

**PRESUPPOSITION THROUGH DON CORLEON'S
UTTERANCES IN "THE GODFATHER" MOVIE
PART 1**



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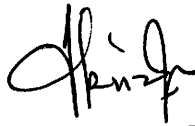
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Part I

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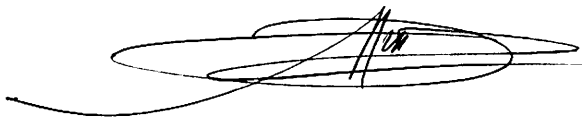


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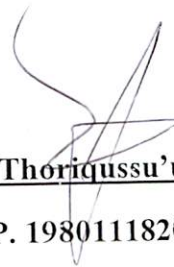
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ABSTRACT

Kusuma, Anggun Linda. 2015. *Presupposition Through Don Corleone's Utterance in The Godfather Movie Part 1*. Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya
Advisor: Murni Fidiyanti, M.A

Key words: Context, Don Corleone, Presupposition.

This study focused on Presuppositions Through Don Corleone's Utterance in The Godfather Movie Part 1. The data for this study were utterances done by Don Corleone as one of the main characters of the movie. Since presupposition that conducted by Don Corleone as leader seem interesting to be analyzed.

There were two statements of problem that rose in this study. They were Don Corleone's presupposition meaning and the context description when it was uttered. To analyze this study, the writer used Qualitative methods in descriptive approach. The data were presented as descriptive that revealed the presuppositions behind utterance which produced by Don Corleone.

As the result the writer found that mostly presuppositions produced by Don Corleone were suitable with the fact. It shown that Don Corleone was comprehended the conversation material. Besides, there were five from six types of presupposition found in his utterances that influences the communication efficiency. They were existential, lexical, factive, non-factive and structural. Whereas contexts which frame the presupposition depend on the circumstance, content of conversation, and participant who involved. Meanwhile types of presupposition which had classified to make clear the context of situation itself.

INTISARI

Kusuma, Anggun Linda. 2015. *Presupposition Through Don Corleone's Utterance in The Godfather Movie Part 1*. Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Advisor: Murni Fidiyanti, M.A

Key words: Context, Don Corleone, Presupposition.

Penelitian ini berfokus pada *Presupposition Through Don Corleone's Utterance in The Godfather Movie Part 1*. Data yang digunakan pada penelitian ini berupa ujaran yang telah dilakukan oleh Don Corleone sebagai tokoh utama dalam film tersebut. Dikarenakan presupposition yang dibuat oleh Don Corleone nampak menarik untuk dianalisa.

Terdapat dua permasalahan yang diangkat dalam penelitian ini. Diantaranya adalah makna *presupposition* dan penggambaran konteks dalam pengujarannya. Untuk menganalisa penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan metode Qualitative dalam pendekatan deskriptif. Dimana data disajikan secara deskriptif agar dapat menguak *presupposition* dibalik ujaran yang dihasilkan oleh Don Corleone.

Sebagai hasilnya penulis menemukan bahwa presupposition yang dibuat oleh Don Corleone saat berkomunikasi seringkali sesuai fakta. Hal itu menunjukkan bahwa dia menguasai materi percakapan. Disamping itu terdapat lima dari enam tipe *presupposition* ditemukan dalam ujarannya yang berdampak efisiensi dalam komunikasi, yaitu *existential, lexical, factive, non-factive dan structural*. Sedangkan konteks yang membingkai *presupposition* tersebut tergantung pada keadaan, isi percakapan dan peserta komunikasi yang terlibat. Selain itu tipe-tipe *presupposition* yang telah diklasifikasikan juga memperjelas konteks situasi itu sendiri.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains about background of the study, problems of study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation and the definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication plays the most important role in information exchange. Human uses language as natural device to communicate each other. Generally people use language in verbal or nonverbal form, for instance, chatting in social media or in seminar explanation. There is a unique side of communication behavior, that is why there are some analysis language, such speech act, conversation analysis, also circumstance when and where the conversation happens namely discourse analysis and many others. Those analyses are conducted solely to reveal how human use language and how language work to convey the user's purpose. A conversation involves speaker and interlocutor, where sometimes speaker need to make assumption while interlocutor need to catch speaker's intention for successful communication. Furthermore, this study concern to linguistic phenomenon regarding speaker assumption during communication. Yet, as one of interpretation from prior theories in linguistics

field it is designate existence of various unique phenomenon in linguistic relate to synchronization of language and situation.

As Findlay (1998:33) states human communication “is viewed as a complex set of interactions, transacted (negotiated) across a wide spectrum of cultural and situational contexts”. The complexity has show by Findlay indicates that actually language is not as simple as look like. Along with time linguist separates those complexity to some branches of language studies they are *syntax*, *semantic*, and *pragmatic*, such Leech (1983:3-6) sketch “...versions of generative grammar have maintained the centrality of syntax; semantics has been relegated to a peripheral position in the model, and has to some extent been abandoned altogether. Pragmatics does not enter into the model at all”. He adds that both

pragmatics and semantics are concerned with meaning although in different notion, “meaning in pragmatics is defined relative to a speaker or user of the language, whereas meaning in semantics is defined purely as a property of expressions in a given language, in abstraction from particular situations, speaker, or hearers (Leech, 1983, pp.3-6)”.

In this study the writer uses pragmatics as theme because of her interest in this field to reveal linguistic phenomenon by using prior linguistic theories. One of them comes from Robert C. Stalnaker (1999, pp 31-34) who has shown up his ideas about pragmatic in his international paper. He states that “Pragmatics is the study of linguistic act and the contexts in which they are performed” which means

communicating activity such as participants or people who involve in conversation, common background or believe that shared among them, topic discussion, assertions, commands, counterfactuals, claims, conjectures and refutations, requests, rebuttals, predictions, promises, pleas, speculation, explanations, insult, inferences, guesses, generalization, answer, and lies are all kinds of linguistic act. In introduction from the same work he offered an idea to carve out benefit in use pragmatics analysis rather semantics one. For clearly can be seen as follows:

“My project in this paper is to carve out a subject matter that might plausibly be called pragmatics and which is in the tradition of recent work in formal semantics.....the subject can be developed in a relatively straightforward way as a *formal pragmatics* no less rigorous than present-day logical syntax and semantics”.

As addition Levinson (1983:10) gives opinion that pragmatic approach is strength enough so that it is not required to give a prior characterization of the notion of context, as limit of semantics then pragmatics studies all the non-semantic features that are encoded in languages, and these features are aspects of the context.

In same case according to Stalnaker (1999:34) in Context and Content he assumes that there are two problems can be solved using the pragmatic concept “first, to define interesting types of speech act and speech products; second, to characterize the feature of the speech content which help determine which proposition is expressed by a given sentence”.

