dia mengklasifiksikan ujaran tersebut berdasarkan enam tipe praanggapan. Data dideskripsikan dan dianalisis secara deskriptif berdasarkan kategori dan yang terkahir membuat kesimpulan.

Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa enam jenis praanggapan dimiliki oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam film. Studi ini juga menemukan dua kata baru yaitu 'anymore' yang memiliki makna sama dengan kata 'again' yang dikategorikan dalam praanggapan leksikal dan kata lain adalah 'hope' yang memiliki arti sama dengan 'wish' dan 'dream' yang dikategorikan dalam praanggapan non faktif. Studi ini menemukan 127 ujaran prasuposisi yaitu 76 ujaran eksistensial, 16 ujaran faktual, 13 ujaran leksikal, 12 ujaran struktural, 8 ujaran kontrafaktual dan 2 ujaran nonfaktual terakhir. Tokoh dalam film ini menyampaikan pesan mereka melalui praanggapan. Ucapan praanggapan yang ditemukan dalam film membuat pendengar dan penonton mudah memahami maksud dari pembicara.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Movie is a media that interests many people. People can spend their time by watching a movie or even a few in a day with different genres, since movie is a portrayal of society. Story in movie reflects another life even though it's a fictional story. In movie, the language used is colloquial and easy to understand so that it reflects a natural setting.

The language used in Joker 2019 movie illustrates the dark life set in 1981s. The movie attracted the audiences' attention because it was a story about a failed comedian who had a mental illness and his life was full of bad luck so he had to commit criminal acts and killings in order to be recognized in the world.

This movie starring Joaquin Phoenix as Arthur Fleck, of course, produces utterances that contain many assumptions from each character. However, the characters do not always convey their intentions directly, but they also convey implicitly. This phenomenon is called presupposition.

Yule states that pragmatics is the study of invisible meanings (2014:126). Utterances that are spoken not only can be interpreted one meaning by the listener, but it can be interpreted more. Understanding the speaker's intention is not easy unless the speaker and listener have the same background knowledge. As mentioned earlier, the speaker has to ensure that the addressee already has shared knowledge so presupposition

works. If the interpretation is wrong, the communication between them becomes misunderstanding and ambiguous.

In addition, Levinson stated that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding (1983:21). Context is gained through events and experiences stored in human memory. This case is known as shared knowledge. Yan Huang stated that shared knowledge is a set of background assumptions shared by the speaker and the addressee (2014: 16). In other words, through the experience, the listener can understand the speaker's meaning also the speaker can make utterances that will be understood by the listener because they have the same knowledge.

The phenomena of presupposition can be found in many of literary works such as magazine, novel, short story, cartoon, drama and movie. This research chose to focus on movie since Joker used colloquial language that reflects a natural setting. The setting that made will help the writer to understand the speakers' utterances. Therefore, movie became a common object of the study. In the previous research, they mostly used fantasy and animated comedy movie which are different genre to this research. One of the researches is the graduating paper by Dewi Yuliana who has graduated on 2015. She analyzed presupposition utterances in Maleficent (2014) movie script. In her study, she focused on the types of presupposition that used by the characters in the movie. Another previous research is also thesis by Briant Nino Aditya who has graduated on 2014.

He analyzed the presupposition utterances used by the characters in Genndy Tartakovsky's Hotel Transylvania. He also provided further explanation about the context of each utterance. Both movies above are categorized in fantasy and animation genre movie. So both previous research certainly had different results and gave new insight to this study.

Joker represents psychological thriller movie that is considered that the characters have many presupposition utterances. This research is strengthened by conveying another intention that is not uttered directly by the speakers as long as both the speaker and the listener have shared-knowledge. So that is the reason why this study chose to analyze presupposition on the characters' utterances in Joker movie by using the theory of presupposition argued by George Yule (1996) and Yan Huang (2014).

A. **Problems of the Study**

This study will discuss the problems below:

1. What are the types of presupposition owned by the characters in Joker movie?

2. How do those types of presupposition influence the conveyed meaning?

B. **Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this study are:

1. To describe the types of presupposition that owned by the characters in Joker movie, and

2. To convey the implied meaning of presupposition utterances that owned by the characters in Joker movie.

C. Significance of the Study

The writer expects that the result of this study can give contributions for academic field and practical field, as follows:

- Theoretically, this study hopefully will enrich the reader knowledge in the study of presupposition, especially presupposition in Joker movie. The result of the study can be used as the authentic material to presupposition and make the readers easily understand the meaning of utterances.

- Practically, this study is expected as an additional reference and alternative information for students and academic society who are interested in the study of presupposition. Also this study is expected to give more understanding about presupposition for other researchers who are interested to continue this research and developing reader insights dealing with the phenomena of presupposition.

D. Scope and Limitation

Based on the research entitled "Presupposition on Todd Phillips's Joker movie", the limitation of the study in this research is conveying the intended meaning of the presupposition, and the implication of the result of the study for English Literature researchers. This research focuses on the analysis of the direct utterances spoken by the characters in Joker movie.

E. Definition of Key Terms

This research includes several key words. To avoid confusion this study needs to clarify the context briefly. Certain key terms are set out below:

1. Presupposition

A presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. For example "Mary's brother bought three horses". The speaker would usually assume to have presuppositions that someone named Mary exists and that she has a brother. The speaker might also have more concrete assumptions that Mary only has one brother and that he has a lot of money (Yule, 1996:25).

2. Movie

According to Giannetti (1999:94), movie is a recording of motion picture, moving picture all these phrases suggest the central importance of motion in the art of movie. In the movie, there are certain scenes and complications based on the context.

3. *Joker*

Joker is an American psychological thriller movie directed and produced by Todd Phillips on 2019. This movie is also produced by Warner Bros. Pictures (WB) and DC Films. Based on DC Comics as the origin story, this movie features actors who are very compatible with their characters in Joker which set in 1981 in Gotham City, they are Joaquin Phoenix as the main character, Robert De Niro, Zazie Beetz, Frances Conroy, Brett Cullen, Glenn Fleshler, Bill Camp, Shea Whigham and Marc Maron as supporting characters.

This movie was released on October 4th 2019 and distributed by Warner Bros. Pictures (WB). This film received many positive responses from the public. However, this film also contains a controversy which this movie that starred Joaquin Phoenix has been succeeded to provoke emotional. Some people strongly reject the screening of Joker movie because they worried it could trigger inspiring real-world violence or criminal act.

F. Review of Previous Research

This research leads to pragmatic approach which of course many researchers have conducted pragmatic researches, one of them is presupposition. The writer found some thesis and journals that discussed the same topic as this study because presupposition is a quite common topic.

The previous research is the graduating paper entitled "Presupposition On TV Series Game of Thrones Season I" by Putri

Ramadhan who has graduated on 2017 at Diponegoro University. She analyzed the presupposition utterances used by the characters in TV Series Game of Thrones Season I. She focused on the types of presupposition that used in the drama and provided the information about what the speakers exactly intended by conveying presupposition. She used descriptive qualitative research to analyze her research. In the result, she found 370 utterances which include the six types of presupposition based on Yule theory. The type that mostly used in the movie is structural presupposition.

Another previous research is a journal conducted by Ricco and Havid from State University of Padang. They took a novel "Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows" as their object. In their research, they focused on analyzing the characters' utterances in the novel based on the theory of presupposition from Yule. They used descriptive qualitative method research to analyze the study. In collecting data, they applied non-participant observation. In conducting research, they took 50 utterances as the samples and the results found 5 types of presupposition in the novel except non factive presupposition. The type that mostly used by the characters in the novel was structural presupposition.

The other previous study entitled "An Analysis of Presupposition Found in A Number of Cartoons Collected from Cartoonstock" a journal study by Dion Pratama, Yusrita and Nova from Bung Hatta University. They analyzed the phenomena of presupposition from certain cartoons that

collected from the website of cartoonstock. They used qualitative research to analyze the research. In analyzing data, they reduced the data and took seventeen cartoons as the samples. In their study, existential presupposition was found as the dominant types. They also found out the implicit information that exists in the cartoons.

From the previous research above it can be concluded that there are some differences over those research. In conducting this research, the writer uses several previous researches to get additional information that can support her idea about the phenomena of presupposition. She gained another insight from the previous research as a comparison in conducting the analysis in this study. The writer takes opportunity to conduct this study because she considered that the characters in Joker movie owned many presupposition utterances and become an interesting research in pragmatics.

G. Research Method

1. Research Design

The most suitable method employed in this research is descriptive qualitative method. This method aims to define the phenomena which occur naturally without the intervention of an experimental treatment. Qualitative research is holistic, so the writer can only determine her research based on research variables, but the overall social situation of the movie covers aspects of places, actors, and activities that interact synergistically. (Sugiyono, 2009:207). Bogdan (1982) in Stainback (1988)

stated that qualitative analysis has the natural setting. Bogdan stated the researcher who used descriptive qualitative research should examine them as closely as possible and provide rich explanations, so that the data were in the form of words than numbers. This study uses constructivism paradigm because this study is expected to generate the theory, understanding meaning and finding out different perspectives.

2. Research Instruments

As Moleong (2002:3) said in qualitative research, the writer is the human instrument of the research data. The writer becomes the key instrument because she is who sets the focus of the research, selects objects as data sources, collects data, assesses data quality, classifies and analyzes data, convey the meaning of the data and makes conclusions on his findings. Nasution (1998) in Sugiyono (2009:223) stated in qualitative research, there is no other choice rather than make human to be the main research instrument.

3. Data and Data Source

Lofland and Lofland in Moleong (2002: 112) state language and action are the main data in qualitative research. Since the case of this research is the presupposition phenomenon used by the characters in Joker movie, this study takes two kinds of data source. They are primary and secondary source. The primary source is taken from the utterances spoken by all characters in the movie. In other words, the types of data are language, verbal action and gesture done by the characters (Arikunto,

2010:22). The secondary source in this research is the English script of the movie that was downloaded from the webpage https://8flix.com/2020/01/08/joker-2019-screenplay-written-by-todd-phillips-and-scott-silver/ as supporting data and to help the writer in collecting the raw data in written text.

4. Data Collection

The main purpose of the study is to get data. The technique of data collection is an important step in conducting research because the researcher cannot gain data that fulfill the standard as if they do not have the technique of data collection (Sugiyono, 2009: 224).

In this study, the data are collected by using qualitative approach to formulate her problems of the study. The research data are obtained first by careful watching on the utterances that uttered by the characters. When observation is conducted, the writer will repeatedly watch, listen, and pay attention to the movie. She will be able to understand the context of the data and the social situation of the overall characters in the movie, then, there will be a holistic insight.

The second is take note. This method is conducted by the writer during observation. In the middle of watching, listening and paying attention to the movie, the writer compares the utterance in the movie and the utterance in the script. Then, she wrote the utterances between the speaker and the listener that contain the six types of presupposition.

