

**PRESUPPOSITION TRIGGER FOUND IN *BIRDS OF PREY*
MOVIE**

THESIS

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PRESUPPOSITION TRIGGER FOUND IN CATHY YAN'S

BIRDS OF PREY

THESIS

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MALANG**

2021

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “Presupposition trigger found in Birds of Prey 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, 09 June 2021

The writer



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APPROVAL SHEET

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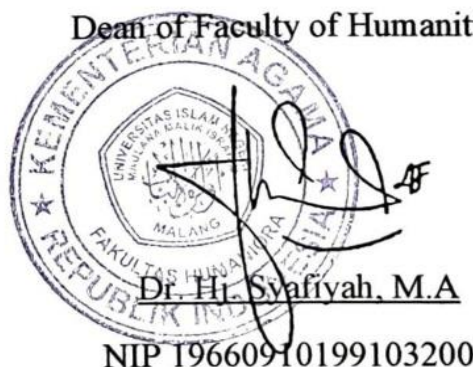
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MOTTO

“Waktu bagaikan pedang, jika kamu tidak menebasnya, maka ialah yang akan menebasmu”. –Imam Syafi’i

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved family.

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I realized that the thesis is not perfect yet, therefore I will be glad to receive any criticism and recommendation to make it better. Last but not least, I expect that this thesis can be useful to everyone who read it.

Malang, 09 June 2021

Ernita Sari

ABSTRACT

Sari, Ernita. 2021. *Presupposition Trigger found in Birds of Prey Movie*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor: Drs. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd

Keywords: *Presupposition Trigger, Birds of Prey, Pragmatics*

People do not interpret word by word to find the meaning of an expression, but they get the meaning based on the setting that they talking. Thus how language works. As in Cathy Yan's *Birds of Prey*, the language used by the main character Harley Quinn described of her life which tried to get her new journey in life based on the past event. Thus it consisted many assumption from the listeners who made some presupposition appeared. This study aimed (1) to find out the types of presupposition trigger by main character Harley Quinn, (2) to determine the listener assumption of the presupposition trigger uttered by Harley Quinn in Cathy Yan's *Birds of Prey*, (3) to explain the consequences triggered by the audience's presupposition in the conversation.

This study used qualitative research method by described types of presupposition trigger in moving picture and explained the consequence triggered by the listener's presupposition. The data were in the form of corpuses which included of word, phrase, and sentence. In addition the data classified based on the number of presupposition trigger into single trigger, double trigger and multiple trigger. This study used theory of presupposition trigger by Levinson (1997) which classified thirteen types of presupposition trigger.

The result of the study showed that there were thirteen types of presupposition trigger with total amount 80 utterances and 129 presupposition trigger. The most-used was factive verb since the movie genre is adventure. While the least-used types were iterative and verbs of judging.

This study just analyzed the main character and only used Levinson's theory. The writer suggested for the next writer to investigate the presupposition in other new topics or contrast the usage of pragmatic theory of presupposition. Even, if it is possible to combine one theory with another to make new discoveries.

ABSTRAK

Sari, Ernita. 2021. *Pemicu Praanggapan ditemukan dalam Film Birds of Prey*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Dosen Pembimbing: Drs. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd

Kata Kunci: Pemicu praanggapan, Birds of Prey, Pragmatik

Orang-orang tidak memaknai kata demi kata untuk menemukan makna suatu ungkapan, tetapi mereka mendapatkan makna berdasarkan keadaan yang mereka bicarakan. Begitulah cara kerja bahasa. Seperti dalam *Birds of Prey* karya Cathy Yan, bahasa yang digunakan oleh karakter utama Harley Quinn menggambarkan kehidupannya yang mencoba untuk mendapatkan perjalanan barunya dalam hidup berdasarkan peristiwa masa lalu. Dengan demikian banyak asumsi dari pendengar yang membuat beberapa anggapan muncul. Penelitian ini bertujuan (1) untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis pemicu praanggapan oleh tokoh utama Harley Quinn, (2) untuk mengetahui asumsi pendengar terhadap pemicu praanggapan yang diucapkan oleh Harley Quinn dalam *Birds of Prey* karya Cathy Yan, (3) untuk menjelaskan akibat-akibatnya yang dipicu oleh praanggapan penonton dalam percakapan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis pemicu praanggapan dalam gambar bergerak dan menjelaskan akibat yang ditimbulkan oleh praanggapan pendengar. Data berupa korpus yang meliputi kata, frase, dan kalimat. Selain itu, data diklasifikasikan berdasarkan jumlah pemicu praanggapan menjadi pemicu tunggal, pemicu ganda, dan pemicu jamak. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori pemicu praanggapan dari Levinson (1997) yang mengklasifikasikan tiga belas jenis pemicu praanggapan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tiga belas jenis pemicu praanggapan dengan jumlah total 80 ucapan dan 129 pemicu praanggapan. Kata kerja yang paling banyak digunakan adalah kata kerja karena genre film adalah petualangan. Sedangkan jenis yang paling jarang digunakan adalah iteratif dan kata kerja menghakimi.

Penelitian ini hanya menganalisis tokoh utama dan hanya menggunakan teori Levinson. Penulis menyarankan kepada penulis selanjutnya untuk menyelidiki praanggapan dalam topik baru lainnya atau membandingkan penggunaan teori pragmatik praanggapan. Bahkan jika memungkinkan menggabungkan teori satu dengan yang lainnya agar menciptakan temuan baru.

مستخلص البحث

ارنيتا، ساري. 2021. تجذات افتراض المسبق في *Birds of Prey* عند كاثي يان. البحث الجامعي. قيم الأدبية الإنجليزية. كلية العلوم الانسانية.

جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج

المشرفة : الدكتورة يايوك وديستوتي هراواني، الماجستير

الكلمات المفتاحية : اثار الافتراض المسبق، التداولية، *Birds of Prey*

لا يفسر الناس كلمة بكلمة لتجد على معنى التعبير، لكنهم يجدون المعنى بناءً على الموقف الذي يتكلمون عنه. وهذه هي الطريقة تعمل اللغة. كما كان في *Birds of Prey* عند كاثي يان، إن اللغة التي استخدمتها الشخصية الرئيسية هارلي كوين تصف حياتها في محاولتها للحصول على رحلتها الجديدة استنادًا إلى الأحداث الماضية. وهذا تظهر عدة الافتراضات سببا على افتراضات المستمعين. إن الهدف هذا البحث هي (1) تحديد أنواع اثار الافتراضات في الشخصية الرئيسية هارلي كوين، (2) لمعرفة افتراضات المستمع على اثار الافتراض لهارلي كوين في *Birds of Prey* عند كاثي يان، (3) لشرح العواقب الافتراضات المستمع في المحادثة.

تستخدم هذه الدراسة منهج البحث النوعي بطريق الوصف أنواع اثار الافتراضات المسبق في الصور المتحركة وشرح السبب عن افتراضات المسبق المستمع. إن البيانات تتضمن على كلمات وعبارات وجمل. وكانت البيانات صنف حسب عدد اثار الافتراض المسبق وهي من اثار واحد، واثاران، ثم اثار متعددة. إن هذه الدراسة تستخدم نظرية الافتراض المسبق عند ليفنسون (1997) التي تصنف ثلاثة عشر نوعًا من اثاره.

ومن نتائج المهمة في هذا البحث هي وجدت ثلاثة عشر نوعًا من اثار الافتراض المسبق بإجمالي 80 نقطة و 129 اثار الافتراض المسبق. أكثر الأفعال استخدامًا هي الأفعال لأن نوع الفيلم هو المغامرة. بينما كان أنواعها التي أكثر استخدامًا هي الأفعال التكرارية والحكمية.

إن هذه الدراسة تحلل كلام الشخصية الرئيسية فقط باستخدام نظرية ليفنسون. تقترح الباحثة على الباحثين المستقبليين أن يحلل الافتراضات المسبقة في موضوع جديد أو آخر، أو مقارنة استخدام النظرية التداولية للافتراض المسبق. حتى لو كان من الممكن أن تتحد النظريات مع بعضها البعض من أجل نتائج جديدة.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents some explanation about the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, the previous studies whose topics are similar with this study, and research method.

A. Background of the Study

In pragmatics, each people have their claim to interpret something which is said by others. As conveyed by Harlig (2019) pragmatics is the rules of how to say, what, when, to whom, and in what context. People do not interpret word by word to find the meaning of an expression, but they get the meaning based on the setting that they talking. Thus how language works. In delivering a message or information from the speaker to the hearer, many possible mistakes will occur between them, especially in understanding the meaning of what speakers say. The hearer usually has many assumptions based on the statement that the speaker says as the source of information.

Every people has their own feeling when watching the movie. These days, many utterances have their ambiguous meaning in deliver message among the characters in the movie. Those can make them laugh, cry or feel scary. A movie is a type of visual communication that showing a picture and sound the stories in order to be watched by the people. The

movie has many genres like horror, comedy, romance, and et cetera. Latif (2016) conveyed that movie is a series of images that are shown on screen and create the illusion of moving images. One of the reasons why many people like to watch a movie because motion picture is more interesting.

Unfortunately, sometimes the message of what characters say in the movie has been misunderstood meaning by the hearer or the audience. It means that the hearer has many assumptions about what the characters say. It is because the characters do not always convey the message directly but implicitly. A presupposition is the assumption of a real or truth that the speaker shows while making an utterance. It appears in daily interaction. An utterance that comes out in a conversation must deliver the information of the speaker to the hearer exactly what the speaker means. In this way, the information that is handled by the speaker is as the presupposition.