Based on pragmatics problems that stated above, this study focuses on second point where presupposition as one of pragmatics features in linguistics. Stalnaker (1999:38) states that

“According to the pragmatic conception, presupposition is a propositional attitude, not a semantic relation. People, rather than sentences or propositions, are said to have, or make, presupposition in this sense... In general, any semantic presupposition of a proposition expressed in a given context will be pragmatic presupposition of the people in that context, but the converse clearly does not hold”

Shortly, context determines kind of presupposition which contained in an utterance. Therefore, it is better to analyze in pragmatics account rather than consider the relation from each word or sentence only. Moreover, sometimes an utterance can shows some expressions.

Meanwhile Karttunen (1973:170) assumes that pragmatics can fix within requirements on the genuine intentions of a speaker with term *sincerity condition*, for example: for a promise, the speaker genuinely intends to carry out the future action. For more conventional definition can be seen as:

“Pragmatic presupposition are to be thought of as *sincerity conditions* for the utterance of a sentence....in determining what the pragmatic presuppositions of a given sentence are, we thereby define a class of linguistic context in which it could be sincerely uttered”.

The writer believes by using presupposition in pragmatic notion can reveal other side of linguistic phenomenon rather than semantic one and indirectly support notion from Robert C. Stalnaker who states presupposition should be in pragmatics analysis.

Fact that pragmatic phenomenon not only find in real daily life has proved by a lot work of art in acting like drama and movie. As normal communication there are dialogues in the movie indicates pragmatics meaning. Furthermore, the object of this study is movie entitled *The Godfather* based on novel *The Godfather* published in 1969, its author was Mario Puzo then collaborates on the screenplay of the film with its director Francis Ford Coppola then released in 1972. Francis Ford Coppola's masterpiece, *The Godfather*, is universally recognized as one of the greatest movie of all time. For their efforts and achievements, the two men won an Oscar in 1973. Actually, there are three sequel movies, but the first one made they both had succeeded in creating an epic work of imagination that nonetheless captured the very essence of what it is like to be part of the Mafia (the Italian criminal organization whose inner workings had previously been so carefully hidden from public view).

Don Corleone is a murderer look as bad man. However, there is an implicit impression that he is a good man because he has intelligence, integrity and loyalty and because he loves his family and risks his life to protect them and hundreds of other people. That is, made the writer interest to raise presupposition through utterance of main character of the movie.

However the writer only uses first part movie. Since it provides data which are needed and the chosen character more exist in this part, considering his many

utterances that play important role in the story. While the rest of the characters in the movie as addressee realizing the presupposition. Guiding by Stalnaker concepts in pragmatic presupposition the writer can reveal a linguistic phenomenon that hide behind the speaker's utterance.

Presupposition that shows the implicit impression can be seen in following example:

Vito Corleone:.. Go to the Tattaglia's, and ah, make them think that ah you're... you're not too happy with our family and... and ah find out what you can.

In that chunk of utterance there are two presuppositions that contain first, Don Vito Corleone knows and wary about Tattaglia and second, he asks someone to act. Where the context is in Don's office for a spy mission so he need his follower to pretend and find important information. Those virtue impressions triggered the writer to reveal Vito Corleone's mental proportion toward his utterance when does diplomacy, threat, give commands. Moreover, it is interesting to know how far the leader's utterance affects his follower's understanding

1.2 Statements of Problems

In accordance with the background stated above, the general problem statement is "What are findings in pragmatics presupposition based on dialogue in the movie "The Godfather"? Related to main problem above, this study described:

1. What are intuitive presuppositions that contain in Don Corleone's utterances?
2. What are contexts which frame those utterances?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study is intended to explore pragmatics presupposition based on dialogue in movie entitled "The Godfather" more specifically this study attempts to describe:

1. Forms of intuitive presupposition that contain in Don Corleone's utterance.
2. Various contexts relate to those utterances.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research is intended to develop language study especially in pragmatics presupposition because it can be enlarges our understanding about study of sign, which is based mainly on mind interpretation of human in communication behavior. Furthermore by reading this study, student of linguistic department can use the result of this study as reference in arrangement another study concern with presupposition. In addition hopefully this study can give formal information and good notions also inspire the readers to explore linguistic phenomenon with deep understanding and significant development.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on Don Vito Corleone as main character in Mario Puzo's *The Godfather*, whose utterance uses to diplomacy, give commands, and sometimes inquisition in the movie. The analysis is centered to show what are presuppositions behind his utterances also explain and reveal why those are better analyze with pragmatic concept.

The Godfather consists of three sequel movies the first part gets prestigious appreciation from Hollywood. However the writer limits the source of the data by using only the first part of the movie, considering this character holds important role and contributes many utterances in first part rather than in second and third part.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. Presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance according to Yule (1996:25).
2. Don Corleone is fictional character invented by Mario Puzo (www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Don+Corleone)
3. Utterance according to *Longman advance American dictionary* (2008:1747) is formal something that someone says or as literary to express something in words.

4. The Godfather is a 1972 America crime film directed by Francis Ford Coppola and produced by Albert S. Ruddy from screenplay by Mario Puzo and Coppola. Based on Puzo's 1969 novel of the same name (godfather.wikia.com/wiki/the-godfather)
5. Movie according to *Longman advance American dictionary* (2008:1043) a story that is told using moving pictures on film and sound.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of many important aspects concerning the theoretical framework and the related studies.

2.1 Pragmatics

Levinson (1983: 376) states that pragmatics has potential application to all fields with a stake in how utterances are understood. Misunderstanding often occurs in communication, whether it is spoken (chatting, speaking) or written (letter). The mistake may come from the sender information or the recipient that influenced by some reasons such certain context in a situation, participant's expectation also their knowledge to create an interpretation and assumption.

Moreover, mistakes or fruitfulness of a conversation in this field cannot be determined just by grammar rules, as Leech (1983:1) sketch "pragmatics differs from grammar in that it is essentially goal-directed and evaluative".

Moreover, Levinson (2001:1) states in his articles entitled "Pragmatic", within the theory of meaning pragmatics is especially concerned with implicit meaning, with inference and the unsaid, and the way in which language structure trades on this background of the presumed and the inferred. In short, it describes meaning behind sentence sometimes purposes to things outside of sentence, and usually that mean intended by speaker. For clearer let's check example given by Milal (2011:44)

“in the context of classroom, where a ceiling fan is available in that room bit still off, the teacher says to the learners,

(1) It's hot right?

Toward this simple question sentence Milal shows us a pragmatic perspective by implicit meaning, then attach possible context so that creates assumption in the hearer's mind (learners) to do a compatible act that can coherence with the utterance.

For adding, Yule (1996:3) explain that pragmatics “requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they're talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances”. From the example, this notion show us the way speaker utter his felling as speaker in place and circumstance that support his purpose, clearly in pragmatic the sentence (1) is not

just tells speaker's feeling expression about condition but also need responsive act from audience (learners).

