

**AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION IN “JOHNNY
ENGLISH REBORN” MOVIE**

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2022**

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ENGLISH REBORN” MOVIE**

THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

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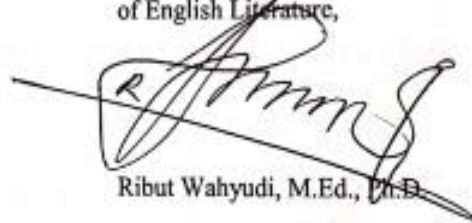


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MOTTO

“If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way”

DEDICATION

This study especially dedicated to :

My beloved parents, my father Imam Ghozali and my mother Siti Rochmania

My beloved brothers, Lutfi Zulkarnaen and Mochammad Helmi Yahya

My lovely friends, who always encourage me to finish this study.

To all the special people in my life, I am deeply thankful and blessed for their
endeless love, prayers, and support.

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Alhamdulillahirobbilalamin...

First of all and foremost, all praises and gratitude be to Allah SWT, the creator of the universe. I would like to express my gratitude for the abundance of blessings, grace, love, and strength, so that I can finish my study, entitled “An Analysis of Presupposition in Johnny English Reborn Movie”. Sholawat and greetings I extend to the Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has led us to the path of truth.

This study can be completed because of the contributions of many parties and the support they provide. With all my respect, I would like to thank my supervisor, Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd., very much for being so patient with me while I worked on this study and gave me guidance and advice. And all of the lecturers in English Literature, I am deeply thankful for all of the incredible knowledge that has been shared.

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I realize that this study has many shortcomings and is far from perfect. I hopes that this study will be useful to other scholars who are interested in the same topic.

Malang, 13 Juli 2022

Miftakhul Jannah

ABSTRACT

Jannah, Miftakhul. 2022. *An Analysis of Presupposition in “Johnny English Reborn” Movie.*

Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd

Keywords : *Pragmatics, Presupposition, Johnny English Reborn*

This study used the movie "Johnny English Reborn" as a case study to analyze presupposition. This study was conducted to investigate (1) the kinds of presupposition are used in the Johnny English Reborn movie using Yule's theory (1996) and (2) how are those kinds of presupposition realized in the Johnny English Reborn movie. A descriptive qualitative approach was employed in this present study since depicts the kinds of presupposition and how are those kinds of presupposition realized. From the findings, there were 146 utterances of presuppositions found. These presuppositions were classified into six kinds of presuppositions including: existential presuppositions consist of 60 utterances, structural presuppositions consist of 48 utterances, factual presuppositions consist of 15 utterances, counterfactual presuppositions consist of 10 utterances, lexical presuppositions consist of 9 utterances, and the last presupposition non-factive consists of 4 utterances. Furthermore, the researcher expects that this study can be useful for further studies as a reference to investigate the presupposition phenomenon, and it is suggested that further studies conduct with a different theory since of the weaknesses in this analysis in collecting data, and being able to use different aspects such as podcasts, YouTube, newspapers, and others.

ABSTRAK

Jannah, Miftakhul. 2022. *Analisis Praanggapan dalam Film “Johnny English Reborn”*.

Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd

Kata Kunci : *Pragmatik, Praanggapan, Johnny English Reborn*

Penelitian ini menggunakan film “Johnny English Reborn” sebagai studi kasus untuk menganalisis praanggapan. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menyelidiki (1) jenis pengandaian yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam film Johnny English Reborn menggunakan teori Yule (1996) dan (2) bagaimana praanggapan ini direalisasikan dalam film Johnny English Reborn. Pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif digunakan dalam penelitian ini karena menguraikan jenis-jenis praanggapan dan bagaimana praanggapan ini direalisasikan. Dari temuan tersebut, ditemukan 146 ujaran praanggapan. Praanggapan tersebut diklasifikasikan menjadi enam macam praanggapan antara lain: praanggapan eksistensial terdiri dari 60 ujaran, praanggapan struktural terdiri dari 48 ujaran, praanggapan faktual terdiri dari 15 ujaran, praanggapan kontrafaktual terdiri dari 10 ujaran, praanggapan leksikal terdiri dari 9 praanggapan terakhir, dan praanggapan terakhir terdiri dari 9 ujaran. non-aktif terdiri dari 4 ucapan. Selanjutnya peneliti mengharapkan penelitian ini dapat bermanfaat untuk penelitian selanjutnya sebagai referensi untuk menyelidiki fenomena praanggapan dan disarankan agar penelitian selanjutnya melakukan dengan teori yang berbeda karena kelemahan dalam analisis ini dalam mengumpulkan data, dan mampu menggunakan aspek yang berbeda seperti podcast, YouTube, surat kabar, dan lain-lain.

مستخلص البحث

الجنة، مفتاح. ٢٠٢٢. اكتشاف الافتراض في فيلم "Johnny English Reborn" البحث الجامعي. قسم الإنجليزية وأدبها، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، مولانا مالك إبراهيم الحكومية الإسلامية مالانج، المشرف: الدكتور أكوس أيكو جهيونو، الماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التداولية، الافتراض، Johnny English Reborn

يتم نقل الافتراضات المسبقة ضمناً بين المتحدث والمستمع ويعتبر الضرورية لتفسير الكلام بشكل صحيح. تستخدم هذا البحث فيلم "Johnny English Reborn" كدراسة قضية لتحليل الافتراضات. الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو تحديد أنواع الافتراضات التي تستخدمها الشخصيات باستخدام نظرية Yule (١٩٩٦) ووصف كيف تمثل هذه الافتراضات المعنى الضمني لأقوال الشخصيات في Johnny English Reborn باستخدام نظرية Huang (٢٠١٤). استخدمت الباحثة المنهج الوصفي النوعي في بحثها لأن تصف أنواع الاستجابات والمعنى الضمني للأحرف بناءً على السياق في شكل الكلام. تشير نتائج هذا التحليل إلى أن الباحث تمكن من العثور على جميع أنواع الافتراضات المسبقة التي تمتلكها الشخصيات في Johnny English Reborn. يتم تصنيف الافتراضات المسبقة إلى ستة أنواع من الافتراضات على النحو التالي: الافتراضات الوجودية، التي تتكون من ٦٠ كلمة، والافتراضات الهيكلية التي تتكون من ٤٨ نطقاً، والافتراضات الواقعية التي تتكون من ١٥ نطقاً، والافتراضات المسبقة الواقعية المكونة من ١٠ أقوال، والافتراضات المعجمية التي تتكون من ٩ أقوال، و يتكون الافتراض المسبق الأخير Noufactive من ٤ أقوال. إلى جانب ذلك، وجدت الباحثة أيضاً كلمة جديدة وهي "أمل" مصنفة على أنها غير واقعية، وكلمة "أمل" لها نفس معنى كلمة "أمنية" و "حلم". في هذه الدراسة، تتم استخدام السياق لتحديد المعنى الضمني لألفاظ الشخصيات في فيلم Johnny English Reborn. بالإضافة إلى التفاصيل الإضافية، وجدت هذه الدراسة أن رأي الشخصيات في الفيلم له معنى ضمني يتم ذكره أو شرحه بشكل صريح.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THESIS COVER.....	i
STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP	ii
APPROVAL SHEET	iii
LEGIMATION SHEET	iv
MOTTO	v
DEDICATION.....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vii
ABSTRACT.....	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xii
LIST OF CHART	xiv
CHAPTER 1.....	1
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Research Questions.....	8
C. Significance of the Study	8
D. Scope and Limitation	8
E. Definition of Key Terms	9
CHAPTER II.....	11
A. Pragmatics.....	11
B. Presupposition.....	13
C. Kinds of Presupposition	14
1. Existential Presupposition.....	15
2. Factive Presupposition.....	15
3. Non-Factive Presupposition.....	15
4. Lexical Presupposition.....	16
5. Structural Presupposition	16
6. Counterfactual Presupposition	17
D. Sentence Construction.....	17
1. Lexical Categories.....	18
2. Phrasal Categories.....	20

3. Clauses	21
CHAPTER III	22
A. Research Design	22
B. Data and Data Source	23
C. Research Instrument	23
D. Data Collection	24
E. Data Analysis	25
CHAPTER IV	27
A. Finding	27
1. Existential Presupposition	28
2. Structural Presupposition	39
3. Factive Presupposition	47
4. Counterfactual Presupposition	52
5. Lexical Presupposition	57
6. Non-Factive Presupposition	59
B. Discussion	63
CHAPTER V	68
A. Conclusion	68
B. Suggestion	70
BIBLIOGRAPHY	71
CURRICULUM VITAE	73
APPENDIXES	74

LIST OF CHART

Chart 3.1 Technique of Processing The Data.....	24
Chart 4.1 Kinds of Presupposition Found in Johnny English Reborn Movie.....	64

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents five sub-chapters that contain the background of the study, research question, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

This present study was conducted to investigate presupposition in the Johnny English Reborn movie. This study used Johnny English Reborn movie as the object of study since this movie is an action-comedy genre that allows assumptions in the utterance that occurs. In Johnny English Reborn's 2011 movie, there is a phenomenon of presupposition found through the character's utterances that contained humor or jokes, which might lead to the audience having a lot of assumptions about what the characters stated. Therefore, the researcher are interested in analyzing the presupposition in the movie since it has the benefit to learn about how people presuppose of something happen. People can learn a lot about the meanings of the utterances transmitted by the speakers and many individuals who presuppose the statement from the presupposition.

Presupposition is a part of pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of meaning, where the meaning is conveyed by the speaker and the listener interprets it. As stated by Yule (1996, p.3), pragmatics is a study that has the belief that messages

are communicated more than what is said. Humans do not interpret word by word to determine the meaning of a statement, but rather receive the meaning depending on the context in which it is discussed. There are many probable mistakes that arise among the speaker and the listener when they convey a message or information from the speaker to the listener, particularly in interpreting the meaning of what the speaker conveys. This makes listeners have a lot of assumptions depending on the speaker's statement as a source of information.

There are two approaches while studying presupposition, semantic and pragmatics presupposition. This study used the pragmatics approach presupposition based on pragmatics respectively. A presupposition is something he or she assumes before making a statement. Presupposition can also be defined as an implicit assumption about a belief that has to do with a statement which truth is assumed in conversation. Yule (1996, p.25) states that a presupposition is an utterance which is assumed by the speaker while making an utterance. The speaker assumes that the listener will "respond" to what the speaker has said by giving presuppositions to the listener. According to Mey (1993), a speaker's technique of conveying a message to the audience is successful if the listener understands the context of the speaker's statement. Furthermore, the communication that exists has a meaning to understand what is said or meant rather than the phrases and words in the utterance itself. It means that the meaning conveyed by the speaker has more meaning than what they say.

A presupposition is a basic assumption or inference about the language context and situation that allows the hearer to understand the language form. In presuppositions, there is a role for speakers to determine the form of language (sentences) to convey the intended meaning or message. Furthermore, the statement's content and substance are still considered the primary assumptions for all positive and negative assertions or sentence expressions (Mulyana, 2005: 14). In addition, an utterance can be considered to presuppose another utterance if the truth or untruth of the presupposed sentence can be determined. In our everyday conversation, it seems that human beings commonly generate assumptions primarily built upon a specific conversation context. For instance, “your bag” this statement presupposes that “you have a bag”.

Presupposition can occur in verbal and non-verbal forms, not only in everyday communication but in movie conversation also. A movie is not just an art form, but also a form of communication. The movie is one of the media that attracts people's attention today. The conversation can occur whether or not real life in a movie since the movie is a reflection of real life in terms of culture and conversation. The movie portrayed the social life of the life which is presented more aesthetically by adding some fiction or fantasies. Thus, the phenomenon of presupposition can also be found in a movie.

There are numerous utterances in the movie conveyed by the characters having ambiguous meanings. The movie has its own charm for the audience, one of which is through the language they used. In order for the audience to comprehend the message delivered by the characters, the use of presuppositions

within the movies should be suitable. Sometimes, the information or utterances conveyed by the characters in the movie have been misunderstood by the audience, which can lead to a lot of assumption of what the characters in the movie said. This is because the delivery of the message is implicit. In addition, a presupposition is a speaker's assumption about reality, which he or she uses while producing an utterance. Thus, a spoken utterance must convey information appropriately.

The movie *Johnny English Reborn* is set in the United Kingdom. This movie's genre is comedy. The movie tells a man named Johnny English as a secret agent. His failure on a Mozambique mission seven years ago forced him into exile in Tibet. He isolated himself and honed his self-defense. After that, Johnny English received a call from M17 asking him to join and return to duty. Johnny English was given the task of dealing with rebel factions in the Southeast Asian region. The rebel group is an evil spy called "Vortex".

There are several reasons why presuppositions are important to study. First, in the process of interpreting an utterance, the speaker and listener must convey each utterance correctly so that the message conveyed can be received clearly. If the presupposition can be understood correctly and clearly, then the purpose of the conversation is fully conveyed. Second, presuppositions are containers that assist speakers and listeners in exchanging information. Third, speakers and listeners understand the assumptions and expectations that arise as an interpretation of the utterances they produce.

For a deep understanding of presupposition, several previous studies are used as references, which are expected to assist with these studies. In previous studies, they generally used more animated and fantasy genre movies that were different from the current research genre. In one of the studies by Yossi (2020), who analyzed the meaning and types of presupposition utterances through the characters used in the *Beauty and the Beast* movie. In this study, Yule's theory of presupposition was applied. This research found 58 data of presupposition in a movie. In addition, the most presupposition that appears in the movie is an existential presupposition.

Another previous study was conducted by Tambunan (2019), he analyzed the presuppositions in *Barbie and The Magic of Pegasus* movies. The purpose of this research is to determine the kinds and dominance of presuppositions employed in the movie. The results presented in this study are found in 9 presuppositions. It can be concluded that the two movies mentioned above are included in the animation and fantasy movie genres. So, the two previous studies certainly have different results from the current research, which focuses on comedy genre movies. Therefore, this research will provide significant new insights.

Other researchers also examined presuppositions in a variety of contexts. For instance, a thesis conducted by Rahmadianto (2021) investigates presuppositions utilized in the inaugural speech. The forms of presuppositions identified by the researcher are divided into nine categories presupposition. The results presented in this study show that the researcher found 32 utterances

containing the presupposition. Next, presupposition triggers in lecturer talk, which was examined by Tyas (2020), investigated how teachers at the IAIN Salatiga higher education institution use presupposition triggers. In this study, Levinson's (1983) theory of presupposition was applied.

Moreover, a study on presupposition was conducted by Devi (2020), which examined the types of presupposition triggers used in YouTube advertisements. The results presented in this study are existential presuppositions that are mostly found in this study. Another study by Satelah (2019), which examined the presuppositions in the slogan advertisements. To determine the presupposition, the researcher utilized Yule's and Lam's presupposition theories. According to the findings of this study, there are only five types of presuppositions used in slogan advertisements.

Mheel (2018) also analyzed the presuppositions in speech and applied an analytical technique that relies upon descriptive qualitative research. The researcher adopted the presupposition theory used by Stanlnaker (1987) and Yule's (1996) theory. Another study by Gaines (2018) examined the presupposition in an interview in the case of Lorenzo Montoya's false confession. This study shows that the researcher found an expression that shows the certainty of the guilt of the suspect as seen from the presupposition analysis.