There are two approaches while studying presupposition, semantic and pragmatics presupposition. In this research, the writer used the pragmatics approach presupposition based on pragmatics respectively. As stated by Yule (1996) that presupposition is something that speakers assume to be the case prior to making an utterance. The speaker consistently incorporates presupposition on a listener, here the speaker assumes that the listener would try to 'answer' what the speaker said. In addition, Mey (1993) expressed that the way the speaker delivers the message to the listener, although it is not communicated well, is as important as the success of the listener in understanding what speaker's

purpose within the frame of the utterance.

Birds of Prey movie by Cathy Yan tells the story of Harley Quinn after breaking up with Joker, where she must stand on her own feet and no-frills as a Joker's woman. This movie uses a mixed plot. Harley tries to find her new identity and starts looking for activities to get rid of her sadness. Then Harley Quinn joined with Black Canary, The Huntress and Renee Montoya to save a kid named Cassandra Cain from the crime of a lord figure known as the Black Mask.

In the Cathy Yan's *Birds of Prey* 2021 the phenomena of presupposition found in the utterance of the main character contained dark jokes which can make the audience has many assumptions of what the characters said. In addition, the movie genre was adventure which has many facts about things happen. Thus I chose to analyze presupposition because it has the benefit to learn about what people presuppose of something happen. From presupposition, we can get more information about what is the meaning of some utterances from the speaker and many thought of people who presuppose the utterance.

In the previous studies, the study about presupposition are mostly found in media such as movie, advertisement, and also TV series which are seen by many people in the world. The thesis written by Hikmah (2017), Ramadhan (2017), Harahap (2017), and Ramadhani (2020) used Yule's theory and used qualitative research method to analyzed presupposition on their topic. Each found kinds of presupposition, Hikmah

found three types of presupposition in advertisement on TV channel, Ramadhan found six types of presupposition triggers on TV series entitled *Game of Thrones season I*, Harahap result found six types of presupposition in the editorial texts, and Ramadhani also found six types of presupposition on Todd Phillips's *Joker* movie. Another study from International journal research which is written by Gaines (2018) analyzed presupposition to investigate communicating for certainty guilt using Levinson's theory. He used a qualitative research method taken from the police transcript of videotape. Moreover, Schneider et al (2019) investigated the meaning of definite and indefinite by using mouse-tracking tests collected from fifty-three local speakers from Germany using Yule's theory. They used the qualitative research method.

From those previous studies, the similarities between those and my study are in using the same Yule's theory. The differences of this present study with previous studies are located in the theory. The theory that I used is developed theory by Yule's (1996), it is Levinson's (1983) theory that listed presupposition trigger into thirteen types. I used Levinson's because his theory more specific to analyze my study. While Yule's theory only analyzes based on six types of presupposition, they are existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counterfactual presupposition. Therefore, I listed Levinson's theory based on the number of presupposition trigger into single trigger, double trigger and multiple triggers. Single trigger means there is one presupposition trigger in one

sentence, double trigger means there is two presupposition trigger in one sentence, while multiple trigger means there is two or more presupposition trigger. In addition, this presents study find the consequences triggered by the audience presupposition in the utterance.

B. Problems of the Study

Based on the statement above, the problem is as follow:

1. What types of presupposition trigger do the main character Harley Quinn?
2. What is the audience assumption of the presupposition trigger uttered by Harley Quinn in *Birds of Prey* movie?
3. What consequences triggered by the audience's presupposition in the conversation in *Birds of Prey* movie?

C. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the research based on the formulation of the problem of the study to be examined are to:

1. To find out the types of presupposition trigger by main character Harley Quinn.
2. To determine the audience assumption of the presupposition trigger uttered by Harley Quinn in *Birds of Prey* movie.
3. To explain the consequences triggered by the audience's presupposition in the conversation.

D. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this study can give enrichment of linguistic knowledge in the field of pragmatics especially in presupposition in *Birds of Prey* movie.

Practically, I hope this research becomes an additional reference to the reader interested in presupposition. In addition, this study is expected to give practical benefit for student of English department especially those who interested in linguistics study.

E. Scope and Limitation

The scope of the study is focused on pragmatic analysis on presupposition trigger found in *Birds of Prey* movie which consisted of dark humour. The data was taken from the *Birds of Prey* movie script. The limitation of the study is used Levinson's theory classified presupposition trigger into thirteen kinds that was originally Yule's theory that had been developed. The found of the trigger then I classified into single trigger, double trigger and multiple trigger. In Levinson's theory, kinds of presupposition were specified so that it is easy to understand.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics used to investigates the ways of language works in utterance. Thus people do not interpret word by word to find the meaning of an expression.

2. Presupposition

Presupposition used to explain all the assumptions through the utterance and expression that is produced by the speaker and deliver to the hearer. Presupposition implied assumptions that make guesses about what the characters is conveying.

3. Presupposition Trigger

Presupposition trigger could be a development or thing that signals the presence of a presupposition in an expression.

4. Birds of Prey

An American DC Comics by Cathy Yan which influenced based superhero movie which released in 2020 about the girl who broke up with her boyfriend and attempt fight and to save the little girl who has diamonds with her friend. This movie contained dark jokes which analyzed by me.

G. Previous Studies

There are some previous studies found in Indonesian thesis and international journal about presupposition. In order to arrange the future study that the researcher must examine, this previous study is necessary.

First, Hikmah (2017) in her thesis found out types of presupposition on her object advertisement on TV channels. She used the descriptive qualitative research method and Yule's theory. She also used note-taking as her instruments. The findings of her study were found three

types of presupposition, they are existential presupposition, structural presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. She said that every people who presupposed something must have a different presupposition each other.

Second, the thesis from Ramadhan which graduated in (2017) identified the types of presupposition triggers found in the TV series Game of Thrones season I. She also aimed to reveal the intentions of each presupposition passed by the characters. This study used the qualitative research method and using theory by Yule. The study results found there are six types of presupposition, they are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, and counter-factual presupposition. Each presupposition really shows different intentions.

Third, Harahap (2017) found six types of presupposition triggers in editorial texts of The Jakarta Post. He used the qualitative research method. His data were analyzed and classified based on Yule's and Levinson's theory. The data were sentences or clause which trigger in editorial text.

Fourth, the thesis from Ramadhani (2020) also used presupposition theory by Yule and context theory by Huang. The research used the descriptive qualitative method. The result found six types of presupposition owned by the character in the *Joker* movie.

The next is in an international journal published in Montana State

University Library by Gaines (2018), he used presupposition to analyzed the case of Lorenzo Montoya's false confession in a police office. A presupposition is a handle to communicate the certainty guilt by the suspect. He used qualitative research method from videotape police interrogation transcript gotten from a lawyer and he used Levinson's theory. The result of this research is the clear expression of the suspect's guilt, the investigators implicitly conveyed their conviction about a large range of items by the use of multiple PBQs in questioning.

Another international journal by Schneider et al (2019) in *Cognition* 193 used presupposition to investigate the meaning of definite and indefinite importance by using mouse-tracking tests collected from fifty-three local speakers from Germany. They used the qualitative research method and Yule's theory to arrange data. This study compared the method of interpretation of definite and indefinite determiners by two mouse-tracking tests. The result of the study is proved to be more difficult to process from infinite determiners derived from a negation that has uniqueness.

From those previous studies, there are similarities in using Levinson's theory. In the present study, I used those previous studies to get more information about how large the presupposition used. Also in the present study deals with the presupposition triggers found within the question that has been formulated. Thus the newest found in this present study, I use Levinson's theory which classified presupposition trigger into

thirteen kinds. The research gap between this study and the previous studies is on the single trigger, double trigger and multiple trigger besides also exists the consequences triggered by the audience's presupposition in the conversation.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

The descriptive research approach is used since the study of data is descriptively provided by moving picture captured in the film. Ezzy (2013) stated that qualitative research can get through establishing with people, place and performance. The data of qualitative analysis can be from documents, movie script, and interviews or selection from videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communication selections are used to show the research results. Thus in this research, I used a movie script to collect the data from the utterance by the main character. It aimed to describe the kinds of presupposition triggers in the *Birds of Prey* movie. In addition, the writer used code such as *A.1*, *A.2*, *etc* in each utterance to easily in analyzing the data.

2. Data and Data Source

In this research, the data source is from the utterance spoken by Harley Quinn as the main character in *Birds of Prey* movie. Thus, the data used in this research is in the form of word, sentence and phrase contained types of presupposition trigger

based on Levinson's theory, those are definite description, factive verbs, implicative verbs, change of state, iterative, verbs of judging, temporal clauses, cleft sentence, implicit cleft with stressed constituents, comparison and contrasts, non-restrictive relative clauses, counterfactual condition, and questions. This study uses *Birds of Prey* movie as a primary data which downloaded from internet. In analyzing the data, the writer also uses the transcription of the *Birds of Prey* movie which also taken from the internet and the writer tries to correct the wrong or lacking transcript from the internet.

3. Research Instrument

The instrument used in this study is the human as a key instrument, the writer itself. The analysis is done with the help of some data from the data source. The data is in the form of Table below:

Table 1.1 Classification of Types of Presupposition Trigger in Cathy Yan's *Birds of Prey*.

Data In the form of utterance	Types of Presupposition Trigger
-------------------------------------	---------------------------------

1. Word	1. Definite description
2. Sentence	2. Factive verbs
3. Phrase	3. Implicative verbs
	4. Change of state
	5. Iterative
	6. Verbs of judging
	7. Temporal clause
	8. Cleft sentence
	9. Implicit cleft with stressed constituents
	10. Comparison and contrast
	11. Non-restrictive relative clause
	12. Counterfactual condition
	13. Question.