2.2 Context

Term context as Findlay (1998:37) states, it refers to the circumstances or conditions in which an utterance (a statement or question) is situated. According to Milal (2001:45) Context is so significant in determining the meaning of a discourse that one may never be able to comprehend the meaning of the discourse unless by reference to it. Those important context parts create an interaction by certain purpose in the communication process. This notion relates to Woffitt's (2005:64) explanation “Context is a relevant issue for the participants. During

interaction speakers orient to, and display to each other in the design of their turns, what they understand to be the salient features of their context”. Imagine when a group of people do conversation without clear context each other there will a possibility in fail communication, whether it informal chat or not context always need as guiding in information exchange.

Stalnaker (1999:4) says *pragmatics* is the study of the relation between linguistic expressions and their context of use. In his explanation relate to interaction between context and content in pragmatics he mentions,

“First, context influences content, since the expressions used to say something are often context-dependent: what they are used to say is a function, not only of the meaning of the expression, but also of facts about the situations in which they are used. But second, the contents that are expressed influence the context: speech acts affect the situations in which they are performed”.

Due to context play important role in communicating activity Levinson

(1983:11) sketch some requirements that should be possessed by context. For a feature of the context to be linguistically encoded,

(a) it must be intentionally communicated, (b) it must be conventionally associated with the linguistic form in question, (c) the encoding form must be a member of a contrast set, the other members of which encode different features, (d) the linguistic form must be subject to regular grammatical processes.

Based on characteristics mentioned above in shaping context word that utters must be understood by speaker and hearer in other to participants can focusing their mind to choose appropriate vocabulary as their concern..

However, to describe communication purpose of participants we cannot merely concern to word that used, as Stalnaker (1999:36) say “The meaning of sentences, or rules determining truth values directly from contexts, cannot plausibly represent these objects”. Which means the appearance word is insufficient to reveal the truth speaker intention. Event though in prior he assume “both contexts and possible worlds are partial determinants of the truth-value of what is expressed by a given sentence” (1999:31). The term possible worlds can inference as circumstance under speaker condition such their emotion, curious, or knowledge.

The importance of understanding context can describes when we are in certain circumstance we get clear speaker intention. It can help us to get correct interpretation so that supporting part of communication can detect easier. Therefore Stalnaker (2002:720) assume “If we understand contexts, and the speech acts made in contexts, in terms of the speakers’ beliefs and intentions, we have a better chance of giving simpler and more transparent explanations of linguistic behavior”.

2.2.1 Common Ground

In presupposition development Stalnaker introduces a term, namely *common ground*. When speakers produce an utterance to the audience they already made

concept in their mind called presupposition according to Stalnaker (2002:701)
“To presuppose something is to take it for granted, or at least to act as if one takes it for granted, as background information – as *common ground* among the participants in the conversation”

The common ground in participant mind will persuade them to get information by conversation activity, because “the information presupposed at a particular point in a conversation is often represented simply with a given set of possible worlds labeled the *context set*. In this case when participant rises their desirability to communicate in same time they expect the background knowledge mutually shared, Stalnaker (2002:704) assume “this idea leads naturally to a notion of common ground – the mutually recognized shared information in a situation in which an act of trying to communicate takes place”.

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However, Stalnaker (2002:704) also clarify that

“the common ground is just common or mutual belief, and what a speaker presupposes is what she believes to be common or mutual belief.” While “common belief is the model for common ground, but discussions of speaker presupposition have emphasized from the start a number of ways in which what is presupposed may diverge from what is mutually known or believed”.

Means a notion that participant took as their knowledge can change as their interest and intention. The changes usually triggered by mistakes in organize knowledge or uttered, as stated by Stalnaker (2002:707)

“When one is mistaken about the common ground, one may presuppose things that are not actually common belief, but it is a

logical truth that anything that is actually common belief will be believed to be common belief by all members of the group.”

When all participants in communication can make correct assumption and inference we can follow Stalnaker (1999, pp.716-719) statement such “Successful communication is compatible with presuppositions that are recognized to be false, but the information that they are being presupposed must be actually available, and not just assumed or pretended to be available.” In addition he also stated that “There is no stronger proposition that we can tell must be presupposed, and so one might be tempted to conclude that the sentence will be acceptable in any context in which that proposition is common ground.”

2.3 Presupposition

One of linguistics phenomena where speaker creates believed in his mind that hearer is understood with his idea although he does not explain his whole idea called presupposition, as Stalnaker (1999:38) states “To presuppose a proposition in the pragmatic sense is to take its truth for granted, and to assume that others involved in the context do the same”. So when a speaker made presupposition in his mind at the time he determine context for guide his intention.

Stalnaker, (1999:39) also explain “There is no point in expressing a presupposition unless it distinguishes among the possible worlds which as considered live options in the context”. Means that presupposition is something intuitive detected, or we should consider that sometimes in an utterance there is more than one presupposition. Hence Presupposition, of course, need not be true.

When they turn out false, sometimes the whole point of the inquiry, deliberation, lecture, debate, command or promise is destroyed, but at other times it does not matter much at all. Stalnaker (1999:39) gives the reason of why it happens as follow,

“Since the presupposition play such a large part in determining what is going on in a linguistic situation, it is important that the participants in a single context have the same set of presuppositions if misunderstanding is to be avoided. This is why presupposition involves not only taking the truth of something for granted, but also assuming that others do the same”.

Often speaker does presupposition to people who he/she never known before such ask information in a place to people around there without general trigger question. Regarding speaker presupposition and utterance that represents it, Levinson (1973:6)ikut 2001 assumes “The relevance to pragmatics is that presupposition clearly implies that natural languages are built to trade on, and signal, the dependency of utterances on propositions already taken for granted”.

Moreover, Stalnaker offers another view about relation among *pragmatics*, *semantics* and *presupposition*. *Semantics* concept tends to talk about structure of a sentence whether it in form of utterance by orally or written. *Semantically* a good sentence must be grammatically, informative, and acceptable. In order to presupposition according to semantic role as describe by Stalnaker (1999:38) “*P* presupposes a proposition *Q* if and only if *Q* is necessitated both by *P* and by *not-P*. That is, in every model in which *P* is either true or false, *Q* is true.” Whereas,

based on Stalnaker's remarks, he stated that the notion of presupposition he was promoting applies to an attitude of speakers in particular context, then suggested that one might define as

“a notion of presupposition *requirement* such sentence *S* presupposes that *P* if and only if the use of *S* would be inappropriate in a context in which the speaker was not presupposing that *P*” (Stalnaker, 1999:8).

With a consideration an utterance may be odd, deviant, uninformative, and impolite as long as the utterance implies in same context then it still has communication value.

Meanwhile, the application that he proposed is different; he introduces propositional concepts for the purpose of describing a certain kind of epistemic situation. That is a situation where background knowledge is known by both speaker and interlocutor. For instance when the speaker utter a topic then the interlocutor try to interpret content of the utterance, in this part there is possibility for interlocutor does mistakes, ignorance or oppose the utterance's content. As Stalnaker (1999:9) state we can represent such a person's knowledge or ignorance, beliefs or doubts about the content of the utterance by saying what the content is in each of the possible situation compatible with his/her knowledge or beliefs, or with the presupposition she or he is making.