Furthermore, Thooyibah's (2017) investigation into presuppositions in oral and written news was obtained from CNN's website. The findings of this research include existential presupposition triggers that are prevalent in both discourses. Another study on presuppositions conducted by Ramadhan (2017) identifies the

kinds and meanings of presuppositions triggered by the characters in the Game of Thrones series. Six different kinds of presupposition were discovered in this study.

There are some similarities and differences between the current study and the previous studies discussed above. In this study, the researcher drew similarities using Yule's (1996) theory of presuppositions, which is divided into six kinds of presuppositions, including existential, factive, nonfactive, lexical, structural, and counterfactual presuppositions. This study used previous studies as a reference to obtain more in-depth information that could support the presuppositions used. In addition, this present study has differences from previous studies since it does not only analyze the kinds of presuppositions, but also how are those kinds of presupposition realized in the "Johnny English Reborn" movie.

Furthermore, the object of this study presents something different. The current research draws novelty by filling in the gaps in the study of presuppositions by bringing up a comedy genre movie that has many utterances containing presuppositions spoken through the characters. This study departs from the assumption that comedy genre movies provide different patterns in presupposition. Thus, presenting different results from previous studies. The kinds of presuppositions that were elaborated in this present study by applying Yule's (1996) theory. The current study used Yule (1996) theory since it allowed to analyze the data more precisely in this study. Thus, this study is interesting to investigate and may also offer new significance to academic studies concerning the presupposition.

B. Research Questions

Related to the background of the study above, this study aims to answer two research questions, as follows:

1. What kinds of presupposition are used in the "Johnny English Reborn" movie ?
2. How are those kinds of presupposition realized in the "Johnny English Reborn" movie ?

C. Significance of the Study

It is expected that this study can contribute with practical benefits to the scope of linguistics. Practically, this study can be useful to help students, lecturers, and other readers in English Literature especially in the field of presupposition used through movie. Besides, this study can be used as a reference for students in analyzing about the presupposition used by the characters in a movie. Thus, this study can be a further guideline in similar study on presupposition.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of the study is movie analysis in the field of pragmatics. In more detail, this study focuses on the smallest area of presupposition analysis. This study identified the kinds of presupposition based on Yule's (1996) theory, which classified six kinds of presupposition as existential, factive, non-factive,

lexical, structural, and counterfactual. Furthermore, it also describes how are those kinds of presupposition realized in the "Johnny English Reborn" movie.

The limitation of this study is the movie entitled Johnny English Reborn. This current study focused on the utterances in the form of a word, word phrase, or sentence from the data in the movie. This study identified the kinds of presuppositions found in the movie. Furthermore, describe how are those kinds of presupposition realized in the "Johnny English Reborn" movie.

E. Definition of Key Terms

The present study mentioned some of key terms selected based on the topic :

1. Pragmatics

The study of pragmatics focuses on the implicit meaning of an assumption assumed by the speakers in Johnny English Reborn movie as background knowledge for the listener.

2. Presupposition

A presupposition is anything that the characters of the movie Johnny English Reborn assume by the words and expressions they use to communicate with the listener.

3. Johnny English Reborn Movie

It is a Hollywood production movie from the United Kingdom, which was released on 7 October 2011, as an action comedy movie and the primary character is Rowan Atkinson as Johnny English.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

The present study incorporates some of the related theories presented in this chapter. They are pragmatics, the definition of presupposition, kinds of presupposition, and sentence construction.

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a linguistic study that investigates the meaning and produces an utterance to convey a message based on its context. According to Levinson (1983, p.7), pragmatics is the part of language from a functional perspective, offering information on linguistic structure elements that correspond to non-linguistic causes and pressures. Yule (1996, p.3) defines pragmatics as "the belief that messages are communicated more than what is said." In other words, the communication that exists has a meaning for understanding what utterances are said or meant rather than the phrases and words in the utterance itself.

In pragmatic studies, everyone has their own interpretation of something that is said to other people. People do not interpret the meaning of a statement word for word, but rather based on the context in which they are talking. When communicating, individuals can use the same terms, but they will have different meanings. It is difficult to assume that what some person tells is the same as what someone else tells. To comprehend the explicit and implicit meanings uttered by the speaker, we must understand the context. A pragmatic approach is essential in

this case. Someone who comprehends the pragmatic will be able to understand both the explicit and implicit meanings of a statement. Furthermore, pragmatics is the study of the meaning of sentences that have a relationship with the context built upon the speaker's utterance, as well as the listener who interprets the meaning of a context. It can be concluded that the speaker and the listener can share their knowledge.

Pragmatics is the study of how people communicate with one another in different types of situations. Yule (2010) defines pragmatics as "the study that is concerned with four different points of view". First, pragmatics is the research of how the listener interprets the meaning of the speaker's utterance. Not only do they need to understand the word or phrase, but listeners also need to see the meaning of the statement that the speaker conveys. Second, pragmatics investigates the meaning of context. Contextual meaning can take many different forms, such as time, action, place, and relationship. In addition, the speaker plays an important role in expressing their message. Third, pragmatics is the examination of implied meaning. In this case, the speaker communicates their message, and the audience assumes that they comprehend what the speaker is saying. Finally, pragmatics is the study that determines the relative distance of how many utterances are expressed by speakers.

A presupposition is a branch of pragmatics related to the study of pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of the implicit meaning of a speaker's assumptions, which are assumed as background knowledge for the listener. It is the process by which the listener infers the utterance that was said by the speaker.

In presupposition, a person may convey an utterance ambiguously when interacting. Words can have implied meanings in certain contexts. Furthermore, the audience has numerous assumptions regarding the speaker's meaning.

B. Presupposition

A presupposition is an implicitly conveyed assumption made between a speaker and a listener that is necessary to interpret the utterance correctly. In other words, presupposition occurs because of an assumption that is in someone's mind. That is, when someone listens to an utterance, the listener will store it in their mind. In addition, Yule (1996, p.25) argues that presupposition as a particular subject means that the author or otherwise listener presupposes a notion to be true before making a statement. For instance, the sentence or statement "Randy gets a new violin." The listener makes an assumption that presupposes Randy has a violin. The utterance is assumed to be the truth condition of Randy's violin.

A speaker must assume that the audience has some prior knowledge. Then, an audience must comprehend the messages conveyed by the speakers in each of their utterances. Background knowledge and presuppositions exist in every communication process. In addition, Levinson (2001) states that a presupposition is an utterance that is accepted by all participants in communication, in which there are readers, listeners, and speakers. Furthermore, Huang (2007) stated that a presupposition is an inference or statement whose truth can be assumed in a phrase. Grundy (2008) says that the presupposition is the background knowledge that the speaker uses to get their message across to the addressee or listener.

When someone has a close relationship, they will understand each other about what someone is saying when communicating to get the truth in interpreting certain meanings. In addition, according to Griffiths (2006, p.143), a presupposition is an assumption about a common background when someone communicates that can be taken for granted. However, it will be impossible to tell what utterance is being presupposed when people converse with strangers. Khaleel (2010) says that a presupposition is a piece of information that comes up in a conversation.

A sentence is presupposed more than the sentence itself by the speaker. According to Huang (2014, p.85), the presupposition is classified into three conceptual categories, and one of those conceptual categories is a pragmatic presupposition. In this case, the pragmatic presupposition is determined as the speaker's confidence in forming a statement. In addition, Levinson (1983, p.177) says that pragmatics is based on the relationship between the speaker and the relevance of the sentence.

C. Kinds of Presupposition

The presupposition theory developed by Yule (1996) is the type of presupposition employed in this study. In Yule's theory (1996, p.27–29), presuppositions are classified into six kinds of presuppositions; for instance, existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition.

1. Existential Presupposition

The existential presupposition is a kind of presupposition that aims to exist. Yule (1996, p.27) stated that existential presupposition is not just presumed to be existent in possessive constructions that indicate the owner, but its presence is more general and widespread in certain noun phrases. In addition, the speaker is committed to the existence of a sentence phrase that assumes that something or someone exists. For example, "*Vortex has a secret weapon*". It can be presupposed that group called *Vortex* is existed (1) *They has a secret weapon*; (2). That is an example of possessive construction since there is a person / group who exists.

2. Factive Presupposition

This type is typically associated with a "classification of verbs" that can be taken as factual. Yule (1996, p.27), factive presupposition is the belief that certain verbs are utilized in sentences that show facts or truth, in the presence of several verbs, for instance, "*realize*," "*know*," "*regret*," "*glad*," "*aware*," and "*odd*." For example, "*Now I realize it was only partly my fault*." It can be presupposed that what happen in Mozambique was only partly Johnny's fault. This utterance turns into fact because it has been declared that the verb "*realize*" means "something happens,". This utterance becomes actuality or fact.

3. Non-Factive Presupposition

This type can be regarded as a form of deception. Yule (1996, p.27) states a non-factive presupposition is an assumption that something is not true. The verbs "*imagine*," "*dream*," "*hope*," and "*suppose*" are employed with the

presupposition that they indicate something that is not true. As an instance, "*Tucker imagined that he were in Mozambique*" presuppose that (Tucker were not in Mozambique). The usage of the verb "imagined" in the example indicates that the clause after the verb "he were in Mozambique" is not true. It means this utterance can be presupposed that Tucker was not in Mozambique. The word "*imagined*" indicates a non-factive presupposition.

4. Lexical Presupposition

This is a term referring to the implied meaning of a statement that doesn't need to be inserted but must be understood. Yule (1996, p.28), lexical presupposition is the author's capability to assume that other meanings (words) will be interpreted to be understood. The lexical presuppositions, for instance, "*again,*" "*start,*" "*manage,*" and "*stop*" were taken to assume another (non-asserted) significance is understood. For example, "*Don't! Would you stop meddling, English!*". This utterance means it can be presupposed that Johnny English do meddling before. The word "*stop*" indicates as lexical presupposition.

5. Structural Presupposition

Structural presupposition is a sentence structure in the form of a WH question to be elaborated. According to Yule (1996, p.28), a structural presupposition is one that is concerned with the use of specific sentence patterns, phrases, and words. The structure is seen in the way the WH question (what, who, why, when, where, and how) is constructed to deliver knowledge as truth. For example, the utterance, "*Where is your exact location?*" This utterance means it

can be presupposed that there is a place. The word "where" in the WH question implies that there existed a place or a position.

6. Counterfactual Presupposition

This is something that contrasts with the facts. Yule (1996, p.29), a counterfactual presupposition is a presumption statement that has a meaning contrary to what is true and is considered a statement that contradicts the fact. The (if-clause) word structure exemplifies this form of presupposition. This means that a word containing an if-clause has an incorrect meaning in an utterance. For example, "*If only Simon was here, he'd know what to do.*" This utterance means that the assumption is, "Simon was not here."

D. Sentence Construction

Sentence is the toppest class of syntax. O'Grady et al (1993:595) stated that sentence is a syntactic unit consisting of a noun phrase and a verb phrase. A sentence is a set of words expressing a statement, a question or a command. A sentence is a complete unit of meaning when people speak, their sentences may be extremely involved or even unfinished, yet people can still convey their meaning through intonation, gesture, facial expression, etc. Frank (1972) states that sentences can be divided into two categories, such as the first is based on meaning and the second is based on function. Based on the meaning, sentence is a complete thought. However, based on the function, a sentence consists of subject and predicate. Structurally, a sentence consists of a noun phrase (as subject) and verb

phrase (as predicate). So, a sentence is a group of words that has a subject, a predicate, and express a complete information. In uttering a sentence, there are words that are different from one to the others. There are the basic structure of English syntax, such as:

1. Lexical Categories

The sentence consists of some words. It called these word classes lexical categories because the lexicon is the list of all the words in a language. There are four lexical categories, they are noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. While knowing these categories, the explanation below.

a. Noun

A noun is a word that belongs to a broad lexical category in linguistics. It can be the primary word in a sentence's subject, the object of a verb, or the subject of a preposition. Nouns typically refer to people, animals, places, things, or abstractions. Noun can be classified into two types, namely:

1) *Concrete Nouns* are words for a physical object that can be perceived by our sense. We can see, touch, or smell it. Concrete nouns can be classified into:

- Proper Nouns, it is used to name a specific person, thing, place, or animals. Such as: Johnny English, California, an Agent, etc.
- Common Nouns: Student, grass, gun, key, wood, etc.
- Collective Nouns, it refers to a group of people, animal, or object considered as a single unit such as audience, public, team, and so on.
- Material Nouns refer to gold, iron, silver, steel, and so on

2) *Abstract Nouns* refer to something with which a person cannot physically interact. Such as love, bravery, belief, progress, movement, and many others.

b. Verb

Verbs have traditionally been defined as words that show action or state of being. There are three types of verbs, they are:

- Regular Verbs: walk – walked – walked. It ends in –ed or -d
- Irregular Verbs: speak – spoke – spoken. The changes of its form cannot be guessed.
- Linking Verbs: express a state of being, such as appear, taste, etc.

c. Adjective

This part of speech is used to describe a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives can specify the quality, the size, and the number of nouns or pronouns. Adjectives are divided into four types, namely:

- Possessive Adjective: We use possessive adjectives to show who owns or "possesses" something, they are: my, your, our, their, his, her, its, and whose (interrogative).
- Demonstrative adjective is identical to a demonstrative pronoun, but it is used as adjectives to modify nouns or noun phrases.
- Interrogative Adjective: It is similar to an interrogative pronoun (which, what,etc), but it modifies nouns or noun phrases rather than standing on its own.

d. Adverb

An adverb is used to modify a verb and sometimes an adjective. Commonly, adverbs are formed by Adj+ly, such as wise+ly become wisely, quickly, etc. But, there is also an adverbs that has a same form as the adjective, such as fast.

2. Phrasal Categories

A phrase is a group of word which forms a grammatical unit, a phrase does not contain a finite verb and does not have a subject-predicate structure (Richard, 1985:39). Aphrase is a slot in which one or more words can occur, or indeed in which other phrases can occur. A phrase does not have a subject or a verb, so it cannot stand alone as an independent unit. By the type of the head, phrases can be divided into:

a. Noun Phrase (NP) with a noun as the head. An NP can be used as the subject of a sentence, such as:

- *Some children* like ice cream (NP's as a direct object)
- Johnny English likes *some children*. (NP's as an indirect object)

b. Adjective Phrase (AP), with an adjective as the head, are often used to modify nouns and thus often appear as elements of noun phrases; for instance, a very expensive watch; anyone as tall as his father.

c. Adverbial Phrase (AdvP), with an adverb as the head, are often used to modify verbs and adjectives and adverbs, such as; sleep soundly (VP), fiercely loyal (AdjP).

d. Verb Phrase (VP), with a verb as the head, can be used as a predicate of a sentence. VPs can consist of a single V or a V plus other words, for examples

are V+ADV (will sleep soundly) and V+NP+PP (walked the dog through the park)

e. Prepositional Phrase (PP), with a preposition as the head, always consists of a preposition plus an NP; from Uganda, with Henny and friends, for nothing, and so on. A PP can be constituent of a wide range of phrases (Language Files:167) for examples; go to the movies (VP), my friend from England (NP), angry with Pegasus and her pets (ADJP), and so on.

3. Clauses

A typical clause consists of a subject and a predicate. Crystal (2001) states clause a term used in some models of grammar to refer to a unit in grammatical smaller than the sentence but larger than a phrase, word, or morpheme. In addition, clause is a unit as a minimum consists as a verb and its complement and its adjunct. There are two types of clauses: independent and subordinate (dependent).

