



Presupposition Analysis in the Procedural American Drama Entitled "9-1-1" by Brad Falchuk

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Abstract:

This research analyzes the indication of presupposition in the procedural drama entitled 9-1-1, which aims to know the type of presupposition that classified and describes the utterance from the particular scene script that has been chosen. The data of this study was taken from the transcription of the 9-1-1 film. To ensure the accuracy of the transcription, the researcher re-examined the transcription while watching the movie so that the transcription was appropriate to the dialogue in the film. The analysis begins by identifying words, phrases, and clauses that reflect the presupposition. After that, the data was classified by the type of presupposition regarding George Yule's theory. The analysis results found that the conversations in the film contain presuppositions, including Existential, lexical, factive, structural, non-factive, and counterfactual presuppositions. Instead, some of the data do not all obey the terms of the type of presupposition however, some of the data are still classified as presupposition because of the types because they did not lose the functions of these presupposition types. In addition, knowing the results of the discovery of type in presupposition in the 9-1-1 film, there is a correlation between Eddie's belief to continue his current job.

Keyword: Presupposition; procedural drama; discourse analysis

Abstrak:

Penelitian ini menganalisis indikasi praposisi dalam drama prosedural berjudul 9-1-1, yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis praposisi yang terklasifikasi serta mendeskripsikan ujaran dari naskah adegan tertentu yang telah dipilih. Data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari transkripsi film 9-1-1. Untuk memastikan akurasi transkripsi, peneliti memeriksa ulang transkripsi sambil menonton film sehingga transkripsi sesuai dengan dialog dalam film. Analisis dimulai dengan mengidentifikasi kata, frasa, dan klausa yang mencerminkan praposisi. Setelah itu, data diklasifikasikan berdasarkan jenis praposisi sesuai dengan teori George Yule. Hasil analisis menemukan bahwa percakapan dalam film mengandung berbagai jenis praposisi, termasuk praposisi eksistensial, leksikal, faktif, struktural, non-faktif, dan kontrafaktual. Namun, beberapa data tidak sepenuhnya mematuhi kriteria jenis praposisi, meskipun demikian, beberapa data tetap diklasifikasikan sebagai praposisi karena masih memenuhi fungsi dari jenis praposisi tersebut. Selain itu, dari hasil temuan jenis praposisi dalam film 9-1-1, terdapat korelasi dengan keyakinan Eddie untuk melanjutkan pekerjaannya saat ini.

Kata kunci: Praanggapan; drama prosedural; analisis wacana



INTRODUCTION

Procedural drama is one of branches from investigate drama or detective genre that show the description of particular job such as police, fire fighter and paramedic, moreover, in procedural drama there are have many episodes and for each episode it is solve the event in one episode so, in each of episode is telling the different event. Harriss (2008) agree that “procedural narrative structure is limited to one specific profession and thus to one specific genre. It can be found in cop shows, detective shows, doctor shows, Westerns, and even cartoons”. Furthermore, this kind of drama is not just influencing the audience about the particular occupation, this drama is making new perspective and knowledge during the episode through episode so, this drama has value in education outside of formal learning at school. “This kind of exposure could have a plethora of effect(s) but the allure of these shows remains in their most heavily advertised prospect of “awareness” which was found to be the primary reason for watching such shows” (Bhamra and Mistry 2018). In this shows that drama is not the entertainment media but, some terms would be precious to learn, in addition watching procedural drama also gives the audience a sense of caution and act not to be reckless on the outside. However, watching this kind of procedural drama or movie makes the audience because there are several scenes it has mystery or something unfinished.

Presupposition is one of the ways how to know the function of language in the conversation and dialogue to find the assumption that could be true this process of presupposition is also help the interlocutor to avoid the misunderstanding of the hidden meaning from the assumption. The use of presupposition in the drama procedural will have a lot of scenes that hang the story, but not only that some cases or events may be a little confusing because there will be conversations about solving mysteries, solving the next clue that will be done, then the presupposition will help to improve prediction skills which will be useful for knowing the actions, words and also the understanding of what will appear and come out next Abrus’an (2021) stated that “predicting the right level at which presuppositions should be accommodated in sentences with quantificational determiners and conditionals.” In a process presupposition the interlocutor will make correct assumptions related to what has been done or said by the speaker, this is done so that the interlocutor can reduce misunderstandings regarding the message and actions that will be taken next therefore, this process it makes the better communication between the



speaker and interlocutor Salsabilla (2023) confirm that “obtaining a correct interpretation of meaning necessitates making assumptions. The speakers’ assumptions on the other hand are sometimes implicit and perplexing. As a result, the listener will misinterpret the speaker's information” that is how make the assumption is a crucial factor during the communication process, however doing the assumption is not the only one key to get the true interpretation of something there are critical thinking that is also important to support the assumption.