The third method is mark and categorize. The writer marks the presupposition utterances that found in the movie and categorizes them into the six types of presupposition they are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non factive presupposition, structural presupposition, lexical presupposition and counterfactual presupposition.

The last method is making table and data validation. The writer makes a table to collect the data. The utterances gained are put into the table based on the six types of presupposition. The writer also writes a brief explanation of each like what the speaker presupposed to the listener. Then, she will do data validation to ensure the overall data has been collected.

5. **Data Analysis**

According to Bogdan cited by Sugiyono (2009), data analysis is a process of systematically searching and compiling the interview transcripts, field notes and other materials you obtain to strengthen the understanding and to enable you to present to many others what you have discovered. Then, Stainback (1988) stated that data analysis is critical to the qualitative research process. It is to recognition, study and understanding of interrelationship and concept in your data that hypotheses and assertions can be developed and evaluated. Based on both theories, data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes and documentation, by organizing data into categories, describing units, synthesizing,

compiling into patterns, choose what is important and what will be learned, and make conclusions so that it is easily understood by yourself and others.

In this research, the writer selected the presupposition utterances that had been collected in the tables. The notes were used to figure out the findings. Next, she classified the utterances based on the categories. The data will be presented in the tables from the highest number of the findings to the fewest. After categorizing the utterance, the writer described and analyzed the selected utterances which include the types of presupposition. In the final, she made conclusions and verifications convincing that the data is credible.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of meaning more on context and communicative intentions of speakers or what the speakers mean (Yule, 2010:127). Pragmatics is defined how people derive meaning as communicate from the specific kinds of speech situation, to recognize what the speaker is referring to and to interpret what is said. In pragmatics, listeners do not interpret the word by word meaning, but they get the meaning of speakers' utterances according to the context based on the same background knowledge between them. As well as the speakers talk about what the listeners do not know, it allows communication misunderstandings.

According to Yule (1996:3) there are four points of view that pragmatics is concerned with. First, pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. It is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). The listener and the reader need to analyze what the speaker or the writer mean by their utterances rather than the meaning of words or phrases. Second, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. The fundamental categories for context information refer to the individuality, time, location, activity and the relations. In case, speakers as the organizer of what they want to say like who, where, when they are talking to. Third, pragmatics is the

study of how more gets communicated than is said. The inferences made by listeners or readers in order to arrive at the correct interpretation of what the speaker actually meant. The unsaid speech is recognized as a part of communication, thus another term of pragmatics is the study of invisible meaning. The last, pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance. The closeness or distance of listeners unless it is physical or social, speakers determine how much needs to be said and unsaid.

In addition, Leech (1983) states that in pragmatics, the physical data of utterance becomes a wide discipline taking in form, meaning, and context. Generally, pragmatics is another linguistic branch which deals with the contextual meaning. It explores the way in which utterances are used in communicative situations and how they are perceived based on the context in which the communication takes place.

Meanwhile, Mey (2001:6) considers that pragmatics is the study of the use of language in human speech, as defined by social situations. It means the language that speakers used depend on their social condition, cultures and other related activities where they live. Levinson (1983) likewise states that pragmatics studies language use, that is, the study of investigating meaning and context with a fundamental understanding. In summary, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning which communicated by speakers and interpreted by listeners that allows human into the analysis of their assumption, goals, purposes and actions they express while speaking.

A. Presupposition

Presupposition is one of important subject of linguistic which focuses on identifying meaning on the basis of assumption from the speaker. Yule defines presupposition as something that the speaker assumes an idea or message to be the case prior to making an utterance (1996:25). For example, the utterance (or sentence) *"Daisy's shoes are new"*. The listener (or the reader) makes an assumption that presupposes *Daisy has shoes*. The example that mentioned earlier is the simplification of presupposition.

Yule describes presupposition as what a speaker assumes is true or known by a listener (2014:130). The speakers (or the writers) already have assumptions before saying something about what is said. It is obvious that some information have been known by the listeners (or the readers) when the speakers communicate with them. For instance, the utterance *"Nancy will invite him again"* presupposes that Nancy has invited him before. *"Tere Liye writes romantic fiction for the first time"* presupposes that Tere Liye has never written romantic fiction yet. Then, the example:

A: *"I have bought Maybelline makeup sets yesterday"*.

B: *"They offer 30% discount, right"*.

The conversation above denotes that before uttering the utterance, A already has an assumption that B knew what is meant and there was a makeup discount offered by Maybelline.

Presupposition has the fundamental characteristic that is truth under negation. It means that the assumption of the statement remains true despite the sentence is in negative form or negated. According to Yule, this case is called Constancy under negation (2014:131). For example, someone says *"Belle's MacBook is expensive"* or in the negative form *"Belle's MacBook is not expensive"*. The listener presupposes that Belle has a MacBook. It remains true despite both have opposite meanings.

In addition, Griffiths defines presupposition as the shared background assumptions that are taken for granted when we communicate (2006:143). It means that if people have known each other well and communicate, then they will get compatible impressions of what assumptions are shared between them. Despite they have known each other, it is not easy to aware of which aspect or context of information are being thought. Moreover, when communication happen between strangers, it is harder to know what is presupposed. Similarly, presupposition is used to describe any kinds of background assumption against an action or utterance is reasonable (Levinson 1983 in Yuliana 2015).

Based on the explanations from Griffiths and Levinson (2006;1983) above, it is obvious when people do conversation with someone, they try to share the information. Yule explains that there was an idea that speakers assume certain information is already known by their listeners (1996:25). It means that the speakers know their listeners can illustrate the process of thinking and analyze the invisible meaning. Apart

from this, speakers do not always convey the information in details. There is information which does not need to be conveyed explicitly. Then, listeners have a task to catch other information beyond on their interpretations.

Presupposition and entailment both have relationship between two propositions. Differing from presupposition, entailment shows an assumption absolutely. It is something what logically follows from what is asserted in the utterance (Yule, 1996). In contrast to entailment, presupposition more prefer to the relation between a speaker and a proposition. A speaker has presupposition while sentence, not a speaker, has entailment. For example:

a) *Dave fries some eggs.*

b) *Dave cooks some eggs.*

The sentences above cannot be changed. The sentence (a) entails sentence (b) and *frying* absolutely means *cooking*. Logically, frying is one of the ways to cook eggs. In addition to this, presupposition has distinct types from entailment. Presupposition remains constant under negation, questioning, embedding under modals and as the antecedent of a conditional form. On the other hand, entailment does not. Here the example of presupposition distinguishes entailment:

(1) a. The King of France is bald >> (presupposes) There is a

King of France

*b. The King of France is **not** bald >> There is a King of France*

(2) a. Jack is human = (entails) Jack is mammal

b. Jack is not human ≠ Jack is mammal

The examples above show that presupposition is preserved under negation while the entailment is not.

B. Semantic Presupposition

Semantic and pragmatic both have a connection in presupposition, then, Leech (1983) and Mey (2001) called this term as Semantic presupposition and Pragmatic presupposition. Semantic is the study of meaning in language. This field refers to conventional meaning which concerns linguistic rules. Semantic is a study with independent context and a dyadic relation which only involves form and meaning. Similarly, semantic presupposition is context free. It is relation of propositions and concerns truth and falsehood of propositions. For example an utterance *"Mary got an A grade in her oral exam."* presupposes that *"Mary did an oral exam."* and an utterance *"The government has tried hard to reduce the steep price increase."* presupposes that *"Price increased steeply."* (Adisutrisno, 2008:77).

C. Pragmatic Presupposition

Pragmatic is the study of utterance meaning in context. It is clearly that this field is triadic relation which involves form, meaning and context. Pragmatic presupposition has wider information than semantic

presupposition. It is not only identifying utterance meaning, but also the context within.

Pragmatic presupposition relates to certain kinds of background knowledge that are presumed to exist when utterances are spoken. These kinds of knowledge are presumed to be understood by the participants and also be a foundation of shared knowledge in interpreting utterance meaning (Adisutrisno, 2008:78). Absolutely that pragmatic presupposition differs from other semantic relations which very sensitive to context. For example:

(a) **The utterance:** "Mary got an A grade in her oral examination."

Meaning: Mary is a student. That Mary is a brilliant student, that she had studied hard before the oral examination, that she could answer all or almost all questions, and that the professor was fair in grading.

(b) **The utterance:** "A three-year-old boy named Bartholomew was found at the bus stop."

Meaning: The parents are quite probably Christians, that they must be very anxious and depressed, that they will try any way to find the whereabouts of the boy, and that they earnestly want to get the child back.

D. Types of Presupposition

Yule (1996:27-29) classified the types of presupposition into six categories, they are:

1. **Existential presupposition**

   The existential presupposition is assumed that the existence of the entities named by the speaker. The existence is expressed in any definite noun phrase such as *the Prince of Brunei, the teacher, Jane, Dave, etc*. Also, this category presents possessive constructions such as *your passport* presupposes *you have a passport*.

2. **Factive presupposition**

   The factive presupposition is used in the sentences to denote facts. The verbs like realize, know, glad, regret, and odd are supposed to be fact. For example an utterance "*Tasya regrets drinking Pop Ice too much*" presupposes Tasya drank Pop Ice too much. The word 'regret' is treated as fact.

3. **Non-Factive presupposition**

   The third type of presupposition is non-factive presupposition. This category is the opposite of factive presupposition which is assumed not to be true. The verbs like *dream, wish, imagine*, and *pretend* denote untrue. For example an utterance "*She was dreaming to be Prince Mateen's girlfriend*" presupposes that she was not Prince Mateen's girlfriend.

4. **Lexical presupposition**

   Lexical presupposition is assumed that the use of one word with asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the

presupposition that another (non-asserted) meaning is understood. The expressions such as *again, start, stop,* and *anymore* are used to presuppose another meaning that is not asserted by the speaker. For example, *"Barbara started working as receptionist"* presupposes that Barbara was not working as receptionist before.

5. **Structural presupposition**

Presupposition can be identified by the structure of the sentence including interrogative form. Structural presupposition is associated with the use of certain words or phrases. The construction of WH question (what, who, when, where and why) in English, is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that is accepted to be true and the information after WH-form is already known by the hearer. For example, *"When did you get the voucher?"* presupposes that you got the voucher. The WH question *'when'* indicates that there was something said before.

6. **Counterfactual presupposition**

The last type is counterfactual presupposition. This category denotes what is presupposed is not only untrue, but is contrary to the facts as the opposite of what is true. Since the fact is true, the presupposition is acceptable in reality, and the contrary, while the fact is not true, then the presupposition is not acceptable in reality. This type is also categorized as conditional structure (If-clause). For example, *"If I were a doctor, I will treat my patient*

well" presupposes that you are not a doctor. The sentence is not only not true, but contrary to fact.