An independent clause consists of a subject and a verb and also demonstrates a complete thought. For example: He is handsome. While the dependent clause demonstrates an incomplete thought. For example: "If only Simon was here. Shortly, there are three main types of dependent clause, they are; Noun clause, Adjectival clause and Adverbial clause.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method was presented in this chapter. Research methodology is a method used in solving problems in research methodically. Furthermore, this chapter presents five sub-chapters containing research design, data and data source, research instrument, data collecting, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

A qualitative descriptive method was employed in the present study since it describes the phenomenon of presupposition. Considering that the aim of this study is identified kinds of presupposition and describe how those kinds of presupposition realized in the Johnny English Reborn movie. This study used qualitative descriptive since the data lined in the form of words, phrases, and sentences as descriptive explanations, and not in the form of tables or numbers.

The descriptive research method is the method utilized in the research of perspectives on social phenomena in natural settings (Ary, 2010). Therefore, since this study wanted to discussed how those kinds of presupposition realized in the Johnny English Reborn movie, the current study employed qualitative descriptive methods for in-depth understanding.

B. Data and Data Source

The primary source was taken from a movie entitled "Johnny English Reborn" which was released on October 7, 2011. This movie from the United Kingdom was produced by Hollywood and directed by Oliver Parker. The data in the present study, in the form of dialogues or utterances from the characters in Johnny English Reborn movie contained presupposition.

The secondary source of data was the transcript of the "Johnny English Reborn" movie, retrieved from <https://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk/moviescript.php?movie=johnny-english-reborn>. The length of the movie is 1 hour, 42 minutes. The present study looked at the transcript of Johnny English Reborn movie to gain the data that contained the kinds of presuppositions.

C. Research Instrument

The key instrument of descriptive qualitative research is the researcher herself, since she is the only one who obtains data through activities such as copying, collecting, and investigating. Humans are without a doubt the most important and influential instrument. The researcher cannot control the participants in this study and is also unable to directly interview the people involved in the movie, for instance, all the characters who were directly involved in the conversations in the movie. Moloeng (2008, p.168) said that qualitative research has a complex position for the researcher himself. Thus, researcher are crucial in obtaining, interpreting, and investigating data from dialogues in order to identify presuppositions in movies.

D. Data Collection

The study's primary goal is to collect data. According to Heath Rose (2020, p.12), the research method of data collection is a method for collecting data in the design method. There were several steps in the process of collecting data for this study. The data processing techniques followed Chart 3.1 below:

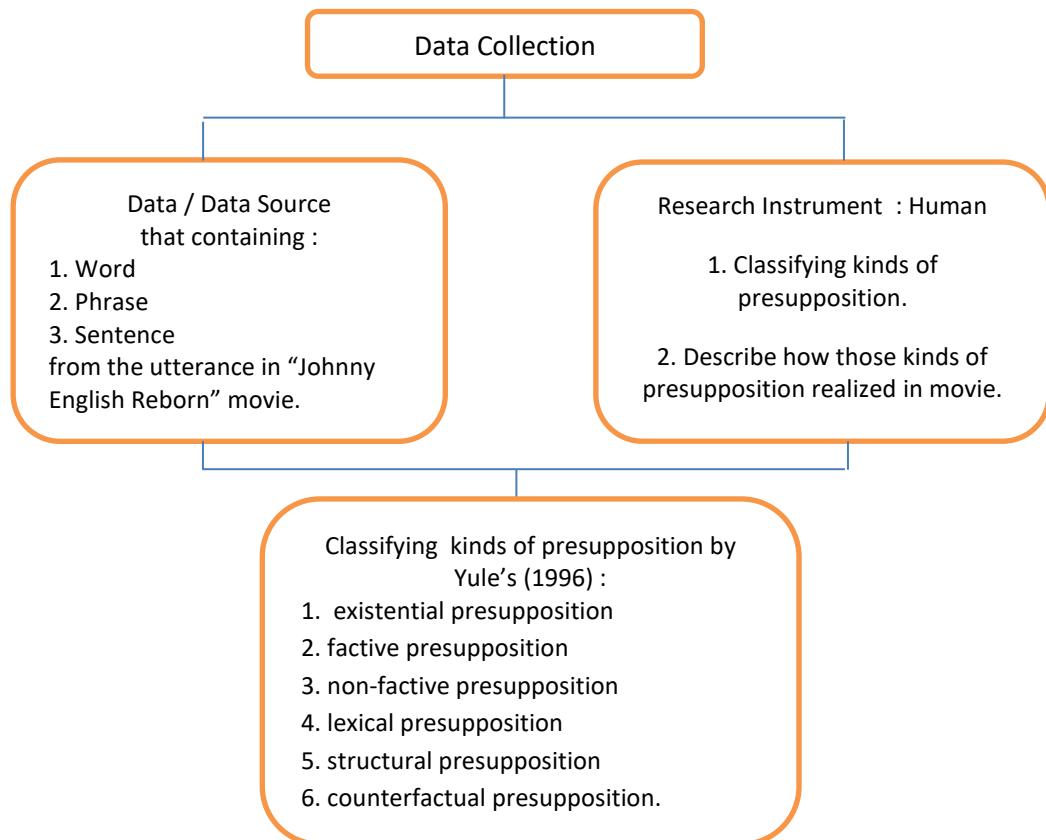


Chart 3.1 Technique of Processing The Data

In data collection, the researcher used the method of taking notes to find data to assist with this study. The data was collected in several steps. The first started by watching "Johnny English Reborn" movie on Netflix. The second step is downloads the movie script of "Johnny English Reborn" from the internet. The third step is paid attention to the transcripts and utterances and made observations by watching the Johnny English Reborn movie to find presuppositions. The next step is to analyzed and write among the characters utterances contained the kinds of presuppositions that are used in the movie. The presupposition analysis used the theory of Yule (1996), which is divided into 6 categories of presuppositions. The last step is to gather information how those kinds of presupposition realized in the Johnny English Reborn movie.

E. Data Analysis

There were several steps in analyzing the data. In examining the data using the theory of Yule (1996) of presupposition. Analysis of the data is classified into three parts. Data reduction is the first step, which involves choosing, focusing, clarifying, simplifying, abstracting, and modifying the data in the textual script. The present study used data in the form of videos and movie scripts in the "Johnny English Reborn" movie. To understand the context, the researcher watched the movie, listened to the audio, and examined the data in the script. Furthermore, identified the words, phrases, or sentences in the "Johnny English Reborn" movie that contained the presupposition to be analyzed. Moreover, categorize the data using Yule's (1996) kinds of presupposition.

The data display is in the second step. To make it easier to classify presuppositions, the present study used datum codes in the discussion. In the data display, contained which sentences or utterances are included in the presupposition category, what kinds of presupposition are found, and the presupposition group, based on the data found, sees those kinds of presupposition realized in the Johnny English Reborn movie. And the last step is the conclusion. In this section, conclude the findings and suggestions are made based on the study problems and the theory of presupposition.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The findings and discussion of the study were explained in this chapter. According to the previous chapter, the goal of this study is to identify the kinds of presupposition employed by all of the characters in the Johnny English Reborn movie and to reveal which utterances contained presuppositions and what kinds of presuppositions in those sentences are found in the Johnny English Reborn movie. Furthermore, this study also explains how are those kinds of presupposition realized in the Johnny English Reborn movie. The findings section discussed two research questions, they are the kinds of presuppositions as well as how those kinds of presupposition realized in the Johnny English Reborn movie. Besides, the discussion part examined the analysis of the research findings.

A. Finding

Based on Yule's (1996) theory of presupposition, this study examined the kinds of presuppositions discovered in utterances by the characters in the Johnny English Reborn movie. Existential, Factive, Non-Factive, Lexical, Structural, and Counterfactual are the six kinds of presupposition. In addition, it also to determine how those kinds of presupposition realized in the Johnny English Reborn movie. The presentation of data obtained from the Johnny English Reborn movie has a duration of 1 hour 42 minutes. The researcher looked at the characters' dialogue or

utterances in the movie "Johnny English Reborn" to see whether there were any repeating words, phrases, or sentences.

There were 146 utterances of presupposition found in Johnny English Reborn movie, which have been identified into several kinds of presupposition. There are existential presuppositions consisting of 60 utterances, structural presuppositions consisting of 48 utterances, factive presuppositions consisting of 15 utterances, counterfactual presuppositions consisting of 10 utterances, lexical presuppositions consisting of 9 utterances, and the last is non-factive presuppositions consisting of 4 utterances.

1. Existential Presupposition

The first category of presupposition mentioned frequently by the characters in the Johnny English Reborn movie is existential presupposition. Existential presupposition is committed to the existence of a sentence phrase that assumes something or someone exists. This present study found 60 utterances that were included in the existential presupposition of the characters. This study presented 8 data out of 60 utterances found. The explanation is provided below.

Datum 1

Agent : **Johnny English.** Five years ago, he was our **top agent.**
 Other agents : Yeah. Took his eye off the ball in Mozambique. Does it have to be him?
 Agent : He's the only one our contact will talk to.

(Taken from movie "Johnny English Reborn" at 00:01:04 - 00:01:35 minutes)

Context of datum 1:

The participants of the conversation are Agent one and other Agent. The conversation takes place in office MI7 in the morning at 7 a.m. As mentioned earlier, the situation happen when they are looking at Johnny English's biography. The agents talks about an accident 5 years ago in Mozambique that happened to their top agent, Johnny English who is a former member of MI7. Johnny was the only person they would ever come into contact with. The function of the conversation is to show that they want Johnny English to rejoin MI7.

Analysis of datum 1:

Based on datum 1, the highlighted sentence is categorized in the existential presupposition since the agent mentions the name of the person called “Johnny English”. The utterance indicates a definite noun phrase, "Johnny English". This means (the agent) assumes that “Johnny English” exists and it becomes the speaker and listener (another agent) have shared knowledge of the person's name, which makes the conversation understandable. Second, the agent is mentions as a “top agent”. This utterance presupposes the existence of a top agent, which refers to Johnny English.

In utterance on datum 1, “*Johnny English*. Five years ago, he was our *top agent*” is categorized as phrasal categories as noun phrase (NP) since the utterance mentioned name a specific person that refers to Johnny English. The speaker in the utterance also mentioned top agent that categorized as noun phrase (NP). The utterance above realized in the form of noun phrases that are not in the form of a

sentence. There are two noun phrases in one utterance where in the utterance no subject or verb is mentioned.

Datum 2

Pamela : Have a seat. You've been away for some time, English. But you haven't been forgotten.
 Johnny : Come on.
 Pamela : People here often talk about your adventures in **Mozambique**. Well, MI7? has come a long way since then. **The guns, the fast cars**, and the chauvinism are all on their way out. Frankly, I didn't want to see you back. You are everything I came into this service to change. But my hands are tied. And there are times when one has to go against one's better judgement. We have a situation.
 Johnny : Indeed. There's a good puss. There's a good puss. There's a good pussy. Who's a good pussy?
 Pegasus : I'm impressed.

(Taken from movie "Johnny English Reborn" at 00:06:34 - 00:07:35 minutes)

Context of datum 2:

The participants of the conversation are Pegasus and Johnny English. The conversation takes place in Pegasus's office at Toshiba British Intelligence. The situation happen when Johnny finally came to MI7, after 5 years ago an accident in Mozambique. Pamela Thorton or more often called Pegasus is the new boss as head of MI7. Pegasus talks about Johnny's past adventures in Mozambique. The function of the conversation is Pegasus wants Johnny to rejoin MI7 again on a new mission.

Analysis of datum 2:

Based on datum 2, the highlighted sentence is categorized in the existential presupposition since Pamela first, mentions "Mozambique" presupposes a place called "Mozambique" exists and that the speaker and listener (Johnny English)

have shared knowledge about a place, which makes the conversation understandable. Second, she mentions "the guns, the fast cars" presupposes the guns and fast cars" exist. Pegasus has assumed that Johnny English have shared knowledge about an object's existence, which makes the conversation understandable.

In utterance on datum 2, "People here often talk about your adventures in *Mozambique*. Well, MI7? has come a long way since then. *The guns, the fast cars*, and the chauvinism are all on their way out" is categorized as phrasal categories as noun phrase (NP) since the utterance mentioned a specific place that refers to Mozambique. The speaker in the utterance also mentioned about thing that refers to the guns and the fast cars that categorized as noun phrases (NP). The utterance above realized in the form of noun phrases that are not in the form of a sentence. There are three noun phrases in two utterances where in the utterance no subject or verb is mentioned.

Datum 3

Patch Quartermain	: Keep up! Here's what you'll be taking to Hong Kong.
Johnny	: Ah, yes.
Patch Quartermain	: A satellite receiver, tracking device, Semtex chewing gum. Now, what did I just say ? That's the new P-two digital dart gun.

(Taken from movie "Johnny English Reborn" at 00:11:22 - 00:11:32 minutes)

Context of datum 3:

The participants of the conversation are Patch Quartermain and Johnny English. The conversation takes place in the weapons room downstairs. The situation happen when Johnny meets the agent one, it is Simon. After they talked,

Simon took Johnny to the MI7 weapons room. Then, Johnny met Patch Quartermain. Patch Quartermain was Johnny's old colleague. He is an agent in charge of making weapons used in a mission. The function of the conversation is Patch wants to show the weapons that Johnny will bring to Hong Kong.

Analysis of datum 3:

Based on datum 3, the highlighted sentences are classified as existential presuppositions since the first Patch Quartermain, mentions “a satellite receiver, tracking device, Semtex chewing gum” presupposes the existence of an object, namely “a satellite receiver, tracking device, Semtex chewing gum”. Second, it presupposes the existence of an object “the new P-two digital dart gun”. The speaker and listener (Johnny English) have shared knowledge about an object, which makes the conversation understandable.

In utterance on datum 3, “*A satellite receiver, tracking device, Semtex chewing gum*. Now, what did I just say ? That's *the new P-two digital dart gun*” is categorized as phrasal categories as noun phrase (NP) since the utterance mentioned about thing that refers to a satellite receiver, tracking device, Semtex chewing gum, and the new P-two digital dart gun. The utterance above realized in the form of noun phrases that are not in the form of a sentence. There are several phrases in two utterances where in the utterance no subject or verb is mentioned.

Datum 4

Johnny	: Come on, Tucker .
Tucker	: I'm not 21 till September, sir. I'm not really allowed

Johnny : **Tucker**, you're **an agent** working for **Her Majesty's Secret Service**.
Just act the part.

(Taken from movie "Johnny English Reborn" at 00:13:20 - 00:13:35 minutes)

Context of datum 4:

The participants of the conversation are Johnny English and Tucker. The conversation takes place in Makau Hong kong, which is club the Grand Lisboa Casino. The situation happen when they go to the club to find someone. When Tucker wanted to enter the club, he stopped and said that he could not enter because he had not yet been allowed to enter the club. And then, Johnny said that Tucker was an agent working for His Majesty's Secret Service. The function of the conversation is Johnny wants to remind Tucker that he is not an ordinary person but has already worked as an agent.

Analysis of datum 4:

Based on datum 4, the highlighted sentence is categorized in the existential presupposition since Johnny first, mentions of "Tucker", which presupposes a person named "Tucker" already exists. The utterance indicates a definite noun phrase, "Tucker". Second, Johnny mentions of the utterance "an agent" presupposes the existence of an agent. The speaker and listener (Tucker) have shared knowledge of the existence an agent that refers to Tucker, which makes the conversation understandable. Then, Johnny also mentions "her majesty's secret service", which presupposes Tucker's existence as a mission of "her majesty's secret service".

