

THE ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION IN THE SHORT STORIES OF SILVESTER GORIDUS SUKUR

Erwin Oktoma

*Department of English Education, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education,
University of Kuningan, Indonesia.
E-mail: oktoma09erwin@yahoo.com*

Styfanus Mardiyono

*Department of English Education, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education,
University of Kuningan, Indonesia.
E-mail: mardiyonostyfanus@yahoo.com*

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Abstract: This paper is descriptive qualitative which describes the types of presuppositions and their meaning in the short stories by Silvester Goridus Sukur. The research questions of this paper are; What are the types of presupposition and dominant type of presupposition in the short stories by Silvester Goridus Sukur. In order to analyze the data, the writer employs Yule's theory which divides presupposition into 6 types: existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition and counterfactual presupposition. The data of the research are sentences which contains presupposition triggers. The results of this study shows that based on Yule's theory, it has been found that there are 219 presuppositions. 129 existential presuppositions or 58,90 %, 47 lexical presuppositions or 21,56 %, 9 structural presuppositions or 4,10 %, 15 factive presuppositions or 6,84 %, 7 non factive presuppositions or 3,19 % and 3 counterfactual presuppositions or 1,36 %.

Keywords: *presupposition, type of presupposition, presupposition triggers, short stories of Silvester Goridus Sukur.*

INTRODUCTION

This research investigated the presupposition in the short stories of Silvester Goridus Sukur. This study aimed to find out the types of presupposition and the dominant type of presupposition used in the short stories by Silvester Goridus Sukur. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning (Yule 1996). It is related to the interpretation what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. Furthermore, Levinson (1983) stated that pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context basic to an account of language understanding. Pragmatics is the last stage of linguistics started with a narrow discipline facing

with physical data of speech becomes a wide discipline taking in form, meaning, and context (Leech 1983).

Saeed (1997) stated that presuppositions are produced by particular words or construction, together sometimes called presupposition triggers. Yule (1996) also stated that when speaker's assumption expressed is analyzed, presupposition has been associated with the use of a large number of words, phrases, and structures. That is why there are presupposition triggers consisting of words, phrases and structures. The presupposition triggers according to Karttunen (1973) in Levinson (1983) are definite descriptions, factive verbs,

implicative verbs, iteratives, change of state verbs, verbs like judging, temporal clause, cleft sentence, implicit clefts with stressed constituents, comparisons and contrasts, non-restrictive relative clause, counterfactual conditionals questions.

Yule (1996) stated that there are six types of presupposition: (1) Existential presupposition, this type of presupposition is not only assumed to be present in possessive construction but more generally in any definite phrases; (2) Factive presupposition that presupposed information following a verb like 'know' can be treated as a fact; (3) Non-factive presupposition, it is the one that assumed not to be true; (4) Lexical presupposition, in the case of lexical presupposition, the speaker's use of a particular expression is taken to presuppose another (unstated) concept; (5) Structural Presupposition, this type of presupposition can lead listeners to believe that the information presented is necessarily true, rather than just the presupposition of the person asking the question; (6) Counterfactual presupposition, the meaning of what is presupposed is not only true, but is the opposite of what is true, or 'contrary to facts'.

Presupposition are something like the background beliefs of the speaker - Propositions whose truth takes for granted in making his statement (Stalnaker 1999) so when the speaker wants to speak A and B, the speaker takes for granted B as if the listener understand the whole meaning or A. so in the presupposition there are explicit meaning and implicit meaning. Explicit meaning is what is actually said; meanwhile implicit meaning is what left unsaid.

According to Grundy (2000), there are two ways that can be used to identify presupposition. The first way is through presupposition triggers, and the second one is to think of them as ways of expressing shared or non controversial

knowledge. Presupposition trigger can be used to reveal the presupposition from utterance or sentence.