E. Context

Context and pragmatics are two interrelated concepts, that context is required to realize language use in pragmatic perspective. According to Huang, context can be defined as referring to any relevant features of the dynamic setting or environment in which a linguistic unit is systematically used (2014:16). When individuals communicated with others, they do not only perceive the language use, who or when or where they are talking to, but also perceive the context in which utterances are spoken. If speakers do not explain the context of what they are talking about, then listeners will fail to get complete information. Without context, listeners cannot analyze the speakers' utterances and allows listeners wrong in responding. Therefore, context is the key of communication since it provides the listeners with a lot of information, then they understand the speakers' utterances and respond appropriately.

Context is divided into two types. There are linguistic context and non-linguistic context:

a) Linguistic context

Linguistic context or co-text is the set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence. It can also be defined as references that obtained from the utterances that have been spoken previously. Huang stated that linguistic context refers to what has been

mentioned in the previous discourse (2014:16). For example an utterance: *"What you did makes your mother disappointed"*. The reference "did" was obtained from the action that had been done by the interlocutor.

b) Non-linguistic context

Non-linguistic context is an important piece of communication. Non-linguistic context discusses broader references because references can be anything outside the language that underlies the use of text. Saifudin (2018:113) states that non-linguistic context dealing with four elements, they are physical context, psychological context, social context, and the last is context of shared knowledge.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the study presents explanation through two main parts of this research, finding and discussion. As stated in the problem of the study, this research aims to find out and describe the types of presupposition that owned by the characters in Joker movie. The writer also explained the conveyed meaning that uttered by the characters in Joker movie which indirectly expressed the implied meaning. The acquired data are provided in the finding, while the more detailed explanations are conveyed in the part of discussion.

A. **Finding**

The study analyzed that the types of presupposition found in Joker movie. The six types include existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, counterfactual presupposition and non factive presupposition as presented on the table below:

Table 1 The Presupposition in Joker Movie

No	Types of Presupposition	Amount
1	Existential Presupposition	76
2	Factive Presupposition	16
3	Lexical Presupposition	13
4	Structural Presupposition	12
5	Counterfactual Presupposition	8

24

6	Non Factive Presupposition	2
Total		**127**

Based on the table 3.1, it can be seen that the study found many presuppositions in Joker movie. The data result shows that there are 127 utterances of presupposition. It consisted of 76 utterances of existential presupposition as the mostly owned in Joker movie. Existential presupposition is the type that the existence of person or something is not only assumed to indicate ownership, but the existence of statements in utterances is broader.

In this movie, the presupposition that mostly expressed is existential presupposition to indicate the existence of something since the movie's genre is categorized in psychological thriller, then, certainly there are many references of the existence of a person, place or object conveyed through presupposition.

Followed by others, the second most-owned is factive presupposition that has 16 utterances, and the third is lexical presupposition that has 13 utterances. The two other types are structural presupposition that has 12 utterances and counterfactual presupposition has 8 utterances. The last type is non factive presupposition that the least-owned in Joker movie. It has 2 utterances of presupposition.

The use of uncertain words allows wrong understanding, so the statement sounds biased. It was very clear that non factive presupposition

is least expressed in the movie because the utterances spoken to find the truth of something and happiness.

In addition, the study found the occurrence of the speakers who expressed presupposition. Almost all of the characters in the movie uttered presupposition utterances. The entire data of the speakers can be seen in the following table:

Table 2 The Speakers Based on the Types of Presupposition

No	Types of Presupposition	Speakers
1	Existential Presupposition	Arthur, Penny, Gary, Randall, Hoyt, Sophie, Wayne, Alfred, Garrity, Burke, Murray, Gene, Social worker, Show booker, Clerk.
2	Factive Presupposition	Arthur, Randall, Hoyt, Wayne, Murray, Show booker, Clerk.
3	Non Factive Presupposition	Penny, Sophie
4	Structural Presupposition	Arthur, Penny, Hoyt, Alfred, Burke, Social worker.
5	Lexical Presupposition	Arthur, Penny, Randall, Hoyt, Murray, Wayne, Woman on bus.
6	Counterfactual Presupposition	Arthur, Penny, Randall, Hoyt, Murray, Clerk, Ha-Ha clown.

It can be seen, based on the table above Arthur as the main character owned all the types of presupposition except non factive presupposition which the only type that he did not own.

Penny, Murray and Wayne, also as the main characters of Joker movie, own four out of six types of presupposition. Though, Hoyt just

another supporting character, but owns almost all types of presupposition. The only type that he does not own is non factive presupposition. In case, Hoyt utters the same number of presupposition as the main character, Arthur.

The other supporting characters of Joker movie such as Randall, Gary, Sophie, Alfred, Garrity, Burke, Gene, Social worker, Show booker, Clerk, woman on bus and Ha-Ha clown also own presupposition utterances. Randall, Arthur's friend, uses existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. Sophie, Arthur's girlfriend, uses existential presupposition and non factive presupposition. Gary, Arthur's nicest friend, uses the only type of presupposition in his utterances that is existential presupposition. Alfred the Wayne's guard and Burke the detective, use existential presupposition and structural presupposition. Garrity the detective and Gene as Murray's producer, use the only type of presupposition in their utterances that is existential presupposition. Clerk who works in Arkham State Hospital uses three types they are existential presupposition, factive presupposition and counterfactual presupposition. The social worker and the show booker use all types except non factive presupposition and lexical presupposition. The last is Ha-Ha clown who works in the same shop with Arthur, that he only uses counterfactual presupposition in his utterance.

The data results in this study are not entirely presented. The study presents 28 presupposition utterances that consist of six type of presupposition which to answer the first problem of the study. They represented the overall data found in the movie. The explanation of the second problem of the study will be presented integration with the explanation of the first problem of the study.

Table 3.A Existential Presupposition

No	Time	Utterances	Code
1	00:05:32 – 00:05:38	Social Worker: **Arthur**, last time I asked you to bring **your journal** with you. For these **appointments**. Can I see it? Arthur: Yeah…	A.1
2	00:07:28 – 00:07:39	Social Worker: Arthur, you're on **seven different medications**. Surely the must be doing something. Arthur: I just don't wanna feel so bad anymore.	A.2
3	00:11:02 – 00:11:09	Penny: He must not be getting **my letters**. Arthur: Yeah, it's **Thomas Wayne**, Mom. He's **a busy man**.	A.3
4	00:11:34 – 00:11:44	Arthur: Oh yeah? Everybody who? Who do you talk to? Penny: Well everybody on **the news**. He's the only one who could save **the city**. He owes it to us.	A.4
5	00:57:19 – 00:57:28	Det. Garrity: But like I said, I still have **some questions** for you. They're about **the subway killings** that happened last week. You've heard about them, right? Arthur: Yeah. It's horrible.	A.5
6	00:57:59 – 00:58:12	Det. Burke: **Your boss** also gave us one of **your cards**. **This condition** of yours, **the laughing**, is it real or some sort of **a clown**	A.6

No	Time	Utterances	Code
		thing? Arthur: A clown thing?!	
7	01:06:09 – 01:06:24	Wayne: Jesus, she never told you? Arthur: Told me what? Wayne: Your mother adopted you after she worked for us. Then she was arrested and committed to **Arkham State Hospital** when you were just a little boy. Arthur: Why are you saying this?	A.7
8	01:27:14 – 01:27:24	Randall: … talking to all the guys about those subway murders. And um.. Gary: They didn't talk to me. Randall: That's because **the suspect** was **a regular-sized person**.	A.8
9	01:29:37 – 01:29:44	Gary: Arthur, can you get **the lock**? Arthur: Shit. Sorry, Gary.	A.9
10	01:36:19 – 01:36:34	Arthur: Hey, Murray, one small thing. When you bring me out, can you introduce me as **Joker**? Gene: What's wrong with **your real name**? Arthur: That's what you called me on **the show**. A Joker. Do you remember? Murray: Did I?	A.10

Table 4.B Factive Presupposition

No	Time	Utterances	Code
1	00:17:48 – 00:17:55	Hoyt: Look, I like you, Arthur. A lot of the guys they think you're a freak. But I like you. **I don't even know why I like you**.	B.1
2	00:27:31 – 00:27:42	Sophie: You're so funny, Arthur. Arthur: **You know, I do stand-up comedy**. You should may be come see a show sometime.	B.2
3	00:54:16 – 00:54:33	Arthur: **I know about the two of them**. She told me everything. Alfred: There's nothing to know. There is no "them". Your mother was delusional. She was	B.3

		a sick woman.	
4	01:21:09 – 01:21:16	Arthur: I used to think that my life was a tragedy, but now, **I realize it's a fucking comedy**.	B.4
5	01:47:31 – 01:47:46	Police Officer #1: Stop laughing, you freak. This isn't funny. Police Officer #2: Yeah, the whole fucking city's on fire cause of what you did. Arthur: **I know**. Isn't it beautiful?	B.5

Table 5.C Lexical Presupposition

No	Time	Utterances	Code
1	00:07:28 – 00:07:39	Social Worker: Arthur, you're on seven different medications. Surely they must be doing something. Arthur: I just don't wanna feel so bad **anymore**.	C.1
2	01:26:52 – 01:27:05	Arthur: Aw, that's sweet. But no, I feel good. Yeah, I **stopped** taking my medication. I feel a lot better now. Randall: Oh, okay. Well, good for you.	C.2
3	00:17:56 – 00:18:00	Hoyt: But I got another complaint. And it's **starting** to piss me off.	C.3
4	00:53:45 – 00:53:53	Alfred: Why did you give him these flowers? Arthur: No, they're not real. It's a magic. I was just **trying to** make him smile.	C.4
5	01:06:57 – 01:07:04	Arthur: Dad, it's me. Come on. Wayne: Touch my son **again**, I'll fucking kill you.	C.5

Table 6.D Structural Presupposition

No	Time	Utterances	Code
1	00:11:17 – 00:11:24	Arthur: Here. Don't get all worked up. Eat, you need to eat. Penny: You need to eat. Look **how** skinny	D.1

		you are.	
2	00:57:00 – 00:57:09	Arthur: Oh, **what** did you say to her? Did you do this? Det. Garrity: What? No. I just asked her some questions and--	D.2
3	00:57:46 – 00:57:54	Det. Burke: All right. So **why** were you fired? Arthur: They said I wasn't funny enough. Can you imagine that?	D.3

Table 7.E Counterfactual Presupposition

No	Time	Utterances	Code
1	00:07:18 – 00:07:38	Arthur: I was wondering **if you could ask** the doctor to increase my medications? Nothing seems to make a difference. Social worker: Arthur, you're on seven different medications. Surely they must be doing something. Arthur: I just don't wanna feel so bad anymore.	E.1
2	01:06:57 – 01:07:04	Gary: They didn't talk to me. Randall: That's because the suspect was a regular-sized person. **If it was a fucking midget** you'd be in jail right now.	E.2
3	01:43:15 – 01:43:22	Arthur: Oh, why is everybody so upset about these guys? **If it was me** dying on the sidewalk, you'd walk right over me!	E.3

Table 8.F Non Factive Presupposition

No	Time	Utterances	Code
1	00:27:09 – 00:27:22	Sophie: Were you following me today? Arthur: Yeah. Sophie: I thought that was you. **I was hoping you'd come in and rob the place**.	F.1
2	00:49:55 – 00:50:19	Penny: And, I could never tell anyone because, well, I signed some papers, and	F.2

		besides **you can imagine what people would say about Thomas and me, and what they would say about you**. Arthur: What would they say, Mom?	