4. Data collection

The technique of processing the data, the writer followed Chart 1.1

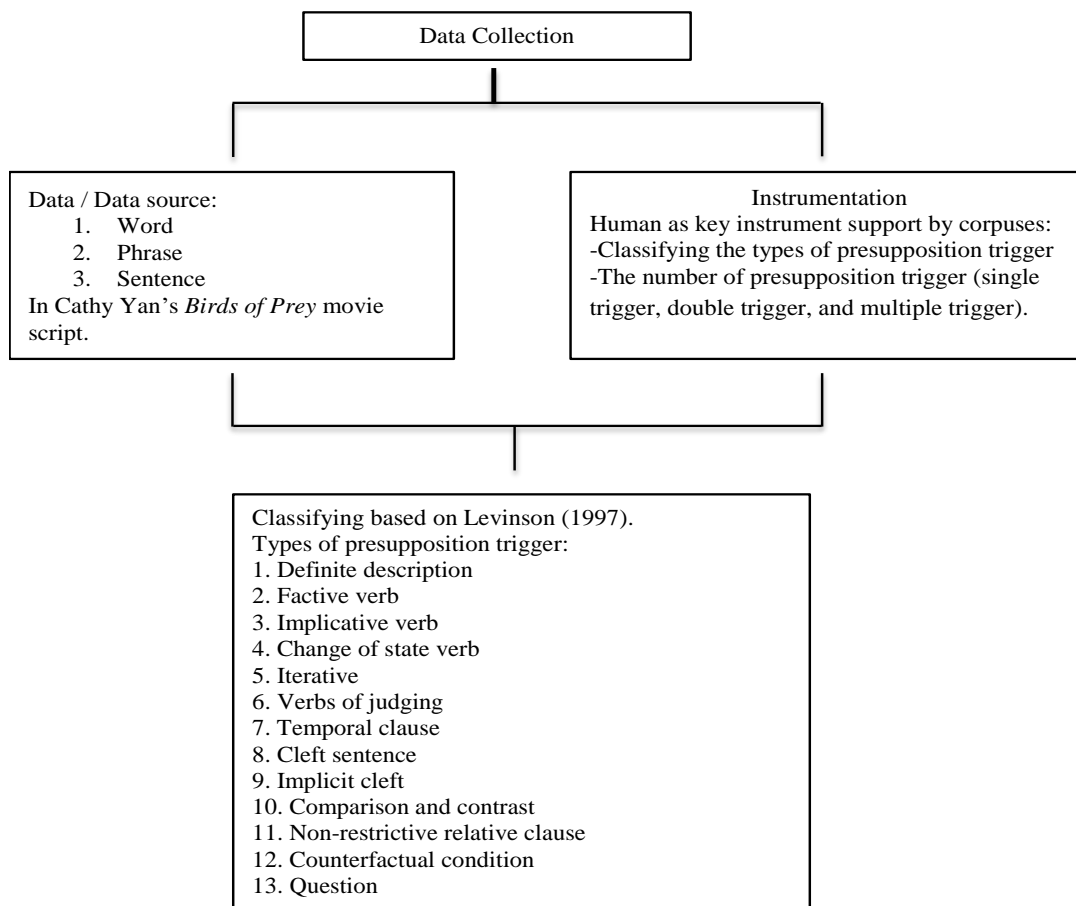


Chart 1.1 Technique of Processing the Data

There are some steps that the writer does to collect the data. Firstly, the writer watch *Birds of Prey* movie. Secondly, the writer downloads movie script of the *Birds of Prey* movie. While watching the movie and holding the script, the writer highlights the word, sentence or phrase which consists presupposition trigger. After all data taken, the writer classified the types of presupposition trigger on the Table. Then, the writer categorized the number of presupposition trigger into single trigger, double trigger and multiple trigger.

5. Data Analysis

As stated by Miles and Huberman (1994), analysis can be classified into three parts of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion. In this study, the writer uses Miles and Huberman's theory in analyzing the data. As stated by Miles and Huberman (1994), analysis can be classified into three parts of activity, they are:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction becomes the first step in analyzing the data in this study. As conveyed by Miles (1994), data reduction known as the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up transcript. In this study, the data is in the form of video and movie script of the *Birds of Prey* movie. In this step, the writer firstly analyzing the data by watching the movie, listen carefully and checking the data by reading the movie script to see the context. Then, the writer is selecting the word, phrase or sentence in *Birds of Prey* movie which contains a presupposition trigger to be analyzed. Next, the writer categorizes the data based on the number of presupposition found three group of presupposition which include thirteen kinds of

presupposition trigger.

2. Data Display

The second step is data display. In this step contains presupposition trigger, the group of presupposition trigger based on the number of trigger found, why it grouped as the category of presupposition, what is the meaning of each presupposition and the consequences triggered by the audience presupposed in the conversation in *Birds of Prey* movie. Besides, the data show the code to get easy understand in discussion section.

3. Conclusion

After all the data collected, the last steps to analyze the data is drawing conclusion. In this step, the writer concludes the result of the study based on the study problem and presupposition trigger theory that are used.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses some related literature related to presupposition. Below are some explanations about Pragmatics, Presupposition, Kinds of Presupposition, Presupposition Trigger and Kinds of Presupposition Trigger.

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of language use, it means the study of the relation between language and context which based on the significance of language understanding which involves making an assumption that will connect among what is said to what is actually assumed on what has been said before (Levinson, 1983). In pragmatics, every people have their own interpretation of something which being said with others. People do not interpret the word by word on meaning an utterance, but they get the meaning based on the context that they talked about.

Pragmatics is a study about the meaning which focuses on the context and communicative intentions of speakers or what speakers mean (Yule, 2010). Pragmatics is defined as how people deliver the message in communication use the specific kinds of speech situation in context, to determine what speakers said and to know what speakers referring to.

Pragmatics can be defined as determining a change of an information state, the information state of the listener, of the speaker or the speaker's

model of the listener or the common ground according to one of the speakers (Zeevat, 2012). It appears reasonable to say that a pragmatics theory cannot be portrayed as characteristic aspects of the up-or-down dates in a setting that models listeners in setting that models hearers in interpreting the utterance are hard to assume.

In addition, pragmatics involves many aspects of communication such as how to express speech acts (apologies, compliments, complaints, and refusals), how to open and close the conversation, what form to greet that will use, how to look for mean that they are speaking indirect, how to be polite, and how to be strong if it is needed (Harlig, 2019). By using pragmatics in daily life as Harlig defined, it is useful to build good communication with each other.

Pragmatics has many branches, one of them is presupposition. In presupposition, while people do the interaction, the speaker may be delivered the message ambiguous. It is because the speaker delivers the implicit meaning. Thus the listener has many assumptions about what the meaning of the speaker said.

B. Presupposition

Presupposition defines as something that the speaker or listener assumes an idea or message to be the case prior to making an utterance (Yule, 1996). For example, the utterance “Dona gets lesson book”. The listener makes an assumption that presupposes *Dona has a lesson book*. That example

mentioned before is the simplification of presupposition. In addition, the presupposition is the shared background assumptions that are taken for granted when we communicate (Griffiths, 2006). It means that if people have a close relationship, they will what is being said to each other and get the truth to interpret meaning. Moreover, when people communicate with strangers, it is difficult to know what is presupposed. As conveyed by Khaleel (2010) presupposition is one part of information.

According to Yule (1996), presupposition classified into six categories, they are:

1. Existential presupposition

This presupposition is associated with the existence of the ownership by the speaker. It is not just present assumed in the construction of sentence which indicates the owner, but it can be broader existence of the statement that appears in the speech. Thus, it shows how the existence of a thing can be delivered through presuppositions.

For example, *Doni has a car*. This utterance shows the existence:

(1) There is a car and (2) There are people named Doni.

2. Factive presupposition

This presupposition means the assumption that something is true due to the presence of some verbs such as 'know', 'realize' and 'glad'.

For example, *They realize that today is the due date of collecting the assignments*. This utterance becomes fact because it has been mentioned the word verb "realize" stated that something fact happened.

3. Non-factive presupposition

This means an assumption refers to something that is not true. In this presupposition, there is word like 'dream', 'suppose', 'pretend', and 'imagine'.

For example, *I realize that I do not have enough money to go to US*. This sentence uses 'realize' word which brings non-factive presupposition.

4. Lexical presupposition

This presupposition means that the speaker can act as another meaning (word) that will be understood. This kind contains supposition such as: try, manage, success stop, again, start. Thus, this uses implicative verbs (manage), verbs change (stop) and iterative (again) as a trigger.

For example, *Rani manages her own money*. This utterance means she does not manage her own money yesterday. This utterance appears because there is the word 'manage' which show that she does not ever manage her own money before.

5. Structural presupposition

This presupposition means the assumption associated with the use of certain structures. A certain structure is '*wh questions*' in order to inform information.

For example, *where is the location of Mc Donald Kayutangan?*. This utterance describes that *there is Mc Donald Kayutangan*.

6. Counterfactual presupposition

This means the assumption that what is presupposed is not only untrue, but is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts.

For example, *If I had a car, I will accompany you to the market.*

This sentence describes that the supposition which appears is, *I have not a car.*

C. Presupposition Triggers

The sorts of presupposition over which have made clear that presupposition can be identified through the presence of the particular words. It named by presupposition triggers. Based on Karutten which has collected thirty-one kinds of triggers, but Levinson (1983) stated that there are thirteen kinds of presupposition trigger, they are:

1. Definite description is the possessive construction in English which give a rise to an existential presupposition, more generally is in any name or definite phrase.