Stalnaker also provide description a situation when a person produce false presupposition in an utterance may the actual truth of the utterance does not arise.

But sometimes this person succeeds in determine the truth of his/ her assumption in making a claim. Situation above show intuitive reason that incompatible to explain by *semantic* concept, because pragmatics presupposition relate to speaker rather than sentence.

2.3.1 Types of Presupposition

Presupposition is association between language and speaker's mind to convey purpose of utterance by following rule of context for sure. To identify how those features associates Yule characterize presupposition in six types known as *potential presupposition*. As Yule (1996:27-29) explains they are:

1. Existential presupposition where speaker is committed to the existence of the entities named.
2. Factive presupposition where there is certain verbs/construction indicates that something is a fact.
3. Lexical presupposition in using one word, the speaker can act as if another meaning (word) is understood
4. Structural presupposition is is the assumption associated with the use of certain words and phrases.
5. Non-factive presupposition is one that is assumed not to be true.
6. Counter factual presupposition where meaning that what is presupposed is not only not true, but is the opposite of what is true.

By classifying presupposition linguistics meaning become explainable. Moreover detail characterization can show accuration in determines meaning of a presupposition.

2.4 Related studies

Some studies have been using pragmatics presupposition in analyzing text or conversation by different object, below are their summary.

1. In 2004, MuhimatulAzizah was conduct a thesis entitled *The Presupposition Of Carolina Radio Station Recipes Broadcasting*. In this research she concerned with pragmatics theory form Brown & Yule as part of Discourse analysis. While the focus is in describing what are presupposition form that contain between recipes sender and the radio station's announcer in giving the recipes. She found that announcer tends get the presupposition of the sender rather than radio's listener since the announcer more familiar with those material.

However she concludes that whether announcer or listeners can achieve the message that has been meant by the sender recipes.

2. In 2012, (Zare', et. All) was conducted a research published on international journal of linguistics entitled *Presupposition Trigger-A Comparative Analysis of Broadcast New Discourse*. This research comparing presupposition style between two English news channels in America and Persian. By analyzing the script news they identified kind of presupposition trigger and found the frequency of existential presupposition is higher than others. Then concluded that in oral

discourse lexical presupposition is more frequent than in written form of news.

3. While, student from State University of Padang, Rico (2012) was conducted a paper entitled *An Analysis of Presupposition Used in Novel Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows*. His aim was to show from six kinds of presupposition trigger there are only five kinds that found in fifty samples they are *Existential, factive, structural, lexical, counterfactual*. Then he concluded that the most frequent presupposition which used on the novel was structural presupposition.
4. Whereas, LeepingGe (2011) was conduct an article entitled *Pragmatic Functions of Presupposition in Advertising English*. Different from previous had mentioned, this research tends to discuss presupposition from function side. The object was English Advertisement that shows several functions such as *Conciseness function* which use pragmatics presupposition in imperative sentence for instance. *Interestingness function* presupposes information combines with asserted information, which creates reader's involvement and humor in advertising language. *Enlargement function* presupposition can enlarge the amount of advertising information because presupposition information hardly appears solely. *Emphasis function* presupposition determines the content and position of information focus of an advertisement.

Euphemism function plays politeness strategy in advertising in order to make communication successful. *Concealment function* shows that sometimes advertiser conceals specific advertising information deliberately to achieve certain effect and presupposition hence is employed. *Persuasion function* presupposition information contained in an utterance has the function of persuasion in an easy and a concealable way. Last is, *Self-protection function* presupposition can downgrade the degree of the laudatory word, phrases and expressions and make the advertisement at least appear to be objective.

The studies about presupposition above mainly have found kinds of presupposition triggers and its function in some objects whether in written or spoken. However the distinctions of this study first is explain the context of the utterance and not solely talk about the meaning behind it. Second, sense of pragmatic presupposition catch naturally by using the movie as an object, which aims to reveal and explain the intuitive side of the dialogue does by one of the important characters. Nevertheless the subject is same but it gives different nuance in presupposition discussion.

Chapter III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter explains the way how this study will be conducted. It includes of research approach, technique of data collection (source of the data, instrument, procedure), and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Approach

This study was conducted to show various presuppositions based on its contexts in a movie entitled 'The Godfather' on interpretation form. Therefore, qualitative method was the appropriate one to arrange this analysis. According to Green (2007:2) "Qualitative research is characterized by its aims, which relate to understanding some aspect of social life, and its methods which (in general) generate words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis." Which means this study served the data without numeric percentage but used descriptive approach.

In this case descriptive approach was used for explaining the intended meaning of the speaker regarding the circumstance under context in detail. Moreover, according to Guest, et. All (2003:23) "Qualitative methods are especially effective at describing complex processes". So that, it could obtained obvious information about language phenomenon that happened there, such as what, who, when, where, why and how.

3.2 Technique of Data Collection

3.2.1 Source of Data

The source of data for this study was a movie entitled “The Godfather” part I by Mario Puzo and Francis Coppola. The movie was chosen because of the language that used by Don Corleone as the main character was suitable with subject of this study. Moreover from three parts of movie, in part I the existence of Don Corleone was stronger than in other parts. Data that used were in the form of the various utterances done by Don Vito Corleone like command, advice, interruption, and chunks of conversation from several situations in the movie.

3.2.2 Instrument

In conduct this study, the writer was the main instrument. According to Creswell (2007:38) based on qualitative research in natural setting, researcher as key instrument where “the qualitative researchers collect data themselves through examining documents, observing behavior, and interviewing participants”. In line with that, the writer watched the movie and transcribed chunk of dialogue which involved Don Corleone. She also used a laptop as media to check off the transcript.

3.2.3 Procedure

There were some techniques that applied for data procedure such as,

- A) Browsed the script of the movie.
- B) Watched and comprehended the movie.
- C) Sorted utterances by Don Corleone.
- D) Underlined Don Corleone's utterance which indicated presupposition.

3.6 Data Analysis

After collecting all data that needed, the writer begun to analyze them by some steps such as,

- I. Read the whole script while checking off with the movie, in order to get a better view and sense of each conversation.
- II. Explained the meaning of intuitive presupposition then clasified its types based on theory of presupposition by George Yule.
- III. Explained the context of the utterances that used by Don Corleone based on theories of pragmatics, context, as explained before in chapter two. Since different context gave different meaning in same sentence depend on how speaker uttered it.
- IV. Concluded the result of the study.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of this study. Data that found are in the form of chunks of dialogue from Don Corleone only. While for discussion there are seventeen data which analyzed by using theories that presented in chapter II they are theory of pragmatics, context and presupposition. The purpose of analyzing the data is to answer the statements of problem presented in chapter I.