In presupposition is a way to know and conduct an analysis of the meaning conveyed by the interlocutor, then pre-assumptions will be made that aim to know the intention to be conveyed, this can also be equated or can also be called a mechanism in language to know the hidden meaning in a speech in the field of linguistic science can be categorized as pragmatic which studies the meaning based on the existing context such as implicature, deconstruction and semiotic. In linguistic science, there are several types of science that can be said to be almost the same, namely there is implicature, which is a linguistic science that focuses on the meaning implied in a speech, Nurul Fatmawati, Nazila Nahrotun (2017) has conducted the research using implicature to expose the indirect meaning through the conversation in the movie, between the four kind of implicature in this research using conversation implicature based on conversation, The conversation does not show relevance because the answer does not appropriate with the topic of what the questions. Another research also using the related theory to revealing a hidden meaning, deconstruction is a theory that also has the main purpose of expressing an existing meal but focuses on the relationship between the meaning through the text. Awaliya (2023) conducted research using deconstruction theory to reveal the to depict the characteristics of the main female character in the film *Enola Holmes 2* and uncover how is the complexity of Enola Holmes as a female character in patriarchal society. To reveal the meaning from the utterance, conversation and text is the basic of the function of language that use in the social aspect this branch of linguistic is important to be well used by language users, However not just the meaning of the daily use of language but, there are symbol, sign and mark that it can appear and have its own meaning in it, this study is called semiotic, which is a science that focuses on revealing the meaning in symbol Tanzil and Andriano (2023) conducted the research about semiotic that show in the Mei and Mother Character in the movie “Turning Red” focusing on interpersonal communication



as a cause of conflict. This research utilizes Roland Barthes' semiotics theory to analyse symbols and meanings in the mother-child communication.

There is a previous study that has discussed theories that have been used to reveal the meaning of speech, in the presupposition there is a difference, namely stating a hidden meaning which is then pre-assumed to make a provisional conclusion from the speech that has been generalized. Some studies also mention the presupposition in the film. There is a research using presupposition process through the characters, the research conducted by Kristy, Deliana, and Harefa (2020) is using presupposition to begin their research, the researcher use the presupposition to know the types of presupposition that used in this movie and also describe the meaning of presupposition that occur in the character of the movie. The most frequent type of presupposition used by the characters was existential presupposition with 26 data of 58 data found in this movie script. Another researcher is also using presupposition to conducted the research, this research entitled "The Use of Presuppositions in the Short Story of Zilkê Şixatê (Matchstick)" by Matchstick, Haji, and Mohammed (2019). The researcher the use the presupposition to know determine which type of presupposition is the most recurring one in the short story and why it is so. The data in this study are analyzed descriptively and qualitatively. The researcher found 94 in number. It is noted that the most dominant type of presupposition used in the short story. The study conducted by Nuning Yudhi Prasetyani, Irta Fitriana (2022) is also use the theory of presupposition to begin the research. This research aims to know the types and meaning of presupposition in Patriots Day movie, uttered by the main character (Tommy) using George Yule's theory. This study showed that Tommy applied all types, but existential presupposition was used more frequently than other types. Existential presupposition found 78 data, structural is 19 data, factive is 5 data, lexical is 4 data, non-factive is 2 data, and counter-factual is data. Based on the mentioned previous study above several researcher use the presupposition from Yule (1996) in the common movie.

This study aims to analyse presuppositions in American procedural dramas using discourse analysis and film theory. It focuses on uncovering hidden meanings in the plot, following Barthes (1973) approach. Although presupposition is a common concept in linguistics, there is little research on how it appears in American procedural dramas. Additionally, few studies use film theory to explore hidden meanings in specific scenes. This research fills that gap by examining how presuppositions influence viewers'



understanding, especially regarding characters' beliefs, like Eddie thinking his job is less dangerous than before.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Presupposition and Language in Context