For example, *Azka got a man with a generous heart* is comprised with the phrase *a man with a generous heart*. This called by definite description since it presupposes that there is a man with a generous heart. The man is clearly pointing a fact in mind about what is seen on a man.

2. Factive verb, contains the facts that actually happened.

For example, *Fahri knew/didn't know eating Tio's meals*, both forms are positive and negative presuppose that Fahri eats Tio's meals.

Another verb are: *sorry/glad/proud/sad, aware that, knew that and realize that.*

3. Implicative verbs, the main verb brings a presupposition from some needed and sufficient condition which considers whether the occasion described in took place. It can be defined as presupposed the truth of the compliment by the fact using negation in the matrix clause. The example of implicative verbs are *dare* and *manage*.

For example, Meri *managed/didn't manage* to collect the money, the word *managed/didn't manage* to convey the effort of Meri to collect the money, thus presuppose that Meri tried to collect the money.

4. Change of state verbs, as stated by Seed (1997) these verbs contained a switch presupposition in which the new state is both described and assumed not to have existed before the change. In

For example, Meri *started/didn't start* beating her husband, both *started/didn't start* to suggest that the notion that Meri has been beating her husband, it indicating that she had done her activity before. Other change of state verbs are *stop, carry on, finish, take, leave, come, go, enter and arrive*.

5. Iterative, defined as expressions of repetition or it called frequentative, habitual verb, iterative activity, and iterative aspect. In

For example, *Beni bought some cakes, Beni bought cool shoes*, the word “bought” show that the activities repeatedly.

6. Verbs of judging, consisted some verbs of judgement which produced presupposition (Seed, 1997). The verbs in the verbs of judging are *accuse, blame, criticize, credit, praise, scold, confess, apologize, forgive, justify, excuse*.

For example, *Tika apologized to Dona for taking the lipstick*. The word “apologized” showing that Tika judged by Dona.

7. Temporal clauses, it is the expressions of time. This clause triggered by the speaker’s attitude towards the information contained.

For example, *I moved to Malang since I was graduated from high school*. The word "since" means the expression of time. Another word of temporal clauses is *before, while, after, during, and whenever*.

8. Cleft sentence, can be identified as a presupposition made by the material after the relative clause marker (who, that, etc) and inserting a variable or expression like someone or something that shares the same number and gender as the focus item in a situation.

For example, *what Agung lost/didn't lose was his girlfriend*, what is conveyed is the fact that Agung lost something. Another example is *it was/wasn't Dani that hold Ayu*, presupposing that someone holds Ayu.

9. Implicit clefts with stressed constituents, it is a stress in an element that exist in order to derive the presupposition.

For example, *Television was/wasn't found by Logie Baird*, the emphasis in the sentence weighs heavily on the distinctive word "Logie Baird", showing that someone (Logie Baird) found television.

10. Comparisons and contrasts

For example, *there are several differences between Sajidah and Witri*. It means that Sajidah and Witri have different thing each other.

11. Non-restrictive relative clauses, a relative clause that is not essential to the meaning of a sentence. It can be defined as gossip but not identify or tell "whose" or "which one".

For example, *several students played football on the field*, the phrase "several student" did not tell "whose" student which plays football.

12. Counterfactual conditions, it conditions that follow after the word "if".

For instance, *if Tono had only three more cats, Doni would/would not ask to get more cats* presupposes that Doni has more than three cats.

13. Questions, there are several types of questions such as yes/no, alternative and Wh-questions.

One example of Wh-questions is *Where is the Faculty of Humaniora located?* This question presupposes that there are many faculty in there.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the finding and discussion which consists of the presupposition trigger in the main character's Harley Quinn utterance in Cathy Yan's *Birds of Prey* using Levinson's theory. Furthermore, the writer reveals the meaning of each presupposition appears. This chapter also contains the listener's presupposition and consequences of the character utterance.

A. Finding

This study analyzed the types of presupposition triggers that were found in utterance by the main character on Cathy Yan's *Birds of Prey* movie based on Levinson's theory. There are thirteen kinds of presupposition triggers include definite description, factive verbs, implicative verbs, change of state, iterative, verbs of judging, temporal clauses, cleft sentence, implicit cleft with stressed constituents, comparison and contrasts, non-restrictive relative clauses, counterfactual condition, and questions which are presented on Table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1 Classification of Types of Presupposition Trigger in Cathy Yan's *Birds of Prey* movie.

Data In the form of utterance	Types of Presupposition Trigger
1. Word	1. Definite description
2. Sentence	2. Factive verbs
3. Phrase	3. Change of state

	4. Implicative verb 5. Iterative 6. Verbs of judging 7. Temporal clause 8. Cleft sentence 9. Implicit cleft with stressed constituents 10. Comparison and contrast 11. Non-restrictive relative clause 12. Counterfactual condition 13. Question.
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As mentioned in Table 3.1 shows there are thirteen kinds of presupposition trigger by Levinson. Besides, the data is in the form of utterance. From Table 3.1, it grouped into three parts based on the number of presupposition trigger followed in the table below:

Table 3.2 The number of Presupposition Trigger

No	Number of Presupposition trigger	Amount
1	Single trigger	46
2	Double trigger	20
3	Multiple trigger	14

Based on Table 3.2, it can be seen that the study found presupposition trigger in Birds of Prey movie. The result consisted 46 single trigger, 20 double trigger and 14 multiple trigger which found in the main characters aka Harley

Quinn. Single trigger is the group that most found in the utterance. In addition, the data in each number of presupposition trigger show the code to get easy in understand the discussion section.

In this movie, the presupposition trigger which mostly appear is factive verb to indicate the fact that really happen since the movie's genre is categorized in action and adventure, then, there are many event which really happen conveyed through the presupposition by the utterance.

In this findings, the utterance which consisted presupposition marked with the code such as A.1, A.2, and etc to get easy in analysis the data.

Table 3.3 Single Trigger

In this part finds one presupposition trigger in one utterance.

No	Utterances	Types of Presupposition Trigger	Code
1	The wack job with the penchant for peeling faces is Roman Sionis, aka Black Mask. The fact that he wants me dead hasn't yet hit my radar.	Factive verb (Word)	A.1
2	HQ: What did I do to you?	Question (Sentence)	A.2
3	Quick history lesson. Fifteen years ago , one of the wealthiest Mafia families in Gotham was gunned down.	Temporal clause (Phrase)	A.3
4	He calls her his little bird , and he's got her wrapped right around his fancy little finger	Implicit cleft (Phrase)	A.4
5	HQ: Well, expect for the crazy part. But other than that	Comparison and contrast (Phrase)	A.5
6	HQ: If you wanted to even come close , you would have to go to medical school	Counterfactual condition (Sentence)	A.6

7	What a way to start my new life	Cleft sentence (Word)	A.7
8	That's when I met him. Mr. J My Joker	Definite description (Phrase)	A.8
9	HQ: Come again ?	Iterative (Word)	A.9
10	This is where it all began, Puddin'	Non-restrictive relative clause (word)	A.10
11	HQ: I don't wanna go home	Change of state (word)	A.11
12	HQ: So, forgive me yet?	Verbs of judging (word)	A.12
13	HQ : Yeah, but I dare a lot of people to do a lot of things, okay?	Implicative verb (word)	A.13

Based on Table 3.3, all of the types of presupposition trigger found.

Table 3.4 Double Trigger

This part finds two types of presupposition trigger in one utterance.

No	Utterances	Types of Presupposition Trigger	Code
1	But however many times he tried to ditch me	-Temporal (Phrase) -Factive verb (Word)	B.1
2	HQ: If you let me go , just for now , I'll get you that rock back	-Counterfactual (Sentence) -Temporal (Word)	B.2
3	I know the East and better than anybody	-Factive (Word) -Comparison (Phrase)	B.3
4	If you wanted to even come close , you would have to go to medical school	-Counterfactual (Sentence) -Change of state verb (Word)	B.4
5	HQ: Puddin' and I broke up	-Implicit cleft (Word) -Factive verb (Phrase)	B.5

Table 3.5 Multiple Trigger

This part finds two or more types of presupposition trigger in one utterance.

No	Utterances	Types of Presupposition Trigger	Code
1	HQ: I don't know if it's the stray Armentan arm hair , or the fact that his cheese slices are always six months out of date, but no one makes an egg sandwich like Sal .	-Counterfactual (Sentence) -Factive verb (Phrase) -Temporal clause (Phrase) -Implicit cleft (Word)	C.1
2	Do you know what that means? That means he's not just after the kid anymore	-Question (Word) -Temporal (Word) -Iterative verb(Word)	C.2
3	And what's worse? Every person I ever wronged now felt free to come and take their pound of flesh	-Question (Word) - Non-restrictive relative clauses (Phrase) -Temporal (Word)	C.3
4	When it comes to me and Roman Sionis , there are a lot of possible answers to this question and breaking his driver's legs. There's that time I called it an " expresso "	-Temporal clause (Word) -Factive verb (Word) -Definite description (Phrase) -Definite description (Phrase) -Implicit cleft (Word)	C.4
5	If you've ever watched any cop movie ever , you know that this is when shit gets real	-Counterfactual (Sentence) -Factive verb (Phrase) -Temporal clause (Word)	C.5

B. Discussion

In this discussion section, it consisted of the results of the findings listed on the table above based on theory of Levinson (1983). This discussion started from describing one by one of the findings based on the number of presupposition trigger starting from single trigger, double trigger and the last multiple trigger. This also presupposes the meaning of the utterance which by Harley's voice over

and conversation with another character. In addition, it also identified the consequences triggered by the audience's presupposition trigger in the conversation.