4.1 Findings

This section presents the analysis of presupposition and context of Don Corleone's utterance when talking with his interlocutor. The data are utterances that taken from some different settings and scenes in forms of question, answer, command, and advice, during the movie played in minute of sixth until one hundred fiftieth minute or two hour thirty minutes later. Further to answer statement of problems presented in chapter I, each data that analyzed provided with explanation of the presupposition meaning along with its context.

Presupposition is speaker's thought that assumed to be true while intuitive is idea that something is true although it unexplained. In addition, there are six types of presupposition introduced by Yule (1996:27-29) that help to reveal content of the utterance. Even though the truth of presupposition doesn't influence the context, but as Stalnaker (1999:4) said that context influence content while the

contents that are expressed influence the context. Furthermore, to obtain a deep explanation, the writer applied theories above into data that collected below.

Data 1 and 2 are framed in one dialogue. Nevertheless, they had different types of presuppositions. Consequently, there are two presupposition analyses that need to be explained separately, for more complete analysis can be seen as follows.

Data 1 and 2

Bonasera : Be my Friend... Godfather?

Don Corleone :Good.

Some day, and that day may never come, I'll
call uponyou to do a service for me. But uh,
 until that day accept this justice as a gift on
 my daughter's wedding day.

Bonasera : Grazie, Godfather

In the first scene when the screen appeared, a man is telling his story in Don Corleone's office. His name is Bonasera. During conversation between Don Corleone and his interlocutor the writer found utterances from Don Corleone that indicates presupposition. Presupposition that can be derived from the data 1 comes from utterance '*that day may never come*' that is Don Corleone doubt that day will come. It triggered by phrase 'may never' that includes into structural presupposition type. Which is presupposed a hesitation about something.

The next presupposition is found in data 2 come from utterance '*I'll call you to do a service for me*' that is Don Corleone did not ask him to do a service yet. After subject 'I' there is a modal 'will' in abbreviation form. In English, 'will' usually used for future time. So, it designates at that time Don Corleone did not ask anything for his help. Further, triggered by verb 'call' that includes into lexical presupposition although Don Corleone does it for future, because this type of presupposition shows that someone who manage and try to do an action.

Pragmatically in data 1 the writer notices Don Corleone's hesitance presupposes that he underestimate what kind of helps that he gets from Bonasera. Whereas, in data 2 the presupposition means that Don Corleone take a profit from his help. From here, the writer found the intuitive meaning relates to engagement behind utterance of asking a friendship and give a gift in dialogue. Don Corleone assumes Bonasera agrees to help him someday besides at the time was his daughter's wedding so he treats his help as a gift. That is why Don Corleone directly utters that he will call Bonasera someday without asking agreement before. Bonasera express gratitude by saying *Grazie* although he knows that the gift is not free. From the description above, the writer found data 1 and data 2 are concerned in one context of make engagement that profitable for both Don Corleone and Bonasera. Where data 1 is pronouncement time of engagement and data 2 is pronouncement kind of the engagement.

Different from previous data, in data 3 there is only one type of presupposition which analyzed. Since, the data is not too long the discussion of this part describes simply than previous. For more complete analysis can be seen as follows.

Data 3

Don Corleone : I'm gonna make him an offer he can't refuse.

Now you just go outside and enjoy yourself, and ah, forgot about all this nonsense. I want you to leave it all to me

Johny : All right.

In data 3, Don Corleone talks with Johny. They both talk about Johny's career lately. Presuppositions that can be derived from the data 3 come from utterance '*I'm gonna make him an offer he can't refuse*' that is Don Corleone makes someone accept his want. The verb 'make' in the utterance includes as factive presupposition. Since, it is describe a fact that will be conducted by Don Corleone. The writer finds that Don Corleone forced someone to obey him. Don Corleone will do anything in order to his target does not refuse his wants. The utterance '*make him an offer he can't refuse*' asserts that the target must agree with him no matter what, where normally word 'offer' used for an invitation by one side while, the other side may accept or refuse it.

Concern with short dialogue above, the writer notices a familiarity between Don Corleone and Johny. Considers utterance '*I want you to leave it all to me*'

impresses his willingness to help Johny. The word 'it' in Don Corleone's utterance refers to 'all this nonsense' that means bad things for Johny in previous utterance. Then, context which is found in the dialogue that is make Johny to trust him and his sincerity to help Johny gets what he wants. Furthermore, the word 'it' and last response from Johny signs that they had common ground. Where Don Corleone does not explain what 'it' is because he believes that Johny understood him.

After Don Corleone convinces Johny such mentioned in previous data, then in data 4 and 5 Don Corleone calms Johny with his utterance. Where, the analysis of those utterances can be seen as follows.

Data 4 and 5

Vito Corleone	: Good. Cause a man who doesn't spend time with his family can never be a real man. Come're You look terrible. I want you to eat. <u>I want you to rest a while.</u> And in a month from now, <u>this Hollywood bigshot's gonna</u> <u>give you what you want.</u>
Johny	: it's too late they start shooting in a week.

Data 4 is about dialogue between Don Corleone and Johny in his office. Don Corleone advices Johny to spend time with his family, he also makes Johny to be trusted him to solves the problem. While, presupposition that can be derived from utterance '*I want you to rest a while*' is Johny is tired. That includes into lexical presupposition type. It triggered by verb 'rest', denotes Don Corleone's

assumption that Johny does not manage his rest besides Johny just arrive from California. Therefore, he presupposes Johny is tired. Presupposition that derived in data 5 means Johny does not get what he wants yet, that includes in lexical presupposition. It is triggered by utterance 'gonna give you what you want'. The verb 'give' asserts that Don Corleone manages someone to give something to Johny, because Don Corleone presupposes that Johny does not get his desire yet.

This discussion is about Context of data 4 and data 5, because they are in one utterance of Don Corleone. Pragmatically Don Corleone feels sympathy to Johny concerns with his career. So here the context is Don corleone tries to show his sincere attention to Johny. Such Don Corleone's utterance in data 4 that aims to calms Johny. He asks Johny to rest for a while means he suggests Johny for relax and enjoy the wedding party after arrived from California and not too hurry or worry about his career. Don Corleone also does not need to explain who that makes Johny get his desire or the way to get it. It is because Don Corleone has dominance and relation with influence people to control then achieve what he wanted. That is why utterance in data 5 asserts Don Corleone surely promises Johny when he gets his desire. In shortly data 4 and 5 have a same type of presupposition for different meaning but framed in same context.

The pretension of Don Corleone to help Johny which described in previous data make him assigns Tom to go a place. In asserts his command Don Corleone

is not directly asks Tom to do a task instead of like remind him. While, his utterance when gives a command can be seen as follow.

Data 6

Tom	: Virgil Solozzo called. Now we're gonna have to give him a day sometime next week.
Don Corleone	: <u>We'll discuss it when you come back from California.</u>
Tom	: When am I going to California?