A. Discussion

In the discussion section, the study presents the further explanations of the presupposition utterances based on the theory from Yule (1996) as presented in the tables above. The discussion also shows how the six types of presupposition influence the conveyed meaning and presents the context of the utterance based on Huang's theory (2014) to determine the implied meaning of what is assumed. Below are the more detailed explanations of each types of presupposition that found in the movie.

1. Existential Presupposition

Existential presupposition is the type that the first most frequently spoken in Joker movie. Almost all characters in the movie owned this type. Existential presupposition is assumed that the existence of the entities named by the speaker. Also, the existence is expressed in any definite noun phrase and possessive constructions. In this study, the writer found 76 existential utterances on the characters. The study presents 10 data out of 76 utterances.

The first is the utterances of existential presupposition that spoken by the Social worker of Department of Health. The explanation can be seen below:

Datum (A.1)

Social Worker: <u>Arthur</u>, last time I asked you to bring

<u>your journal</u> with you, for these <u>appointments</u>. Can I see it?

Arthur: Yeah…

The underlined utterance was classified in existential presupposition because the social worker first, mentioned a name that called Arthur. Arthur in this utterance is one of social worker's patients. Second, the social worker mentioned 'your journal' indicates that Arthur has a journal. Third, the social worker mentioned 'appointments' that indicates the existence of appointments between the social worker and Arthur.

The context for datum (A.1) is Arthur is one of the patient in the department of health. In the previous meeting, the social worker had asked him to bring his journal for this appointment. He wrote everything in the journal like a diary, a book of jokes, and observations over his life. The presupposition owned by social worker influence the conveyed meaning that implied she wanted to know the development from Arthur because she could infer his condition through the journal he wrote.

Datum (A.2)

Social Worker: Arthur, <u>you're on seven different</u>

<u>medications</u>. Surely they must be doing something.

Arthur: I just don't wanna feel so bad anymore.

The situation in datum (A.2) is when the social worker asked Arthur whether he felt better or not after coming her office to have someone to talk to. He felt his condition (the laughing) was getting worse and wanted to ask her to increase his medications so that he did not feel bad anymore.

In datum (A.3), the underlined utterance was classified in existential presupposition because the social worker mentioned 'you're on seven different medications' indicates that there are seven medications to this day, they were different in each, and he is now in the seventh medication for this appointment. The presupposition owned by the social worker implied that Arthur had to be optimist and patient in undergoing the medications. It was emphasized by the statement 'Surely they must be doing something'.

Datum (A.3)

Penny: He must not be getting <u>my letters</u>.

Arthur: Yeah, it's <u>Thomas Wayne</u>, Mom. He's <u>a busy man</u>.

The underlined utterances were classified in existential presupposition. It was shown that first, Penny mentioned 'He must not be getting my letters' indicates she has letters. Second, Arthur mentioned 'Thomas Wayne' that indicates the person called Thomas Wayne or Thomas Wayne is exists. Third, he also mentioned 'He's a busy man' that

indicates the existence of the busy man. A busy man in this utterance refers to Thomas Wayne.

The situation in datum (A.3) is Penny has a delusional disease that has not been known by Arthur and she did not justify it. She thought Thomas Wayne was her boyfriend when she was working at Wayne's house about 30 years ago. She always told Arthur that Wayne was his father. Currently, Thomas Wayne is running for mayor in Gotham city and Penny wants to ask him for help as well as getting back to her and live happily with his son. The presupposition owned by Penny and Arthur influence the conveyed meaning that implied Thomas Wayne never knows her letters and he did not care about their living conditions.

Datum (A.4)

Arthur: Oh yeah? Everybody who? Who do you talk to?

Penny: Well, everybody on the news. He's the only one who

could save the city. He owes it to us.

The context in datum (A.4) is Penny was lying in her bed, watching the local news. The news was highlighting Wayne and some people who support about his candidacy for Gotham. It can be seen that the presupposition owned by Penny's utterance 'Well, everybody on the news. He's the only one who could save the city' is existential presupposition because we can presuppose that the news and the city exist. The city in this utterance refers to Gotham. The presupposition that owned

by Penny had implied meaning that the society believed and admitted Thomas Wayne is able to make Gotham city better.

Datum (A.5)

Det. Garrity: We're sorry to hear about that. But like I said, I still have some questions for you. They're about the subway killings that happened last week. You've heard about them, right?

Arthur: Yeah. It's horrible.

The underlined utterances were classified in existential presupposition because Detective Garrity first, mentioned '…But like I said, I still have some questions for you' indicates there were some questions for Arthur and the second he mentioned 'They're about the subway killings that happened last week' indicates there was a murder incident in the subway last week. The two detectives presupposed that Arthur had known about the subway killings as if he knew what they were going to ask him. The presupposition owned by Arthur influence the conveyed meaning that implied the two detectives thought the suspect was Arthur.

The situation in datum (A.5) is Det. Garrity and Det. Burke came over to Arthur which was sitting on a bench outside the emergency room of the hospital to ask some questions about the incident in the subway that happened last week. Because he was not at the apartment, so the two detectives were forced to ask some questions to his mother Penny, she shocked and unconscious. Then she loaded to the ambulance.

Datum (A.6)

Det. Burke: <u>Your boss</u> also gave us one of <u>your cards</u>. <u>This condition</u> of yours, <u>the laughing</u>, is it real or some sort of <u>a clown thing</u>?

Arthur: A clown thing?!

The situation in datum (A.6) is similar with datum (A.5), but this one is different context. The context in datum (A.6) is talking about Arthur's disease that called the laughing, it was a condition that often comes suddenly. He was given some cards from the doctor as a statement that he had a condition, and of course he already gave that one to his boss in Ha-Ha's where he worked. So datum (A.6) is classified in existential presupposition because first, Detective Burke mentioned 'Your boss also gave us one of your cards' presupposed that you have a boss and you have cards or Athur had a boss and He had cards. The card in this utterance means the card of condition.

This utterance is related to the second utterance that mentioned 'This condition of yours, the laughing, is it real or some sort of a clown thing?' indicates Arthur had a condition, that is the laughing and considered that was part of the clown thing. A clown thing in this utterance refers to the laughing. The presupposition in datum (A.6) had the implied meaning that the detective tried to convince that the suspect was Arthur through the evidences gained from his boss in Ha-Ha's.

Datum (A.7)

Wayne: Jesus, she never told you?

Arthur: Told me what?

Wayne: Your mother adopted you after she worked for us. Then she was arrested and committed to <u>Arkham State Hospital</u> when you were just a little boy.

Arthur: Why are you saying this?

The underlined utterance is classified in existential presupposition because it indicates the existence of Arkham State Hospital. The presupposition owned by Wayne influence the conveyed meaning that implied Penny had a history of mental disorder since Arkham State Hospital is the place for who had a crazy pose, dangers to themselves and some got nowhere else to go.

The situation in datum (A.7) is Wayne told the truth about his mother's history that he had never had a relationship with Penny. He also told him that he was just an adopted after she worked for Wayne. Then she committed to Arkham State Hospital because she was crazy.

Datum (A.8)

Randall: … talking to all the guys about those subway murders. And um…

Gary: They didn't talk to me.

Randall: That's because <u>the suspect was a regular-sized person</u>.

The situation in datum (A.8) is Randall and Gary came to Arthur's apartment to cheer him up after his mom died. Randall told him there were two cops have been coming to the shop and talking to all the guys about the subway murders. They mentioned the suspect had the regular-sized body which they thought that person was Arthur besides he was fired after carrying a gun to a children's hospital. Before, Hoyt was told that Arthur got it from Randall. Then the cops started to look for Randall to ask for clarification. So Randall wanted to know what he said to Hoyt and the cops, seeing as how he was.

The underlined utterance is classified in existential presupposition because it indicates the existence of the person with regular-sized body. The presupposition in datum (A.8) is implied that the suspect in regular-sized person refers to Arthur.

Datum (A.9)

Gary: Arthur, can you get the lock?

Arthur: Shit. Sorry, Gary.

The underlined utterance is classified in existential presupposition because Gary mentioned 'Arthur, can you get the lock?' indicates the existence of the lock. If we look at the scene, Gary was trying to reach the door lock but he couldn't. So from the scene we can presuppose that the lock exists. The presupposition owned by Gary influence the conveyed meaning that implied Gary could not reach the lock because it was high. That's why he could not get it.

Datum (A.10)

Arthur: Hey, Murray, one small thing. When you bring me out, can you introduce me as <u>Joker</u>?

Gene: What's wrong with <u>your real name</u>?

Arthur: That's what you called me on <u>the show</u>. A Joker. Do you remember?

Murray: Did I?

The situation in datum (A.10) is Arthur was invited to be a guest star on the Murray Franklin Show. When he was in the dressing room, Murray and his manager Gene was coming in and wondered about his look. He got a clown make-up look was just like the protesters outside. He thought that would be good for his act. Then they told him that he would go on show after Dr. Sally.

The underlined utterances are classified in existential presupposition because the first utterance, Arthur mentioned 'When you bring me out, can you introduce me as Joker?' indicates there is a person called Joker. The second Gene mentioned 'What's wrong with your real name?' indicates you have a real name or Arthur has a real name. In this utterance, we can presuppose that Arthur did not use his real name. The third is mentioned 'That's what you called me on the show' indicates that the show exists. The show refers to the Murray Franklin Show. The presupposition in datum (A.10) implied that he wanted to be known as Joker.

2. Factive Presupposition

Factive presupposition is certain verb that used to denote facts. This type is the second most frequently owned in Joker movie. In this study the required data found 16 utterances of factive presupposition and the study presents 5 data out of 16 utterances.

Datum (B.1)

Hoyt: Look, I like you, Arthur. A lot of the guys, they think you're a freak. But I like you. <u>I don't even know why I like you</u>.