1. Single Trigger

Single trigger means that there is one kind of presupposition trigger found in a sentence or phrase.

Datum (A.1)

The wack job with the penchant for peeling faces is Roman Sionis, aka Black Mask. The **fact** that he wants me dead hasn't yet hit my radar.

Based on the datum (A.1) is identified a word that referring to a verb which conveyed **factive verb**. It means that the word *fact* presupposes the truth of the events that took a place. This presupposes that:

- *There is Roman Sionis aka Black Mask.*

He was the antagonist characters who have mission to kill Harley Quinn.

This utterance is also Harley Quinn monologue. This told that Roman Sionis aka Black Mask has a strange job of peeling the faces of people he does not like. Harley already knows that Roman Sionis wants her to die and have her skin stripped of her face, but Roman has not been able to catch Harley.

The consequences triggered by the audience's presupposition in this utterance is Harley Quinn feels challenged to face the threat or the fact that Roman Sionis wants to kill her.

Datum (A.2)

Happy : I've waited a long time for this.

HQ : You have?

Oh... I haven't had breakfast yet.

HQ : **What did I do to you?**

Happy : Are you serious?

We could read in datum (A.2) is classified into **question** form because there is sentence 'what did I do you?' form of presupposition trigger. Based on (Levinson, 1983) conveys that Wh-question show the presupposition which obtained by switching Wh- words into an appropriate existential variable such as *who by someone, what by something, where by somewhere, how by somehow, etc.* This presupposition may be presupposed:

- *Harley ever did something to Happy before.*

Thus, the question word used in sentence or utterance generally to get trigger the presupposed meaning.

This conversation happened between Harley Quinn and Happy. Happy is one of the people that Harley has ever hurt. This took place on the way when

Harley chased by Renee Montoya. She met every people who ever hurt by her. People tried to catch Harley.

From this utterance, the consequences triggered by the audience's presupposition in the conversation is Harley feels innocent and a little worried about the person she has wronged before.

Datum (A.3)

Quick history lesson. **Fifteen years ago**, one of the wealthiest Mafia families in Gotham was gunned down

As mentioned in datum (A.3) is a noun phrase which indicated to **temporal clause**, because the utterance consist period of time *fifteen years ago*. This utterance presupposed:

- *There is something which happen at fifteen years ago*
- *One of the people in family was died caused by gunned down.*

This context tells about Gotham family which have problem in the past. At that time the Gotham family was shot dead in the power struggle. But in fact it was the target for the nominal wealth possessed by the Gotham family. This told by Harley Quinn by her monologue.

In this utterance, Harley felt sympathy for the events that the Bertinelli family had experienced as the consequences triggered by the audience's presupposition.

Datum (A.4)

Canary's been singing at Roman's club for years. He calls her his **little bird**, and he's got her wrapped right around his fancy little finger.

This datum (A.4) which consisted bold phrase is classified into **implicit cleft**. It seems that phrase *little bird* came out in the utterance which marks a character Canary as little bird because she has a perfect voice as her characteristic. In this datum (A.4) may be presupposed that:

- *There is singer which has a good voice and someone said that Canary as like little bird.*

This was also voice over by Harley that happened at the Roman's Club at that time Canary was singing in that place. Roman also has his own name for Black Canary, namely the little bird because her voice is melodious like singing birds which sounds really good.

The consequence triggered by the audience's presupposition in this utterance is little bird aka Black Canary has been a singer in a bar for a long time and Harley was her friend.

Datum (A.5)

CC : How'd you do it? Come on, tell me. Woman to woman. Being a pickpocket's fine and all, but I got real potential. I mean, how do I be like you?

HQ : Well, except for the crazy part. But **other than that**. Number one, no one is like me.

As mentioned by Levinson (1983) stated that comparison and contrast can trigger a presupposition. In this datum (A.5), the phrase *other than that* consist a word 'than' which show a comparative construction. It classified into **comparison and contrasts** in presupposition trigger. This underlined utterance presupposed that:

- *There is another crazier part to be like Harley Quinn as Cassandra asked.*

In other word, this comparative construction may presuppose a hidden meaning.

These were conversation between Harley and Cassandra Cain. Cassandra Cain is a kid which being a pickpocket. This conversation happened at grocery when Harley tried to get out the diamond from Cassandra stomach. She tried to buy some a drug that triggers defecation where the diamonds will be removed by Cassandra from her body.

This utterance causing audience consequences for what Harley did was not good but made her feel stronger than ever.

Datum (A.6)

HQ: **If you wanted to even come close**, you would have to go to medical school. Become a psychiatrist, work in an asylum. Fall in love with your patient, break said patient out of said asylum. Begin a life of crime.

This utterance include in **counterfactual condition** in the form of sentence. Grundy (2000) conveyed that counterfactual condition presuppose about affirmative proposition which contained in the *if*-clause. In this datum, *if*-clause showed in positive sentence which presuppose the contrast meaning which it opposite from Grundy's. The sentence presupposed:

- *You did not want to come close to me thus you will not experience what I'm going through this long.*

In this situation, Cassandra asked to Harley how to become as her. Thus Harley explained many steps how to be like her. Then, Harley explained one by one step, from doing a good thing until doing deviant things that can harm others too. One of them is like in this utterance, Harley suggested Cassandra to go to medical school to become a psychiatrist and work in an asylum.

The consequence triggered by the audience presupposition in this utterance is Harley tried everything after she broke up with joker, those things mentioned on her conversation with Cassandra Cain.

Datum (A.7)

What a way to start my new life.

The utterance in datum (A.7) consist *wh*-cleft construction. Thus it displayed such construction triggers of a presupposition. It classified into **cleft sentence** in the form of the word 'what'. As stated by Levinson (1983), cleft

sentence is one of many linguistic parts that can show presupposition. This sentence may be presupposed:

- *Harley start her new life*
- *Harley has other way to get happiness from her heartbreak.*

This was the monologue of Harley when she was at Sal's which sell a great sandwich. Sal is Harley's favorite sandwich maker. She described that she dreams about a great sandwich made by Sal. This sandwich will become her fresh life to start her new life and journey.

The consequence triggered by the audience presupposition in this utterance is thought that Harley is stuck in the past and can not possibly start a new life.

Datum (A.8)

That's when I met him. Mr. J **My Joker**.

The bold phrase in datum (A.8) include to **definite description**. It because assumed to be in possessive construction used 'my' word. The sentence presupposed:

- *Harley meet someone*
- *There is a man which named as Joker.*

The 'Joker' named is actually a character which played in the movie before *Birds of Prey* occurred.

The sentence was monologue by Harley Quinn. It happened at the opening of the film which told about how Harley survived her life. She experienced the bitter sweetness of life from wanting to be sold by her father until she struggled to go to college until she got her PhD. And the saddest thing she experienced was her love story with Mr. J has finished. Therefore, she tried to start a new life by slightly changing her appearance.

The consequence triggered by the audience presupposition in this utterance is the listener thought that Mr. J was a bad person and Harley carried away like what the Mr. J did.

Datum (A.9)

CC : Yeah, not gonna happen.

HQ : Come **again**?

CC : I said I can't.

This conversation indicated **Iterative items** because the word ‘again’ called as repetition. There is another item such as *too*, *still*, *another* and *prefix re-*. These utterance presuppose:

- *Someone visit Harley.*

It took many times the fact that Cassandra became a kid thief.

This conversation happened in the car between Harley Quinn and Cassandra Cain when Harley asked about the diamond and actually the diamond

ate by Cassandra Cain. But Cassandra said it could not bring it to Harley because the diamond was eaten by Cassandra.

The consequence triggered by the audience presupposition in this utterance is Harley tried to push Cassandra to admit everything, even though Harley was tired of asking but she still tried to make Cassandra honest about the diamond.

Datum (A.10)

This is **where** it all began, Puddin’

This voice over of Harley consisted to non-restrictive clause with the word ‘where’. It shows that is not essential to the meaning of a sentence. This monologue may be presupposed as:

- *The new life of Harley begins*

This was the voice over by Harley Quinn when she crashed the truck into oil tank and caused a big explosion. Those were marks as the start of a new life.

The consequence triggered by the audience presupposition in this utterance is Harley feels so excited to run her day.

Datum (A.11)

HQ: I don’t wanna **go** home

This utterance indicated to **change of verb** because there is the word ‘go’ which known as the aspectual verb. This utterance may be presupposed:

- *Harley wants to leave and maybe she will back again.*

This utterance by Harley happened when she was at Roman's club and many people who are gossiping about the relationship between Harley and Joker broke up.

The consequence triggered by the audience presupposition in this utterance is Harley felt lazy to go back home because she remember the last problem with her dad, so she chose to left her home and start a new life.

Datum (A.12)

Prisoner: Please, no more.

HQ : So, **forgive** me yet?

The utterance by Harley Quinn consisted in **verb of judging** because there is the word 'forgive'. Thus this utterance may be presupposed:

- *Asking for apologize to Cassandra Cain*

This utterance happened when Harley Quinn and friends fought with Roman Sionis's army. There were many fighting scenes between them which ended up being won by Harley Quinn and friends.

The consequence triggered by the audience presupposition in this utterance is Harley and her friends got their win from the Sionis's army.

Datum (A.13)

Happy : But you dared him to do it.

HQ: Yeah, but I **dare** a lot of people to do a lot of things, okay?