Data 6 is about dialogue between Don Corleone and Tom. Where the situation is Tom tells something important but Don Corleone changes the topic. Presuppositions that can be derived from the data 6 come from utterance '*We'll discuss it when you come back from California*' is Tom goes to a place or city namely California. The word 'when' includes in structural presupposition type

although it is not used as question construction in this utterance. In question construction 'when' is one of *wh-question* that concerns with time. Such chunk of Don Corleone's utterance that is 'when you come back', which presupposed in a time 'you' that is Tom who leaves a place to another place. Moreover, the word 'California' designates an existence of something has known as place that includes in existential presupposition type. From here the writer inference 'California' is exist place that will be leaved by Tom. Therefore, in this utterance the writer found two types of presupposition they are structural presupposition which informs that Tom goes to somewhere only for a while, and then existential presupposition which shows the entities place known as California.

The utterance of Don Corleone shows pragmatic meaning clearly, in his refuse response when talks about Virgil solozzo. It designates that the context is priority problem. Where, Don Corleone presupposed a deferment to talk about Virgil Solozzo with Tom until a previous task is done. Here the writer notices, Don Corleone tends to prioritize the problem in California than Virgil Solozzo. In next utterance, Tom directly responses it with question concerns with his departs to California. In this part Tom does not ask why he must prioritize the problem in California than Virgil Solozzo. It because Tom knows problem in California is relate to Johny's career that has limit time, whereas Virgil Solozzo is business problem that can be delayed. Meanwhile, it designates that he does as Don Corleone told and comprehend his tasks during in California. The context of priority problem here is take place in Don Corleone office. At that time although there is a wedding in his house Don Corleoe accepts some peoples in his office with their lamentation or offer in making business. While, Tom mentions that the next person who needs to meet Don Corleone is Virgil Solozzo next week, Don Corleone delays to talks it because they can meet Solozzo in next week whereas problem in California must be finished in that week. Consequently Tom focus to his departs to California than Virgil Solozzo. This context analysis denotes that Don Corleone's utterance changes the topic from talk about Solozzo to talk about California.

The presupposition analysis between Tom and Don Corleone does not end in data 6. Dialogue in data 7 also contains both Tom and Don Corleone utterances but it obtains different result in analysis. For the complete analysis can be seen as follows.

Data 7

Don Corleone: You're not too tired, are you, Tom?
Tom : No, no. I slept on the plane.

Data 7 describes condition when Tom just arrives from Callifornia and visits Don Corleone to discuss a new task. Presupposition that can be derived from part of the dialogue, Tom is tired. It is triggered by phrase 'not too tired' that includes in non-factive presupposition type. Usually questions tag shows a doubt or used for make sure something in form of interrogative sentence. Considers that Don Corleone already knows if Tom just arrives from a trip, intuitively he knows Tom must be tired. So, his question tag is aim for gets Tom's assertion that he ready for the next task. That is make presupposition which triggered by question tag structure in this utterance includes in non factive type. In this part the writer finds the characteristic of non factive presupposition where the presupposition is not true, that is when Don Corleone hopes Tom not tired although he just arrive.

Based on presupposition analysis above Don Corleone asks Tom's condition as if Tom should not in weak condition after finished a task. Don Corleone's question is prelude of this scene. So, here the writer captures that the context is

about Tom's readiness after his back from a trip. Although word 'tired' relates to physical condition, but based on the context that found, question tag used by Don Corleone is not based on that. It because intuitively he knows that Tom is tired, so that the question tag is used for ensures Tom's readiness instead of his physic condition. The explanation of physic condition and readiness in this context contains a different sense. Where, physic condition is explained as how someone's physically look like such pale, languid, etc. Whereas, readiness is explained as how someone's mentally that can influence his body or physically condition. This context is not only obtained by Don Corleone's utterance but also from Tom's response that is 'No, no. I slept on the plane'. Where word 'no' is answer to strengths his condition as evident of his readiness. Then it supported by verb 'sleep' as reason for not feel too tired, and noun 'plane' known as one of vehicle also place that make him not too tired. Consequently, his answer for Den Corleone's question asserts his willingness to do a new task. No matter what is the truth of his condition, Tom shows his willingness to Don Corleone.

Differer with some previous data, data 8 only contains one utterance. Where actually there are two participants who involved but one of them does not make utterance response in the scene. Nevertheless, from this short data obtains an analysis as follows.

Data 8

Don Corleone : I'm a little worried about this Solozzo fella. I want you to find out what he's got under his fingernails, ya'know

Data 8 is taken from personal dialogue of Don Corleone when he tells his suspicious about Solozzo to his people. This dialogue is monologue so the interlocutor does not response in any utterance or sentence except face expression that he understands the task. Presupposition that can be derived from part of the dialogue is Don Corleone knew person called Solozzo. It comes from word 'Solozzo' in the utterance. Since, 'Solozzo' is one of the characters in the movie and it includes in existential presupposition type. Sign of Solozzo's existence is showed when Don Corleone asks his people to spying Solozzo by saying "find out what he's got under his fingernails". Where pronoun "he" and "his" are refer to Solozzo. Moreover, spying action usually is aimed to person who has real existence.

By determining type of presupposition, that is not enough for this part to reveals the context. So that relation between Don Corleone and Solozzo before need to be considered, where previously Don Corleone refuses Solozzo's offer to cooperate. Which means context of this dialogue is Don Corleone's alertness and his suspicious to Solozzo. For example word 'worried' here designates alertness in context of suspiciousness. That is why after utters his worried feeling about

Solozzo Don Corleone ask his people to find out anything behind Solozzo behavior. In other word by worrying what Solozzo done and got, Don Corleone supposes that Solozzo is a threat then he has to be careful with this Solozzo.

That is not like analyzes existential presupposition in data 8 which is found in monologue dialogue; data 9 and 10 are uttered in one dialogue of Don Corleone. Where, the interlocutor of this dialogue is Tom. Moreover, the complete analysis can be seen as follows.

Data 9 and 10

Tom : They shot Sonny on the Causeway. He's dead.

Don Corleone : I want all inquiries made. I want no acts of vengeance. I want you to arrange a meeting, with the heads of the five families. This war stops now.

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Data 9 describes a situation in Don Corleone's office. When Tom said that Sonny is died Don Corleone asks Tom to manage a meeting in order to stop the war. Presuppositions that can be derived from part of the dialogue are Tom can arrange a meeting; there are five others families who have a similar organization. They come from utterance 'arrange a meeting' that includes in lexical presupposition. By using this type of presupposition Don Corleone does not need to ask about Tom's experience in make a meeting or how many times Tom has success in arranges a meeting. those all because Don corleone presupposes and believes that Tom usually success make a meeting, so that Don Corleone make

communication become efficient. Then, in utterance *'heads of the five families'* includes in existential presupposition triggered by using preposition 'of' as possessive construction. As mentioned in the table that presupposes each family has a head, it denotes the existence of the families in the movie. Since Tom and Don Corleone knew who they are, it proves that the heads of five families are exists. So that Don corleone just talk to Tom there are numbers of people who needs to meet without mention their name one by one. Moreover Tom as family lawyer for Corleone clan in the movie, he must know people who involves in family business.