In utterance on datum 4, “Come on, *Tucker*”, ”*Tucker*, you're *an agent* working for *Her Majesty's Secret Service* Just act the part” is categorized as phrasal categories as noun phrase (NP) since the utterance mentioned name a specific person that refers to Tucker. Secondly, the speaker mentioned an agent that categorized as noun phrase (NP). Lastly, the speaker also mentioned her majesty’s secret service as a noun phrase (NP). The utterance above realized in the form of noun phrases that are not in the form of a sentence. There are several phrases in two utterance where in the utterance no subject or verb is mentioned.

Datum 5

Fisher	: The people behind the plot to kill Xiang Ping, the Chinese Premier. A group called Vortex.
Johnny	: Never heard of them.
Fisher	: Paid assassins. The best there is.
Johnny	: Come on, Fisher, I need names, I need evidence!
Fisher	: Vortex has a secret weapon . This is one of three keys that, when used together, gain access to it. Without this, Vortex is finished.

(Taken from movie “Johnny English Reborn” at 00:16:03 - 00:01:35 minutes)

Context of datum 5:

The participants of the conversation are Johnny English and Fisher. The conversation takes place in Fisher's house. The house is located in the Kowloon Paradise Hotel. The situation happen when Fisher said to Johnny that the people behind the plot to assassinate the Chinese Prime Minister were the Vortex group. Vortex is a hitman. The function of the conversation is Fisher signaled that he was a member of the Vortex.

Analysis of datum 5:

Based on datum 5, the highlighted sentences are classified as existential presuppositions because Fisher's first, mention of "a secret weapon" presupposes the existence of Vortex's secret weapon. Fisher assumes that the listener (Johnny) is aware of the existence of a "secret weapon", which makes the conversation easy to understand. Second, Fisher's mention of "keys" presupposes that there are several keys owned by each member of the Vortex.

In utterance on datum 5, "Vortex has a *secret weapon*. This is one of three *keys* that, when used together, gain access to it" is categorized as phrasal categories as noun phrase (NP) since the utterance mentioned about thing that refers to secret weapon. the speaker in the utterance also mentioned thing that refers to keys that categorized as noun phrase (NP). The utterance above realized in the form of noun phrases that are not in the form of a sentence. There are two phrases in two utterances where in the utterance no subject or verb is mentioned.

Datum 6

Johnny	: More champagne, my lovely.
Stewardess	: Certainly, sir.
Johnny	: Tucker are you sure you don't want a Shandy or something?
Tucker	: I have got to finish this mission report , sir. And Pegasus wants to see us as soon as we touchdown.
Johnny	: The mission report? Oh, come on, Tucker. Live a little. You should learn to savour success. Work hard, play hard. Isn't that right... Barbara? Vortex is finished. But better still, for years I believed what happened in Mozambique was my fault. Now I realise it was only partly my fault.

(Taken from movie "Johnny English Reborn" at 00:25:46 - 00:25:57 minutes)

Context of datum 6:

The participants of the conversation are Johnny English and Tucker. The conversation takes place on the plane. The situation happens when they're going back to the MI7 office. Johnny sat on the plane casually, while Tucker sat with his laptop on his lap. As a flight attendant passed him, Johnny ordered a drink and offered it to Tucker for a drink as well. However, Tucker refused because he was busy completing his mission report. The function of the conversation is Tucker show to Johnny that he has a duty. The duty was a mission report that he had to complete, since it was his job as Johnny English's assistant.

Analysis of datum 6:

Based on datum 6 the highlighted sentence is classified in the existential presupposition because Johnny first, mention of "Tucker" presupposes the existence of a person named Tucker. The utterance contains a definite noun phrase, "Tucker". Then, secondly, Tucker mention the utterance "mission report" indicating the existence of the mission report. The speaker (Tucker) and listener (Johnny English) have shared knowledge about the existence of a mission report, which makes the conversation understandable.

In utterance on datum 6 in the first sentence is "*Tucker* are you sure you don't want a Shandy or something?", And then the second sentence is "I have got to finish this *mission report*, sir" is categorized as phrasal categories as noun phrase (NP) since the utterance mentioned name a specific person that refers to Tucker. The speaker in the utterance also mentioned thing that refers to mission report as a noun phrase (NP). The utterance above realized in the form of noun

phrases that are not in the form of a sentence. There are two phrases in two utterances where in the utterance no subject or verb is mentioned.

Datum 7

Simon : You alone?
 Kate : Of course.
 Simon : Been working?
 Kate : Been brushing up on the Chinese PM. You?
 Simon : We're trying to track clown Johnny English. There's **some questions** we want to ask him, about Vortex.
 Simon : I don't suppose you've seen him, have you?
 Kate : No.

(Taken from movie "Johnny English Reborn" at 01:06:40 - 01:07:02 minutes)

Context of datum 7:

The participants of the conversation are Simon and Kate. The conversation takes place in Kate's apartment. The situation happens when Simon asked Kate if she had met Johnny before. This because Simon wanted to ask some questions about the Vortex. The function of the conversation is Simon will ask some questions that will corner Johnny as a member of the Vortex.

Analysis of datum 7:

Based on datum 7, the highlighted sentences are classified as existential presuppositions because Simon mentions the utterance "there are *some questions* we want to ask him about Vortex" which presupposes that there are some questions for Johnny English about Vortex. The speaker (Simon) has shared knowledge with listener (Kate) about having a question for Johnny English. These presuppositions make the conversation easy to understand.

In utterance on datum 7, “There's *some questions* we want to ask him, about Vortex” is categorized as phrasal categories as noun phrase (NP) since the utterance mentioned about thing that refers to some questions. The utterance above realized in the form of noun phrases that are not in the form of a sentence. There is one phrase in utterance where in the utterance no subject or verb is mentioned.

Datum 8

Slater	: He'll enter the manic phase any moment now.
Johnny	: I have to warn you that I've been trained to resist this kind of thing. You swine.
Pegasus	: Agent One, what's going on?
Simon	: He's quite harmless at this phase. The drug will kill him, but just before it does, there'll be a short window where he'll do everything I tell him to.

(Taken from movie “Johnny English Reborn” at 01:19:13 - 01:19:38 minutes)

Context of datum 8:

The participants of the conversation are Johnny, Simon, Pegasus, and Slater. The conversation takes place in a room at office MI7. The situation happen when Johnny drank the water that had been given the drug by Simon. That drink should have been drunk by Pegasus. However, Johnny accidentally drank it. The drink contained a drug (timoxeline barbebutenol) that had been formulated by Simon and Slater. The function of the conversation is that the drinks containing these drugs will make Johnny's behavior out of control.

Analysis of datum 8:

Based on datum 8, the highlighted sentence is classified as an existential presupposition because Simon mentioned "the drug" which presupposes that there is a drug in the drink that Johnny has drunk. The drug contains dangerous ingredients. The speaker (Simon) has shared knowledge with the listeners (Johnny, Pegasus, and Slater) about the existence of the drug, which makes the conversation easy to understand.

In utterance on datum 8, "*the drug* will kill him, but just before it does, there'll be a short window where he'll do everything I tell him to" is categorized as phrasal categories as noun phrase (NP) since the utterance mentioned about thing that refers to the drug. The utterance above realized in the form of noun phrases that are not in the form of a sentence. There is one phrase in utterance where in the utterance no subject or verb is mentioned.

2. Structural Presupposition

A structural presupposition is a kind of presupposition that represents a sentence that uses a certain structure. The structure is contained in the construction of WH questions, which provide information as truth. This study presented 6 data out of 48 utterances found. The first of Structural Presupposition in this section was spoken by Johnny. The data can be seen below:

Datum 9

Master : You are not young. But with age comes wisdom. When mind is master of the body, you will be warrior once more.
 Johnny : Master, **what** is my destiny?
 Master : I'm in touch with a higher power. MI7 wants you on the first flight back to London.

(Taken from movie "Johnny English Reborn" at 00:03:29 - 00:04:40 minutes)

Context of datum 9:

As for context in datum 9, the participants of the conversation are Master and Johnny English. The conversation takes place in Master Wang's house. The situation happens when Master talks about Johnny's chance to be a warrior once again. Master Wang is the spirit kungfu teacher of Johnny English. Master Wang knows that five years ago, Johnny failed to become a secret agent due to an incident that occurred in Mozambique. The Master says that MI7 (British Military Intelligence Department) will contact Johnny English to ask him to rejoin his department. The function of the conversation is that Master Wang wants to show that Johnny still has a good destiny this year.

Analysis of datum 9:

Based on datum 9, the highlighted sentence is classified as a structural presupposition, because Johnny mentions the utterance "what is my destiny?". Structural presupposition occurs in the question tag "what". Based on Yule (1996), who shows structural presuppositions with sentences related to the construction of WH questions. The term "what" presupposes there is something in a circumstance. The speaker (Johnny English) assumes that the listener (Master) is aware of the case he is discussing. The sentence presupposes that there is a destiny for Johnny.

In utterance on datum 9, "Master, *what* is my destiny?" is categorized as phrasal categories as noun phrase (NP). The utterance above realized in the form

of question mark of the term “what” that are not in the form of a sentence. There is a word in utterance where in the utterance related to the construction of WH questions. There are single phrase in one utterance.

Datum 10

Izzie : Mummy, Mummy! Mr Rhubarb's here!
 Pegasus : Izzie, darling, why don't you show him into the conservatory? I'll be with you in just a minute.
 Izzie : Okay. Come on, come on, let's go!
 Mr Rhubarb : Shall we?
 Izzie : Hurry up, Mr Rhubarb
 Foreign Secretary : Perhaps **when** you've found your key, you'll give me a call.
 Pegasus : I'm very sorry, Foreign Secretary. I had hoped to have more for you.

(Taken from movie “Johnny English Reborn” at 00:29:30 - 00:29:49 minutes)

Context of datum 10:

The participants of the conversation are Izzie, Pegasus, Mr Rhubarb and Foreign Secretary. The conversation takes place in Pegasus's house. The situation happen when Johnny brought a suitcase to store the keys he had found. The key will be given to the Foreign Secretary. However, when Johnny opened the suitcase, how shocked Pegasus and the Foreign Secretary were because the key was not in the suitcase. Johnny did not realize that the key had been lost. During the meeting, the Foreign Secretary was annoyed that Johnny had lost the key. The function of the conversation is that Foreign Secretary wants to get the key immediately before Vortex has all three keys.

Analysis of datum 10:

Based on datum 10, the highlighted sentence is classified as structural presupposition because the Foreign Secretary mention the utterance “when you've

found your key, you'll give me a call". The tag question "when" is classified as a structural presupposition with the WH question construction. The term "when" presupposes a time when a circumstance occurs. The utterance presupposes that Pegasus hasn't found the key because Johnny has lost it.

In utterance on datum 10, "perhaps *when* you've found your key, you'll give me a call" is categorized as dependent clauses in the type of adverb clauses of time. The utterance above realized in the form of adverb clauses of the term "when you've found your key" that are in the form of a clauses. There is a word "when" in utterance where in the utterance related to the construction of adverb clauses.

Datum 11

Johnny	: Pegasus, I am truly, truly sorry.
Pegasus	: Don't apologise to me. Apologise to her.
Johnny	: I cannot apologise enough, Mrs Pegasus. It was a simple case of mistaken identity, I'm afraid. Now, I completely understand how upset you are.

(Taken from movie "Johnny English Reborn" at 00:31:04 - 00:31:36 minutes)

Context of datum 11:

The participants of the conversation are Johnny English and Pegasus. The conversation takes place in Pegasus's house. The situation happen while celebrating Pegasus daughter's birthday party. Johnny saw the old woman as the killer. The old woman hid when Johnny wanted to catch her. Then there was Mother Pegasus, who was dressed similarly to that old woman, the killer. And then, Johnny caught her without seeing the old woman's face. Johnny hit him

many times and took him to Pegasus. Pegasus was shocked because what Johnny caught was her mother, not the old woman who was the killer.

Analysis of datum 11:

Based on datum 11, the highlighted sentences are classified as structural presupposition, because Johnny mention the utterance “how upset you are”. The question tag “how” is defined in the WH question construction. The statement presupposes that the old woman (Pegasus's mother) is annoyed with Johnny's behavior.

In utterance on datum 11, “Now, I completely understand *how* upset you are” is categorized as dependent clauses in the type of adverb clauses of cause. The utterance above realized in the form of adverb clauses of the term “how upset you are” that are in the form of a clauses. There is a word “how” in utterance where in the utterance related to the construction of adverb clauses.

Datum 12

Kate Sumner : Easy, Johnny. Easy. Go back. Before the Jacuzzi, what did you see?
 Johnny : Yes. Fisher. On the terrace with two others.
 Kate Sumner : Yes. All three members of Vortex were there that day. **Who** can you see? **Who** can you see, Johnny?

(Taken from movie “Johnny English Reborn” at 00:36:19 - 00:36:47 minutes)

Context of datum 12:

The participants of the conversation are Kate Sumner and Johnny English. The conversation takes place in the MI7 office, specifically in Kate's laboratory room. The situation happen when Johnny sits in a chair in front of which there is a

high-speed camera that functions to see the look on someone's face. Johnny is in a hypnotized state. Kate helps Johnny to remember the incident in Mozambique and tells about all the information that comes to his mind. The function of the conversation is that Kate Sumner wants to get the missing information about who the three members of Vortex were at the inauguration day.

Analysis of datum 12:

Based on datum 12, the highlighted sentence is classified as a structural presupposition, because Kate Sumner mention the utterance “who can you see?” repeatedly. Structural presupposition occurs in the question tag "who". Based on Yule (1996), shows structural presuppositions with sentences related to the construction of WH questions. The term “who” presupposes there is someone included in a circumstance. The statement presupposes that someone there on the day of the inauguration. Kate Sumner assumes that the listener (Johnny) is aware of the facts surrounding the inauguration day case.

In utterance on datum 12, “yes. All three members of Vortex were there that day. *Who* can you see? *Who* can you see, Johnny?” is categorized as phrasal categories as noun phrase (NP). The utterance above realized in the form of question mark of the term “who” that are not in the form of a sentence. There is a word in utterance where in the utterance related to the construction of WH questions. There are single phrase in one sentence.

Datum 13

Tucker : This is helicopter Golf Hotel Zulu Zulu Tango. We have a casualty on board.
Request guidance to nearest hospital.

Police : **Where's** your exact location?
 Tucker : Our location? Location?
 Johnny : She shot out the navigation system.

(Taken from movie "Johnny English Reborn" at 00:42:43 - 00:42:57 minutes)

Context of datum 13:

The participants of the conversation are Tucker, Police, and Johnny English. The conversation takes place in the helicopter during the day. The situation happen when Tucker and Johnny are carrying Pudovkin who is dying from being hit by a gunshot wound by a mysterious old woman. Johnny tries to control the helicopter, and Tucker keeps Pudovkin safe. Then, Tucker called the police for help. However, he couldn't pinpoint their current location because the navigation system wasn't working and there were no clues on the road as to their current location. The function of the conversation is that the police want to find out the missing information regarding the location which the listener (Tucker) located.

Analysis of datum 13:

Based on datum 13, the highlighted sentence is classified as a structural presupposition, because the police mention the utterance "where's your exact location?". Structural presupposition occurs in the question tag "where". Based on Yule (1996), shows structural presuppositions with sentences related to the construction of WH questions. The police assumes that the hearer (Tucker) aware of the location of the case he does not know. The statement above presupposes there are a place.