This conversation indicated **implicative verb** which consisted the word ‘dared’. It can be defined as presupposed the truth of the compliment by the fact using negation word. It may be presupposed:

- *Harley is challenging people*

This was the conversation between Harley and Happy when Harley tried to escape from Renee Montoya. She found a lot of people who ever hurt by her.

The consequence triggered by the audience presupposition in this utterance is felt challenged because everyone is out to take revenge on her.

2. Double Trigger

Double trigger means that there are two kinds of presupposition trigger in one sentence.

Datum (B.1)

But however **many times** he **tried** to ditch me.

The utterance in datum (B.1) has two kinds of presupposition trigger. The first bold is phrase which classified into **temporal clause**. It consists one of the adverbial clause ‘many times’. These clauses can be trigger because it can convey

the speaker's toward the information contained. Thus the second bold is the word 'tried'. It include in **factive verb**, because it showed the truth of the complement clause. It presupposed:

- *Her father really want to ditch her*
- *Her father won't take care of her life anymore.*

This sentence is voice over by Harley Quinn in the beginning of the movie. She told about her life when she was kid that her father wanted to trade her. It means that her father would not take care of her life anymore. But Harley struggle her life until she got her sadness and also her happiness.

The consequence triggered by the audience presupposition in this utterance is Harley felt very sorry for the bad luck she experienced as a child, but the great thing is she can still struggle to continue living to this day.

Datum (B.2)

HQ: **If you let me go**, just for **now**, I'll get you that rock back.

This datum (B.2) consist two presupposition trigger. The first bold is sentence 'if you let me go' in utterance was classified into **counterfactual condition**. As mentioned in datum (A.6) that counterfactual presupposes affirmative proposition such as *if*-clause. This also known as unreal condition in utterance which means that the information in *if*-clause is not true at the time when the utterance was spoken. The second bold was classified into **temporal clause**. It is related to the time clauses with the word 'now' which triggers

presupposition. Thus this clause assumed to be true and accepted to interlocutor.

This utterance was presupposed:

- *Harley won't be locked by Black Mask*
- *Harley wanted her life feel free.*

This was the conversation between Harley and Black Mask. It happened when Harley locked up by Black Mask at the place. Harley assured Black Mask that she can bring back the diamonds that have been taken by Cassandra. But it was just the sweet words to get free and actually Harley has another purpose to be fight for.

The consequence triggered by the audience presupposition in this utterance is Harley felt uncomfortable because she was in Black Mask custody, so Harley tried to convince him that she can get back the diamond that Cassandra took.

Datum (B.3)

HQ: Second from the bottom. I **know** the East End **better than** anybody

The first bold word in sentence was the **factive verb**. In other words, the word "know" in the sentence indicates the truth from where something Harley has found. The second bold is a phrase which classified into **comparison and contrast**. It consisted comparative construction 'better than' which showed degree of complement. Thus the following sentence can be presupposed as:

- *Harley tried to defend herself*

- *Harley wanted herself to be free from Black Mask confinement by convincing many things she can do.*

This utterance was same as datum (B.2) about the conversation between Harley and Black Mask. The consequence triggered by the audience presupposition in this utterance is Harley confident that she knows everything.

Datum (B.4)

HQ: Number one, no one is like me. **If** you wanted to even come close, you would have to **go** to medical school.

The first bold word classified into **counterfactual condition**. As like datum (A.6) which also indicated counterfactual condition, this datum (B.4) *if*-clause appeared in positive sentence. The second underlined in sentences was included in **change of verb**. As explained by Hovav and Levin (2002), change of verbs such as stop, continue, finish, change, come, go, stop and others can be distinguished from the verb changes known as the title of achievement in the state. It shows that an action experienced by the speaker to the interlocutor can indicate that the event experienced is progressing or has been completed for that time. Thus, the word ‘go’ in the second underlined indicated change of verb. It means that the action was in half progress happen. This sentence may be presupposed as:

- *Cassandra will be lost if she do not recognize Harley any further*
- *Harley suggests Cassandra to go to medical school*

This was the conversation between Harley and Cassandra Cain. Cassandra asked how to be like Harley. Then Harley told that she must go to medical school at first to become a psychiatrist.

The consequence triggered by the audience presupposition in this utterance is Harley becomes a life teacher for Cassandra Cain, in addition she felt very interested in teaching new things.

Datum (B.5)

BC: Yeah, I don't know who you think I am, lady, but I'm not her.

HQ: **Puddin'** and I **broke up**. I haven't told that to anyone. Yeah

The first bold word 'Puddin' in sentence indicated to **implicit cleft**. This cleft seen from the upper-case character comes out which show the presence of the implied fact. It can also indicate that someone is an important part of the sentence. The second bold 'broke up' included in **factive verb**. It because the word contained the fact that really happened. This sentence may be presupposed:

- *There is people called Puddin'*
- *Puddin' was Joker*
- *Harley and Joker ended up their relationship*

This was the conversation between Black Canary and Harley Quinn in the Roman's club. Harley talked about her relationship have been broken with Mr. J. She told that it was her first time being lonely for so long after her broke up. She felt so great because it.

The consequence triggered by the audience presupposition in this utterance is Harley actually felt sad because of her breakup with Joker, but she tried to look tough in front of everyone.

3. Multiple Trigger

Multiple trigger means that there are two or more kinds of presupposition trigger in one sentence.

Datum (C.1)

I don't know **if it's the stray Armenian arm hair**, or the **fact that** his cheese slices are always **six months** out of date, but no one makes an egg sandwich like **Sal**.

There are four presupposition found in this datum (C.1). The first is 'if', this was classified into **counterfactual condition** in the form of sentence. There is *if*-clause in the sentence which the situation is not true of the time that utterance spoken. The second trigger consisted in **factive verb** because the word 'fact' showed the fact that really happen. The third was **temporal clause**, because there is the word 'six months' which the word is included in adverbial clause or time clause. The last in the fourth underlined word is indicated as **implicit cleft** reflected by the word 'Sal'. As mentioned in datum (B.5) that 'Sal' the best sandwich maker. This sentence may be presupposed:

- *It may be stray Armenian arm hair*

- *The cheese slices which used always has expired since six months out of date*
- *It always six months out of date or it can be more*
- *Sal was the best sandwich maker in Harley's life*

This was voiceover by Harley Quinn when she was at Sal's sandwich shop. Here she told how Sal homemade sandwich is so unique that no one can even match the delicious of Sal homemade sandwich with other sandwiches.

The consequence triggered by the audience presupposition in this utterance is Harley was very happy with Sal's sandwich and lucky to be able to taste Sal's sandwich again.

Datum (C.2)

TH: They're not?

HQ: No, they're not. Do you know **what** that means? That means he's not just **after** the kid **anymore**.

The first bold is triggered by the word 'what' as the marker of **question**. Then, since the word 'what' reflects to yes-no question. The word 'after' in the second underlined marked as **temporal clause**. This word signed the occurrence of presupposition in the utterance by adverbial of time. The last bold is the word which presented the use of lexical item which appeared to be repeated. It called **iterative items** with the word 'anymore. This utterance may be presupposed:

- *They guessed the arrival of Sionis and his army*

- *Sionis already become adult and grim*
- *Sionis once were kid*

This was the conversation between The Huntress and Harley Quinn. The Huntress or Bertinelli is the daughter of a big mafia boss in the city of Gotham which appeared to revenge on the crime that deceived her family. She was the great archer.

The consequence triggered by the audience presupposition in this utterance is firstly Harley worried because of the arrival of the Sionis and his army, but also it was very challenging for her. Therefore, she is ready to face the attack.

Datum (C.3)

And **what's** worse? **Every person** I ever wronged **now** felt free to come and take their pound of flesh. Turns out I wronged a lot of people.

In this datum (C.3), I found three presupposition trigger. The first is triggered by the word 'what' marked as **question** trigger which consisted *wh*-question. It reflected the answer with 'whom' because it asked about person. Then the word 'every person' marked as **non-restrictive relative clauses**. It is a relative clause that is not essential to the meaning of an utterance. The word 'every person' did not tell 'whose' people which wrong. The last word is 'now' contained into **temporal clause**. As mentioned in datum (C.2), it appeared adverbial of time in this utterance. This utterance may be presupposed:

- *There is the worse person*

- *People who ever meet Harley*
- *Person that Harley ever wronged become felt free*

This was voice over by Harley Quinn when she tried to escape from Renee Montoya. This utterance stated that Harley realized that she had wronged many people. So these guys are trying to get revenge on Harley.

The consequence triggered by the audience presupposition in this utterance is Harley was a little worried because of the appearance of the people she had hurt to take revenge on her when she was in an emergency, being chased by Renee Montoya.

Datum (C.4)

When it **comes** to me and **Roman Sionis**, there are a lot of possible answers to this question. Breaking **his driver's** leg. There's that time I called it an "**expresso**".

I found five presupposition trigger in this utterance. The first is the word 'when' which marked as **temporal clause** because it signed by adverbial of time. Then, the word 'comes' indicated as **factive verb** because it was the fact that really happen. The third bold was 'Roman Sionis' included to **definite description** because it showed possessive constructions which is assumed to the existence of the entities named. Besides that, the fourth bold 'his driver' also indicated to **definite description** which also show possessive construction. The last word is 'expresso' which marked as **implicit cleft** which the word described

or signified something that resembles the meaning of the word. This utterance may be presupposed:

- *Roman Sionis comes to Harley Quinn*
- *There are lot of possible thing will be happen*
- *Roman sionis known as his criminal*
- *Roman sionis's driver has his leg broken*
- *That incident was perfect*

This was the monologue by Harley Quinn when she was at Roman's confinement. Harley felt getting her fun after Roman came, one of them which can messed up one of the members of the Roman Sionis, namely his driver. Harley broke the leg of the roman's driver and she was very satisfied of it.