The lexical presupposition that relate to Tom's duty in arranges a meeting, shows his qualification in finish the task. Since, in his utterance Don Corleone says to arrange a meeting with the heads of five families the writer inference it is formal meeting to discuss serious problem. So the meeting here is in context business meeting which represents the head of families. While, the intended families here are in the context as same Mafia families. As one of big boss of mafia Don Corleone should knows many Peoples and helps many families but in running his business Don Corleone cooperates with those five families.

Data 10 has same description situation with previous data but it said with different idea. Presupposition that can be derived from utterance *'this war stops now'* means there is hostility or fighting that running at that time. Verb 'stops' indicates as lexical presupposition because it signs that Don corleone manage to

do 'stop'. The 'stop' here denotes a process that running behind it, then Don Corleone do an action that give stop impact toward the war.

Such sketch by the writer above that even though data 9 is in one dialogue with data 10 but their idea is different. In data 9 the context is about meeting arrangement with other mafia families. Although data 10 has different idea but the context still relates to data 9. From presupposition analysis of data 10 word 'war' is in context of intern clash among Italian mafia family only.

Oftentimes a dialogue presents more than one data then it presents more than one types of presupposition such found in data 9 and 10. Data 11 and 12 are framed in one dialogue but the presupposition types that found not as many as previous data. The complete analysis can be seen below.

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Data 11 and 12

Bonasera : Yes. What do you want me to do?
Vito Corleone : I want you to use all your powers and all your skills. I don't want this mother to see him in this way... (after the Don uncovers the blanket, revealing Sonny's mangled face, shaken) Look how they massacred my boy...

Data 11 and 12 are represented in one dialogue of Don Corleone. The Dialogue is in funeral parlor of Bonasera, when he ask Bonasera to give treatment into Sony's wounds in order to Sony have better look before his funeral ceremony. Presupposition that can be derived from part of the data 11 is from

utterance '*I want you to use all your powers and all your skills*' is Bonasera has a skill and ability. The writer finds a possessive construction in the utterance which indicates as existential presupposition type. Phrase such, 'your powers' and 'your skill' sketch the ability that Bonasera had. Moreover it shows that Don Corleone already knows what Bonasera's ability is. From the dialogue above Don Corleone tries to repair condition of his corpse son. While, his presupposition shows that he know who can do it.

The context at that dialogue is Don Corleone come to Bonasera's place to demand fulfillment of his help in the past. Since their clumsiness relation in the past, they made an engagement that Don Corleone has to help Bonasera for what he needs and vice versa. Knows that Bonasera expert in funeral parlor, Don Conleone asks him to use his powers and skills as doctor such knowledge and proficiency in beautify a corpse, because face of his son is mangled when died.

Whereas, presupposition in data 12 his wife will see corpse of their son. Presupposition that can be derived from part of the data 12 found in utterance 'I don't want his mother to see him in this way' this presupposition includes on types of lexical presupposition. This presupposed indicates that his mother previously saw him in different look before his died. Based on the scene in the movie Don Corleone does not explain or describes how the corpse physically. Sonny's appearance in the movie looks bloody, while Don Corleone worrying his wife when knows corpse of their son.

So, for data 12 the writer inference that the context is repairing Sonny's mangled face. It because to make a funeral ceremony the corpse will be seen by all members of family first including his mother and Don Corleone wants not his son looks horribly.

Concerned with the death of his first son Sonny, Don Corleone finds a fact that someone who planes the embellishment is one of his colleagues. Utterance that asserts his suspiciousness indicates as presupposition with the analysis below.

Data 13

Vito Corleone : Mention it. Don't insist. Barzini is a man who'll know that
without being told

Tom : you mean Tattaglia..

Don Corleone : Tattaglia's a pimp..henever'a could've outfought Santino.

But I didn't know until this day that it was Barzini all along...

Data 13 is taken from dialogue between Don Corleone and Tom in a car after meeting with the head of five families. Don Corleone suggests for not using hardness if something happen. Then he also tells to Tom who is the truth enemy all this long. Presupposition that can be derived from utterance '*I didn't know until this day*' means Don Corleone knew person named Barzini as trouble maker. It includes in factive presupposition type. Triggered by phrase 'didn't know' that can be treats as fact, it means Don Corleone's assumption is true.

In the context of reveal the truth enemy, both Don Corleone and Tom guess who take the responsible of this murder. Don Corleone does not realize early that actually Barzini who has plane the mess all this long. So when Don Corleone utters Barzini then Tom try to clarify it become Tattaglia but Don Corleone explains his answer why it is not Tattaglia.

After all happened, the authority of Corleone clan is replaced by Michael as the youngest son. Where, actually Don Corleone never talks about family business with him before. The utterance that presupposed Don Corleone's felling can be seen in analysis bellow.

Data 14

Michael : Well you gave your word that you wouldn't break the peace, I didn't give mine. You don't have to have any part. I take all responsibility.

Don Corleone : Well, we have a lot of time to talk about it now.

In data 14 the dialogue is taken place in Don Corleone's veranda and the interlocutor is his youngest son Michael who finally replaces his place as head of Corleone family. While, presuppositions that can be derived from part of the dialogue is found in utterance '*we have a lot of time to talk about it now*' means they have no time to talk about family business before. It triggered by phrase 'talk about it', verb 'talk' presuppose tries an action so that it include in lexical presupposition type. While pronoun 'it' asserts the topic they interest.

Furthermore adverb of time 'now' in the end of utterance signs an activity which seldom to do before.

Topic that made by Michael actually contain a context of strategic in family business. Pronoun 'it' in Don Corleone's utterance refers to the topic discussion that made by Michael. So the intended meaning that presuppose by Don Corleone is he and Michael never or seldom talk about family business before, but then they can talk about it in each time they want.

Moreover, the changing of authority in Corleone clan is not accepts directly by its people. Therefore, Don Corleone suggests his people to accept Michael as the new leader. The utterance that indicates the proposition can be seen in analysis as follows.

Data 15

- Clemenza : Don Corleone you once said that the day would come when Tessio and me could form our own family. Till today, I would never think of it. I must ask your permission.....
- Don Corleone : Well, Michael is now head of the family, and if he gives his permission, then you have my blessing.

Data 15 is in situation of intern meeting among Corleone clan when Don Corleone announces that his youngest son Michael become the head of family. The setting is in Don Corleone office with Michael and some his loyal peoples. Presupposition that can be derived from part of the dialogue is come from utterance '*Michael is now head of the family*' means Michael replaced his father

position as head, that includes in structural presupposition type. Toward that utterance Don Corleone presupposes that he is not the head of family anymore although he still respected by others. Moreover, there is a person who took that authorized, he is Michael Corleone.