The situation in datum (B.1) is Hoyt asked Arthur to come to his office. He told what people thought about him recently. All the guys in Ha-Ha's thought he was freak. However, Hoyt still liked him. It can be seen that Hoyt mentioned 'I don't even know why I like you' is factive presupposition because it denotes facts that Hoyt really did not know why he liked him. He really did not what the reason. He saw Arthur as who he was. The presupposition owned by Hoyt influence the conveyed meaning that implied Hoyt did not know Arthur's real personality.

Datum (B.2)

Sophie: You're so funny, Arthur.

Arthur: <u>You know, I do stand-up comedy</u>. You should may be come see a show sometime.

The underlined utterance is classified in factive presupposition because Arthur mentioned 'You know, I do stand-up comedy' denotes facts. Before, he joked about he had a gun then he could come and robbed

the place tomorrow. So that's the reason why Sophie smiled to him and told he was funny. He was pursuing a career in stand-up comedy for a long time. The utterance 'You know' in the first to emphasize Sophie that he obsessed to be a comedian in a show. The presupposition in datum (B.2) had the implied meaning that Arthur wanted to show to Sophie that he was a comedian.

Datum (B.3)

Arthur: I know about the two of them. She told me everything.

Alfred: There's nothing to know. There is no "them". Your mother was delusional. She was a sick woman.

The situation in datum (B.3) is when Arthur came to the Wayne manor and saw his son Bruce. No longer Alfred came to them and said what he wants there. He said that he needed to see Thomas Wayne. He wanted to know him that Penny had wrote so many letters for him but he never write them back. He also told that he was Wayne's son. It can be seen that Arthur mentioned 'I know about the two of them' denotes fact. He knew about the relationship because his mother always told him everything. In this utterance, Arthur emphasized that he really knew the stories about them. The presupposition owned by Arthur had the implied meaning that Arthur did not know about everything what his mother told him.

Datum (B.4)

Arthur: I used to think that my life was a tragedy, but now, <u>I</u>

<u>realize it's a fucking comedy</u>.

The underlined utterance is classified in factive presupposition because the word "realize" denotes facts. Arthur mentioned 'I realize it's a fucking comedy' indicates he used to think that his life was a tragedy, destined useless and painful, but now he found himself and realized that jokes made him happy. His jokes were the horrible things like revenge, crimes, murders and power. The presupposition in datum (B.4) influence the conveyed meaning that implied Arthur found his real identity without any impositions from his mother.

Datum (B.5)

Police Officer #1: Stop laughing, you freak. This isn't funny.

Police Officer #2: Yeah, the whole fucking city's on fire cause of

what you did.

Arthur: <u>I know</u>. Isn't it beautiful?

The situation in datum (B.5) is Arthur was in the squad car, gazing out the window at all the violence and madness in Gotham city. He saw the fires burning, the mob crowding the streets, then he laughed and laughed harder. The two policemen asked him to stop laughing. They also told him that the riots were caused of what he did. Arthur had actually known what happened. He thought it was not his affliction, but he found it all so hilarious. It can be seen when Arthur said 'I know. Isn't it

beautiful?' indicates he actually knew what happened but he thought it was a comedy. The presupposition owned by Arthur had the implied meaning that he was happy to see the madness in the city.

3. **Lexical presupposition**

Lexical presupposition is the third most frequently owned in Joker movie. Lexical presupposition is assumed that the use of one word with asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another (non-asserted) meaning is understood. Lexical presupposition was found 13 utterances in the movie. The study presents 5 out of 13 utterances.

Datum (C.1)

Social Worker: Arthur, you're on seven different medications. Surely they must be doing something.

Arthur: I just don't wanna feel so bad anymore.

The situation in datum (C.1) is when the social worker asked Arthur whether he felt better or not after coming her office to have someone to talk to. He felt his condition (the laughing) was getting worse and wanted to ask her to increase his medications so that he did not feel bad anymore. It can be seen Arthur said 'I just don't wanna feel so bad anymore' is classified in lexical presupposition because it presupposed that he felt so bad before. The lexical "anymore" means that his bad feeling (the laughing) has happened before and he was still feeling so bad now. He

wanted to get better soon. The presupposition in datum (C.1) influenced the conveyed meaning that he wanted to get better soon from his illness.

Datum (C.2)

Arthur: Aw, that's sweet. But no, I feel good. <u>Yeah, I stopped taking my medication</u>. I feel a lot better now.

Randall: Oh, okay. Well, good for you.

In datum (C.2), the situation is Randall and Gary came to Arthur's apartment. They intended to express their condolences for his mother, so they wanted to cheer him up and had fun with a bottle of wine that was being brought by Gary. But Arthur was looked fine and better. Lately, his laughing was not relapsed anymore. It can be seen when Arthur said 'Yeah, I stopped taking my medication' is classified in lexical presupposition because by the lexical "stop" presupposed that he ever taken a medication before. It was emphasized by the statement 'I felt a lot better now' that indicates he had ever felt bad before. The presupposition owned by Arthur had the implied meaning that Arthur felt he got better.

Datum (C.3)

Hoyt: But I got another complaint. <u>And it's starting to piss me off</u>.

Arthur was in Hoyt's office. Hoyt told him about his friends' complaints that Arthur was freak and made them uncomfortable. However, Hoyt still liked him. He also conveyed another complaint from Kenny's Music that he had not returned the sign yet after the group of kids made a

fun of him. But Hoyt never heard him the reason why the sign had not been returned yet. That's why Hoyt said 'And it's starting to piss me off' is classified in lexical presupposition because by the lexical "start" it presupposed that Arthur never pissed him off before. Hoyt always liked him and he never got any complaints before. The presupposition in datum (C.3) influenced the conveyed meaning that Hoyt began to feel annoyed and uncomfortable with the complaints.

Datum (C.4)

Alfred: Why did you give him these flowers?

Arthur: No, they're not real. It's a magic. <u>I was just trying to make him smile</u>.

In datum (C.4), the situation is when Arthur came to the Wayne manor, he was outside the fence. He was playing a magic wand with Wayne's son, Bruce. Then, Bruce gave it back to Arthur. A bouquet of flowers bursts out the end of the wand. Bruce didn't smile at all, but he became interested. Therefore, Alfred was bounding toward them and saw the bouquet of flowers in Bruce's hand. It can be seen when Alfred asked him about the flowers, Arthur said 'I was just trying to make him smile' is classified in lexical presupposition because by saying the lexical "trying" it presupposed that Arthur does not manage to make Bruce smile and he did not smile indeed. The presupposition owned by Arthur had the implied meaning that Arthur tried to get attention from Bruce Wayne.

Datum (C.5)

Arthur: Dad, it's me. Come on.

Wayne: <u>Touch my son again</u>, I'll fucking kill you.

The underlined utterance is classified in lexical presupposition because it was shown that the lexical "again" presupposed that Arthur ever touched Wayne's son before. It indicates the possibility that Arthur could touch his son next time. So in this utterance, Wayne warned him to not touch his son again, if he does, Wayne threatened that he will kill him. The presupposition in datum (C.5) influenced the conveyed meaning that implied Wayne warned him to get away from his son in the form of threat. If he touched Bruce again, he will bear the risk.

4. Structural Presupposition

Structural presupposition is associated with the use of certain words or phrases. The structural presupposition is associated with WH question construction. The construction of WH question (what, who, when, where, why and how) is accepted to be true and the information after WH-form is already known by the hearer. In this research found 12 structural utterances and presents 3 data out of 12 utterances.

Datum (D.1)

Arthur: Here. Don't get all worked up. Eat, you need to eat.

Penny: You need to eat. <u>Look how skinny you are</u>.

The underlined utterance is classified in structural presupposition because Penny indicated that Arthur realized his body was skinny. He also

did not deny her. The presupposition owned by Penny had the implied meaning that Arthur cared less about his body. The situation in datum (D.1) is in the apartment, Arthur brought the food for his mother. She was lying in her bed and watching some local news. Penny asked him about the mail but nothing. Arthur always checked the mailbox before going to the room. He tried to keep his mother instead of thinking about a reply letter from Wayne. He set the food down in front of her to divert the talks. That's why he said 'Here. Don't get all worked up. Eat, you need to eat'.

Datum (D.2)

Arthur: Oh, <u>what did you say to her?</u> Did you do this?

Det. Garrity: What? No. I just asked her some questions and—

The underlined utterance is classified in structural presupposition because it presupposed that Arthur indicated Detective Garrity and Detective Burke had said something to his mother when he was not in the apartment. The presupposition owned by Arthur had the implied meaning that he thought they said a bad news to her.

The situation in datum (D.2) is Det. Garrity and Det. Burke came over to Arthur which was sitting on a bench outside the emergency room of the hospital to ask some questions about the incident in the subway that happened last week. Because he was not in the apartment, so the two detectives were forced to say about the subway killing and asked her some questions. Then she shocked and unconscious.

Datum (D.3)

Det. Burke: All right. <u>So why were you fired?</u>

Arthur: They said I wasn't funny enough. Can you imagine that?

The underlined utterance is classified in structural presupposition because Detective Burke indicated Arthur knew the reason why he was fired. The presupposition owned by Det. Burke had the implied meaning that Det. Burke wanted to verify his probity. In datum (D.3) the situation is similar with the previous datum (D.2). Det. Garrity and Det. Burke still continued to interrogate him another question. Det. Burke asked him whether true or not that he was fired for bringing a gun into children's hospital. But Arthur still answered that it was a part of his act. Then he told lie that he was fired because he was not funny enough.

5. **Counterfactual Presupposition**

Counterfactual presupposition denotes what is presupposed is not only untrue, but is contrary to the facts as the opposite of what is true. This type is also categorized as conditional structure (If-clause). In this study found 8 utterances of counterfactual presupposition and presents 3 data out of 8 utterances.

Datum (E.1)

Arthur: <u>I was wondering if you could ask the doctor to increase my medications</u>. Nothing seems to make a difference.

Social worker: Arthur, you're on seven different medications. Surely they must be doing something.

Arthur: I just don't wanna feel so bad anymore.

In datum (E.1) the situation is when the social worker asked Arthur whether he felt better or not after coming her office to have someone to talk to. He felt his condition (the laughing) was getting worse. It can be seen that the presupposition owned in Arthur's utterance 'I was wondering if you could ask the doctor to increase my medications' is counterfactual because it presupposed that the social worker could not ask the doctor to increase his medication. The presupposition is not acceptable in the real situation. The social worker's response emphasized the presupposition that he had seven different medications and the doctors must be had done the best for him. The presupposition in datum (E.1) had the implied meaning that he felt that his medications had no results so far.

Datum (E.2)

Gary: They didn't talk to me.