The consequence triggered by the audience presupposition in this utterance is Harley has done satisfying things since she came to Roman Sionis.

Datum (C.5)

If you've ever watched any cop movie ever, you know that this is when
shit gets real.

The first bold is the word 'if' indicated to **counterfactual condition** because it showed *if*-clause which followed the positive sentence. Then, the second bold marked as **factive verb** which point with the word 'know'. As known before that the word 'know' showed the fact that really happen. The last is the

word 'when' which include in **temporal clause** which same as in datum (C.4).

This utterance may be presupposed:

- *You must watch any cop movie*
- *The fact that something really happen*
- *Something shit gets real came*

This was voice over by Harley Quinn when the scene at the cop office appears. She told about how the condition of cop office was. No cop whose ever end what they must until they have been suspended.

The consequence triggered by the audience presupposition in this utterance is the fact that the world of cop is complicated.

That was all the utterance which consisted a presupposition trigger based on Harley's utterance. There were 80 utterances which included 132 presupposition trigger. Among the types of presupposition that often appear is the type of factive verb. This type arises because the genre of the movie is adventure, where there are many scenes that show the truth about something that happened. Meanwhile, based on Levinson's theory, this study is rare to find the type of verbs of judging because the main character of the movie does not show speech judging other characters, the fact is Harley get judged by other characters.

The similarity between this study with the previous study is analyzing an utterances of the main character with the aim to finding the types of presupposition trigger using Levinson's theory. While the differences is in

grouping the presupposition trigger based on the number of presupposition into single trigger, double trigger and multiple trigger and the context of the utterance show the main character and other character in the movie. Besides, this study found the consequences trigger by the audience. This found because every audience may have their own consequences after watch and hear the scene of the movie.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter presents the conclusion of the study result which is discussed in the previous chapter.

A. Conclusion

According to the previous chapters, in an utterance, a presupposition trigger can be only made by the speaker, whereas the listener owned the assumption. This study focused on analysis of presupposition trigger in the *Birds of Prey* movie. The analysis is only taken from the main character of Harley Quinn in her monologue and conversation with other. It used Levinson theory which divided thirteen types of presupposition trigger, those are definite description, factive verb, change of state, iterative, verbs of judging, temporal clause, cleft sentence, implicit cleft with stressed constituents, comparison and contrast, non-restrictive relative clause, counterfactual condition and question. In addition, the utterances found in presupposition trigger are in the form of word, sentence and phrase.

After analyzing *Birds of Prey* movie, there are some conclusions that can be described. This study found 129 presupposition trigger in utterance that owned by the main character, Harley Quinn. The utterance

was classified based on the number of presupposition trigger, those were single trigger, double trigger and multiple trigger.

In the single trigger all of those types of presupposition trigger were found by Levinson's theory. The most-used types of presupposition trigger are the factive verb and temporal clause as much as each eight utterances which consisted of those. While the type that appears the least were iterative, verbs of judging, cleft sentence, and counterfactual condition. Each of those appeared just one in the single trigger utterance. Then in double trigger there were types that did not appear, those were verbs of judging, temporal clause, comparison and contrast, non-restrictive relative clause, and question. Whereas the most-used was the factive verb, there were thirteen utterances which consisted in double trigger. The last in multiple trigger, there were two or more types of presupposition trigger in one utterance. The most-used is temporal clause, there were twelve utterances which consisted of temporal clause in multiple trigger. In addition, verbs of judging and cleft sentence did not found in multiple trigger.

As mentioned before, the factive verb was become the most type which appeared in Harley Quinn utterances based on the number of single trigger, double trigger and multiple trigger. It was because the factive verb showed the fact that really happen since the movie genre was adventure.

As explained in the finding and discussion, this study used Levinson's theory (1997) which classified presupposition trigger into thirteen types. The used of presupposition trigger is to give understands to the reader or listener of the speaker utterance. Thus listeners can make correct assumption about the utterance spoken. Besides, the writer also identified the consequences by the audience assumption in Harley utterance to know the next story that will happen in this movie.

The meaning of presupposition trigger based on the datum was taken from the writer as an instrument which has many assumption of the utterance.

After watching the film, the audience guessed and has many assumption about the presupposition of the speaker utterances, thus there must be the consequences triggered by the audience's presupposition.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, this study has some suggestions to the reader as followed:

1. To other writer, it is advised that this study can be expanded upon. Broadened in investigating the presupposition in other new topics or contrasting the usage of pragmatic theory of presupposition, which could lead to a different result.

2. To the readers, it is recommended to use this study as a guide to understanding the application of pragmatic theory of presupposition in moving picture media, particularly in the movie.

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Source of Birds of Prey movie script:

[https://transcripts.fandom.com/wiki/Birds_of_Prey_\(and_the_Fantabulous_Emanicipation_of_One_Harley_Quinn\)](https://transcripts.fandom.com/wiki/Birds_of_Prey_(and_the_Fantabulous_Emanicipation_of_One_Harley_Quinn)) Accessed on 10 November 2020.

CURRICULUM VITAE



Ernita Sari was born in Purworejo on May 12, 1999. She graduated from SMA Negeri 107 Jakarta in 2017. During her study at Senior High School, she actively participated in Marching Band Gema Shancaka as a snare player on percussion. She started her higher education in 2017 at English Literature Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished her study in 2021. During her study at University, she joined internal organization UKM Teater K2. In addition, she joined volunteer at Katalis Pendidikan as a companion in the event of student exchange from village to city.

APPENDIX

Single Trigger

No	Utterances	Types of Presupposition Trigger	Presupposition
1	The wack job with the penchant for peeling faces is Roman Sionis, aka Black Mask. The fact that he wants me dead hasn't yet hit my radar.	Factive verb (word)	There is Roman Sionis aka Black Mask.
2	HQ : What did I do to you?	Question (sentence)	Harley ever did something to Happy before
3	Quick history lesson. Fifteen years ago , one of the wealthiest Mafia families in Gotham was gunned down.	Temporal clause (phrase)	There is something which happen at fifteen years ago
4	He calls her his little bird , and he's got her wrapped right around his fancy little finger	Implicit cleft (phrase)	There is singer which has a good voice
5	HQ: Well, expect for the crazy part. But other than that	Comparison and contrast (phrase)	There is another crazier part to be like Harley Quinn
6	HQ: If you wanted to even come close , you would have to go to medical school	Counterfactual condition (sentence)	You did not want to come close to me thus you will not experience what I'm through this long
7	What a way to start my new life	Cleft sentence (word)	Harley start her new life
8	That's when I met him. Mr. J My Joker	Definite description (phrase)	Harley meet someone
9	HQ: Come again?	Iterative (word)	Someone visit Harley
10	HQ: Being Joker's girl gave me immunity	Definite description (phrase)	Harley has relationship with Joker

11	Our love bloomed in a highly toxic industrial processing plant.	Definite description (phrase)	Relationship between Harley and Joker
12	This is where it all began, Puddin'	Non-restrictive relative clause (word)	The relationship between Harley and Joker begins
13	A fresh start .	Change of state (word)	New life begins
14	Montoya's day is going as badly as mine	Definite description (phrase)	The day when Montoya's has difficulty
15	Her name's Cassandra Cain	Definite description (phrase)	A kid which being pickpocket
16	But there was some other shit going down that night	Temporal clause (phrase)	Something happen at that time
17	HQ: Know what a harlequin is?	Question (sentence)	Harley is a famous girl when she was with Joker
18	HQ: I don't wanna go home	Change of state (word)	Harley still want to fight
19	Constantly interrupting him, like I'm doing right now	Temporal clause (phrase)	Shows what Harley do
20	HQ: what have you got to lose?	Question (sentence)	Harley asks to Black Mask
21	HQ: where can I find Cassandra Cain?	Question (sentence)	Harley looks for Cassandra Cain
22	HQ: I need to know where...	Factive verb (word)	Harley asks to the prisoner about where Cassandra Cain is
23	HQ: Does she have to keep running?	Question (sentence)	Harley makes sure that Cassandra is free
24	HQ: One more time	Temporal clause (phrase)	Harley asks Cassandra to explain where is the diamond
25	HQ: Go back to jail, get out of jail with a bomb on your neck	Change of state (word)	Back to jail to get what Cassandra wants to be
26	HQ: Well, it ain't much, but it's better than a prison cell	Comparison and contrast (phrase)	Doc's place better than a prison cell
27	HQ: I named him Bruce after that hunky Wayne guy	Temporal clause (word)	Bruce named after that hunky Wayne guy