Toward utterance from Clemenza that ask permission to Don Corleone and Don Corleone's response that as if reminds who is the new Don, the writer inferences that context is about Michael as person who take the responsibility and has the highest authority of family. While, pragmatically the presupposition above indicates if the head is change so the peoples or members must obey to the new Don. That is why Don Corleone informs to Clemenza that he has new Godfather. Don Corleone also declares his agreement to the new Don, in order to Clemenza moves his loyalty to the new Don. Don corleone adds that he will supports decision from Michael as the new Don.

With the new leadership Don Corleone suggests to improve security around his environment. Utterance that showed the effort is analyzed as follows.

Data 16

Don Corleone: Read the funny papers.

Uh.. well... eh, I want you to arrange to have a man check all thecalls that go in and out of here because...

Michael : I did it already, Pop

In this dialogue Don Corleone reminds Michael to take care simple things like telephone then Michael asserts that he has manages that thing. Further,

presupposition that can be derived from part of the dialogue is the existence of telephone in the house. That includes in lexical presupposition type. There are two verbs that indicated lexical presupposition they are 'check' and 'calls'. It is because both verbs asserted the speaker to manage a device which is known as telephone.

The context here is about security strengthening. Don Corleone reminds Michael to be careful in any condition because enemy can be anyone of their people. Although previous utterance does not talk about this context at all but the interlocutor understood the context. This is because utterance before 'well... eh, I want you to arrange...' is functioned just for intermezzo while this one is the main context. That is why to response Don Corleone, Michael directly convinces him that he already take all responsibility and manage them.

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Besides improve the alertness in environment, Don Corleone advises Michael to be careful with people around him. Therefore, he warns Michael that anyone among his people may be caballed with their enemy. The utterance that concerns with it can be seen in analysis bellow.

Data 17

Michael : We'll get there, Pop. We'll get there...

Don Corleone : Uh.. (after kissing Michael on the cheek)

Now listen. Whoever comes to you with this Barzini meeting,
He's the traitor. Don't forget that.

Setting in Data 17 is in Don Corleone's veranda and the interlocutor is Michael. Both Don Corleone and Michael are talk about the threats of their

competitor in effort to repair the dignity of Corleone family. Meanwhile, presuppositions that can be derived from part of the dialogue found in utterance *'Whoever comes to you with this Barzini meeting'* means someone will come to Michael that includes in structural presupposition type. Triggered by conjunction *'whoever'* represents that someone must be the traitor who betray Michael, despite of Don Corleone does not know who he is.

Advice that gave by Don Corleone to responses Michael's utterance created a context about what happen in future. Don Corleone warns Michael about the possibilities that may occur in meeting which arranged by Barzini. Pragmatically Don Corleone presupposed that Barzini may choose anyone of Michael's people to become a traitor. So Michael must alert and careful with one of his people who come to him and delivers the message about Barzini meeting.

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4.2 Discussion

This section discusses the findings of data analysis. Various contexts of situations and presuppositions that are analyzed above shows an evident of relation between context and content. That is context seems easier to be classified when speaker and interlocutor are talking something in one understanding from start until the end of conversation. So that, the words that chosen is expression of context. Further, concerns with Stalnaker's statement (1974:15) that presupposition is not need to be true. However, this study serves presupposition that surely true.

In addition there is a different focus in this study among other studies done before. In this study, the writer focuses in both context and presupposition meaning. Then the writer strengthened her explanation by characterizing kinds of presupposition triggered. Whereas, in previous study such done by Muhimatul Azizah (2004) that only focuses into presupposition meaning, or studies done by Zare', et. All (2012) and Rico (2012), although they used different object for their study but both of them are same focus on frequent of presupposition triggered only. While, study done by Leeping Ge (2011) only focus on analysis function of pragmatic presupposition.

However, this study is not only for student in language course, but also can be useful for student who learn in psychological or people under court institution.

Since it is concern to people's thought through language expression that digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id
beneficial for inquiry in interrogation process even in giving a judgment.

Although this analysis has made based on conversation in a movie, there is a possibility that similar conversation occur in real society. In another word, what was Don Corleone said or thought in the movie are result of human cleverness that created him. Where, all cleverness actually comes from God as the great creatures of this world. As sketch in Al-Quran Surah Al-Alaq verse 3-5 bellow:

“Read and your Lord is most honorable, Who taught (to write) with the pen, Though man what he did not know” (QS.Al Alaq:3-5)

CHAPTER V

5.1 Conclusion

This chapter presents the conclusion of the study. This study concerned with presupposition based on pragmatics principles to the dialogue between Don Corleone and his interlocutor. Which shows linguistic phenomenon that people's mind who proposed while sentence express it. Consequently sometimes an utterance has some meanings depend on the context which is created.

After analyzing the movie, the writer concludes that Don Corleone uses presupposition intuitively. Where, presupposition is something that assumed to be true whereas intuitively is something that known as true. Which means, Don Corleone always doing correct presupposition which suitable with the fact.

Furthermore to support the fact, the writer believe by classifying type of presupposition can strengthen context description. From six types of presupposition, the most used by Don Corleone first is lexical presupposition. As leader or head of the family Don Corleone is proper to give command then he often uses lexical presupposition. Some words that indicate as lexical presupposition which found in Don Corleone's utterances are **call, rest, give, arrange, stops etc.** The second is structural presupposition that triggered by phrase and words such as **may never, when, now, whoever.** Third is factive presupposition. Words that indicates as factive presupposition when Don Corleone utters a fact are **make** and **didn't know.** Fourth is existential presupposition that used by Don Corleone to inform the entity thing. Word and

phrase that indicates as existential presupposition are **Solozzo** and **your skill**.

Fifth is non-factive presupposition. It is found in question tag structure, uttered by Don Corleone whereas, counterfactual presupposition is not found in data which collected.

Moreover, people's ability to choose the word in order to make a correct presupposition usually helped by his experience and knowledge. So that there is a possibility that presupposition can be right or wrong. It is because the same things can give different experience toward different people sometimes. Moreover, presupposition that expressed by utterance must be proper with the context it utters

However Don Corleone can manage and adjust those presuppositions appropriately in his utterance in each dialogue. Don Corleone's ability in arranges digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id his language to communicates could be possessed by society in real life out of the movie. It is because the way that used by Don Corleone and his interlocutor to communicates is same with real daily life such as command, discuss, guess, ask, etc. Which are, those communication ways only can do by human as God's creatures who blessed with perspicacity to learn anything.

5.2 SUGGESTION

Besides the findings that can be useful for further study, the writer realized that this study still far from perfect. Part of this study that needs to be improved is

the object. Since the object of this study is movie the writer suggests, further it can be in real society because problem that comes from real society will give real impact not only as theory but also in practice.

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