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 that 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 Stalnalker (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

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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 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.