Presupposition is the branches of pragmatic study that focuses of the assuming process, but this assumption of the addresser is supposed to be true. In presupposition process the speaker may have the meaning based on the context of the situation that make the different sense of meaning. Moreover, in every situation and condition presupposition has been many kinds that supported all of sentence structure and the context of the sentence. However, there is some types of presupposition that may have the opposite meaning so, it can be false or not true, this kind of presupposition that referring the assumption based on the sentence structure such as the use of verb, questions and reference word to make the utterance. In the presupposition there are several indicator that may occur the potential of presupposition, from the several aspect is linguistic such as words, sentences, and structure may cause the appearance of a presupposition there are six types of presupposition (i.g existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural and counterfactual) from that several types of presupposition is have particular characteristic to differentiate all of that types (Yule 1996). In the presupposition process there are several brain processing that may occur the inference that based on the evidence and also the reasoning process, during those process prediction is also have occur to make the conclusion from the sentence structural. In addition, prediction is also have an important place to make high step after the presupposition process “a verb of belief is predicted to trigger the presupposition that the individual denoted by its subject believes the presuppositions of its complement” (Grove 2022). However, in this prediction This can also indicate an error in making predictions, this is due to the use of ambiguous language which can then cause errors in making predictions. Besides, the existence and emergence of certain situations and conditions also causes the possibility of errors in predictions.

Presupposition in Procedural Movies

As we know the presupposition is the process that interlocutor have the conclude the assumption in the right way, which is it can be false interpreting the meaning. In the procedural movie the development of character is very important that the audience may know however, there are many struggles that occur because of the genre of this kind of



movie is criminal fiction and mystery may have the presupposition needed to make the better understanding. Furthermore, in this movie is not only telling the story about rescue someone in a natural disaster that handled by the fireman but, there are some cases is juga involving the police to carry out Acts, some of these cases refer to criminal acts such as stalker, scam and murderer so, there are complicated presupposition process included in this movie. “The crime film is a complex and variegated object of study, with many facets” (Spina 2017). Thus, make the procedural movie is difficult to make the presupposition process causes of many complicated motives and not straightforward movie. This procedural movie is also having correlation with the detective genre that may occur the in the case that there is a puzzle that must be solved, at this point the presupposition process exists to be able to make assumptions about the problems that occur in it. In the presence of this procedural movie, there is a police officer who is also present as one of the main actors which makes the "9-1-1" series can also be called half-Police procedural drama “like other traditions in detective fiction, the police procedural also revolves around a mysterious occurrence which of course involves some kind of criminal action” (Primasita and Ahimsa-putra 2019).

The Important of Scene in Presupposition

In the movie, there is a scene design that occurs in it to describe a certain event, in this event there are pieces or small parts of all existing situations and events. The smallest part of a story is the existence of a scene that is built in it which is then assembled according to the story to be told. Furthermore, in just one scene has an important role to complement and also makes a story clear and easy to understand from the beginning of the plot, setting, and also the characters presented in the story. “Most authors in the industry admit that a scene is a narrative unit with a lesser part than a sequence. A sequence would be composed of one or several scenes (Espadas 2019). This part in the movie yang it contains various aspects of the film in which there is also a script, in this script it can be in the form of narratives, conversations, dialogues, and also speeches so that, in the process of presupposition in this scene can make analysis. The existence of utterance in a film will have a process of presupposition that will occur, because the speech that is expressed will certainly have a tone of meaning that will be conveyed and also accepted, with the presence of a speech that occurs, there will be a possibility of an information that will be assumed (Yule 1996).



Discourse Analysis and Theory of Movie

In discourse analysis by Gillian Brown (1983) is lead to know the use of language that occur to the addressor to addressee, the meaning arise from the word that include to the utterance, conversation, narration and dialogue is have relation between the speaker and the utterance. Based on the terms to find out the hidden meaning in an utterance, in this study he presupposition technique is used to find out the prejudice that exists in the utterance of the characters in the selected scene in accordance with the theory that describes how a meaning appears in a series of plots. The use of theory in discourse analysis can be found in a speech expressed by the speaker, the speech used as an analysis is a transcript of the film. In addition To be able to maximize the results of this discourse analysis, a theory will be used to indicate how a hidden meaning can appear with a symbol, a plot in an event that indicates a turning point from the previous event, so it can be seen that there is a contrast from the previous speech or event “The narrator's participation in the profound symbolism of the Antithesis is here made ironic, trivialized, minimized by reference to a physical causation which is vulgar, contemptible: the narrator pretends to reject the symbolic” (Barthes 1973).