Randall: That's because the suspect was a regular-sized person. <u>If it was a fucking midget you'd be in jail right now.</u>

The situation in datum (E.2) is Randall and Gary came to Arthur's apartment to cheer him up after his mom died. Randall told him there were two cops have been coming to the shop and talking to all the guys about the subway murders. They mentioned the suspect had the regular-sized body which they thought that person refers to Arthur besides he was fired after carrying a gun to a children's hospital. Gary said that the cops talked nothing to him. Then Randall said the reason why they did not talk to him

because Gary was not included in the suspect's characteristic. This is why Randall said 'If it was a fucking midget you'd be in jail right now' is classified in counterfactual because it presupposed that the suspect was not a midget person. The fact is not true so the presupposition is not acceptable. The presupposition owned by Randall influenced the conveyed meaning that implied Gary was not included in the suspect's characteristic that mentioned by the cops.

Datum (E.3)

Arthur: Oh, why is everybody so upset about these guys? <u>If it was me dying on the sidewalk, you'd walk right over me!</u> I pass you every day, and you don't notice me. But these guys, what because Thomas Wayne went and cried about them on TV?

In datum (E.3) the situation is on the stage of the Talk Show set. Arthur started to open his joke book. When he joked about a child who was killed by the drunk driver, exactly, Dr. Sally denied him and stopped the joke because the content was inappropriate to be displayed on the show. Murray also did not agree. Then Arthur admitted that he killed the three guys in the subway. Therefore, the studio started quiet but Murray still responded to provoke him to tell the truth. Finally he said the reason why he killed the three guys that because they were awful. He also said that he had a grudge with Thomas Wayne. He said loudly that people were rude, never thought what it was like other guy, and never ever thought what it was like to be someone like him. Today's people were rude. It can

be seen in Arthur's utterance 'If it was me dying on the sidewalk, you'd walk right over me!' is classified in counterfactual presupposition because the truth is he did not die on the sidewalk. It indicates the contrary situation of the fact. So the presupposition is not acceptable. The presupposition in datum (E.3) had the implied meaning that Arthur thought he was not like other guy so people never cared him.

6. Non Factive Presupposition

Non factive presupposition is the opposite of factive presupposition which is assumed not to be true. In this study, non factive presupposition is the least-owned in Joker movie which found 2 utterances.

Datum (F.1)

Sophie: Were you following me today?

Arthur: Yeah.

Sophie: I thought that was you. <u>I was hoping you'd come in and rob the place.</u>

In datum (F.1) the situation is in the morning Arthur was following Sophie from public school that she dropped Gigi off at school until she went to financial district. At night, Sophie came to Arthur's apartment to confirm whether he spied her or not. He admitted what he had done and Sophie already thought that he would follow her into the building and robbed the place. But in the fact, he stopped his walking and went to somewhere. It can be seen when Sophie said 'I was hoping you'd come in and rob the place' is classified non factive utterance because it

presupposed that Arthur did not come in and rob the place. He canceled following her and went to somewhere else. The presupposition owned by Sophie influenced the conveyed meaning that implied Arthur was not the kind of person that Sophie thought.

Datum (F.2)

Penny: And, I could never tell anyone because, well, I signed some papers, and besides <u>you can imagine what people would say about Thomas and me, and what they would say about you.</u>

Arthur: What would they say, Mom?

In datum (F.2) the situation is Arthur read the mail that addressed to Thomas Wayne and pointed at the words "Your son". He just found out that he was Wayne's son. Suddenly he started kicking his back on the chair. He was getting angry to his mother. She woke up and went into the bathroom. He leaned his head to the bathroom's door and slowly asked her what happened. Penny told that she had a relationship with Wayne and she never told anyone about that. She also signed some papers. In fact she suffered delusional psychosis, she forgot if she had adopted a son (Arthur now) and signed the approval papers for adopting a son. It can be seen when Penny said '...and besides you can imagine what people would say about Thomas and me, and what they would say about you' is classified in non factive utterance because it presupposed not to be true. So in the real life, no one was talking about them, because it was not real and they had

no relationship at all. The presupposition in datum (F.2) had the implied meaning that Penny showed an illusionary person.

CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the study presents the conclusions and the suggestions related to the data analysis for accomplishing the discussion of her research.

A. Conclusion

After analyzing and discussing the presupposition utterances in Joker movie, the writer gives the conclusions of her research. The conclusions are the following:

1. This study found that the six types of presupposition were used by the characters in the movie. Also, almost all of the characters expressed their utterances through presupposition. In addition, this study found two new words that triggered the utterances of the speaker there were "anymore" and "hope". The word 'anymore' is a synonym of the word 'again', so it is categorized in lexical presupposition which means a person had done something before. In other words, that possibility can be said to be true if the person has done the same thing previously or can be as a plan to do it again. Another word found was 'hope', which has the same meaning as 'wish' and 'dream'. Therefore, the word 'hope' is categorized as non-active presupposition because it means something or action that is said to be unreal. They really did not happen or it was just a fake.

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2. In this study found 127 presupposition utterances that owned by the characters. The utterances were classified into the six types of presupposition they are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, counterfactual presupposition and the last is non factive presupposition. From the total 127 presupposition utterances, there are 76 utterances of existential presupposition which mostly owned by the characters in Joker movie, the second most-owned is factive presupposition which has 16 utterances, and the third most-owned is lexical presupposition which has 13 utterances. Then followed 12 utterances of structural presupposition which the fourth that mostly owned in the movie, the fifth is counterfactual presupposition which has 8 utterances, and the least-owned by the characters in the movie is non factive presupposition which has 2 utterances.

3. As mentioned earlier, presupposition works if the speaker and the listener have the shared-knowledge. The study used the theory of context from Huang (2014) to find out the further information about the context of the utterances based on the physical context, linguistic context and the general-knowledge context. The context used to determine the implied meaning of the utterance. Besides, the study found that the presupposition utterances have implied meanings that are not asserted directly. Yet the presupposition

utterance made the listener or even the audience easily understood the other intentions of the speaker. So the listener can make a proper interpretation.

A. Suggestion

In this part, the writer wants to present some suggestions which the advantages can be taken by students and other researchers for their additional information, knowledge, references or evidences from the phenomena of presupposition in movie.

1. For students

The findings and the discussions in this research are expected that students will get deeper understanding about pragmatics studies moreover the presupposition theory. Also it is suggested for the students who took linguistics as their concentration, they can learn more about presupposition because it is closely related to the implied meaning which is not easy to be understood as like the literal meaning.

2. For other researchers

This study is saturated nowadays and many deficiencies in presenting the data and explanation about the presupposition. In conducting this study, the writer used the theory of presupposition from Yule (1996 & 2014) and the theory of context from Huang (2014). The writer expects that this research can be a contribution for those who interested in pragmatics field moreover for those

who interested to conduct similar study about presupposition and analyzing the implied meaning in the movie. The writer also expects that other researchers can combine the theory of presupposition with another theories depends on the subject chosen. Therefore the other researchers will conduct a further study in different insights.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Dinda Rizky Ramadhani was born in Tangerang on January 24, 1997. She graduated from Modern Boarding School Darussalam Gontor 1 for Girls in 2015. During her study at the Boarding school, she actively participated in student organization OPPM as the staff of Cooperation Section. She also joined some scout contingent events and participated as a committee in some other events. She started her higher education in 2016 at English Literature Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2020. During her study at the University, she joined internal organization UKM Jhepret Club Fotografi (JC) and got some achievements. In her semester break, she joined Youth Cultural and Educational Exchange (YCEE) program in Istanbul, Turkey.

APPENDIX

No	Type of Presupposition	Utterances	Presupposition
1	Existential presupposition	**Social worker:** Have you been keeping up with *your journal*? **Arthur:** Yes, Ma'am.	-Arthur had a journal. Possessive construction "your"
2	Existential presupposition	**Social worker:** *Arthur*, last time I asked you to bring your journal with you. For these *appointments*. Can I see it? **Arthur:** …	-There was someone called Arthur -There were appointments between the Social woker and Arthur
3	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** I've been using it as *a journal*, but also *a joke diary*, *funny thoughts*, or *observations*— I think I told you I'm pursuing *a career in stand-up comedy*? **Social worker:** No. You didn't.	-There was a book that is used as a journal, joke diary, funny thoughts and observations. -There was a career of stand-up comedy
4	Existential presupposition	**Social worker:** How does it feel to have to come here? Does it help having someone to talk to? **Arthur:** I think I felt better when I was locked up, in *the hospital*.	-The hospital existed
5	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** I was wondering if you could ask the doctor to increase *my medications*. Nothing seems to make a difference.	-Arthur had medications. Possessive construction "my"
6	Existential presupposition	**Social worker:** Arthur, *you're on seven different medications*. Surely they must be doing something. **Arthur:** I just don't wanna feel so bad anymore.	-Arthur had seven different medications
7	Existential presupposition	**Woman on bus:** Would you please stop bothering *my kid*? **Arthur:** I wasn't bothering her, I was--	-The woman had a kid. Possessive construction "my"
8	Existential presupposition	**Penny:** *Happy?!* Did you check the mail before you came up? **Arthur:** Yes, Ma. Nothing.	-There was someone called Happy
9	Existential presupposition	**Penny:** He must not be getting *my letters*. **Arthur:** Yeah, it's *Thomas Wayne*, Mom. He's *a busy man*.	-Penny had letters for Wayne -There was a person called Thomas Wayne -There was a busy man (refers to Arthur)
10	Existential presupposition	**Penny:** Please. I worked for that *family* for years. The least he could do is write back.	-The family existed (Wayne's family)
11	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** Everybody who? Who do you talk to? **Penny:** Well everybody on *the news*. He's the only one who can save *this city*. He owes it to us.	-There were news on the television -The city existed (refers to Gotham city)
12	Existential presupposition	**Randall:** I heard about the beat down you took. Fucking savages.	-There were kids

