

AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH VERBS TRIGGERING PRESUPPOSITION IN ROBERT GALBRAITH'S NOVEL *THE CUCKOO'S CALLING*

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Abstract---This study entitled *An Analysis of English verbs triggering presupposition in Robert Galbraith Novel's The Cuckoos Calling* is aimed at finding out the types of verbs triggering presupposition, verbs triggering presupposition, and frequency of occurrences of types of verbs triggering presupposition. This study belongs to descriptive qualitative method. The research object of this study is utterances containing verbs triggering presupposition. The data were collected from the novel *The Cuckoo's Calling*. The researcher used noting technique, separating technique, and transferring technique in collecting the data. In analyzing data, the researcher used *padan ekstralingual*. The findings show that (1) there are five types of verbs which trigger the presupposition in the novel *The Cuckoos Calling* namely factive verb, implicative verb, aspectual/change of state verb, verb of judging, and iterative verb; (2) Each types of verbs in the point have different verbs; (3) the percentage of the types of verbs triggering presupposition are, the aspectual/change of state verb has 33.96%, implicative verbs 26.41%, factive verbs 32.07%, verbs of judging 1.78 %, and iterative verbs 5.66%.

Keywords---presupposition, factive verb, implicative verb, aspectual/change of state verb, verb of judging, iterative verb

I. Introduction

Language is one of the most important things in daily life. The people in the world need language for communicating and informing something. Sudaryanto (1982:35) said that language is not only as communication tool, but language is also as given information from the speaker to the hearer. Language also could make the interaction of the people well. The people can express their ideas, imaginations, arguments, and opinions to other people. Those can be learnt in the study of language. It is namely linguistics.

Widdowson (1996:3) states that linguistics is discipline study of human language. Linguistics is the study which learns about what human language is and what the study involves. It relates to the system of language. Linguistics has many branches. The branches of linguistics are syntax, semantics, pragmatics, etc.

Pragmatics is one of the branches of linguistic which talks about the meaning in context of the utterances. According to Yule (1996: 3) pragmatics necessarily involves the interpretation what the people mean in particular context and how the context influences what is said. It means that pragmatics concern on interpreting what the speaker mean and how the

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impact of the people's utter to the environment of the speaker. It can be told that pragmatics focuses on the use of language and the impact of the speaker's utterance contextually.

Presupposition comes from two branches of linguistics, pragmatics and semantics. Both of them talk about the meaning slightly. According to Beaver (1997:12-13) one sentence (semantically) presupposes another if the truth of the second is a condition for the semantic value of the first to be true or false. It means that semantic presupposition depends on the truth condition of the sentence. On the other hand, pragmatic presupposition involves the attitude and knowledge of language users. It means that pragmatic presupposition belongs to context rather than content (semantic). Whereas, pragmatic presupposition talks about the speaker's assumption implicitly. Talking about presupposition, it means that presupposition talk about the meaning in context of the speaker. The speaker and the hearer should have the same background knowledge to presuppose what the speaker utters.

Novel is one of the literary works which created by the authors. There are many genres of the novels, there are romantic, suspense, crime, etc. *The Cuckoo's calling* is one of the crime novels. In this novel, many accidents happened. This novel contains many presuppositions which have to be understood well. It will be many suspicions and alibis related to the case. It can be said that every suspicions and alibis can be assumed that will lead to presupposition and its triggers. The Cuckoo's Calling is the newest crime novel from the newest international author Robert Galbraith. Robert Galbraith is actually J.K Rowling. J.K Rowling is the famous author who created Harry Potter Series. The researcher hopes that this research can be useful for everyone. It also can enrich our knowledge in pragmatics, especially in presupposition, presupposition triggers, and verbs triggering presupposition.

II. Theoretical Review

Pragmatics---Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which relates to the context of utterance. It is tied with context of utterance. Cruse (2000: 16) in Cummings (2005:2) states that:

Pragmatics can be taken to be concerned with aspects of *information* (in widest sense) conveyed through language which (a) are not *encoded* by generally accepted *convention* in the linguistic forms used, but which (b) none the less arise naturally out of and depend on the meanings conventionally encoded in the linguistics form used, taken in conjunction with the *context* in which the forms are used (emphasis added).

Base on the statement above, pragmatics relates to some aspects such as information, encoding, convention, and context. It focuses on giving or transferring information from the speaker's utterance explicitly or implicitly by conveying through language. It is about how the speaker informs the information to the hearer, and how the hearer gets the information from the speaker. Transferring information is not encoded by generally accepted convention in linguistic form used. It means that the information is transferred without convention in linguistics form used. It walks naturally.

Leech (1983:13-14) also mentions that pragmatics is the study meaning in relation to speech situation. It consists of (i) *addressers or addressees*, (ii) *the context of an utterance*, (iii) *the goals of an utterance*, (iv) *the utterance as a form of act or activity*, and (v) *the utterance as a product of a verb*.