METHOD

Qualitative research is one of the research methods that focuses on the disclosure of a meaning, in this method it aims to reveal a phenomenon in a situation and conditions necessary for the disclosure of meaning. “Researchers use this approach to explore; to robustly investigate and learn about social phenomenon; to unpack the meanings people ascribe to activities, situations, events, or artifacts” (Leavy 2017). This qualitative research is also It is very suitable to use because by using this method it is possible to know the meaning that exists in the existing conversation, the meaning expressed is also not classified in general but is also supported by existing theories, this theory is used to support and also deepen the results of existing analysis “qualitative study, the researcher must be interested in the meaning of experiences to the subjects themselves, rather than in generalizing results to other groups of people.” (Suarez-Sousa and Bradbury 2022). This might be the appropriate to conduct this research cause this research is aim to know the hidden meaning using George Yule’s theory called presupposition, this theory is focused to uncover the presuppose meaning throughout the word, phrase and clause in the dialog on the movie. In the presupposition is the indicated of the assumption from the speaker



that may the assumption is to be true. Moreover, this research also using the discourse analysis by Gillian Brown (1983) the use of discourse analysis is to know or investigate the use of language, in this way the discourse analysis is to revealing the hidden meaning of presupposition.

The data are resulting based on presupposition theory in the procedural drama entitled *9-1-1* this movie script take from the website that provide particular movie script entitled “TV Show Transcript” to ensure the subtitles are correct, the transcript would re-check by matching the transcript by watching the movie in the genuine platform entitled **HBO GO**. To begin the analysis, the researcher selects several scenes that indicate the existence of hidden meanings, the use of Barthes (1973) theory is used to find that the existence of hidden meanings can be seen most in scenes that show a **counter factual** event, this can be seen from the existence of facts that are contrary to what they should be. The existence of a theory can maximizes this research in finding hidden meanings. Yule (1996) theory is that with the existence of presupposition types, namely there are 6 types, including existential, factive, lexical, structural, non-factive and counterfactual, then data that has been identified as one of the types of these types will be classified according to that type. Furthermore, the classified data would be analyzed with theory, using the utterance that has been identified and then writing down the utterance that indicates and then adding the **existing proportion** meaning of the utterance that is classified as a presupposition. Moreover, to make the peace utterance easy to understand so, adding **the context** of the utterance is necessary after that, using the context and the result of the finding there are explanations about the finding.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

After matching the data that was observed based on the presupposition theory, there are 5 continuous scene cuts were found that were indicated according to the type of presupposition that had been described by George Yule. The rest of the types of presuppositions that appear are seen with a total of 8 appearances in one scene that has been selected in 2 different episodes, namely episodes 10 and 11 this scene shows the antithesis from the scene that rise is in the particular scene in this movie.

Table 1 . Frequency and Percentage of Types of Pragmatic Presupposition

Type of Presupposition	Quantity	Percentage
Existential Presupposition	6	16%



Factive Presupposition	5	14%
Lexical Presupposition	11	30%
Structural Presupposition	7	19%
Non-factive presupposition	8	21%
Counterfactual presupposition	0	0%
Total	37	100%

Existential Presupposition

In this type of presupposition gives a difference in the existence of presupposition, as is the case with the name, namely Exist which means an existence, presence and also ownership. Thus, in Existential Presupposition is a form of presupposition that has a character, namely the ownership of an entity but not generally, but the assumption of the existence of a named entity. In this utterance the presuppose is the **gingerbread house and bad news**.

Datum 1

Christoper: Dad. It's finished

Eddie: Okay. I made some hot chocolate to celebrate the end of construction!

Christoper: No! Uh... **My house!** It's ruined!

- a. No! Uh... **My house!** It's ruined (*p*)
- b. There is a gingerbread house (Christoper ownership) (*q*)
- c. $p \gg q$

[24:06-24:18]

Context:

Christoper and Eddie have prepared for the night Christmas that both have been a good time, The existence of this special day they both spent time by preparing several decorations that are of course very typical when Christmas arrives, namely preparing a Christmas tree, Christmas tree decorations, gifts and not forgetting to also prepare the gingerbread house which is one of the icons during Christmas. However, when Eddie gives the chocolate milk, he was fall to the Chris's ginger bread and then he feels upset and worried about this Christmas will not be perfect because he thinks that his father will die later.

Based on the **datum 1** Christoper as the speaker or addressor raising the existent of the gingerbread house to Eddie as the hearer or addressee. The utterance "No! Uh... **My house!** It's ruined "is the precise from the existence on the gingerbread house beside there



is possessive adjective that following the noun likewise this can classify as the existential presupposition because it is show presence of ownership of an entity.

Datum 12

Eddie: Sorry, I don't want to take you guys away from the party. I just **had some news** that I don't want you to hear from anyone else.