In utterance on datum 13, “*where’s* your exact location?” is categorized as phrasal categories as noun phrase (NP). The utterance above realized in the form of question mark of the term “where” that are not in the form of a sentence. There is a word in utterance where in the utterance related to the construction of WH questions. There are single phrase in one sentence.

Datum 14

Kate : So, Johnny, what are you going to do about Vortex?
 Johnny : I don't know. If only Simon was here. He'd know what to do.
 Kate : **Why** do you think he's better than you?
 Johnny : Well, the man's a god.

(Taken from movie “Johnny English Reborn” at 01:05:03 - 01:05:16 minutes)

Context of datum 14:

The participants of the conversation are Kate Sumner and Johnny English. The conversation takes place in Kate's apartment. The situation happen when Kate made observations about events in Mozambique by looking at CCTV. After seeing CCTV footage on the night President Chambal was killed, Kate knew about the secret weapon used by Vortex, namely the drug Timoxeline Barbebutenol which can control the mind. Then, Kate told Johnny about it. Kate asks Johnny what he will do after finding out the Vortex's secret weapon. Johnny didn't know what to do because he thought Simon knew better than him. The function of the conversation is that Kate wants to receive information about why Johnny feels insecure about himself.

Analysis of datum 14:

Based on datum 14, the highlighted sentences are classified as structural presuppositions, because Kate mention the utterance, “Why do you think he's better than you?”. The tag question “why” is classified as a structural presupposition with the WH question construction. The term “why” presupposes a reason for the case that occurs. The presupposition of the utterance is that Simon is better than Johnny.

In utterance on datum 14, “*why* do you think he's better than you?” is categorized as phrasal categories as noun phrase (NP). The utterance above realized in the form of question mark of the term “why” that are not in the form of a sentence. There is a word in utterance where in the utterance related to the construction of WH questions. There are single phrase in one sentence.

3. Factive Presupposition

A factive presupposition is a kind of assumption which has a verb used in a sentence to indicate a fact, such as realize, know, regret, glad, aware, and odd. This study presented four data out of 15 utterances found. The first of Factive Presupposition in this section was spoken by Johnny English. The data can be seen below:

Datum 15

Johnny	: Tucker are you sure you don't want a Shandy or something?
Tucker	: I have got to finish this mission report, sir. And Pegasus wants to see us as soon as we touchdown.
Johnny	: The mission report? Oh, come on, Tucker. Live a little. You should learn to savour success. Work hard, play hard. Isn't that right... Barbara? Vortex is finished. But better still, for years I believed what happened in Mozambique was my fault. Now I realise it was only partly my fault.

(Taken from movie “Johnny English Reborn” at 00:25:53 - 00:26:45 minutes)

Context of datum 15:

The participants of the conversation are Johnny English and Tucker. The conversation takes place on the plane to return to MI7. The situation happens when they returned to MI7 because they had brought one of the three keys owned by Vortex. Johnny sat on the plane casually, while Tucker sat with his laptop on his lap. On the plane, Johnny tells Tucker that the Vortex is over. And then, he realized what happened in Mozambique was only part of his fault. The function of the conversation is Johnny wants Tucker to realize that the tragedy in Mozambique is only part of his fault.

Analysis of datum 15:

Based on datum 15, the highlighted sentence is classified as a factive presupposition because Johnny mentions the utterance “now I realise it was only partly my fault”. The verb “realise” indicates a fact. The speaker (Johnny English) is assumed that the hearer (Tucker) is aware of the current situation and accepts it as fact. The sentence presupposes that what happened in Mozambique was only partly Johnny's fault.

In utterance on datum 15, “now I *realise* it was only partly my fault” is categorized as phrasal categories as verb phrase (VP) since the utterance mentioned a verb that refers to “realise”. The utterance above realized in the form of single verb phrase in the term “realise” that are not in the form of a sentence.

There is a word in those utterance where in the utterance related to the construction of certain verbs. There are single verb phrase in one utterance.

Datum 16

Johnny : Pegasus, we have another lead. Vortex was in Mozambique! They were responsible for the death of President Chambal!
 Pegasus : No! You were responsible for the death of President Chambal.
 Kate : Well, you certainly gave Mr Rhubarb a run for his money. Still, at least we **know** Vortex was in Mozambique. When you told Pegasus, you displayed all four indicators of someone telling the truth.

(Taken from movie "Johnny English Reborn" at 00:32:54 - 00:33:32 minutes)

Context of datum 16:

The participants of the conversation are Johnny, Pegasus, and Kate Sumner. The conversation takes place in Pegasus house. The situation happen when Johnny sits alone in the room for the celebration of Pegasus's daughter's birthday. He was remorseful for having arrested and beaten Mother of Pegasus for the second time. In addition, he failed to catch the old woman the killer for the second time. Then, Kate Sumner came to calm Johnny. She said that what Johnny said about the Vortex in Mozambique was the true. Because Kate Sumner could see from Johnny's expression that he was telling the truth. The function of the conversation is Kate Sumner believes in Johnny's words that the Vortex is in Mozambique.

Analysis of datum 16:

Based on datum 16, the highlighted sentences are classified as factive presupposition because Kate mention the utterance "at least we know Vortex was in Mozambique". The factive presupposition appears in the verb "know" which

indicates a fact. The speaker (Kate) is assumed that the hearer (Johnny English) knows a fact that Vortex was in the Mozambique incident 5 years ago. This presupposes Kate Sumner and Johnny knew about Vortex's being in Mozambique.

In utterance on datum 16, "still, at least we *know* Vortex was in Mozambique" is categorized as phrasal categories as verb phrase (VP) since the utterance mentioned a verb that refers to "know". The utterance above realized in the form of single verb phrase in the term "know" that are not in the form of a sentence. There is a word in those utterance where in the utterance related to the construction of certain verbs. There are single verb phrase in one utterance.

Datum 17

Johnny	: Sorry, I thought I had forgotten something.
Tucker	: Glove, sir'?
Johnny	: I may not know much about golf, Tucker, but I know how to hold the bat.
Tucker	: Shot, sir.

(Taken from movie "Johnny English Reborn" at 00:38:46 - 00:39:46 minutes)

Context of datum 17:

The participants of the conversation are Johnny English and Tucker. The conversation takes place in the golf course. The situation happen when Johnny plays golf with Pudovkin. Pudovkin is a member of the exclusive Oakwood club. Pudovkin enters a golf competition and Johnny comes disguised as his enemy. Then, Pudovkin started the golf match first with a shot on target. When Johnny wanted to play golf, Tucker offered him gloves. Then, Johnny said that while he didn't know anything about golf, he did know how to swing a bat. The function of

the conversation is Johnny wants to show he knows about golf. He wants to show off his golf skills to his co-star Pudovkin.

Analysis of datum 17:

Based on datum 17, the highlighted sentences are classified as factive presupposition because Johnny mention the utterance “but I know how to hold the bat”. The verb “know” can be classified as a factive presupposition which indicates a fact. The speaker (Johnny English) is assumes that the hearer (Tucker) is aware of the fact that Johnny knows how to hold a golf bat. The sentence above presupposes that he knew how to hold the bat.

In utterance on datum 17, “I may not know much about golf, Tucker, but I *know* how to hold the bat” is categorized as phrasal categories as verb phrase (VP) since the utterance mentioned a verb that refers to “know”. The utterance above realized in the form of single verb phrase in the term ”know” that are not in the form of a sentence. There is a word in those utterance where in the utterance related to the construction of certain verbs. There are single verb phrase in one utterance.

Datum 18

Kate	: Why do you think he's better than you?
Johnny	: Well, the man's a god.
Kate	: Well, I prefer mortals. Pure, complicated, maddening mortals. I've come to realise that what's really exciting to me is great loyalty, determination, and courage. You have always fascinated me, clinically. But now you...
Johnny	: Ms Sumner, your pupils are dilating.

(Taken from movie “Johnny English Reborn” at 01:05:12 - 01:05:49 minutes)

Context of datum 18:

The participants of the conversation are Kate Sumner and Johnny English. The conversation takes place in Kate's apartment. The situation happens when Johnny goes to Kate's apartment because everyone thinks he is a member of the Vortex and everyone is looking for him. Then, Johnny wanted to explain to Kate that he had been slandered. After that, Kate tries to treat Johnny's gunshot wounds. Kate said she was in awe of Johnny. Johnny's charisma always fascinates Kate. The function of the conversation is that Kate Sumner wants to convey that she is actually amazed by Johnny's personality.

Analysis of datum 18:

Based on datum 18, the highlighted sentences are classified as factive presupposition, since Kate mentions the utterance "I've come to realise that what's really exciting to me is great loyalty,..". This is due to the fact that the verb "realise" is a factive presupposition. This presupposes that the speaker (Kate) knows the fact that what's really exciting to her is great loyalty, determination, and courage.

In utterance on datum 18, "I've come to *realise* that what's really exciting to me is great loyalty, determination, and courage" is categorized as phrasal categories as verb phrase (VP) since the utterance mentioned a verb that refers to "realise". The utterance above realized in the form of single verb phrase in the term "realise" that are not in the form of a sentence. There is a word in those utterance where in the utterance related to the construction of certain verbs.

4. Counterfactual Presupposition

Counterfactual presupposition shows a presumption that has the opposite meaning or contradicts the facts. This type of presupposition can be found in sentence construction (if-clause). This study presented 3 data out of 10 utterances found. The first of Counterfactual Presupposition in this section was spoken by Prime Minister. The data can be seen below:

Datum 19

Kate Sumner : And here again, eyes down and to the left, indicating dissent. With Xiang Ping, it's all about the eyes.
 Prime Minister : Thank you, Ms Sumner. **If** the talks go ahead, I'd like you with us.
 Kate Sumner : Yes, Prime Minister.

(Taken from movie "Johnny English Reborn" at 00:46:37 - 00:46:48 minutes)

Context of datum 19:

The participants of the conversation are Kate Sumner and Prime Minister. The conversation takes place in the MI7 room. The situation happen when they were having a meeting and were waiting for Johnny English to arrive. Kate was opening her laptop and showing the Prime Minister a picture of President Xiang Ping. As a behavioral psychologist, she reads the facial expressions of Chinese President Xiang Ping. She said that under the left eye of the Chinese President, there was a difference. Then, not long after, Johnny came to the meeting. The function of the conversation is Prime Minister wants to resume his conversation with Kate Sumner after the meeting ends.

Analysis of datum 19:

Based on datum 19, the highlighted sentence is categorized in the counterfactual presupposition since Prime Minister mention the utterance “Ms. Sumner. If the talks go ahead, I'd like you with us”. There is an if-clause that belongs to the type of counterfactual presupposition. The statement presupposes that the talks did not go ahead.

In utterance on datum 19, “thank you, Ms Sumner. *If* the talks go ahead, I'd like you with us” is categorized as dependent clauses in the type of adverb clauses of condition. The utterance above realized in the form adverb clauses of the term if-clause “If the talks go ahead” that are in the form of a clauses. There is a word “if” in those utterance where in the utterance related to the construction of adverb clauses.

Datum 20

Prime Minister : I believe, with the correct security, that we can.
 Pegasus : **If** Vortex is operational, it's just too dangerous.
 Foreign Secretary : I'm inclined to agree, Prime Minister.
 Simon : There is a way. The Swiss are willing to lend us Le Bastion.

(Taken from movie “Johnny English Reborn” at 00:47:52 - 00:48:05 minutes)

Context of datum 20:

The participants of the conversation are Prime Minister and Pegasus. The conversation takes place in room MI7. The situation happen when there was a meeting. The meeting was attended by Johnny, the Prime Minister, Pegasus, Simon, Kate Sumner, Foreign Secretary, and other agents. They discussed plans to work with Chinese President Xiang Ping to help resolve their situation. In the middle of the conversation, Pegasus said that “If Vortex is operational, it's just too

dangerous”. The function of the conversation is Pegasus wants them all agent to anticipate while carrying out this mission.

Analysis of datum 20:

Based on datum 20, the highlighted sentences are classified as counterfactual presupposition, because the speaker (Pegasus) mention the utterance, “If Vortex is operational, it's just too dangerous”. The word “If-clause” is classified as a counterfactual presupposition. The above statement presupposes that Vortex is not operational.

In utterance on datum 20, “*if* Vortex is operational, it's just too dangerous” is categorized as depedent clauses in the type of adverb clauses of condition. The utterance above realized in the form of adverb clauses of the term if-clause “if Vortex is operational” that are in the form of a clauses. There is a word “if” in those utterance where in the utterance related to the construction of adverb clauses.

Datum 21

Kate : Now, look, I'm going to Switzerland tonight, but you can stay here while I'm gone.
 Johnny : Mmm-hmm. Mmm-hmm.
 Kate : I've been going through the news footage from the night Chambal was killed. And there's something not right. Seconds after President Chambal was shot, the assassin collapses and dies. And the autopsy says heart failure. But, **if** you go through the classified CCTV footage... You all right?
 Johnny : Yeah, fine.

(Taken from movie “Johnny English Reborn” at 01:03:05 - 01:03:38 minutes)

Context of datum 21:

The participants of the conversation are Kate Sumner and Johnny English. The conversation takes place in Kate's apartment. The situation happens when Johnny wakes up after collapsing from the wounds on his body. Kate said she was going to Switzerland, but she allowed Johnny to stay in his apartment to be safe. After that, Kate is looking at the footage of the night President Chambal was killed. Johnny sat on a chair and wanted to put his pants on. Kate said something wasn't right that night. Then, she said "if you go through the classified CCTV footage...", but Johnny was having a hard time getting his pants on and he fell to the floor. The function of the conversation is Kate wants to show Johnny about the strange events on the night President Chambal was killed which was recorded by CCTV.

Analysis of datum 21:

Based on datum 21, the highlighted sentences are classified as a counterfactual presupposition, because the speaker (Kate) mentions the utterance, "if you go through the classified CCTV footage...". There is an if-clause that belongs to the type of counterfactual presupposition. The statement presupposes that Johnny did not see the classified CCTV footage because he fell on the floor.

In utterance on datum 21, "and the autopsy says heart failure. But, *if* you go through the classified CCTV footage...You all right?" is categorized as dependent clauses in the type of adverb clauses of condition. The utterance above is realized in the form of adverb clauses of the term if-clause "*if* you go through the classified CCTV footage" that are in the form of clauses. There is a word "if" in

those utterance where in the utterance related to the construction of adverb clauses.

5. Lexical Presupposition

Lexical presupposition occurs when the speaker assumes that the meaning of another word will be interpreted to be understood by the listener. This study presented 2 data out of 9 utterances found. The first of Lexical Presupposition in this section was spoken by Patch Quartermain. The data can be seen below:

Datum 22

Johnny : Oh, I'm so sorry. How are you?
 Patch : Have to be this one, I'm afraid. Lost this to the D-10 doorbell.
 Johnny : Ah. Well, it's great to see what's left of you
 Patch : This is rather good fun, actually. Top speed of 60 mph, and I've **managed** to add the odd thing. This way. I haven't got all day.

(Taken from movie "Johnny English Reborn" at 00:10:20 - 00:10:45 minutes)

Context of datum 22:

The participants of the conversation are Johnny and Patch. The conversation takes place in a special room to build robots or advanced tools. The situation happen when Johnny meets with Patch Quartermain. He greeted Patch, who was sitting in a chair, but he forbade him to stand. Then, Patch replied that there was no chance to stand because he had lost a leg while testing to detonate a B-6 bomb. Then, Patch shows that he has made a wheelchair. The function of the conversation is that Patch Quartermain wants to show that has tried to do his job making a sophisticated wheelchair.