According to Karttunen (1973) in Levinson (1983) there are 12 kinds of such triggers: (1) Definite descriptions used proper names and possessives construction (Keenan 1972); (2) Factive verbs is presupposing truth of the proportional complement. Verbs like *regret, aware, realize, odd, know, be sorry that, be proud that, be indifferent that, be glad that, and be sad that* are included to this type (Kiparsky & Kiparsky 1972); (3) Implicative verbs: *manage, forget, happen, and avoid* are the examples of implicative verbs (Karttunen 1972); (4) Presupposition trigger is change of state verbs such as *stop, begin, continue, start, finish, carry on, cease, take, leave, enter, come, go, arrive, etc.* (Sellar 1954, Karttunen 1973); (5) Iteratives is presupposing that is being repeated. Words like *again, anymore, return, another time, to come back, restore, repeat, and for the nth time* are examples of iterative. Unlike the other presupposition, the implications are not attributed to the speaker, so much as to the subject of the verb as judging. The sentence of Agatha *accused* Ian of plagiarism presupposes that (Agatha thinks) plagiarism is bad. The word criticize also includes to this type. (6) In Temporal clause, such as *before, while, since, after, during, whenever, as* are the triggers of this temporal clause (Frege 1892 in Heinamaki 1972). (7) Cleft sentence is argued to presuppose that something 'y-ed' (as in it was x that y-ed). It was Henry that kissed Rosie presupposes that someone kissed Rosie (Keenan 1972). (8) Implicit clefts with stressed constituents, These particular presuppositions that seem to arise from two cleft sentence seem also to be triggered simply by heavy stress on a constituent (Chomsky 1972; Wilson & Sperber 1979); (9) Comparisons and contrasts may be marked by stress,

by particle like too, back, in return, or by comparative constructions; (10) Non-restrictive relative clause, as in an example of *The Proto Harrappans flourished 2800-2650 B.C. were great temple builders* presupposes that The Proto-Harrappans flourished 2800-2650 B.C; (11) Counterfactual conditionals have been claimed to presuppose falsity of the antecedent. *If Hannibal had only had twelve more elephants*, the Romans languages would this day exist presupposes that Hannibal didn't have twelve more elephants; (12) The last is Questions. WH-questions introduce the presuppositions obtained by replacing the WH-word by the appropriate existentially quantified variable.

The presupposition as intended by the linguists is found in the short stories of Silvester Goridus Sukur chosen as data sources. In the short stories found the information that is a part what is communicated but not said in which the writer of the story seems to take for granted in making an utterance. Therefore, the writer is curious to know a part better; the one what is communicated but not said.

METHOD

All of the data in this research were taken from the short stories of Silvester Goridus Sukur. Concerning the method of collecting data, the writer did some strategies below. First, reading the short stories. Second, identifying the words related to presupposition triggers,

then collecting the sentences contained presupposition triggers. Last, listing the sentences into the table categories of presupposition.

The researcher focused on two books entitled "Striptease Dancer" and "One Night with a Maid", firstly published in 2009. There are 11 short stories in striptease dancer; a striptease dancer, my sweetest Julia, pretty woman, my son's order, luxurious toilet, a shoplifter, going Dutch, wet the bed, Mr. Mouse, a blue umbrella and not my friend's room. Meanwhile, there are 13 short stories in one night with a maid; one night with a maid, a passionate-night kissing, going to kiddo, true love, bad holiday, a bowl of water, dating with a dog, a crazy man, never-ending love, my radio, my-ex girlfriend, special gift, the parking attendant.

The data analysis of presupposition were grouped based on the theory of Yule (1996) in which the presupposition appeared from the presupposition triggers. Meanwhile, to know the presupposition triggers, the writer employed the theory of kartuneen imparting there are 31 presupposition triggers that kartuneen collected (Levinson, 1983) To obtain validity of the research, the steps below were applied by the researcher: First of all, the writer identified the word contained presupposition, then classifying the data into kinds of presupposition based on George Yule's theory.

To know the dominant type

Table 1:
 Categories of Presupposition adopted from Yule (1996)

No	Type	Example	Presupposition
1	Existential		
2	Factive		
3	Non-factive		
4	Lexical		
5	Structural		
6	Counterfactual		

is commonly used in the short stories by Silvester Goridus Sukur, the writer employed the formula as follow:

$$FK \text{ rel} = \frac{FK}{\sum F} \times 100$$

- FK rel : Frequency of relative cumulative (Percentage of types)
- FK : Frequency of cumulative (total types frequency of sub-category)
- $\sum F$: Frequency of total (total of all categories)
- 100 % : Percentage (Subana, 2000)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There was a calculation to have the dominant type of the presupposition of the research, applied to know the dominant type of presupposition. Afterwards the writer collected the data and classified them. Here is the formulation of the dominant type as follow:

$$FK \text{ rel} = \frac{FK}{\sum F} \times 100$$

- FK rel : Frequency of relative cumulative (Percentage of types)
- FK : Frequency of cumulative (total types frequency of sub-category)
- $\sum F$: Frequency of total (total of all categories)
- 100 % : Percentage

The percentage of occurrences:

Existential	: $\frac{138 \text{ occurrences}}{219} \times 100 =$	63,01 %
Lexical	: $\frac{47 \text{ occurrences}}{219} \times 100 =$	21,46 %
Factive	: $\frac{15 \text{ occurrences}}{219} \times 100 =$	6,84 %
Non-factive	: $\frac{7 \text{ occurrences}}{219} \times 100 =$	3,19 %
Structural	: $\frac{9 \text{ occurrences}}{219} \times 100\% =$	4,10 %
Counterfactual	: $\frac{3 \text{ occurrences}}{219} \times 100\% =$	1,36 %

As the calculation of the occurrences, it was found that dominant type presupposition used in the short stories by Silvester Goridus Sukur was existential presupposition (63,01%), then lexical presupposition (21,46%), factive (6,84%), non-factive (3,19%), structural (4,10%), and counterfactual (1,36%).