According to Lyons (1977:34) in Leech (1983:13) the aspect (i) addresser means as speaker and addressee means as hearer. Here, Lyon distinguishes addressee (a person who receives and interprets the message) and receiver (a person who is an intended receiver of the message). As we know that, conversation consists of two people who are as speaker and the hearer. It also relates to information which always transfers from the speaker to the hearer. The speaker transfers the information or message to the hearer. The hearer has to catch the information from the speaker. Pragmatics relates to both

of them the speaker and the hearer, the information which is transferred from utterances in conversation depend on the speaker and the hearer.

For (ii) context of utterance, it always relates to background knowledge of the speaker and the hearer. The context of the utterance can be interpreted well by the hearer, if the hearer has same background knowledge with the speaker. It means that context of the utterance depends on the background knowledge of both of them. Background knowledge is an important thing to interpret the message or information without misunderstanding, because it will help the hearer to understand the speaker's meaning by given utterance and to interpret the message from the speaker without spoken much. The next speech situation (iii) goal(s) of an utterance means that in conversation the speaker always has purpose which he tries to give to the hearer. Every conversation has intended meaning which is expected to be achieved in uttering it. For (iv) the utterance as a form of act or activity: a speech act, Leech (1983:14) states pragmatics deals with verbal acts or performances which take place in particular situations. It means that every utterance gives a verbal action which exist in the utterance itself. As we know that, pragmatics is different from grammar which deals with abstract static entities such as sentence. Pragmatics deals with language that it is more concrete than grammar. The last speech situation (v) is that the utterance as a product verbal act, pragmatics deals with utterance meaning. It means that utterance is an important in pragmatics. It consists of request, sentence, and question. It is a product of verbal act which is given by the speaker and the hearer.

III. Context

Situational Context-- According to Cutting (2002: 4) "situational context is the immediate physical co-presence, the situation where the interaction is taking place at the moment of the speaking." It means that the situation of the conversation which is taken from the speaker and the hearer including place and time. It is the objects are present, what actions are occurring, and so forth.

Socio-cultural Context--Panerora & Hana (2011) in the journal "Intro to Linguistic-Pragmatics" stated that the social-cultural context is the social relationship of the people involved in communication. Socio-cultural is important thing which cannot be separated in the pragmatics. It means that socio-cultural context is the relationship among the speakers and the hearers. **Linguistic Context--**According to Panerora & Hana (2011) in the journal "Intro to Linguistic-Pragmatics" linguistic context is what has been said before in the conversation. Verschueren (1987) in the journal "How linguistic is the linguistic context" also states Linguistic is defined as "what has been said for". It means that the context of the utterance which is looked base on linguistic term.

Epistemic Context--Based on the journal "Intro to Linguistic-Pragmatics" (Panerora & Hana: 2011) epistemic context is what is known by both speaker and speaker. It means that epistemic context is the background knowledge of both speaker and the hearer know about the world.

Concept of Presupposition

Definition of Presupposition--Presupposition is a topic in pragmatics. It is an assumption of the speaker which wants to assume in utterance implicitly to the hearer. According to Longman's dictionary in Geurts (1999:10-11) "pre-sup-pose is to suppose or take to be true." Presupposition is the action of presupposing. According to Yule (1996: 25) "a presupposition is an assumption of the speaker first which wants to be understood implicitly before making the utterance." It talks about the speaker's assumption which implicitly has to be understood. It means that presupposition is an assumption of the utterance contextually. For example;

(6) Mary's brother bought three horses. (Yule, 1996:25)

In the utterance in (6), the speaker will be expected to have the presupposition that *a person called marry exists and she has a brother*. According to Yule (1996: 26) presupposition is treated as a relationship between two propositions. The sentence contains the proposition p and the sentence contains the proposition q, then using the symbol >> to mean 'presupposes'. Those are the example from Yule (1996:26):

(6) Mary's dog is cute. (=p)

(7) Mary has a dog. (=q)

(8) $p \gg q$

According to Levinson (1983: 201-202) the pragmatic presupposition has two concepts. They are:

- a) Appropriateness or felicity
- b) Mutual knowledge or common ground.

The appropriateness or felicity means that the speaker and the hearer have an appropriate assumption (a proposition B). On the other hand, the mutual knowledge or common ground means that the similar knowledge between the speaker and the hearer is important to catch what the speaker's meaning. By having a similar knowledge, the speaker can transfer the information implicitly without utters too much.

Types of Presupposition-

According to Yule (1996:27-30) presupposition has several types. They are existential, factive, lexical, structural, counter-factual, and non-factive presuppositions.

