ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION ON JOY'S UTTERANCES IN *EVERYTHING EVERYWHERE ALL AT ONCE* MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the types of presupposition used by the character Joy in the film *Everything Everywhere All at Once*, as well as to determine the most dominant type. The research employs a descriptive qualitative method and analyzes Joy's utterances that contain presuppositions based on George Yule's (1996) classification, which includes six types: existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counterfactual presuppositions. Data were collected through observation and document analysis of the film's screenplay and were analyzed using Atlas.ti software to code and categorize the types of presuppositions. The findings reveal a total of 50 utterances containing presupposition, with the following distribution: existential 22 data (44%), lexical 9 data (18%), structural 9 data (18%), factive 5 data (10%), counterfactual 3 data (6%), and non-factive 2 data (4%). The most dominant type is existential presupposition. This study contributes to the field of pragmatics by enhancing the understanding of how implicit meaning is constructed through presupposition in everyday communication, as represented through film dialogue.

Keywords: *Pragmatic; Presupposition; Movie; Atlas.ti*

INTRODUCTION

Language can convey information to the listener in a number of ways. There are spoken and written forms. Books, news, messaging, and writing are examples of written forms. Speeches, movies, and television are examples of spoken forms. In oral communication, context is crucial to avoiding miscommunications between the speaker and the listener. In this case, communication presuppositions are discussed using pragmatics.

A branch of linguistics called pragmatics examines how background and environment impact language use's intended meaning. "Analysis of study, intent, and utterance the three main tenets of pragmatics are all included in pragmatics" (Damanik et al., 2024). "Therefore, the foundation of concrete language research in the context is pragmatics, which includes the study of linguistic forms as well as the ways in which linguistic forms are employed in communication" (Santiningtyas et al., 2020). According to Yule (1996), "pragmatics is the study of meaning that a writer or speaker conveys and that listeners and readers comprehend" (Yule, 1996). Based on the information presented in the speech, one could conclude that "She runs again." Lexical presuppositions are the assumptions made by the listener that she has been run previously in this discourse.

A branch of linguistics called pragmatics examines how language is used and highlights how context shapes meaning. "The study of pragmatics focuses on how a speaker conveys meaning in a specific context, taking into account the social environment and the participants' presumptions" (Budiarta & Gaho, 2021). Pragmatic interpretation, as defined by Levinson (1983), "deals with the speaker's meaning and the literal meaning of the words said, as well as contextual interpretation, which considers how factors like location, time, and relationship will affect the meaning" (Levinson, 1983). The element of pragmatics itself is implied meaning, which includes presumptions and inferences about the sentence between the speakers. "The study of pragmatics focuses on how language is used in communication, including how context affects meaning and the social norms that influence language use" (Nisa' & Pravitha, 2023; Ponte et al., 2023).

"Presupposition is derived from the word pre-suppose, which in English means predicting or guessing, meaning that the writer or speaker has preconceived notions about the person being discussed or the interlocutor before he even says anything" (Manurung et al., 2020). According to Yule (1996), "presuppositions are used to communicate the belief that something is true in the

absence of supporting proof. A presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be true before discussing a topic" (Yule, 1996). It is supported by Saputra, misunderstandings between the speaker and the listener in communication can arise not only from disparities in background knowledge but also from the speaker's utterance having multiple meanings, making it difficult for the listener to assume the utterance. This phenomenon is known as presupposition (Saputra et al., 2021). The listener is conscious of the presumptions made during a conversation regarding claims that are taken to be true. Furthermore, according to Levinson (1983) the study of the relationships between language and situation that are grammaticalized or stored in a language's structure. Experiences and occurrences that are documented in human knowledge, also known as common knowledge are the source of context (Levinson, 1983). "Making a suitable assumption can also be referred to as presupposition. In order to make inferences about the speaker's implication, the recipient must have knowledge of the presupposition" (Melly & Ambalegin, 2022).

According to Levinson (1983), "context is the background knowledge required to comprehend a statement. Levinson points out that the meaning of a speech is impacted by more than just the words used." These elements included the communication's location, time, and physical environment, as well as how significant these are to the speaker and the listener. The conversation between the speaker and the listener before and after earlier comments is known as the linguistic context. The social context is the relationship between speakers or the standards of the environment in which the communication takes place. The information shared by the communicator and the listener is known as the cognitive context (Levinson, 1983). In addition, "context is crucial because it gives the speaking partner information they need to comprehend and appropriately address the speaker's intent" (Astikasari & Masykuroh, 2022).

According to Yule (1996), "the context is the actual physical environment or background situation in which communication takes place. Context helps listeners understand what a speaker is trying to say". Speaking is simply one aspect of it; other aspects include who is speaking, where, when, and how. He draws attention to the fact that situational context frequently significantly affects the meaning of communication (Yule, 1996). It is supported by Wulandari (2022) "When used in a speech or text, context describes the social or physical aspects of the immediate surroundings. The meaning of an utterance cannot be separated in order to understand it" (Wulandari et al., 2022).