Buckley: H-Hold on. First, you're having this deep, intense conversation with Bobby. Now you gather us here for some announcement? What's going on?

- a. I just had **some news** that I don't want you to hear from anyone else. (*p*)
- b. There is a news (*q*)
- c. $p \gg q$

[42:06-42:18]

Context:

This begin with the party that held by Athena and Bobby to celebrate the charismas, this party was attend by closes friend and also the member of 118 team of firefighter. This party have incredible meeting and food but, beside that Buck and another firefighter is looking to Eddie that have a talk with bobby, after that Eddie call his friend to gather that Eddie want to announce something important about the job.

Based on the **datum 12** Eddie as the speaker or addressor raising the existent of some news to Buckley and the team as the hearer or addressee. The utterance "I just had **some news** that I don't want you to hear from anyone else "is the precise from the existence of the news that want to announce to the hearer beside there is determined that following the noun likewise this can classify as the existential presupposition because it is show presence of entity that is news.

Factive Presupposition

Factive presupposition is using the verb that mat presuppose the information based on the utterance. In the presence of the information following the verb such us **know and realize** in these verbs is following with the particular information that can be the consideration with the fact. This common verb or expression function to make the utterance have the assumption that is true.

Datum 5

Carla: Okay, I can't lie. I wish your biggest danger at work was you getting a paper cut. **But I know that your job is important.** Not just to the people you save but to you.

Eddie: But is it more important than my kid feeling safe when he closes his eyes at night?



- a. Okay, I can't lie. I wish your biggest danger at work was you getting a paper cut. **But I know that your job is important.** Not just to the people you save but to you. (*p*)
- b. The job is important (*q*)
- c. $p \gg q$

[26.04-26.20]

Context:

Carla and Eddie have the conversation after the accident which is the broken gingerbread house, after that Christopher said that, his father maybe died someday. This make Eddie think that his son said is not just the word, but it can be actually happened with Eddie. Then Eddie has a talk with Carla that maybe it is very important that his son is not thinking about the risk of Eddie's job. Eddie wants his child is feeling save and happy without anything dangerous happen with him. But the coincident is Eddie also thinking that his live is to save people.

Following the **datum 5** this utterance has classified as the factive presupposition, this because this because the utterance theta appear is showing the use of verb that referring to a particular information or fact, the utterance "Okay, I can't lie. I wish your biggest danger at work was you getting a paper cut. **But I know that your job is important.** Not just to the people you save but to you." Is contain the verb that following the information to be consider as the fact, this also presuppose the proportion that the job is important.

Datum 20

Bobby: Okay, what's going on?

Eddie: Nothing. **I realized I made a mistake,** and I want to fix that. I'm ready to come home.

- a. Nothing. **I realized I made a mistake,** and I want to fix that. I'm ready to come home. (*p*)
- b. Eddie was made a mistake (*q*)
- c. $p \gg q$

[37.43-37.50]

Context:

In the morning before the working shift, Eddie comes to Bobby's house that he wants to talk about something important, fortunately Bobby is still in home because he come in the working shift. After that, Eddie has some conversation about the job that he leaves and he want to get back to be a fire fighter, the decision to leave the 118 team of fire fighter is a mistake so Eddie wants to Bobby take Eddie back to the team.

Following the **datum 20** this utterance has classified as the factive presupposition, this because the utterance theta appear is showing the use of verb that referring to a particular information or fact, the utterance “Nothing. **I realized I made a mistake**, and I want to fix that. I'm ready to come home.” Is contain the verb that following the information to be consider as the fact, the word realized is referring that he is conscious that made a mistake.

Lexical Presupposition

Lexical presupposition is kind if presupposition that has the characteristic to highlight something that is not emphasized in the utterance, this is also supported by the use of the language used, this type of presupposition is not pegged to the meaning that is affirmed but depends on the lexical item used, other meanings will arise in it. There are several examples of lexical item such as **make and started** etc. This type of presupposition is may occur the different meaning from the utterance but it would have the meaning refer to the word use in the utterance.

Datum 2

Eddie: Hey. Hey, hey, hey. It's okay. **We'll make, another one.** All right? I'll help.