		Arthur: It was just *a bunch of kids*. I should have left it alone.	
13	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** *Randall*, I'm not supposed to have *a gun*. **Randall:** Don't sweat it, Art. No one has to know. And you can pay me back some other time. You know you're my boy.	-There was someone called Randall -The gun existed
14	Existential presupposition	**Gary:** Arthur, *Hoyt* wants to see you in *his office*.	-There was someone called Hoyt -Hoyt had an office
15	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** Hey Hoyt. *Gary* said you wanted to see me?	-There was someone called Gary
16	Existential presupposition	**Hoyt:** How's *the comedy career*? Are you *a famous stand-up* yet? **Arthur:** Not quite. Haven't even performed yet. Just been working *my material*.	-The comedy career existed -There was someone called famous stand-up comedian -Arthur had a material
17	Existential presupposition	**Hoyt:** Look, I like you, Arthur. A lot of *the guys* here, they think you're *a freak*. But I like you. I don't even know why I like you.	-The guys existed (refers to the guys in Ha-Ha's shop) -There was a freak person
18	Existential presupposition	**Hoyt:** *Kenny's Music*. *The guy* said you disappeared. Never even returned *his sign*. **Arthur:** Because I got jumped. Didn't you hear?	-Kenny's Music existed -There was a guy worked in Kenny's Music -The guy had a sign
19	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** Look up. **Penny:** Maybe *the mailman*'s throwing them away.	-The mailman existed
20	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** You worked for him over 30 years ago. What makes you think he would help us? **Penny:** Because Thomas Wayne is *a good man*.	-Thomas Wayne was a good man
21	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** I don't want you worrying about money. Everyone's been telling me they think *my stand-up* is ready for *the big clubs*. It's just a matter of time before I get a break. **Penny:** But, Happy, what makes you think you could do that?	-Arthur had a stand-up competence -The big clubs of stand-up comedy existed
22	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** What do you mean? **Penny:** I mean, don't you have to be funny to be *a comedian*?	-A comedian existed
23	Existential presupposition	**Penny:** THAT NOISE! DID YOU HEAR *THAT NOISE*? **Arthur:** I'M WATCHING *AN OLD WAR MOVIE.*	-The noise existed (gun's noise) -An old war movie existed
24	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** Why didn't Randall tell me the gun was loaded? He's *my friend*. With my luck, I could have	-Arthur had a friend

		killed someone.	
25	Existential presupposition	**Sophie:** I thought that was you. I was hoping you'd come in and rob *the place*. **Arthur:** I have a gun. I could come by tomorrow.	-The place existed (refers to Gotham First National Bank)
26	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** You know, I do stand-up comedy. You should maybe come see *a show* sometime. **Sophie:** I could do that.	-There was a comedy show
27	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** Hoyt, please, I love this job. **Hoyt:** Arthur, I need to know why you brought a gun into *a kid's hospital*? **Arthur:** It's *a prop*. It's part of *my act* now.	-There was a kid's hospital -There was a property -Arthur had an act as clown
28	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** Bullshit. What kind of clown carries a fucking gun? Besides, Randall told me you tried to buy *a .38* off him last week. **Arthur:** Randall told you that?	-A 38 gun existed
29	Existential presupposition	**Wall street 3:** Hey. You want some *french fries*? **Young woman:** No, thank you.	-French fries existed
30	Existential presupposition	**Wall street 2:** So buddy, tell us, buddy. What's so fucking funny? **Arthur:** Nothing. I have *a condition*--	-A condition existed (refers to mental illness)
31	Existential presupposition	**Wall street 3:** We got *a kicker*, huh? Hey hold him steady!	-There was someone kicked the wall street
32	Existential presupposition	**Penny :** They're asking him about those *horrible subway murders*.	-There was a horrible subway murder
33	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** I heard *this song* on *the radio* the other day. *This guy* was singing that his name was *Carnival*. **Social worker:** Arthur…	-The song existed -The radio existed -There was a guy singing
34	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** Which is crazy because that's *my clown name at work*. And until a little while ago it was like nobody ever saw me. Even I didn't know if I really existed. **Social worker:** Arthur, I have some bad news for you.	-Arthur had a clown name -There was a place where Arthur worked -There were some bad news for Arthur
35	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** You don't listen, do you? I don't think you ever really hear me. You just ask *the same questions* every week. "How's your job?" "Are you having any negative thoughts?"	-The questions existed
36	Existential presupposition	**Social worker:** *The city*'s cut funding across the board. *Social services* is part of that. This is the last time we'll be meeting.	-The city existed (refers to Gotham) -There was Social services in Gotham

		Arthur: Okay	
37	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** I think the guy that did it is *a hero*. Three less pricks in *Gotham City*. Only a million more to go.	-There was someone called a hero -Gotham city existed
38	Existential presupposition	**Penny:** Happy, I wrote *a new letter*. **Arthur:** C'mon, Ma, dance with me a little.	-The new letter existed
39	Existential presupposition	**Penny:** You smell like cologne. **Arthur:** Cause I just had *a big date*.	-The big date existed
40	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** Please. Mom, is it real? **Penny:** He's *an extraordinary man*, Arthur. *A powerful man*. We were in love.	-The extraordinary man existed -The powerful man existed (refers to Thomas Wayne)
41	Existential presupposition	**Alfred:** *Bruce!* What are you doing? Get away from that man. **Arthur:** It's okay. I'm a good guy.	-There was someone called Bruce
42	Existential presupposition	**Alfred:** You shouldn't be talking to *his son*. Why did you give him *those flowers*? **Arthur:** No, they're not real. It's magic. I was just trying to make him smile.	-Thomas Wayne had a son -The flowers existed
43	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** No, please. My mother's name is *Penny Fleck*. She used to work here, years ago. Can you tell Mr. Wayne that I need to see him? **Alfred:** You're *her son*?	-There was a person named Penny Fleck -Penny Fleck had a son
44	Existential presupposition	**Alfred:** There's nothing to know. There is no "them". *Your mother* was, was delusional. She was *a sick woman*. **Arthur:** Don't say that.	-Penny had letters for Wayne -Arthur had a mother -The sick woman existed
45	Existential presupposition	**Det. Garrity:** Mr. Fleck, sorry to bother you, I'm *Detective Garrity*, this is *my partner Detective Burke*.	-There was a detective called Garrity -Det. Garrity had a partner -There was a detective called Burke
46	Existential presupposition	**Det. Garrity:** We had *a few questions* for you, but you weren't home. So we spoke to your mother.	-There were a few questions
47	Existential presupposition	**Det. Garrity:** Sorry to hear about that. But like I said, we still have some questions for you. They're about *the subway killings* that happened last week. You've heard about them, right? **Arthur:** Yeah. It's horrible.	-The subway killings existed

48	Existential presupposition	**Det. Garrity:** Right. So we spoke to *your boss* at, uhh, *Ha-Ha's*. He said you were fired that day-- fired for bringing a gun into the children's hospital. Is that true, Mr. Fleck? **Arthur:** It was a prop. It's part of my act. I'm *a party clown*.	-Arthur had a boss -Ha-Ha's existed -The party clown existed
49	Existential presupposition	**Det. Burke:** Your boss also gave us one of *your cards*. This condition of yours, *the laughing*, is it real or some sort of *a clown thing*? **Arthur:** A clown thing?	-Arthur had cards -The laughing existed (A mental disorder) -There was a clown thing
50	Existential presupposition	**Thomas Wayne:** Jesus. You're the guy who came by *my house* yesterday. **Arthur:** Yes. I'm sorry I just showed up. But my mother told me everything. and I had to talk to you.	-Thomas Wayne had a house
51	Existential presupposition	**Thomas Wayne:** She was arrested and committed to *Arkham State Hospital* when you were just a little boy. She's batshit crazy. **Arthur:** Why are you saying this?	-Arkham State Hospital existed
52	Existential presupposition	**Show booker:** *This message* is for Arthur Fleck. My name is *Shirley Woods*, I work on *the Murray Franklin show*.	-The message existed -There was a person called Shirley Woods -The Murray Franklin show existed
53	Existential presupposition	**Show booker:** I don't know if you're aware, but *Murray* played *a clip* of your stand-up on the show recently and we've gotten *an amazing response* from our *viewers*.	-There was a person called Murray -There was an amazing response -The show had viewers
54	Existential presupposition	**Show booker:** Hi, this is Shirley Woods, I'm *the show booker* from Live with Murray Franklin. Is this Arthur? **Arthur:** Yes.	-The show booker existed
55	Existential presupposition	**Clerk:** I'm sorry about that, my man. All *records* 10 years or older, they store in *the basement*. And you're talking about something 30 years ago, so…	-Records existed -The basement existed
56	Existential presupposition	**Clerk:** Hey, listen, Man. I'm just *an administrative assistant*, like *a clerk*, you know. I don't know what to tell you, but you should see somebody, you know, got programs, city services stuff like that. **Arthur:** Yeah. They cut all those.	-The administrative assistant existed -The clerk existed

57	Existential presupposition	**Clerk:** Diagnosed by **Dr. Benjamin Stoner**... **The patient** suffers from **delusional psychosis and narcissistic personality disorder**... Found guilty of endangering the welfare of a child--	-There was a person called Dr. Benjamin Stoner -The patient existed - delusional psychosis and narcissistic personality disorder existed
58	Existential presupposition	**Sophie:** Your name's Arthur, right? You live down **the hall**.	-The hall existed
59	Existential presupposition	**Gary:** You get **a new gig**? **Arthur:** No.	-There was a new gig
60	Existential presupposition	**Randall:** You must be goin' down to that rally at **City Hall**, right? I hear it's gonna be nuts. **Arthur:** Is that today?	-The city hall existed
61	Existential presupposition	**Randall:** Yeah. What's with **the make-up** then? **Arthur:** My mom died. I'm celebrating.	-The make-up existed on Arthur's face
62	Existential presupposition	**Gary:** They didn't talk to me. **Randall:** That's because **the suspect** was **a regular-sized person**. If it was **a fucking midget** you'd be in **jail** right now.	-The suspect existed -The regular-sized person existed -The midget existed -The jail existed
63	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** Do you watch the Murray Franklin show? I'm gonna be on tonight. It's fuckin crazy, isn't it? Me on **the telly** **Gary:** What the fuck, Arthur	-The telly existed (Television)
64	Existential presupposition	**Gary:** Arthur, can you get **the lock**? **Arthur:** Shit, sorry, Gary.	-The lock existed
65	Existential presupposition	**Gene:** It's Mr. Franklin, buddy. **Murray Franklin:** Come on, **Gene**. That's all bullshit.	-There was someone called Gene
66	Existential presupposition	**Murray Franklin:** So what's with the face? Are you part of **the protesters**? **Arthur:** No, I don't believe in any of that.	-The protesters existed
67	Existential presupposition	**Gene:** You see? This is what I'm telling you. **The audience** is gonna go crazy if you put him on. **Murray Franklin:** Gene, it's gonna work, it's gonna work. We're gonna go with it.	-The audience existed
68	Existential presupposition	**Murray Franklin:** **Couple rules** though, No cursing, no off-color material, we do a clean show, okay? You'll be on after **Dr. Sally**. Someone will come and get you. Good?	-There were couple rules for Arthur -There was someone called Dr. Sally
69	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** Hey Murray, one small thing? When you bring me out,	-There was a person called Joker

		can you introduce me as *Joker*? **Gene:** What's wrong with *your real name*?	-Arthur had a real name
70	Existential presupposition	**Dr. Sally:** Oh. Does he have sexual problems? **Murray Franklin:** He looks like he's got *a lot of problems*.	-There were a lot of problems
71	Existential presupposition	**Murray Franklin:** But I gotta tell ya, with what happened at *City Hall* today, I'm sure many of *our viewers* here, and at home, might find this look of yours in poor taste.	-The city hall existed -Murray had viewers in the studio and at home
72	Existential presupposition	**Murray Franklin:** He's got *a book*. A book of jokes	-The book existed
73	Existential presupposition	**Murray Franklin:** Yeah, that's not funny, that's not the kind of *humor* we do on this show. **Arthur:** Yeah, I'm Sorry. It's just, you know, It's been a rough few weeks, Murray. Ever since I killed those *three Wall Street guys*.	-The humor existed -Three wall street guys existed
74	Existential presupposition	**Murray Franklin:** Well, okay, I think I might understand you. That you did this to start *a movement*, to become a symbol?	-The movement existed (a movement form the protesters)
75	Existential presupposition	**Murray Franklin:** There are *riots* out there. *Two policemen* are in critical condition, someone was killed today.	-The riots existed -There were two policemen
76	Existential presupposition	**Arthur:** What do you get when you cross *a mentally-ill loner* with a system that abandons him and treats him like trash?	-The mentally-ill loner existed