Analysis of datum 22:

Based on datum 22, the highlighted sentence is classified as a lexical presupposition, because there is the sentence “I've managed to add the odd thing”. The verb “managed” indicate an example of lexical presupposition. The speaker (Patch Quartermain) conveys unstead meaning to the hearer (Johnny English). This presupposes that the speaker (Patch Quartermain) had tried to add the odd thing.

In utterance on datum 22, “top speed of 60 mph, and I've *managed* to add the odd thing” is categorized as phrasal categories as verb phrase (VP) since the utterance mentioned a verb that refers to “managed”. The utterance above realized in the form of single verb phrase in the term ”managed” that are not in the form of a sentence. There is a word in those utterance where in the utterance related to the construction of lexical items.

Datum 23

Simon : Been working?
 Kate : Been brushing up on the Chinese PM. You?
 Simon : We're **trying** to track clown Johnny English. There's some questions we want to ask him, about Vortex.

(Taken from movie “Johnny English Reborn” at 01:06:44 - 01:06:59 minutes)

Context of datum 23:

The participants of the conversation are Simon and Kate. The conversation takes place in Kate's apartment. The situation happen when Simon comes to Kate's apartment to drop her off at the airport. Then, Kate said she would take her bag. Simon felt something strange, then he asked if Kate was in the apartment alone. Kate said, “of course”. But, what actually happened was that she hid

Johnny in her room because she knew that Johnny was the target of everyone. Johnny had been slandered by Simon before. Simon spreads hoax news that Johnny is a member of the Vortex. The function of the conversation is Simon trying to find the whereabouts of Johnny English by asking Kate.

Analysis of datum 23:

Based on datum 23, the highlighted sentence is classified as a lexical presupposition, because there is the sentence “we're trying to track clown Johnny English”. The word “trying” indicate an example of lexical presupposition. This presupposes that Simon does not manage to track down Johnny English.

In utterance on datum 23, “We're *trying* to track clown Johnny English. There's some questions we want to ask him, about Vortex.” is categorized as phrasal categories as verb phrase (VP) since the utterance mentioned a verb that refers to “trying”. The utterance above realized in the form of single verb phrase in the term “trying” that are not in the form of a sentence. There is a word in those utterance where in the utterance related to the construction of lexical items.

6. Non-Factive Presupposition

Non-factive presupposition occurs when the speaker interprets a statement about something that is not true. This study presented three data out of 4 utterances found. The first of Non-Factive Presupposition in this section was spoken by Foreign Secretary. The data can be seen below:

Datum 24

Johnny : Foreign Secretary.
 Foreign Secretary : I **hope** you've got something for us, English. The Prime Minister is extremely concerned.
 Johnny : He has every reason to be so. There is a plot to kill the Chinese Premier. Masterminded by a group of ruthless assassins called Vortex.

(Taken from movie "Johnny English Reborn" at 00:27:41 - 00:27:59 minutes)

Context of datum 24:

The participants of the conversation are Johnny and Foreign Secretary. The conversation takes place at Pegasus' house during the meeting. The situation happens when Johnny and Tucker have returned from Hong Kong. Johnny returns with a briefcase containing one of the keys owned by Vortex. Johnny enters the meeting room confident and proud that he has managed to get the key to reveal the Vortex's secret weapon. The function of the conversation is Foreign Secretary has been waiting for the goods that have been obtained by the English. Because, the key is very valuable for the Prime Minister to reveal the secret weapon that the Vortex has.

Analysis of datum 24:

Based on datum 24, the highlighted sentences are categorized as non-factive presupposition, since Foreign Secretary mention the sentence "I hope you've got something for us". The verb "hope" can be indicate as non-factive presupposition. The word "hope" means something or action that is not real or just fake. It presupposes that Johnny did not get a key for them.

In utterance on datum 24, "I *hope* you've got something for us, English. The Prime Minister is extremely concerned" is categorized as phrasal categories as verb phrase (VP) since the utterance mentioned a verb that refers to "hope".

The utterance above realized in the form of single verb phrase in the term "hope" that are not in the form of a sentence. There is a word in those utterance where in the utterance related to the construction of certain verbs.

Datum 25

Patch Quartermain : That's their government fortress in the Alps. It's a stunning example of architectural engineering at altitude, and completely impregnable. I mean, that should solve all our security issues.
 Prime Minister : Then the talks go ahead. Pamela, I **hope** you've brushed up on your Mandarin. I'd like you in the room with me, and your best man on security.
 Pamela : Yes, Prime Minister.

(Taken from movie "Johnny English Reborn" at 00:48:07 - 00:48:31 minutes)

Context of datum 25:

The participants of the conversation are Patch, Prime Minister, and Pamela. The conversation takes place in the MI7 room. There was a meeting. The situation happen when after discussing their plans to work with the Chinese Prime Minister, the Prime Minister told Pamela to brush up on her Mandarin. This is in order to expedite the talks when meeting with the Chinese Prime Minister. The function of the conversation is Prime Minister wanted Pamela to deepen her practice of Mandarin.

Analysis of datum 25:

Based on datum 25, the highlighted sentence is categorized as the non-factive presupposition, since Prime Minister mention the sentence "I hope you've brushed up on your Mandarin". Non-factive presupposition occurs in the word

"hope". The word "hope" means something or action that is not real or just fake. This presupposes that Pamela (Pegasus) did not brushed up on Mandarin.

In utterance on datum 25, “then the talks go ahead. Pamela, I *hope* you've brushed up on your Mandarin” is categorized as phrasal categories as verb phrase (VP) since the utterance mentioned a verb that refers to “hope”. The utterance above realized in the form of single verb phrase in the term ”hope” that are not in the form of a sentence. There is a word in those utterance where in the utterance related to the construction of certain verbs.

Datum 26

Simon : Been working?
 Kate : Been brushing up on the Chinese PM. You?
 Simon : We're trying to track clown Johnny English There's some questions we want to ask him, about Vortex. I don't **suppose** you've seen him, have you?
 Kate : No.

(Taken from movie “Johnny English Reborn” at 01:06:45 - 01:07:01 minutes)

Context of datum 26:

The participants of the conversation are Simon and Kate. The conversation takes place in Kate's apartment at night. The situation happen when Simon came to Kate's apartment to pick her up and drop her off at the airport. When Kate wants to take her bag in her room, Simon sees a candle burning on the dining table which indicates that Kate has had dinner with someone. On the other hand, Simon is looking for Johnny's whereabouts. Then, Simon asked Kate "I don't suppose you've seen him, have you?". Kate answered "no". The function of the conversation is Simon wants to find the whereabouts of Johnny English.

Analysis of datum 26:

Based on datum 26, the highlighted sentence is categorized as the non-factive presupposition, since Simon mention the sentence “I don't suppose you've seen him”. Non-factive presupposition occurs in the verb "suppose". The word “suppose” used to show that people think something is likely to be true for the sake of argument. This presupposes that Kate did not seen Johnny.

In utterance on datum 26, “I don't *suppose* you've seen him, have you?” is categorized as phrasal categories as verb phrase (VP) since the utterance mentioned a verb that refers to “suppose”. The utterance above realized in the form of single verb phrase in the term ”suppose” that are not in the form of a sentence. There is a word in those utterance where in the utterance related to the construction of certain verbs.

B. Discussion

There were 146 utterances of presupposition found in the Johnny English Reborn movie. Existential presupposition is mostly owned in the Johnny English Reborn movies, which consist of 60 utterances. The discovery of other data, which often appears second is the type of structural presupposition, consisting of 48 utterances. The third is the type of factive presupposition with 15 utterances. Furthermore, the type of counterfactual presupposition with 10 utterances, the type of lexical presupposition has 9 utterances, and the last type is non-factive presupposition, which has 4 utterances found in the Johnny English Reborn movie.

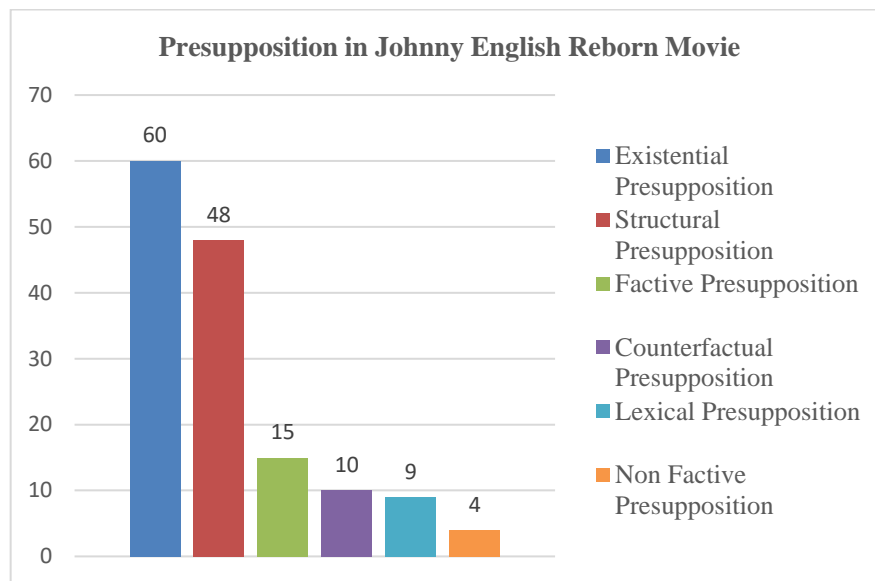


Chart 4.1 Kinds of Presupposition Found in Johnny English Reborn Movie

In this study, existential presupposition is the type of presupposition that appears the most in the Johnny English Reborn movie, which consists of 60 utterances. It is because many definite noun phrases, such as appropriate names and possessive formulations are considered existential presuppositions. Furthermore, the speaker or character in the movie wants to tell the listener that the information exists, is considered real and its presence in utterances is more general and widespread. In addition, this movie genre is classified as an action-comedy, which contains several references to the existence of a someone, object, and place that are represented through the presuppositions in the Johnny English Reborn movies.

Moreover, nonfactive presupposition is the type of presupposition that is the least found in this study because the characters' utterances in this movie show more truth than statements that are not true. Furthermore, non-factive

presupposition occurs when the speaker interprets a statement that is not true. Besides, in this study, not all verbs can be found in the Johnny English Reborn movie. In this type of factive presupposition, the researcher did not find verbs such as “regret”, “glad”, “aware”, and “odd”. This is because the characters in the Johnny English Reborn movie often use the verbs "know" and "regret" to indicate a fact in the utterance conveyed by the characters in the movie. In addition, in the type of non-factive presupposition, did not find the verb "imagine”, since the characters in their utterance used the verb "suppose". And last, on the type of lexical presupposition, the researcher did not find the verb “start” in the utterance in the Johnny English Reborn movie.

In the present study, it was found that utterances were identified into 2 categories of presuppositions. It can be seen in the example of datum 6 in the sentence “I have got to finish this *mission report*, sir”, which is classified as an existential presupposition since it indicates the existence of something that refers to the *mission report*. Furthermore, in datum 6 there is also the sentence "Now I *realise* it was only partly my fault". In the utterance there is a verb "*realise*", which is classified as factive presupposition. The verb “*realise*” indicates a fact. It can be stated that the possibility of each utterance can give rise to two or more of the presupposition phenomenon.

This study is different from previous studies. A study by Rahmadianto (2021) examined different types of presuppositions utilizing a different theory, Huang's theory (2014). This study also uses the Joe Biden debate as the object of its investigation, resulting in a significant difference between previous and current

research. Research by Tyas (2020) and Gaines (2018) also uses a different theory from the present research. In the two previous studies, Levinson's (1983) theory was employed in both. Moreover, this study not only analyzes the types of presuppositions but also discusses how are those kinds of presupposition realized in the "Johnny English Reborn" movie.

The presupposition are realized according to the form of the kinds of presupposition. In the kind of existential presupposition, the utterance is realized in the form of a noun phrases that is not in the form of a sentence. Where in the utterance is not mentioned subject or verb. In the kind of structural presupposition, the utterance is realized in the form of a noun phrases. Where in the utterance is related to the construction of the WH question. In the kind of factive presupposition, the utterance is realized in the form of a verb. Where in utterance is related to the construction of verb phrases. Furthermore, in the kind of counterfactual presupposition the utterance is realized in the form of dependent clauses. Where in the utterance is related to the if-clause construction. In addition, in the kind of lexical presupposition the utterance is realized in the form of a verb phrases. Where in utterance is related to the construction of lexical items. And lastly, the kind of non-factive presupposition the utterance is realized in the form of a verb phrases. Where in utterance is related to the construction of certain verbs.

The current study employed the theory from Yule's (1996) because it enables for a more accurate analysis of the data in this study. Furthermore, the object of this research presents something different. This study fills the gap in the

study of presuppositions by raising comedy genre movies that have a lot of utterances containing presuppositions spoken through the characters. This study departs from the assumption that comedy genre movies provide a different pattern of presupposition. Thus, presenting different results from previous studies. As a result, this study is interesting to investigate and may also offer new significance for academic studies regarding the presupposition.

It can be concluded that regarding the data analyzed, this study gives knowledge to the reader regarding the kinds of presuppositions used in the movie. Furthermore, this study also presents how are those the kinds of presupposition realized in the Johnny English Reborn movie. Moreover, the study on the topic of presupposition is very important to study because it helps the speaker and the listener understand each other's messages clearly. This makes sure that the whole point of the conversation is made clear.

After analyzing the data of the study, it was revealed that some aspects of presupposition should be elaborated upon more by future studies, such as finding all the verbs in each presupposition since this study could not discover some of the verbs in Johnny English Reborn movie. In this type of factive presupposition, the present study did not find verbs such as "regret", "glad", "aware", and "odd". Furthermore, in the type of non-factive presupposition, did not find the verb "imagine." And lastly, in the type of lexical presupposition did not find the verb "start". It is hoped that further researcher who will analyze the same topic could complete this investigation with the flaws that have been stated previously. Thus, the next researcher can find all the verbs in each type of presupposition.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides an explanation of the study through two sections, the conclusion and the suggestion which contained of some recommendation for the future studies.

A. Conclusion

From the study, it can be concluded that the present study found all the kinds of presuppositions used by the characters in Johnny English Reborn movie using Yule's (1996) theory of presupposition. This study also investigated how are those kinds of presupposition realized in the Johnny English Reborn movie. Moreover, the present study found new words that trigger presuppositions by characters in Johnny English Reborn movies. The new verb is "hope". The verb "hope" is classified as a non-factive presupposition since it means something did not happen or is unreal. The verb "hope" has the same connotation as the verbs "wish" and "dream", which are classified as the non-factive presupposition.

This study was conducted using Yule's (1996) theory of presupposition, which divided into six kinds of presuppositions, for instance, existential presupposition, structural presupposition, factive presupposition, counterfactual presupposition, lexical presupposition, and non- factive presupposition. There

were 146 utterances of presupposition found in Johnny English Reborn movie, which has been identified as several kinds of presuppositions. There are existential presuppositions consisting of 60 utterances, structural presuppositions consisting of 48 utterances, factive presuppositions consisting of 15 utterances, counterfactual presuppositions consisting of 10 utterances, lexical presuppositions consisting of 9 utterances, and the last is non-factive presupposition consisting of 4 utterances.