Christopher: There's no time. It's almost Christmas. And you're working tomorrow.

a. Hey. Hey, hey, hey. It's okay. **We'll make, another one.** All right? I'll help. (*p*)

b. They have one other before (*q*)

c. $p \gg q$

[24.25-24.36]

Context:

Christoper and Eddie have prepared for the night Christmas, they are very eager to celebrate Christmas this time, by preparing some items that can be called some of these things will only be in tune on Christmas Day. Eddie who was very happy to make chocolate milk for Christoper but there was an accident, namely Eddie accidentally spilled the chocolate milk towards Chris's gingerbread house, then Chris was very upset and very sorry that this unfortunate thing happened to him. Not then Eddie offered to make the gingerbread house Returned, however, Chris felt that there would not be much time left to make it.

Eddie's utterance in **datum 2** is contain the lexical presupposition, this because there is the word triggered the lexical presupposition, this mean that not asserted, the utterance



“We'll make, another one “the word “make” is the lexical verb it is classified as the irregular verb, using this lexical in this utterance make the meaning is being not asserted it meant that Eddie and Chris is have the gingerbread house before but it has broken so, Eddie overing Chris to make another to replace the broken one.

Datum 17

Eddie: Hey, Bobby, Sorry for showing up out of the blue. I wanted to talk to you before you started your shift.

Bobby: Always happy to see you. Come on in. All right. What did you want to talk about?

- a. I wanted to talk to you before you **started** your shift (*p*)
- b. Bobby has work in his shift before (*q*)
- c. $p \gg q$

[10.27-10.33]

Context:

In the morning before the working shift, Eddie comes to Bobby's house that he wants to talk about something important, fortunately Bobby is still in home because he come in the working shift. After that, Eddie has some conversation about the job that he leaves and he want to get back to be a fire fighter, the decision to leave the 118 team of fire fighter is a mistake so, Eddie wants to Bobby take Eddie back to the team.

Eddie's utterance in **datum 17** is contain the lexical presupposition, this because there is the word triggered the lexical presupposition, this mean that not asserted, the utterance “I wanted to talk to you before you **started** your shift “the word “**started**” is the lexical verb it is classified as the regular verb, using this lexical in this utterance make the meaning is being not asserted it Bobby has work in his shift before.

Structural Presupposition

Structural presupposition shows that this type also shows that the use of language and phrases can affect the structure of the sentence itself, as well as other types of presuppositions in this presupposition also pay attention to the use of language and phrases that can then be assumed to be correct. In some aspects of types, it is usually presented on WH-Question such as (**what and when** etc.) which of course both addressors and addressees have the same presupposed.

Datum 6

Carla: What did you say?

Eddie: Wasn't sure what to say. I told him that I loved him, and I promised him that I wasn't going anywhere.



- a. What did you say? (*p*)
- b. Eddie have said something (*q*)
- c. $p \gg q$

[25.09-25.18]

Context:

In the night after Christopher and Eddie have arguments about the Christmas day and also about the job that Eddie's have. The situation is the Eddie's job is very risk and of course dangerous because become a fire fighter will can be except from the unbelievable situation. In this situation Eddie wants to have consultation about the situation between Eddie and Chris to Carla, Eddie said that even he is having a dangerous job Eddie will always love Chris and not going to leave Chris.

The speech that has been stated in datum 6 can be classified as a type of Structural presupposition, this because there are some indications seen from the utterance by Carla is using the wh-question, the utterance "**What did you say?**" is already indicated as the structural presupposition cause the use of wh-question and the use of this form it can be define that Eddie Eddie have said something to his son.

Datum 11

Carla: Okay, I can't lie. I wish your biggest danger at work was you getting a paper cut. But I know that your job is important. Not just to the people you save but to you.

Eddie: But is it more important than my kid feeling safe **when he closes his eyes at night?**

- a. when he closes his eyes at night? (*p*)
- b. He closed his eyes at night (*q*)
- c. $p \gg q$

[26.04-26.20]

Context:

Carla and Eddie have the conversation after the accident which is the broken gingerbread house, after that Christopher said the that, his father maybe died someday. This make Eddie think that his son said is not just the word, but it can be actually happened with Eddie. Then Eddie has a talk with Carla that maybe it is very important that his son is not thinking about the risk of Eddie's job. Eddie wants his child is feeling save and happy without anything dangerous happen with him. But the coincident is Eddie also thinking that his live is to save people.



The speech that has been stated in datum 11 can be classified as a type of Structural presupposition, this because there are some indications seen from the utterance by Eddie is using the wh-question, the utterance “But is it more important than my kid feeling safe when he closes his eyes at night?” is already indicated as the structural presupposition cause the use of wh-question and the use of this form it can be define that Eddie son “closed his eyes at night”.