Striptease dancer

Striptease dancer tells us about the story when Silvester had a birthday and he got a surprise from his girlfriend and friends (see appendix for futher story). In this story, it was found 15 presuppositions; nine existential presuppositions, five lexical presuppositions and one structural presupposition. There was no factive, non factive and counterfactual in this story.

Table 2: Research Data of *Striptease Dancer*

No	Type	Sentences	Presupposition	Explanation
1.	Existential	It is my birthday. (2:1:9)	-Silvester had a birthday	This data is triggered by adjective possessive "my". So it is categorized into existential presupposition.
2.		I wanted to go to movie with my girl friend, Dewi (1:2:9)	-There is a movie -Silvester had girl friend	This data is triggered by adjective possessive "my", the name of the place and a person. When it is negated, the presupposition remains constant.
3.	Structural	What the hell have you done to me? (9:6:11)	-Silvester' friends had done something	This is categorized into structural, because it uses Wh question. It means that by using wh question, it is already known the situation before that question is being asked.

Table 3: Research Data of *My sweetest Julia*

No	Type	Sentences	Presupposition	Explanation
1.	Existential	Almost every normal boy in my school fell in love with her. (2:1:17)	-There were normal boys -Silvester had a school, -there was a girl whom every boy fell in love with	This sentence is categorized into existential, it is triggered by definite noun phrase "every normal boy", adjective "my" and pronoun "her". When it is negated, the presupposition remains constant.
2.	Factive	Anton read some sentences that I knew very well (3:5:18)	-Anton read some sentences	This is categorized into factive presupposition, because it is triggered by factive verb "knew" using knew, it is supposed to be fact.
3.	Structural	How could Anton have a letter with such sentences? (6:5:18)	-Anton had a letter	It is categorized into structural presupposition, it is triggered by who question.

My sweetest julia

This story tells us about Silvester's love letter; he intended to give his love letter to Julia, but somehow, his friend found the letter and read in front of the class (see appendix for futher story) in this story the writer found that there were 14 presuppositions; seven existential presuppositions, four lexical presuppositions, two factive presuppositions and one structural presuppositions. There was no non factive and counterfactual presupposition in this story.

Luxurious toilet

Luxurious toilet tells us about Silvester's girlfriend birthday party. At that occasion, Silvester wanted to urinate but suddenly the lamps went out, so it was so hard to find the toilet. And he found the room but in fact that room was not toilet but the room of his girlfriend' parents.(see appendix for further story). in this story, the presuppositions found were four existential presuppositions, six lexical presuppositions, on factive presupposition and one structural presupposition.

Table 4: Research Data of *Luxurious Toilet*

No	Type	Sentences	Presupposition	Explanation
1.	Existential	One December evening, My girl friend invited me to attend her birthday party in her house (1:1:33)	-I had a girlfriend -She had a birthday party, -She had a house	This sentence is triggered by adjective possessive "my", "her". So it is categorized into existential presupposition. when it is negated, the presupposition remains constant
2.	Lexical	I kept on going to the toilet.(12:1:33)	-Sylvester had gone to toilet before	Keep on is one of the trigger, it is a kind of change of state verb. by using a state verb, it is supposed that another meaning is being understood.
3.	Structural	What happened? (1:4:34)	-Something happened	This is a kind of structural presupposition, because it is triggered by wh question.

Table 5: Research Data of *Going Dutch*

No	Type	Sentences	Presupposition	Explanation
1.	Existential	I sometimes had a lunch in a restaurant near my boarding house. (2:1:43)	-There was a restaurant near the boarding house -there was a boarding house	In this story, the presupposition triggers are definite noun phrase "a restaurant" and adjective possessive "my". When it is negated, the presupposition remains constant.
2.	Lexical	I saw her sitting at our table again. (9:2:43)	-She had sat at their table before	The triggering is iterative "again", it means that the activity is being repeated. She sat, she went and she sat again.
3.	Structural	What did you say?(10:3:44)	-The security guide said something to him	It is triggered by W-H question, when someone asked this question, it means that before there was something said.
4.	Counter-factual	If only I could move my face from my head, I would put it a while into my pocket. (3:5:45)	-Silvester could not move his face from his head.	This is counterfactual presupposition, because it is triggered by counterfactual conditional. It is not only not true but contrary to fact.