- 1) Existential presupposition--Existential presupposition is possessive construction which is presented in assumption. It shows the existence of the entities named by the speaker. It is generally as noun phrase. The possessive construction does not only assume as existence presupposition.
- 2) Factive presupposition--Factive verb is presupposed information following a verb like *know* can be treated as a fact, and is described. It means that factive show the real or fact of the utterance implicitly. The other verbs which include factive presupposition are realize, regret, be, odd, aware, and glad. (Yule, 1996:27)
- 3) Lexical presupposition-- Lexical presupposition is the use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another meaning is understood. It is an assumption that, in using one word, the speaker can act as if another meaning (word) will be understood implicitly.
- 4) Structural presupposition-Structural presupposition is conventionally and regularly presupposing that part of the structure is already assumed to be true. It is an assumption associated with the used of certain words and phrases. For example, WH-question in English conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that information after WH-form is already known to be the case. (Yule, 1996:29)
- 5) Counter-factual presupposition-Counter-factual is a thing which is presupposed is not only true, but the opposite of the things is not facts. It talks about the contrary to fact. The utterance is not only true due to speaker. It is a conditional utterance which is spoken but is not even true. The use of if-clause is presupposing the counterfactual presupposition.
- 6) Non-factive presupposition--Non-factive presupposition is the opposite of the factive presupposition which show the real condition of the utterance. Non factive means 'not true', this type of presupposition is assumed not true.

Factors Triggering Presupposition

Presupposition triggers are the things which identify the utterances have presupposition. It is called sign of presupposition. According to Levinson (1996: 179) “presupposition seem to be tied to particular words – or, aspect of surface structure in general. It is called presupposition triggers.” Presupposition has thirteen kinds of presupposition triggers. Those are included in many aspects such as noun, verb, adjective, adverb, noun phrase, and cleft sentence, and question.

Types of Verbs Triggering Presupposition The verb is a special word which has many types of verbs that trigger the presupposition. Those types of verbs have each verb which trigger the presupposition. According to Levinson (1983: 181-183) and Huang (2007) those are five types of verbs which trigger the presupposition such as factive verb, implicative verb, aspectual/change of state verb, verb of judging, and iterative verb.

IV. Methodology

According to Mahsun (2000:19) a research is the way to discuss the research object. This research uses descriptive qualitative which will describe the verbs triggering presupposition in *The Cuckoo's Calling* novel by Robert Galbraith. This research is a qualitative method to describe types of verb and verbs triggering the presupposition, and frequency of the occurrence each of verbs triggering presupposition used in *Cuckoo's Calling* by Robert Galbraith.

According to Mahsun (2005: 117) there are two main methods in analyzing data, namely *metode padan intralingual* and *metode padan ekstralingual*. Mahsun (2005:118-120) states that *metode padan intralingual* is an analysis which connects and compares lingual elements in a language, meanwhile *metode padan ekstralingual* is used to analyze *ekstralingual* elements, such as connecting language problems with things outside language.

Findings and Discussion

In the findings and result, there are five types of verbs triggering presupposition as found in the novel *The Cuckoos Calling* namely factive verb, implicative verb, aspectual/change of state verb, verb of judging, and iterative verb. Each types of verbs in the point has different verbs.

They are as factors:

- a. Factive verbs: *know, realize, and be aware.*
- b. Implicative verb: *get*
- c. Aspectual/change of state verbs: *start, go, leave, come, arrive, and take.*
- d. Verb of judging: *accuse*
- e. Iterative verbs: *come back*

It is found that aspectual/change of state verbs have the highest percentage of the occurrence with 33.96 %, implicative verbs 26.41%, factive verbs 32.07%, verbs of judging 1.78 %, and iterative verbs 5.66%. It means that the aspectual/change of state verb is the most dominant type which occurs as found in the novel *The Cuckoo's Calling*. There are also two verbs which have high percentages, they are *know* and *start*. The verb *know* has 64.70% meanwhile the verb *start* has 33.33%.

V. Recommendation

Based on the result of the data analysis and conclusion, the researcher gives some recommendations teacher and to other researcher. To the teacher, the presupposition is one topic of pragmatics, this topic is suggested to be taught in the linguistic class. It relates to the daily life which has to be understood by the students. To other researcher, this study should be used as reference to conduct further research which is related to pragmatics study especially presupposition.

VI. Conclusion

From the discussion before, this research have some conclusion about verb triggering presupposition. It will be concluded by the points below.

1. There are five types of verbs triggering presupposition as found in the novel *The Cuckoos Calling* namely factive verb, implicative verb, aspectual/change of state verb, verb of judging, and iterative verb.
2. There are many verbs which appear in the novel *The Cuckoos Calling* as signs of presupposition. Each types of verbs in the point has different verbs. They are as factors:
 - a) Factive verbs: *know, realize, and be aware.*
 - b) Implicative verb: *get*
 - c) Aspectual/change of state verbs: *start, go, leave, come, arrive, and take.*
 - d) Verb of judging: *accuse*
 - e) Iterative verbs: *come back*
3. It is found that aspectual/change of state verbs have the highest percentage of the occurrence with 33.96 %%, implicative verbs 26.41%, factive verbs 32.07%, verbs of judging 1.78 %, and iterative verbs 5.66%. It means that the aspectual/change of state verb is the most dominant type which occurs as found in the novel *The Cuckoo's Calling*. There are also two verbs which have high percentages, they are *know* and *start*. The verb *know* has 64.70% meanwhile the verb *start* has 33.33%.

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