Non-factive presupposition

Non-factive presupposition has a proximity or slight similarity, namely the presence of a verb used in utterance. However, the No-factive presupposition has a difference, namely in the use of verbs it does not rise the fact as in the Factive presupposition, there are several verbs that can be used as an indication that the utterance is non-factive presupposition of several words such as **wish and pretend**.

Datum 9

Eddie: Happened a few weeks back. (sighs) You know, Buckley and I got caught up in that prison escape. Neither of us got hurt, so I didn't see a point in telling you or him. (exhales) But it did remind me that what I do is not without risk.

Carla: Okay, I can't lie. **I wish your biggest danger at work was you getting a paper cut.** But I know that your job is important. Not just to the people you save but to you.

- a. **I wish your biggest danger at work was you getting a paper cut.** (*P*)
- b. Carla doesn't know that the danger at work is just getting a paper cut (*q*)
- c. $p \gg q$

[25.46-26.15]

Context:

Eddie and Carla have the conversation to discussing the act of the Christopher because there is the upheaval because Chris worry about his dad. Eddie confuses about what the ca does to make his son to be feel safe and calm during he doing his job as fire fighter. Eddie knows that his job is full of risk that in the worst case is he going to died sometimes and when Carla listening to Eddie explanation, she is also give Eddie some message and desires to make Eddie is safe at work.

In **datum 9** it can be seen that there is an indication that the utterance expressed by Carla is included in the type of non-factive presupposition., this can be said to be in the utterance "**I wish your biggest danger at work was you getting a paper cut.**" has a keyword that states that the verb “wish” is use to be used as the presupposition trigger, this



word interpreted as a hope that cannot be ascertained. However, the meaning of Carla utterance is can be proposed that Carla doesn't know the dangerous that may happen to Eddie.

Datum 14

Buckley: You look tired. (sighs) Look, man, **you-you don't need to pretend with me it's okay to miss the job, you know?** I-I remember what it was like when I was Fire Marshal Buck.

Eddie: This isn't the same thing. I like what I'm doing

- a. you-you don't need to pretend with me (*p*)
- b. Eddie miss the job before as firefighter (*q*)
- c. $p \gg q$

[10.15-10.27]

Context:

In the night Eddie, Christopher, Buck and Maddie have a dinner that after work shift in the Eddie's house, and then Buck Ask to Eddie how is the work as the firefighter officer in the office, Eddie answers the question the he is good at his new job, but Buck doubt the answer and the he comes to Eddie to have a talk with the job.

In **datum 14** it can be seen that there is an indication that the utterance expressed by Buck is included in the type of non-factive presupposition., this can be said to be in the utterance " You look tired. (sighs) Look, man, **you-you don't need to pretend with me** it's okay to miss the job, you know? I-I remember what it was like when I was Fire Marshal Buck." has a keyword that states that the verb "pretend" is use to be used as the presupposition trigger, the interpreted as a could to be true. However, the meaning of Buck utterance is that Eddie misses the job before as firefighter.

DISCUSSION

The use of presupposition in a conversation of the characters in this movie aims to find out the proportion of assumptions made by the speaker, the assumptions found can indicate the appearance of the type of presupposition, this can be seen from the use of words triggered the presupposition. The use of presupposition in a procedural drama that tells about the work process of a certain job such as the police, firefighters, and medics has a lot of episodes, not only that there are also conflicts that arise that are resolved in one episode, the emergence of various kinds of conflicts in different scenes every minute makes it necessary to collect the right data, namely according to the selected scene, the use of existing presuppositions in the scene that has been selected following the theory of Barthes



(1973) argues that “Thus, on the symbolic level, an immense province appears, the province of the antithesis” this antithesis has appeared in this scene because the turning point of the characters development is happening drastically. The appearance of the indication of the hidden meaning in this case is presupposition, the use of a particular scene in this research is to make the limitation because of the type of this serial procedural drama because this movie has multiple stories between each episode. The use of presupposition in this movie found that the appearance of presupposition has similar rises to the previous study there are several types of presupposition appearing in this movie scene but, the difference is the counterfactual presupposition is not seen in this movie scene, total there are 37 data that related with the type of presupposition there are existential, factive, lexical, structural, and non-factive presupposition.