No	Type of Presupposition	Utterances	Presupposition
1	Factive presupposition	**Hoyt:** Look, I like you, Arthur. A lot of the guys here, they think you're a freak. But I like you. *I don't even know* why I like you.	-Hoyt liked Arthur
2	Factive presupposition	**Sophie:** You're so funny, Arthur. **Arthur:** *You know, I do stand-up comedy.* You should maybe come see a show sometime.	-Arthur did stand-up comedy
3	Factive presupposition	**Arthur:** *I know about the two of them*. She told me everything. **Alfred:** There's nothing to know. There is no "them". Your mother was delusional. She was a sick woman.	-Arthur knew about the relationship between Thomas Wayne and Penny
4	Factive presupposition	**Arthur:** I'm her son. What happened?	-The paramedic had not checked his

		Paramedic 1: Oh great. You can probably help us out inside. *We don't know what happened yet*.	mother yet
5	Factive presupposition	**Paramedic 2:** When was the last time you spoke to her? **Arthur:** *I don't know*	-Arthur didn't know when the last time he spoke to his mother
6	Factive presupposition	**Thomas Wayne:** Can I help you, pal? **Arthur:** *I don't know what to say*.	-Arthur didn't know what to say, he got nervous
7	Factive presupposition	**Arthur:** *I know it seems strange*. I don't mean to make you uncomfortable. *I don't know why everyone is so rude*. *I don't know why you are.*	-Arthur thought that he was strange -He felt everyone was so rude -He felt Wayne was so rude
8	Factive presupposition	**Show booker:** *I don't know if you're aware*, but Murray played a clip of your standup on the show recently and we've gotten an amazing--	-Arthur aware
9	Factive presupposition	**Clerk:** Yeah, some have. *You know, some are just crazy pose, dangers to themselves and others*. Some just got nowhere else to go. *Don't know what to do, you know*?	-People in the hospital were some crazy pose, dangers to themselves and don't know what to do
10	Factive presupposition	**Arthur:** Yeah, I hear you, brother. Sometimes *I don't know what to do*.	-Arthur was confused
11	Factive presupposition	**Clerk:** Hey, listen, Man. I'm just an administrative assistant, like a clerk, you know. *I don't know what to tell you*, but you should see somebody, you know, got programs, city services stuff like that.	-Arthur had to find city services
12	Factive presupposition	**Arthur:** I used to think that my life was a tragedy, but now, now *I realize* it's a fucking comedy.	-Arthur's life was a fucking comedy
13	Factive presupposition	**Randall:** Listen, *I don't know if you heard*, but the cops have been coming around the shop-- talking to all the guys about those subway murders.	-The cops have been coming to the shop
14	Factive presupposition	**Murray Franklin:** So, *I know you're a comedian*.	-Arthur was a comedian
15	Factive presupposition	**Murray Franklin:** *You don't know the first thing about me, pal*. Look what happened because of what you did, what it led to. There are riots out there. Two policemen are in critical condition, someone was killed today.	-Arthur knew about Murray Franklin

		Arthur: *I know*, how about another joke, Murray?	
16	Factive presupposition	**Police officer 2:** Yeah, the whole fucking city's on fire cause of what you did. **Arthur:** *I know*, isn't it beautiful?	-Arthur made the city was on fire

No	Type of Presupposition	Utterances	Presupposition
1	Lexical presupposition	**Social worker:** Arthur, you're on seven different medications. Surely they must be doing something. **Arthur:** I just don't want to feel so bad *anymore*.	-Hoyt liked Arthur
2	Lexical presupposition	**Woman on bus:** Would you please *stop bothering* my kid?	-Arthur had been making her smile
3	Lexical presupposition	**Hoyt:** But I got another complaint. And it's *starting to piss me off*.	-It doesn't make piss him off before
4	Lexical presupposition	**Hoyt:** Listen, *I'm trying* to help you, okay?	-He doesn't manage himself to help Arthur
5	Lexical presupposition	**Arthur:** Why don't you ask Randall about it? It was his gun. I still owe you for that, don't I? **Randall:** What the fuck are you talking about? *Stop talking* out of your ass, Art!	-Arthur had been talking to Randall
6	Lexical presupposition	**Penny:** No, I'm not talking to you until you *stop being angry*. **Arthur:** I'm not angry, Mom.	-Arthur had being angry
7	Lexical presupposition	**Alfred:** You shouldn't be talking to his son. Why did you give him those flowers? **Arthur:** No, they're not real. It's magic. *I was just trying* to make him smile.	-He doesn't manage himself to make Bruce smile
8	Lexical presupposition	**Arthur:** Dad, it's me. Come on. **Thomas Wayne:** Touch my son *again*, I'll fucking kill you.	-He touched Bruce before
9	Lexical presupposition	**Clerk:** What's that? **Arthur:** I fucked up and did some bad shit. You know what I'm talking about? It's so hard *to just try* and be happy all the time.	-He doesn't manage himself to be happy
10	Lexical presupposition	**Arthur:** Aw, that's sweet. But no, I feel good. Yeah, *I stopped taking my medication*. I feel a lot better now.	-He took medication before
11	Lexical presupposition	**Arthur:** That's right, Murray. I'm not political, Murray. *I'm just trying* to make people laugh.	-He doesn't manage himself to make people laugh
12	Lexical presupposition	**Murray Franklin:** You're serious, aren't you? You're telling us you	-Something hurt him before

		killed those three young men on the subway. Why should we believe you? **Arthur:** I got nothing left to lose, Murray. Nothing can hurt me *anymore*. This is my fate, my life is nothing but a comedy.	
13	Lexical presupposition	**Arthur:** Have you seen what it's like out there, Murray? Do you ever actually leave this studio? Everybody just yells and screams at each other. Nobody's civil *anymore*. Nobody thinks what it's like to be the other guy.	-everybody was civil before

No	Type of Presupposition	Utterances	Presupposition
1	Structural presupposition	**Social worker:** And you thought more about *why you were locked up?* **Arthur:** Who knows?	-He locked up in the hospital
2	Structural presupposition	**Arthur:** Ma, eat. You need to eat. **Penny:** You need to eat. Look *how skinny you are*.	-He was skinny
3	Structural presupposition	**Arthur:** Everybody who? *Who do you talk to?* **Penny:** Well everybody on the news.	-Penny talked about Thomas wayne
4	Structural presupposition	**Arthur:** Mom, *why are these letters so important* to you? What do you think he's gonna do? **Penny:** He's gonna help us.	-The letters were so important for her
5	Structural presupposition	**Penny:** But Happy, *what makes you think* you could do that? **Arthur:** What do you mean?	-He thought that he could be a famous comedian
6	Structural presupposition	**Hoyt:** Arthur, I need to know *why you brought a gun* into a kid's hospital? **Arthur:** It's a prop. It's part of my act now.	-He brought a gun
7	Structural presupposition	**Alfred:** *What are you doing*? **Arthur:** I'm here to see Mr. Wayne--	-He had done something (He played the wand)
8	Structural presupposition	**Alfred:** You shouldn't be talking to his son. *Why did you give him those flowers*? **Arthur:** I was just trying to make him smile.	-He gave the flowers
9	Structural presupposition	**Arthur:** Oh, *What did you say to her*? Did you do this? **Det. Garrity:** What? No. We just asked her some questions and she started getting hysterical	-He said something to his mother
10	Structural presupposition	**Det. Burke:** All right. So *why were you fired*?	-He was fired

		Arthur: They said I wasn't funny enough. Can you imagine that?	
11	Structural presupposition	Arthur: That's not true. *Why are you saying that*?	-He said something about adoption
12	Structural presupposition	Arthur: Can I ask you a question? *How does someone wind up in here*? Have all the people committed crimes? Clerk: Yeah, some have. You know, some are just crazy pose, dangers to themselves and others.	-Someone winded up in Arkham State Hospital

No	Type of Presupposition	Utterances	Presupposition
1	Counterfactual presupposition	Arthur: *I was wondering if you could ask* the doctor to increase my medication. Social worker: Arthur, you're on seven different medications. Surely they must be doing something.	-She couldn't ask the doctor to increase the dosage
2	Counterfactual presupposition	Randall: No. *they'll take everything from you if you do that*	-He left them alone (The presupposition is acceptable-sesuai fakta)
3	Counterfactual presupposition	Hoyt: *If you don't return the sign, I gotta take* it out of your paycheck. Are we clear?	-He didn't return the sign back (The presupposition is acceptable-sesuai fakta)
4	Counterfactual presupposition	Arthur: But, you worked for him, what 30 years ago? Why would he help us? Penny: Because Thomas Wayne is a good man. *If he knew how I was living, if he saw this place*, it would make him sick.	-He didn't know how they were living and he didn't see the place
5	Counterfactual presupposition	Ha-Ha clown: Is that part of your new act, Arthur? *If your dancing doesn't do the trick*, you're just gonna shot yourself?	-His dancing succeeded to be entertained
6	Counterfactual presupposition	Clerk: Look, *if you want to bring your mom in here to sign*, that'll be much easier, but I can't let this go without her signature, okay? I'm sorry.	-He didn't want to bring her
7	Counterfactual presupposition	Gary: They didn't talk to me? Randall: That's because the suspect was a regular-sized person. *If it was a fucking midget you'd be in jail right now*.	-It wasn't the midget size to be looked for
8	Counterfactual presupposition	Arthur: *If it was me dying on the sidewalk, you'd walk right over me!* I pass you every day, and you don't notice me.	-He wasn't dying on the sidewalk

No	Type of Presupposition	Utterances	Presupposition
1	Non Factive presupposition	**Sophie:** I thought that was you*. I was hoping* you'd come in and rob the place.	-He didn't come in and rob the place
2	Non Factive presupposition	**Penny:** And, I could never tell anyone because, well, I signed some papers, and *besides you can imagine what people would say* about Thomas and me, and, and what they would say about you.	-Nobody said about them at all