Going Dutch

This story tells us about the story in which misunderstanding happened among his friend, the security and him about the payment of the lunch (see

appendix for further story). In this story there were 11 presuppositions; five existential presuppositions, four lexical presuppositions, one structural presupposition and one counterfactual

Table 6. Research Data of *Wet The Bed*

No	Type	Sentences	Presupposition	Explanation
1.	Existential	I went to campus where I taught. (2:2:50)	-Sylvester had a work in a campus	This is triggered by the name of some place "campus" it means that there is someplace to reach by Sylvester.
2.	Counterfactual	If only I had not got flue at that time, I would have known something strange with my trousers. (5:3:51)	-Sylvester got flue	This is a counter factual, because it is triggered by counter factual conditional. This sentence is not only not true but contrary to facts.

Table 7: Research Data of *One Night With A Maid*

No	Type	Sentences	Presupposition	Explanation
1.	Existential	My friend, Brian and I went to window shopping to Waldoboro. (1:1:9)	-Sylvester had a friend --There was someone called Brian -There was a place called Waldoboro	In this sentence, the sentence is triggered by adjective possessive "my", the name of person and the name of place. So it is categorized into existential
2.	Lexical	I reached the bed and slept again. (5:4:10)	-Sylvester had reached the bed and slept before	It is triggered by iterative "again". So it can be categorized into lexical. He slept, got up and slept again.
3.	Factive	I realized that I was not in bed with Brian but with his mad. (5:5:10)	-Sylvester was not in bed with Brian, meanwhile with his maid	This is a factive presupposition, it is triggered by word "realized" that is treated as fact.
4.	Non-factive	I was dreaming about sleeping with a very beautiful girl. (1:5:10)	-Sylvester didn't sleep with a very beautiful girl	Dream, pretend and so forth are the example of word in Non factive, this sentence is triggered by word "dream" it is categorized into non-factive.

presupposition. But, there was no factive and non factive presuppositions.

Wet the bed

This story tells us about Silvester's smelly body, because the clothes that he wore was the clothes that his son urinated on it.(see appendix for further story). In this story, the writer found that there were 11 presuppositions; eight existential presuppositions, one factive presupposition, one non-factive

presupposition and one counterfactual presupposition. Yet, the writer did not find lexical and structural presupposition.

One night with a maid

This story tells us about spending time at his friend's house. In the mid of the night, he went to the toilet in the darkness because the lamps went out. When he backed to the room and he slept with the maid until morning (See appendix storyfor further). In

this story, the presuppositions were five existential presuppositions, two lexical presuppositions, one factive presupposition and one non factive presupposition. See table 4.6 below:

True love

This story tells us about the true love that belonged to his girlfriend. Where Tanty, his girlfriend still loved him though Silvester’ tooth fell out (See appendix for further story). It was found that there were eight presuppositions; two existential presuppositions, two lexical presuppositions, one factive presupposition, two non-factive presuppositions and one structural.

A bowl of water

This story tells us about having lunch in Padang restaurant

with his friend. Suddenly the waiter came and brought two bowls of water. Silvester drank one of them because he didn’t know what it was for; In fact, it was for washing finger (See appendix for further story).

This story had eight presuppositions: three existential presuppositions, one lexical presupposition, one factive presupposition, one structural presupposition and two non-factive presuppositions.

Never ending love

This story happened when it was Saturday night. As usual he came to his girlfriend, Santy. As he wanted to go home, romantically he kissed her forehead. He didn’t realize her dad’s coming of nowhere.

Table 8: Research Data of *True Love*

No	Type	Sentences	Presupposition	Explanation
1.	Existential	One day, Tanty and I went to eat in a big and famous fried chicken restaurant. (1:2:21)	-There was someone called Tanty -The big and famous fried chicken restaurant existed	It is triggered by the name of the person “Tanty”, definite noun phrase “a big and famous fried chicken restaurant”. So it is categorized into existential presupposition. when it is negated, the presupposition remains constant
2.	Factive	I just realized that one of my front teeth which was actually a false tooth already fell out. (1:5:23)	-One of Silvester’s teeth which was actually a false tooth already fell out	This is categorized into factive presupposition, it is triggered by factive verb “realized”. It is treated as a fact.
3.	Non-factive	She stared at me as if I were a ghost. (7:4:22)	-Silvester was not a ghost	This sentence is categorized into non factive, this is triggered by “s if” and the fact that Silvester was not a ghost
4.	Structural	What happened? (15:2:21)	-Something happened	This is triggered by w-h question in which before everybody asked this question, something happened before.