As explained in the finding and discussion, this study used Yule's theory (1996) which classified presupposition into six kinds. The used of presupposition 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 researcher also identified how are those kinds of presupposition realized in the Johnny English Reborn movie. Discussing about presuppositions realized, each has different realized. In the kind of existential presupposition, the utterance is realized in the form of a noun phrase that is not in the form of a sentence. In the kind of structural presupposition, the utterance is realized in the form of a noun phrases and dependent clauses. In the kind of factive presupposition, the utterance is realized in the form of a verb phrases. In the kind of counterfactual presupposition the utterance is realized in the form of dependent clauses in the term if-clause. Furthermore, in the kind of lexical presupposition the utterance is realized in the form of lexical items. And lastly, the kind of non-factive presupposition the utterance is realized in the form of a verb phrases.

B. Suggestion

In this section, the researcher wants to make recommendations for future studies, particularly in the presupposition phenomenon in add references and related knowledge. For future studies who are interested and want to study presupposition, it is suggested to expand on investigating the phenomenon of presupposition in interesting new topics, thus can get different results. In addition, further studies can raise different theories and can combine presupposition theory with other theories to produce varied research. For the readers, it is recommended utilize this study as a reference to understanding the pragmatic theory of presupposition in practice. Furthermore, the study of presupposition is not only found in movie objects, but further studies can use other objects such as podcasts, YouTube, etc. In addition, it is expected that this study will benefit readers and further studies who are interested in pragmatic studies, especially in the presupposition phenomenon.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Miftakhul Jannah was born in Malang on November 04, 1999. She graduated from SMKN 4 Malang in 2018. She began her higher education in 2018 at Department of English Literature in Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. She finished her higher study in 2022. During her study at University, she active joined Traditional Dance Organization of Srikandi.

APPENDIXES

Table 1 Existential Presupposition

No	Types of Presupposition	Utterances	Presupposition
1.	Existential Presupposition	Agent : Johnny English , Five years ago, he was our top agent . Other agents : Yeah. Took his eye off the ball in Mozambique. Does it have to be him? Agent : He's the only one our contact will talk to.	- There was someone named Johnny English - There was top agent (refers to Johnny English)
2.	Existential Presupposition	Master : I'm in touch with a higher power. MI7 wants you on the first flight back to London Johnny : Master , am I ready?	There was a person called Master
3.	Existential Presupposition	Toshiba employees : Good morning, sir. Can I help you? Johnny : Johnny English. Toshiba employees : Pegasus is expecting you. Look into the camera . Don't smile	- There was someone called Pegasus - The camera existed
4.	Existential Presupposition	Pamela : Have a seat. You've been away for some time, English. But you haven't been forgotten. Johnny : Come on. Pamela : People here often talk about your adventures in Mozambique . Well, MI7 has come a long way since then. The guns, the fast cars, and the chauvinism are all on their way out. Frankly, I didn't want to see you back. You are everything I came into this service to change. But my hands are tied. And there are times when one has to go against one's better judgement. We have a situation. Johnny : Indeed.	- The Mozambique was existed - There was the guns, the fast cars, and the chauvinism existed
5.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny : There's a good pussy . Pamela : I'm impressed. Who's a good pussy?	There was good pussy existed
6.	Existential Presupposition	Pamela : Kate Sumner , our behavioural psychologist . Kate Sumner : I've heard a great deal about you. Johnny : Glowing reports, I trust.	There was someone named Kate Sumner an behavioral psychologist
7.	Existential Presupposition	Simon : Hello, Johnny! Johnny : Simon , you look wonderful. But, then, you always did.	There was someone called Simon
8.	Existential Presupposition	Simon : You know Patch. Johnny : Patch Quartermain , the man himself.	There was someone named Patch Quartermain

9.	Existential Presupposition	Patch : Would you stop meddling, English ? Here she is. Johnny : Ah, the Rolls-Royce Phantom . Truly the Rolls-Royce of automobiles. Patch : Armour plating, all the bells and whistles.	There was a car called Rolls-Royce Phantom existed
10.	Existential Presupposition	Patch Quartermain : Keep up! Here's what you'll be taking to Hong Kong. Johnny : Ah, yes. Patch Quartermain - A satellite receiver, tracking device, Semtex chewing gum . Now, what did I just say? That's the new P-two digital dart gun .	There is a satellite receiver, tracking device, Semtex chewing gum, and P-two digital dart gun existed.
11.	Existential Presupposition	Pamela : Gentlemen . May I remind you all that MI7's current weapon of choice is dialogue? Simon : We do love it when you get strict, Pegasus.	There was a gentlemen existed. (It refers to Johnny, Simon, and Patch)
12.	Existential Presupposition	Pamela : English, you go to Hong Kong tonight. Fisher will contact you there. To ensure protocol is observed, I'm sending someone with you. Agent Tucker . Agent Tucker : It will be an honour, sir. Johnny : Well, it'll be good to have somebody to carry the bags.	There was someone called Agent Tucker
13.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny: Come on, Tucker . Tucker : I'm not 21 till September, sir. I'm not really allowed in. Johnny: Tucker , you're an agent working for Her Majesty's Secret Service . Just act the part.	There is someone called Tucker an agent for Majesty Secret Service
14.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny: Be alert for contact, Tucker. We're looking for a Chinese man in spectacles . tucker : Sir, the Chinese man in spectacles . Johnny : Contact.	There is a Chinese man in spectacles existed
15.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny : So, what have you got for us? Titus Fisher : The people behind the plot to kill Xiang Ping, the Chinese Premier. A group called Vortex . Johnny : Never heard of them	There was a group called Vortex
16.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny: Come on, Fisher, I need names, I need evidence! Fisher : Vortex has a secret weapon . This is one of three keys that, when used together, gain access to it.	There was a secret weapon and the keys existed.
17.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny : Come off it, Fisher You, a hired assassin? You couldn't hit a barn door with a banana And as for Vortex,	The Mozambique was existed

		clearly you got the name off a box of washing powder. Fisher : Vortex was in Mozambique . Johnny : What?	
18.	Existential Presupposition	Man : Crme de menthe, a smidgen of port, and that's about it, I'm afraid. Shirley.: I'm Shirley . Johnny : Hello, Shirley . Just a tad to your left, Shirley . Thank you.	There was someone named Shirley
19.	Existential Presupposition	Shirley : I say, Wing Commander! Well played, sir! Well played! Just like a gladiator! Tucker : Come on. Put 'em up.	Wing Commander was existed (it refers to Johnny English)
20.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny : More champagne, my lovely. Stewardess: Certainly, sir. Johnny : Tucker are you sure you don't want a Shandy or something? Tucker : I have got to finish this mission report , sir. And Pegasus wants to see us as soon as we touchdown.	- There was someone named Tucker - There is mission report existed.
21.	Existential Presupposition	Tucker : Sir, I don't think he's a "Susan." Johnny : But then you're not a linguist, are you, Tucker'? It's not "Susan," it's "Shoooshan." From the Xinzhou region, unless I'm very much mistaken. Thank you, Shoooshan .	There was someone named Shoooshan .
22.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny: Pegasus! I've got her! Come on, you witch. Pegasus : English? Johnny : She was in Hong Kong! She's the killer! Pegasus : She's my mother!	Pegasus had a mother. Possessive construction "my"
23.	Existential Presupposition	Pegasus : Mummy, Mummy, are you all right? Let me get you a cup of tea. You'll be fine, Mummy. Grandmother : Who was that man?	There is man existed. The man refers to Johnny English
24.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny : Pegasus , I am truly, truly sorry. Pegasus : Don't apologise to me. Apologise to her.	There was someone named Pegasus
25.	Existential Presupposition	Pegasus : You humiliate me in front of the Foreign Secretary, you lose our only lead on Vortex, and then you try and kill my mother! Grandma : Twice! Johnny : Pegasus, we have another lead. Vortex was in Mozambique!	Pegasus had a mother. Possessive construction "my"
26.	Existential Presupposition	Kate Sumner : This is a facial action coding system. Its high-speed cameras record microexpressions, invisible to the naked eye. It detects what we call emotional leakage. Johnny : Ms Sumner , I'm a trained	- There was someone called Ms Sumner. - There was a trained agent existed. It refers to Johnny English.

		agent. I don't "leak." Kate Sumner : I want to take you back to Mozambique.	
27.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny : President Chambal's, inauguration day. Kate Sumner : Yes, you're head of security.	There was a head of security existed. It refers to Johnny English
28.	Existential Presupposition	Kate Sumner : Easy, Johnny. Easy. Go back. Before the Jacuzzi, what did you see? Johnny : Yes. Fisher. On the terrace with two others.	There was someone named Fisher and two people existed.
29.	Existential Presupposition	Kate Sumner : Yes. All three members of Vortex were there that day. Who can you see? Who can you see, Johnny? Johnny : Artem Karlenko.	There was someone existed named Artem Karlenko
30.	Existential Presupposition	Pudovkin : Beautiful car, Mr Adams. Johnny : Ah, the Royce.	There was a beautiful car existed called Royce
31.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny : So, what line of business are you in, Mr Puddykin? Pudovkin : I made my money in the removals business.	- There was someone existed named Pudovkin. - There is removals business existed
32.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny : I'll bear that in mind, Mr Puddykin. Pudovkin : Pudovkin. Please. Johnny : Shot! As was my friend Fisher, actually. In the back. By his cleaner, of all people. But they didn't take much. Just a key.	Johnny had a friend named Fisher. Possessive construction "my"
33.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny : Yes. It's all coming back to me. Tucker : This is helicopter Golf Hotel Zulu Zulu Tango.	There is helicopter existed
34.	Existential Presupposition	Tucker : We'll have to stick to the road. Let's follow the 1328 There's bound to be a hospital in Dingham. Johnny : Look after him, Tucker. Look after him.	The hospital existed
35.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny : Good evening, gentlemen. Kate Sumner : Mr English.	There is gentlemened existed.
36.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny: So when is the Prime Minister going to grace us with his presence? Prime Minister : I'm the Prime Minister.	There is someone called Prime Minister.
37.	Existential Presupposition	Prime Minister : Pamela, I hope you've brushed up on your Mandarin. I'd like you in the room with me, and your best man on security. Pamela : Yes, Prime Minister.	There was someone named Pamela
38.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny : Vortex is three men. Fisher was one, Karlenko was another. Karlenko was killed today on the	There was Vortex existed

		orders of the third. Pegasus : Any leads?	
39.	Existential Presupposition	Simon : Some sort of key ? Johnny : Karlenko and Fisher both had one, and they were both killed for them.	The key existed.
40.	Existential Presupposition	Simon : Well, I'll give it to the boys at the lab and see... Johnny : Karlenko told me that the third man in Vortex is in MI7. Simon : And you believed him?	There is the boys existed
41.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny : Karlenko told me that the third man in Vortex is in MI7. Simon : And you believed him? Johnny : Simon, I have to ask you a question, face to face. Do you have any idea who it might be?	There is the third man in vortex existed
42.	Existential Presupposition	Tucker : Sir, it's Ambrose . Johnny : Yes, I know it's Ambrose . I'm having dinner with him	There was someone called Ambrose
43.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny : Good night, Simon. Simon : Johnny, that key you showed me. We might need it to bring him in.	The key existed
44.	Existential Presupposition	Pegasus : Standby, all agents . Patch : And it all ends here. pegasus : Take him.	There was agents existed.
45.	Existential Presupposition	Slater : Who have you chosen? Simon : Leave that with me. My account in Zurich. 500 hundred million US dollars. as a great.	Simon has an account. Possessive construction "my"
46.	Existential Presupposition	Kate : I've been going through the news footage from the night Chambal was killed. And there's something not right. Seconds after President Chambal was shot, the assassin collapses and dies. And the autopsy says heart failure. But, if you go through the classified CCTV footage... Kate : You all right? Johnny : Yeah, fine.	The news footage existed.
47.	Existential Presupposition	Kate : Take a look at this. Fifteen minutes before the assassination, look, he's manic. He's completely lost control of his body And then, suddenly, catatonic. Here, wait. There. Someone was talking to him. I don't think he had any idea what he was doing. I think Vortex's secret weapon... Johnny: Is a mind control drug.	"The word "he" refers to President Chambal that was existed.
48.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny : Well, the man's a god. Kate : Well, I prefer mortals. Pure, complicated, maddening mortals.	The man's existed.
49.	Existential	Johnny : Ms Sumner , your pupils are	- There was someone

	Presupposition	dilating. Kate : Are they?	called Ms Sumner. - There was a pupil
50.	Existential Presupposition	Simon : There's some questions we want to ask him, about Vortex. I don't suppose you've seen him, have you? Kate : No.	There were some questions.
51.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny :Hello, Tucker. Tucker : What are you doing here? Every agent in the country is after you.	- There was agents existed. - The country existed.
52.	Existential Presupposition	Mother of Tucker : Would you boys like some orange squash? Johnny : No, thank you. Tucker : Bye, thanks, Mum.	The boys are existed. The boys is refers to Johnny and Tucker
53.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny : Tucker, Ambrose is in Switzerland. We are in Tooting. I am here because my country needs me. And because it needs you, too.	The country existed. Possessive construction "my"
54.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny : Simon, I have to ask you a question , face to face. Do you have any idea who it might be? Simon : Johnny, I thought you were about to accuse me.	There are question existed.
55.	Existential Presupposition	Simon : I'll have them send refreshments to your room when you're ready, Pegasus . Pegasus : Thank you.	- The room is existed - There was someone called Pegasus
56.	Existential Presupposition	Tucker : I'll take it from here, boys . Agent : Hold it right there! Let me see your ID.	The boys existed
57.	Existential Presupposition	Johnny : He won't help you. He's the third member of Vortex. Aren't you, Simon? Here to give you some Timoxy bubby... Timoxy bubby.... Timoxy bubby... Simon : Timoxeline Barbutenol.	"The word "he" refers to Simon that was existed.
58.	Existential Presupposition	Pegasus: Agent One, what's going on? Simon : He's quite harmless at this phase. The drug will kill him, but just before it does, there'll be a short window where he'll do everything I tell him to.	There was the drug existed
59.	Existential Presupposition	Simon : Kate, Johnny's back on the team . Kate : What?	The team existed
60.	Existential Presupposition	Simon : Pull out the barrel. Now, Johnny, I want you to kill Xiang Ping . Kate : Oh, dear God, no.	There was someone called Xiang Ping