Based on the theory used in this research is to scan the indication of typical presupposition through the use of presupposition in the utterance of the scene and the relation between the presupposition and the coherence of the context. In the analysis of the typical presupposition found in the several scenes all of the types are more frequently lexical presupposition. In the existential presupposition, the use of a noun phrase to presuppose the hidden meaning is using a possessive noun phrase but, even this using the possessive noun phrase still sands for the namely entity such us Gingerbread house and news, this name is not in the generally with a generally stated property, there are 6 utterances indicated in this type. Several utterances can be indicated as this type, but in the noun, no phrase follows and there is also no specific noun phrase referred to in the utterance, which makes the number of presuppositions in this type small. In factive presupposition is indicated by using the verb that also follows the information and facts, data classified in this type may qualify for a factive presupposition, there are 5 utterances indicated in this type. The use of verbs in this type of presupposition can indicate that there is information that follows the indicated utterance, however, there are also verbs that are appropriate to have the truth of ambiguous facts with negative expressions in it.

Furthermore, the lexical presupposition is the type that uses lexical items such as transitive verb, intransitive verb, regular verb, irregular verb, etc. to differentiate from other types, this type has successfully followed the terms to be lexical presupposition, there are 11 utterances indicated in this type. This type has a lot in common with factive presupposition with welds, which is the same also using verbs as the main benchmark



which is the difference here prioritizing lexical items, but this can also be biased because there are similarities as well. Next is structural presupposition which is focused on classifying the presuppose in the utterance based on the use of language structure and phrase but the big difference is this type commonly uses WH-Question to begin to presuppose, the data classified in this type may qualify for a structural presupposition, there are 7 utterances indicated in this type. There is a distinction that can be understood and seen according to the structure by looking at the examples given, but there must also be precision in conducting analysis, namely looking at the context and the structure of the existing question sentence.

Another is non-factive presupposition the use of type presupposition is the opposite of factive presupposition this type uses a verb that has a meaning that is supposed not to be true, the data that is classified in this type is 8. This type of presupposition has a difference that is inversely proportional to the factive presupposition which can also be seen by the use of several verbs that have meanings for incorrect assumptions. The last is counterfactual presupposition uses a verb to indicate the difference, but this can be underlined cause the verb that is used in *must* indicates the not true meaning and is also contrary to the true meaning, in this type also can be inferred with *If-clause*. This presupposition does not appear in this classification, some data can be classified in this presupposition, the characteristic of this presupposition.

The selection of scenes in this study was carried out to string together scenes that have been mixed with other scenes so that they become cohesive, this is done so that the context in the existing story can be understood because other scenes are also continued in the selected scene. Therefore, the selection of scenes is very important so that there is continuity in the scene to be analyzed, this is very important to know how the existing presupposition can be indicated, and the context in the selected data also helps to understand the existing story so that there will be no mistakes in understanding the content of this study. On another hand, the existence of this existing scene is very important to be able to analyze how the continuity between scenes and scenes, it can be seen that from this scene, Eddie is one of the side characters that exist, he is a former US Army soldier who then decided to change his job to a firefighter which he thought previously that this job would feel easier and have lower risk. However, Chris, the child, thinks differently, that his father's job still has the same high risk as his father's previous job. At first, Eddie



thought that this would not make him out as a firefighter, but along with the many emergency calls made by 911 operators to carry out rescue operations, several things happened while Eddie was working, there was an accident that caused Eddie to become unconscious and also to be hospitalized. During that difficult time, Eddie the father finally thought about quitting a dangerous job, due to the tragedy that happened to him, finally this became a big consideration for Eddie to continue or stop being a firefighter field officer. Then, after a long deliberation, Eddie finally decided to stop being a firefighter and switch to becoming a fire department officer. From this, it can be seen that there is an indication, namely a counter-fact that exists in Eddie who initially wanted to be a firefighter and eventually switched to a safer division of the crew.

CONCLUSION

The presupposition analysis in this research functionally shows the use of language in the characters inside the movie that can be indicated as the type of presupposition. The presupposition analysis in this research uses George Yule's theory to conduct the research, there are several types of presupposition mentioned in Yule's theory that is existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition and the last is a counterfactual presupposition, those typical of presupposition have the main idea to unpack the meaning in the conversation, dialogue, and narration. The researcher found 5 continuous scene cuts that were indicated according to the type of presupposition, but in all types of presupposition, lexical presupposition has the most appearance in this scene, and there is no existent of counterfactual presupposition in this scene. In total, there are 37 pieces of data classified as the type of presupposition. In addition, some of the data do not all follow the terms of the type of presupposition, but it can be classified as presupposition because it does not lose the function of presupposition. The use of this type of presupposition can make the two-meaning proportions that become the possibilities of events that will happen to the characters inside of the movie. The influence of presupposition of the characters involves the possibilities of the action that maybe can be the future action of the main characters or it also can be the contrary facts.