Table 9: Research Data of *A Bowl of Water*

No	Type	Sentences	Presupposition	Explanation
1.	Existential	Rina, my classmate, invited me to have lunch in a Padang restaurant. (2:1:30)	-There was someone called Rina -Silvester had a classmate -there was a padang restaurant	In this sentence, the triggers are the name of the person, adjective possessive and definite noun phrase, when it is negated, the presupposition remains constant. So it is categorized into existential.
2.	Non-factive	I felt as if my face was being burnt on a fire. (3:4:32)	-His face was not being burnt on a fire	This is categorized into non-factive presupposition. the fact that his face was not being burnt on a fire.

Table 10: Research Data of *Never-Ending Love*

No	Type	Sentences	Presupposition	Explanation
1.	Existential	One day I visited my cute and beautiful girlfriend, santy in her house. (1:1:47)	-Silvester had a cute and beautiful girl friend -There was someone called santy -Santy had a house	This sentence is categorized into existential, it is triggered by adjective possessive "my" and "her". When it is negated, the presupposition still remains constant.
2.	Counterfactual	If only I had had another pair of eyes behind my head, I would have seen and known that he had been in the dim living room. (15:2:48)	-Silvester had no another pair of eyes	This is categorized into counterfactual presupposition because it is triggered by counterfactual conditionals. The sentence is not only not true but also contrary to fact.

My radio

In this story, his wife and Silvester went onto a two floor electronic shop to buy a radio. Misunderstanding happened, after he bought and paid it. Silvester went out and waited outside. Suddenly a woman came and held the radio. He was accused of stealing his radio (See appendix for further story) . In this story, the writer found that there were six presuppositions; four

existential, one lexical presupposition, one non-factive presupposition.

CONCLUSION

The whole short stories by Silvester Goridus Sukur have been analyzed. It can be concluded that all the types of presuppositions: existential presuppositions occur in all of stories, lexical ones just occur in the short stories (striptease dancer, my sweetest

Table 11: Research Data of *My Radio*

No	Type	Sentences	Presupposition	Explanation
1.	Existential	My wife and I went to a two-floor electronic shop to buy a radio.(1:1:52)	-Silvester had a wife -there was two-floor electronic shop -there was a radio to buy	In this sentence, the presupposition triggers are adjective possessive “My” and definite noun phrase “a two electronic shop”. When it is negated, the presupposition remains constant.
2.	Lexical	I tried to find my wife but she was not there anymore. (6:2:52)	-She had been there/in the cashier before	This is categorized into lexical presupposition, because the trigger is anymore, when someone uttered this sentence, it is supposed that another meaning was understood by another speaker.
3.	Non-factive	I wish I could have flown away. (7:5:54)	-Silvester could not have flown away	This is categorized into non-factive, it is triggered by “wish” and the fact is not true

Julia, pretty woman, my son’s order, a shoplifter, going Dutch, Mr. Mouse, a blue umbrella, not my friend’s room, one night with a maid, a passionate-night kissing, going to kiddo, true love, bad holiday, a bowl of water, doing with a dog, my radio, my ex-girlfriend, the parking attendant). Factive ones just occur in a few stories as well (my sweetest Julia, pretty woman, luxurious toilet, a shoplifter, wet the bed, a blue umbrella, one night with a maid, a passionate night kissing, true love, bad holiday, a bowl of water, a crazy man). Non factive ones occur in the short stories (wet the bed, Mr. Mouse, not my friend’s room, one night with a maid, true love, a bowl of water, my radio). Structural ones occur in the short stories (striptease dancer, my sweetest Julia, my son’s order, luxurious toilet, a shoplifter, going Dutch, true love, a bowl of water, special gift), and counterfactual ones are found in the short stories (going Dutch, wet the bed, never ending love). The number of presuppositions found are 219.

Percentages type of presupposition in the short stories: the percentage of existential presupposition is 138 or 63,01% of findings; that of lexical presupposition is 47 or 21,46% of findings, that of structural presupposition is 9 or 4,10 % of findings; that of factive presupposition is 15 or 6,84 % of findings; that of non-factive presupposition is 7 or 3,19% of findings and the last one is Counterfactual: 3 or 1,36% of findings. So, the dominant type is commonly used in the short stories by Silvester Goridus Sukur is existential presuppositions.

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