Table 2 Structural Presupposition

1.	Structural Presupposition	Agent : He's the only one our contact will talk to. So where is he?	He is somewhere
2.	Structural Presupposition	Johnny : Master, what is my destiny? Master : I'm in touch with a higher power.	There is a destiny
3.	Structural Presupposition	Pamela : Ex-CIA agent Titus Fisher has contacted us from Hong Kong. He has intelligence of a plot to assassinate the Chinese Premier at the Anglo-Chinese talks next week. We need you to go and find out what he's got.	Titus Fisher got something
4.	Structural Presupposition	Simon : Welcome back. How long has it been? Johnny : I don't know. Five years, three months and six days, or something.	It has been long
5.	Structural Presupposition	Johnny : Ah. Well, it's great to see what's left of you Patch Quartermain : This is rather good fun, actually.	There is something left of Patch Quartermain.
6.	Structural Presupposition	Patch : Keep up! Here's what you'll be taking to Hong Kong. Johnny : - Ah, yes.	Johnny would be taking something to Hong Kong.
7.	Structural Presupposition	Pamela : Gentlemen. May I remind you all that MI7's current weapon of choice is dialogue? Simon : We do love it when you get strict, Pegasus.	They loved Pegasus to get strict.
8.	Structural Presupposition	Simon : Just like old times, eh, Johnny? I'm off to Switzerland. Let's catch up when you get back.	There is something catch up
9.	Structural Presupposition	Johnny : So, what have you got for us? Fisher : The people behind the plot to kill Xiang Ping, the Chinese Premier. A group called Vortex.	He got something for them
10.	Structural Presupposition	Johnny : How did you get hold of it? Fisher : It's mine.	He got hold of keys
11.	Structural Presupposition	Tucker :Sir! Sir! Johnny : Over here, Tucker! Tucker : I lost her, sir. Johnny : Look what I found.	He found something
12.	Structural Presupposition	Johnny : Vortex is finished. But better still, for years I believed what happened in Mozambique was my fault. Now I realise it was only partly my fault. Tucker : What did happen in Mozambique?	There was something happen in Mozambique
13.	Structural Presupposition	Foreign Secretary : Perhaps when you've found your key, you'll give	She did not found the key

		me a call. Pegasus : I'm very sorry, Foreign Secretary.	
14.	Structural Presupposition	Pegasus : Mummy, Mummy, are you all right? Let me get you a cup of tea. You'll be fine, Mummy Grandmother : Who was that man?	There was a man
15.	Structural Presupposition	Johnny : Pegasus, I am truly, truly sorry. Pegasus : Don't apologise to me. Apologise to her. Johnny : I cannot apologise enough, Mrs Pegasus. It was a simple case of mistaken identity, I'm afraid. Now, I completely understand how upset you are.	She felt upset
16.	Structural Presupposition	Johnny : Make way! Tucker : Sir. Johnny : You murderous crone! Child : Granny! What's he doing?	He had done something
17.	Structural Presupposition	Pegasus : English! Johnny : I've got her this time, Pegasus! This is the witch who works for Vortex!	Someone works for Vortex
18.	Structural Presupposition	Kate Sumner : Well, you certainly gave Mr Rhubarb a run for his money. Still, at least we know Vortex was in Mozambique. When you told Pegasus, you displayed all four indicators of someone telling the truth.	He had done told Pegasus
19.	Structural Presupposition	Kate Sumner : Tell me what's happening, Johnny. Johnny : President Chambal's inauguration day. Kate Sumner : Yes, you're head of security.	There was something happened
20.	Structural Presupposition	Johnny : And completely out of my league. Mmm. Kate Sumner : I'd like to take you back to Mozambique. Tell me what's happening, Johnny. Where are you?	He is somewhere
21.	Structural Presupposition	Johnny : Well, operations like this are always difficult. But it's very satisfying when you get a result. The President couldn't be in safer hands. President : The future belongs to Mozambique! Thank you.	He got a result
22.	Structural Presupposition	Kate Sumner : Easy, Johnny. Easy. Go back. Before the Jacuzzi, what did you see? Johnny : Yes.	Johnny has been seen something
23.	Structural Presupposition	Johnny : Yes. Fisher. On the terrace with two others. Kate Sumner : Yes. All three	There is someone in the inauguration day.

		members of Vortex were there that day. Who can you see? Who can you see, Johnny?	
24.	Structural Presupposition	Pegasus : Artem Karlenko, double agent. Recruited by MI7 in Moscow. Retired after his penchant for killing people threatened his cover. Five years ago, he turned up here as Sergei Pudovkin. Rich, very rich. A member of the exclusive Oakwood Golf Club, which is where you'll be meeting him. Tucker : He's in a match play competition, sir.	He will be meet Artem Karlenko !!!
25.	Structural Presupposition	Pudovkin : So, what line of business are you in, Mr Adams? Johnny : Pudovkin. Sorry. Yes, I'm Mr Adams, and you're Mr... Whoever you said you were	There is line of business by Mr Adams
26.	Structural Presupposition	Police : Where's your exact location? Tucker : Our location? Location? Johnny : She shot out the navigation system.	The location is somewhere.
27.	Structural Presupposition	Johnny : So, what line of business are you in, Mr Puddykin? Pudovkin : I made my money in the removals business.	There is line of business by Mr Puddykin
28.	Structural Presupposition	Johnny: So when is the Prime Minister going to grace us with his presence? Prime Minister : I'm the Prime Minister.	The Prime Minister has grace them with his presence.
29.	Structural Presupposition	Simon : So, come on, Johnny, what was it you wanted to ask me"? Johnny : Simon, do you know what this is?	He wanted ask something to Simon
30.	Structural Presupposition	Tucker : You said you never knew Karlenko. Simon : That's right. Tucker : Then how do you explain these?	He explain something.
31.	Structural Presupposition	Johnny : Patch Quartermain, of all people. Blowing his own legs off? Now that's what I call deep cover. And to think how much I admired him. Simon : He hates you. Johnny : Really?	He has admired him.
32.	Structural Presupposition	Simon : He always has. He thinks you're a moron with no place in MI7, a jumped-up grammar school nobody. That's why he tried to destroy you. Johnny : Good night, Simon.	He manage to destroy Johnny

33.	Structural Presupposition	Patch : What are you talking about? Johnny : I know that you are the third man in Vortex.	He had talking about something
34.	Structural Presupposition	Slater : How will it be done? Simon : Same as in Mozambique. One person, apparently working alone	It has been done
35.	Structural Presupposition	Slater : Who have you chosen? Simon : Leave that with me.	He has chosen someone
36.	Structural Presupposition	Kate : I don't think he had any idea what he was doing. Johnny : Is a mind control drug.	He has done doing something
37.	Structural Presupposition	Kate : So, Johnny, what are you going to do about Vortex'? Johnny : I don't know. If only Simon was here. He'd know what to do.	Johnny had done something about Vortex.
38.	Structural Presupposition	Kate : Why do you think he's better than you? Johnny : Well, the man's a god.	Johnny thinks Simon better than him .
39.	Structural Presupposition	Tucker : What are you doing here? Johnny : We were right about Ambrose	Johnny had done something .
40.	Structural Presupposition	Tucker : I can see how people get a taste for this. I got a better idea. I'll shoot you! Johnny : No, no, no. Tucker : - Die, Vortex scum!	He had seen people got taste for this.
41.	Structural Presupposition	Simon : I'll have them send refreshments to your room when you're ready, Pegasus. Pegasus : Thank you, Agent One.	Pegasus is ready.
42.	Structural Presupposition	Johnny : Pegasus. simon : Go on. Go on. Slater : What the hell is that?	There was something happened
43.	Structural Presupposition	Johnny : I'm intrigued, Simon. How exactly were you going to administer it? By injection? Some hideous gas through the air vents? Or by spiking her drink? Simon : Timoxeline Barbutenol. Slater : He'll enter the manic phase any moment now.	Simon has exactly manage to administer the drug.
44.	Structural Presupposition	Pegasus: Agent One, what's going on? Simon : He's quite harmless at this phase.	There was something happened.
45.	Structural Presupposition	Simon : It's all checked out and the Prime Minister and the Chinese have approved it. Kate : Approved what ?	There is something has been approved.
46.	Structural Presupposition	Johnny : Where's Ambrose? Pamela : English?	Ambrose is somewhere .
47.	Structural Presupposition	Tucker : Sir. What are you doing, sir'? Johnny : Guideline 17-5: Never	He had done something.

		question a senior agent in the field.	
48.	Structural Presupposition	Simon : What's the matter with you? Johnny : It's all over, Ambrose. You can betray your country, you can cheat your friends, but you can't get away from Johnny English...	There was something happened to Johnny.

Table 3 Factive Presupposition

1.	Factive Presupposition	Simon : Welcome back. How long has it been? Johnny : I don't know . Five years, three months and six days, or something.	Johnny didn't know how long he's been in London.
2.	Factive Presupposition	Simon : You know Patch. Johnny : Patch Quartermain, the man himself.	Johnny knew about Patch Quartermain
3.	Factive Presupposition	Johnny : Vortex is finished. But better still, for years I believed what happened in Mozambique was my fault. Now I realise it was only partly my fault. Tucker : What did happen in Mozambique?	What happened in Mozambique was only partly Johnny's fault.
4.	Factive Presupposition	Johnny : Now, I know what you're going to say, it's a pretty small object. Well, it's often the little things that pack the biggest punch. After all, David killed Goliath with a pebble. Tucker : Sir.	Johnny knew what they going to say
5.	Factive Presupposition	Pegasus : No! You were responsible for the death of President Chambal. Kate Sumner : Well, you certainly gave Mr Rhubarb a run for his money. Still, at least we know Vortex was in Mozambique	Kate Sumner, Johnny, and Pegasus knew about Vortex was in Mozambique
6.	Factive Presupposition	Johnny : I may not know much about golf, Tucker, but I know how to hold the bat. tucker : Shot, sir.	He knew how to hold the bat.
7.	Factive Presupposition	Johnny : There's a mole and a vole? tucker : No, sir. There's a mole, not a vole. Johnny : Well, I disagree. There's certainly a vole. I mean, we know that much. But what you're saying is there might be a mole as well.	There is a mole.
8.	Factive Presupposition	Tucker : Sir, it's Ambrose. Johnny : Yes, I know it's Ambrose. I'm having dinner with him.	It is Ambrose
9.	Factive Presupposition	Patch : What are you talking about? Johnny : I know that you are the	Patch the third man in Vortex

		third man in Vortex.	
10.	Factive Presupposition	Johnny : I don't know how to thank you. Kate : I'd love a take-away.	He said thank you
11.	Factive Presupposition	Kate : So, Johnny, what are you going to do about Vortex"? johnny : I don't know . If only Simon was here. He'd know what to do.	Johnny was confused
12.	Factive Presupposition	Kate : I've come to realise that what's really exciting to me is great loyalty, determination, and courage. You have always fascinated me, clinically. But now you... Johnny : Ms Sumner, your pupils are dilating.	What's really exciting to Kate's is great loyalty, determination, and courage.
13.	Factive Presupposition	Agent : Has anyone seen the voice-changing travel lozenges? Johnny : Um... No. No.	He didn't seen the voice-changing travel lozenges
14.	Factive Presupposition	Johnny : Don'! give up on us, I know we could still come through. Tucker : Look, sir! Follow that ambulance!	They could still come through
15.	Factive Presupposition	Johnny : We can't lose him, Tucker. He's our only lead. Try something else. Tucker : Don't give up on us, baby . Lord knows we've come this far.	They come this far

Table 4 Counterfactual Presupposition

1.	Counterfactual Presupposition	Kate Sumner : If Vortex was in Mozambique, perhaps you saw something. I'm going to take you back there using hypnosis. Johnny : Oh, please.	Vortex was in Mozambique
2.	Counterfactual Presupposition	Pegasus : If Karlenko is Vortex, I want you to bring him in. Alive. Johnny : Mr Pussykin? Pudovkin : Pudovkin. And you must be Mr	Karlenko is not a Vortex
3.	Counterfactual Presupposition	Prime Minister : Thank you, Ms Sumner. If the talks go ahead, I'd like you with us. Kate Sumner : Yes, Prime Minister.	He didn't continue the talks
4.	Counterfactual Presupposition	Pegasus : If Vortex is operational it's just too dangerous. Foreign Secretary : I'm inclined to agree, Prime Minister.	Vortex didn't operational
5.	Counterfactual Presupposition	Johnny : Mmm-hmm. Mmm-hmm. Kate : And there's something not right. Seconds after President Chambal was shot, the assassin collapses and dies. And the autopsy says heart failure. But, if you go	He didn't seen the classified CCTV footage

		through the classified CCTV footage...	
6.	Counterfactual Presupposition	Kate : So, Johnny, what are you going to do about Vortex"? Johnny : I don't know. If only Simon was here. He'd know what to do.	Simon wasn't here
7.	Counterfactual Presupposition	Tucker : What do you mean "we"? Johnny : And if we can act fast, we can still...	They did not act fast
8.	Counterfactual Presupposition	Prime Minister : Premier Ping, it's a pleasure to finally meet you. You had a pleasant flight, I trust? I was just asking the Premier if he had a pleasant flight. Simon : Kate, Johnny's back on the team.	The Premier Ping did not had a pleasant flight.
9.	Counterfactual Presupposition	Prime Minister : Premier, I believe the present danger can be averted if we act swiftly. Simon : Go to your right pocket. Slater : We designed it for Pegasus.	They did not act swiftly
10.	Counterfactual Presupposition	Tucker : If I can interrupt the frequency, I could stop Ambrose from communicating with him. Simon : English, stand up! Tucker : Come on. Come on.	The man cannot interrupt the frequency

Table 5 Lexical Presupposition

1.	Lexical Presupposition	Johnny : Ah. Well, it's great to see what's left of you Patch Quartermain : This is rather good fun, actually. Top speed of 60 mph, and I've managed to add the odd thing. This way. I haven't got all day.	The man had tried to add the odd thing.
2.	Lexical Presupposition	Patch Quartermain : Don't! Would you stop meddling, English? Johnny : Ah, the Rolls-Royce Phantom.	Johnny English do meddling before
3.	Lexical Presupposition	Johnny : Tucker' are you sure you don't want a Shandy or something? Tucker : I have got to finish this mission report, sir. And Pegasus wants to see us as soon as we touchdown.	Tucker had started the mission report before
4.	Lexical Presupposition	Johnny : I've got her this time, Pegasus! This is the witch who works for Vortex! Want any more' you old hag? Pegasus : English! Child : Granny! Pegasus : You humiliate me in front of the Foreign Secretary, you lose our only lead on Vortex, and then	They have the lead in the Vortex.

		you try and kill my mother!	
5.	Lexical Presupposition	Tucker : I think we're losing him, sir. Johnny : We can't lose him, Tucker. He's our only lead. Try something else.	They does not manage to help Pudovkin
6.	Lexical Presupposition	Kate Sumner : And here again , eyes down and to the left, indicating dissent. With Xiang Ping, it's all about the eyes. Prime Minister : Thank you, Ms Sumner.	They here before
7.	Lexical Presupposition	Simon : Been working? Kate : Been brushing up on the Chinese PM. You? Simon : We're trying to track clown Johnny English	They does not manage to track Johnny English
8.	Lexical Presupposition	Johnny : Patch Quartermain, the man himself. Patch : English. Johnny : Please, don't get up. Patch : No chance of that. Lost them testing the B-6 exploding brogues.	Patch has the leg before.
9.	Lexical Presupposition	Pegasus : You humiliate me in front of the Foreign Secretary, you lose our only lead on Vortex, and then you try and kill my mother! Grandma : Twice! Johnny : Pegasus, we have another lead. Vortex was in Mozambique!	They had at least one lead

Table 6 Non-factive Presupposition

1.	Non-factive Presupposition	Johnny : Foreign Secretary. Foreign Secretary: I hope you've got something for us, English. The Prime Minister is extremely concerned.	He did not got something for them
2.	Non-factive Presupposition	Foreign Secretary : Perhaps when you've found your key, you'll give me a call. Pegasus : I'm very sorry, Foreign Secretary. I had hoped to have more for you.	She did not had more for Foreign Secretary
3.	Non-factive Presupposition	Prime Minister : Pamela, I hope you've brushed up on your Mandarin. I'd like you in the room with me, and your best man on security. Pamela : Yes, Prime Minister.	She did not brushed up on Mandarin
4.	Non-factive Presupposition	Simon : I don't suppose you've seen him, have you? Kate : No.	She did't seen him