28	HQ: The Clown Prince of Crime?	Implicit cleft (sentence)	It points to Roman Sionis aka Black Mask
29	Anyone and everyone with Bertinelli blood id there	Non-restrictive relative clause (phrase)	Bertinelli family was there
30	HQ: What is that?	Question (sentence)	Harley asks who is people in front of the Doc's place
31	The next bit ain't very pretty	Temporal clause (word)	Something happen in the next is wonderfull
32	HQ: I'm sorry kid. I am.	Factive verb (word)	Apologize to Cassandra Cain
33	HQ: You killed my sandwich!	Definite description (phrase)	Harley favorite food is Sal's sandwich
34	HQ: I'm sorry kid. I'm just terrible person, I guess.	Factive verb (word)	Apologize to Cassandra Cain
35	HQ: Who's got the kid?	Question (sentence)	Looking for Cassandra Cain
36	HQ: So, forgive me yet?	Verbs of judging (word)	Asking for apologize to Cassandra Cain
37	HQ: I know a great taco spot.	Factive verb (word)	Harley knows where is a great taco spot
38	Told ya she had a killer voice	Implicit cleft (phrase)	Black Canary has a good voice
39	HQ: My ring?	Definite description (phrase)	Harley stuff
40	I know what you're thinking	Factive verb (word)	People think that Harley is a bad person
41	You think I'm a dick after all that	Temporal clause (word)	Everything happen before makes Harley called bad person
42	HQ: Me? I underestimated you. And I'm sorry .	Factive verb (word)	Harley underestimates Black Canary
43	And took all the credit while he was at it.	Temporal clause (word)	Harley considers that Montoya is a person who never gives up
44	They call themselves the Birds of Prey	Implicit cleft (phrase)	A great group of girs who can conquer crime
45	Not that he let anyone know it	Factive verb (word)	Anyone knows that there is Harley behind Mr. J
46	HQ : Yeah, but I dare a lot of people to do a lot of things, okay?	Implicative verb (word)	Harley is challenging people

Double Trigger

No	Utterances	Types of Presupposition Trigger	Presupposition
1	But however many times he tried to ditch me	1. Temporal (phrase) 2. Factive verb (word)	1. Her father really want to ditch her 2. Her father won't take care of her life anymore
2	HQ: If you let me go , just for now , I'll get you that rock back	3. Counterfactual condition (sentence) 4. Temporal (word)	3. Harley won't be locked by Black Mask 4. Harley wanted her life feel free
3	I know the East and better than anybody	5. Factive (word) 6. Comparison (phrase)	5. Harley tried to defend herself 6. Harley wanted herself to be free from Black Mask confinement by convincing many things she can do
4	If you wanted to even come close , you would have to go to medical school	7. Counterfactual condition (sentence) 8. Change of state (word)	7. Cassandra will be lost if she do not recognize 8. Harley any further
5	HQ: Puddin' and I broke up	9. Implicit cleft (word) 10. Factive verb (phrase)	9. There is people called Puddin' 10. Harley and Joker ended up their relationship
6	When I was a kid , my dad traded me for a six-pack of beer	11. Temporal clause (sentence) 12. Factive verb (word)	11. When Harley was a kid 12. Harley's father traded her for a six-pack of beer
7	It wasn't easy. But after a while , I even opened up to the possibility of new love	13. Temporal clause (phrase) 14. Factive verb (word)	13. Harley tries to move on 14. She opened up her heart for a

			new love
8	Ten years ago , she broke a career-making case	15. Temporal clause (phrase) 16. Factive verb (word)	15. Something happen ten years ago 16. Renee Montoya managed to solve the problem
9	Canary's been singing at Roman's club for years	17. Definite description (phrase) 18. Temporal clause (phrase)	17. Roman has his own club 18. Canary as a singer in Roman's club since years ago
10	HQ: Puddin' and I broke up	19. Implicit cleft (word) 20. Factive verb (word)	19. Puddin' is Joker 20. Harley and Joker ended up their relationship
11	HQ: Fine. If you try to run , I will kill you	21. Counterfactual condition (sentence) 22. Factive verb (word)	21. If Cassandra escape, Harley wants to kill her 22. Harley is threatening Cassandra
12	HQ: Go back to jail, get out of jail with a bomb on your neck	23. Change of state (word) 24. Definite description (phrase)	23. Harley suggest Cassandra to do the things that she did before 24. Bomb the jail and get out
13	Meet the daughter of the richest, most powerful Mafia don in Gotham City	25. Factive verb (word) 26. Definite description (phrase)	25. Bertinelli family is the richest family in Gotham 26. Gotham City is a place that Bertinelli family live
14	One day , she comes home to find her whole family in the living	27. Temporal clause (phrase) 28. Factive verb	27. The huntress come to her home

	room	(word)	28. The huntress find her whole family in the living room
15	HQ: This way or this way. That's what I thought . Also , I'm outta groceries	29. Factive verb (word) 30. Iterative verb (word)	29. Harley decide to take some things 30. She also wants to out of groceries
16	She spends the next 15 years thinking only of revenge	31. Factive verb (word) 32. Temporal clause (phrase)	31. The Huntress take 15 years thinking only for revenge 32. It need 15 years
17	No cop ever gets anything done until after they've been suspended	33. Definite description (word) 34. Temporal clause (word)	33. Cop always finish their job 34. They never stop until the job finished
18	If I hand her over , I want everyone who's after me to back off.	35. Counterfactual condition (sentence) 36. Temporal clause (word)	35. If Harley hand Cassandra over 36. Harley wants someone to replace after
19	HQ: Kid, if that burrito doesn't make you shit , I don't know what will	37. Counterfactual condition (sentence) 38. Factive verb (word)	37. If the burrito dosen't make Cassandra satisfy 38. Harley doesn't know what will happen
20	But you heard what the cop said. Sionis gone .	39. Definite description (phrase) 40. Change of state (word)	39. The cop said something 40. Sionis leave

Multiple Trigger

No	Utterances	Types of Presupposition Trigger	Presupposition
1	HQ: I don't know if it's the stray	1. Counterfactual (sentence)	1. It may be stray Armenian arm

	Armentan arm hair, or the fact that his cheese slices are always six months out of date, but no one makes an egg sandwich like Sal .	2. Factive verb (phrase) 3. Temporal clause (phrase) 4. Implicit cleft (word)	hair 2. The cheese slices which used always has expired since six months out of sate 3. It always six months out of date or it can be more 4. Sal was the best sandwich maker in Harley's life
2	Do you know what that means? That means he's not just after the kid anymore	5. Question (word) 6. Temporal (word) 7. Iterative verb(word)	5. They guessed the arrival of Sionis and his army 6. Sionis already become adult and grim 7. Sionis once were kid
3	And what's worse? Every person I ever wronged now felt free to come and take their pound of flesh	8. Question (word) 9. Non-restrictive relative clauses (phrase) 10. Temporal (word)	8. There is the worse person 9. People who ever meet Harley 10. Person that Harley ever wronged become felt free
4	When it comes to me and Roman Sionis , there are a lot of possible answers to this question and breaking his driver's legs. There's that time I called it an " expresso "	11. Temporal clause (word) 12. Factive verb (word) 13. Definite description (phrase) 14. Definite description (phrase) 15. Implicit cleft (word)	11. Roman Sionis comes to Harley Quinn 12. There are lot of possible thing will be happen 13. Roman Sionis known as his criminal 14. Roman Sioni's driver has his leg broken

			15. That incident was perfect
5	If you've ever watched any cop movie ever , you know that this is when shit gets real	16. Counterfactual (sentence) 17. Factive verb (phrase) 18. Temporal clause (word)	16. You must watch any cop movie 17. The fact that something really happen 18. Something shit gets real came
6	I knew I needed to find some way to show the world that I'd cut ties with Mr.J for good	19. Factive verb (word) 20. Factive verb (word) 21. Definite description (phrase)	19. Harley must find another way to show the world that she cut ties with Mr. J for good 20. Harley tries to expose that she broke up with Joker 21. Mr, J is Harley's ex-boyfriend
7	Cops who never would've dared come after me before were suddenly doing this	22. Definite description (word) 23. Change of state (word) 24. Temporal clause (word)	22. Cops never dared to come before Harley ended up with Mr. J 23. Cops come when Harley ended up with Mr. J 24. Cops never doing something to Harley when she was with Mr.J
8	And what's worse? Every person I ever wronged now felt free to come and take their pound of flesh	25. Question (sentence) 26. Temporal clause (word) 27. Change of state (word)	25. There is the worse things come to Harley 26. People who never hurt by Harley come to revenge 27. They come to

			revenge
9	It took losing something I truly love for me to see that the target on my back was bigger than I thought	28. Factive verb (word) 29. Definite description (phrase) 30. Comparison and contrast (phrase)	28. She remember the tragedy truck 29. She realizes that the target which didn't see was bigger than she thought 30. She knows that the target is bigger than she thought
10	I gotta take you back a few days, to that night I got shit faced at the Black Mask Club	31. Comparison and contrast (phrase) 32. Factive verb (word) 33. Definite description (phrase)	31. Harley tries to get Cassandra Cain on her hand soon 32. Harley seen Black Mask at the club 33. Black Mask appears on his club
11	Canary spends the next week settling in to her new job as Roman's personal driver	34. Factive verb (word) 35. Temporal clause (phrase) 36. Definite description (phrase)	34. The next Canary's job is as a Roman's personal driver 35. Canary will work soon 36. Canary is ready to be Roman's personal driver
12	HQ: If your boys find it first , swear to God, you can kill me later	37. Counterfactual condition (sentence) 38. Factive verb (word) 39. Temporal clause	37. If Black Mask's army find diamond first 38. Roman Sionis can kill Harley

		(word)	39. Roman Sionis can kill Harley soon
13	HQ: No, they're not. Do you know what that means? That means he's not just after the kid anymore	40. Question (sentence) 41. Temporal clause (word) 42. Iterative (word)	40. Harley asks for something happen means 41. Roman Sionis is not as a kid again 42. Roman Sionis grow up
14	HQ: Are you dummies still sitting there? Fine. Since you stuck it out this long , I'll tell you a super duper secret- secret. But you can't tell anyone. Okay. Did you know that Batman f...	43. Question (sentence) 44. Temporal clause (word) 45. Temporal clause (phrase) 46. Factive verb (word)	43. Harley asks for listener's presence 44. For those listeners who still watch this movie 45. For those listeners who still watch this movie for this time 46. Batman appears on Harley thought