"A movie, is a motion picture that has been recorded. These statements all make reference to the importance of motion in the art of filmmaking" (Giannetti, 2012). In other literature, movies is an art form that blends a number of subjects, including narrative, music, and visual arts. "The narrative structure and audio-visual language of movies are distinctive features that set it apart from other artistic mediums" (Zhang, 2024).

The aims of this study are (1) to find the presupposition type used by Joy character in the *Everything Everywhere All at Once* movie. (2) to find the most dominant types of presupposition used by Joy character in the *Everything Everywhere All at Once* movie.

A number of researchers had previously studied assumption. Several studies who carried out this presupposition study are depicted here. First, Astikasari and Masykuroh (2022), entitled *"Presupposition in Raya and the Last Dragon Disney animation movie (2021): A pragmatic analysis"*. This study finds out the kinds of presuppositions and interpret the meaning of the presupposition in Raya and the Last Dragon Disney animation movie. In this study, the researchers used descriptive qualitative method, the data were originated from the character utterances and analyzed accordingly to the theory of Yule (1996). The study's outcome found 104 data and met all six types of presuppositions. Thus, existential presupposition 36 data (35%), lexical presupposition 21 data (20%), factive presupposition 20 data (19%), structural presupposition 19 data (18%), counterfactual presupposition 7 data (7%) and non factive presupposition 1 data (1%).

Second, Sapar et al. (2022), entitled "*A Pragmatic Analysis of George Yule's Presupposition In the News Article of the Jakarta Post*. This study identified the types of presuppositions and the most commonly used in the Jakarta Post. This study applied mixed methodology, both qualitative and quantitative approaches, also used the Yule's theory (1996) to make an analysis. The findings of this study showed that the most commonly used are existential presuppositions, with total 49 data, next lexical presupposition 12 data, non factual presupposition 11 data, factual presupposition 9 data, then structural and counterfactual presuppositions, which have a total of 2 data.

Third, Haryati (2022), entitled "*Presupposition in The Mystery and Thriller Film of Escape*

from Pretoria". This study aims the types of presupposition, their functions and the percentage of each presupposition in the film script of *"Escape from Pretoria".* This research used qualitative method to analyze the obtained data. The researcher applied Yule's presupposition theory (1996). As result, there were found 177 data found in the film script. With, 166 existential presupposition (93.8%), 6 factive presupposition (3.4%), 4 lexical presupposition (2.2%) and 1 counterfactual presupposition (0.6%).

The differences in this research are the data is different from the previous research because the data was taken from different movie entitled *Everything Everywhere All at Once,* and the theme of the movie is also different from the previous research. Science fiction, fantasy, and comedy are all explored in the visually stunning and genre-bending movie *Everything Everywhere All at Once.* The researcher also used Atlas.ti to collect and analyze the obtained data from the movie script. The movie was released on June 22nd 2022, which was co-directed by Daniel Scheinert and Daniel Kwan, conveys viewers to other worlds, existential questions, and the power of relationships between people. Even, this movie also won Oscar in 2023 for best picture category. Researcher believes that this movie will help in understanding how is presupposition used in a daily life conversation, in the form of movie in this case. That is why, it will become a resource in the pragmatic fields, especially in this current matter which is on presupposition.

There are several types of presupposition based on Yule's presupposition theory (1996):

1. Existential Presupposition

It is the presumption that the entities the speaker has named exist. (Yule, 1996) asserted that "the existential presupposition is more common and general in some noun phrases than it is in possessive constructions that recognize the owner solely". A sentence phrase that assumes the existence of something or someone is also established by the speaker.

Example:
- The boss is an old man.

Presuppose:
- There is a boss

2. Factive Presupposition

A factive presupposition is when a verb that is presumed to be true is accompanied by information that is implied. This assumption arises from verbally conveyed information that alludes to a phenomenon or news fact that ought to be accurate. "The notion that certain verbs, like "realize," "know," "regret," "glad," "aware," and "odd," are employed in sentences that convey facts or truth" (Yule, 1996)

Example:
- He didn't realize he is being followed.

Presuppose:
- He is being followed

3. Lexical Presupposition

Lexical presupposition refers to speaking with a form that is asserted under the presumption that another meaning is understood. Yule (1996) Lexical presupposition is the "capacity to assume that other meanings (words) will be interpreted to be noticed". For example, it was believed that the lexical presuppositions "again," "start," "manage," and "stop" had an implicit meaning.

Example:
- She is mad again.

Presuppose:
- She is mad before

4. Non factive Presupposition

A non-factive presupposition is the belief that something is not true. It suggested that the speaker still makes an assumption even though it is untrue. It is assumed that the "verbs "imagine," "dream," "hope," and "suppose" describe an incorrect situation when they are used" (Yule, 1996).

Example:

- I dreamt that I was smart.

Presuppose:

- I was not smart.

5. Structural Presupposition

When a speaker treats certain structures as assumed facts that the listener accepts as true, this is known as a presupposition. "A structural presupposition is one that emphasizes the use of specific words, phrases, and sentence structures" Yule (1996). When knowledge is conveyed as truth using the WH-question (what, who, why, when, where, and how), the structure is evident.

Example:

- When did she sleep?

