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 wan. 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. I want you to rest a while.

And in a month from now, this Hollywood bigshot's gonna

give youwhat you want.

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 : We'll discuss it when you come back from California.

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 Don 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.

Different 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.

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.

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 wanthis 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 bellow.

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 Ididn'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.

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,

<u>He'sthetraitor.</u> 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 Corlleone 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.

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 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 comesfromGod 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)