Presuppose:

- She slept

6. Counterfactual Presuppositon

Certain conditional structures, commonly referred to as counterfactual conditionals, assume that the information stated in the if-clauses is false at the moment of utterance. This represents in opposition to the facts. (Yule, 1996) According to the statement, "a counterfactual presupposition is a presumption statement that is regarded as contradicting the fact and has a meaning that is different from what is true".

Example:

- If he wasn't ready, they would be late.

Presuppose:

- He was ready.

One such program is ATLAS.ti, which was created by Thomas Muhr as a component of a 1989–1992 research project at the Technical University of Berlin. "ATLAS.ti was created to manage a substantial volume of research data gathered in order to analyze the effects of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident" (Soratto et al., 2020). Due to its numerous advantages for researchers and college students, ATLAS.ti is a highly regarded and popular computer program in qualitative research. "It permits and makes it easier to organize vast amounts of qualitative data, including field notes, documents, interview transcripts, and other research materials in audio-visual format" (Mastrobattista et al., 2024). Researchers can examine data in a number of unique ways thanks to the many analysis tools, or hermeneutic units, that are available on ATLAS.ti. As a result, the computer-based qualitative data analysis tool satisfies user expectations in terms of the output's degree of accuracy and the usefulness of its analytical features. All things considered, "ATLAS.ti is a useful and flexible tool that helps researchers analyze qualitative data. more effectively from a study, which raises the caliber of the results and the conclusions made" (Mastrobattista et al., 2024). "It facilitates a more efficient method of data tracking and analysis by allowing researchers to maintain and access all data obtained for a research project at one place" (Friese et al., 2018).

RESEARCH METHOD

Since the current study focuses on analyzing and characterizing the various presuppositions, a descriptive qualitative method is employed. Creswell defines "research methods as the plans, processes, or methods used to collect data or evidence for analysis in order to discover new information or gain a deeper comprehension of a subject" (Creswell, 2021). Added by Fridolini, "when a researcher describes or analyzes data in an approach that is descriptive, they employ the qualitative method" (Fridolini et al., 2021).

The primary source is taken from the utterances spoken by the Joy character in the movie. Utterances that contained each type of presupposition based on Yule (1996) theories of presupposition. In other words, the types of data are language, sentences and context of the dialogues from the Joy character. The secondary source of data is the transcript of the *Everything Everywhere All at Once* movie

In addition to being unable to directly interview all of the characters who were directly involved in the dialogue in the movie, the researcher also has no control over the study's participants. Since the researcher is the only one who gathers data through tasks like copying, gathering, and

investigating as a data collector, the researcher is the key instrument in descriptive qualitative research. Without a doubt, the most significant and powerful tool is people. Creswell mentioned that "in qualitative research, the researcher is the key instrument for data collection" (Creswell, 2021)

In this research, the researcher collects the data using observation and document analysis techniques by watching the movie and reading the transcript of the movie. Data collection technique document analysis takes the form of writing, pictures or the monumental works of a person. While observation technique takes by watching the *Everything Everywhere All at Once* movie repeatedly to comprehend the context in each utterance spoken by Joy character, it helps to understand the plot of the movie, and also, assist in selecting and analyzing the presupposition meaning. According to Creswell, "qualitative researchers typically gather multiple forms of data, such as interviews, observations, and documents, rather than rely on a single data source" (Creswell, 2021).

There are few steps in conducting the data collection, according to Creswell (2021) "collect information in a variety of formats, including documents, observations, and interviews" (Creswell, 2021). This approach enables the researcher to focus on dialogue that contains presuppositions by comparing the script with the dialogue in the movie.

The researcher doing the following procedure steps when conducts the research:
1. Watching the movie repeatedly
2. Importing the transcript into Atlas.ti
3. Reading the movie transcript in the Atlas.ti
4. Highlighting each utterances contains presupposition according to each type of coding in Atlas.ti
5. Analyzing the presupposition meaning of utterances
6. Creating table of data result that contain the data finding and amount of each presupposition
7. Drawing a conclusion

The data analysis process involved multiple steps. Utilizing Yule's (1996) theory of presupposition as based of theory in this research. Stated by Miles and Huberman, analysis of the data is classified into three parts, data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing (Miles et al., 2014).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the movie script, the researcher found 50 utterances of presupposition. Every types of presupposition based on Yule's presupposition theory (1996) such as existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition and counterfactual presupposition.

Table 1. Utterances Found Contained Presupposition

Type of presupposition	Frequency	Percentage
Existential presupposition	22	44%
Factive presupposition	5	10%
Non factive presupposition	2	4%
Lexical presupposition	9	18%
Structural presupposition	9	18%
Counterfactual presupposition	3	6%
Total	50	100%

From the table 1. above the most dominant type of presupposition occurred in the Joy's utterances in the *Everything Everywhere All at Once Movie*. The predominate presupposition are existential presupposition with total of 22 utterances data (44%), lexical and structural equally have the same amount of 9 utterances data (18%), factive presupposition with total of 5 utterances data (10%), counterfactual with total of 3 utterances data (6%), the uncommon presupposition is non factive with total of 2 utterances data (4%).
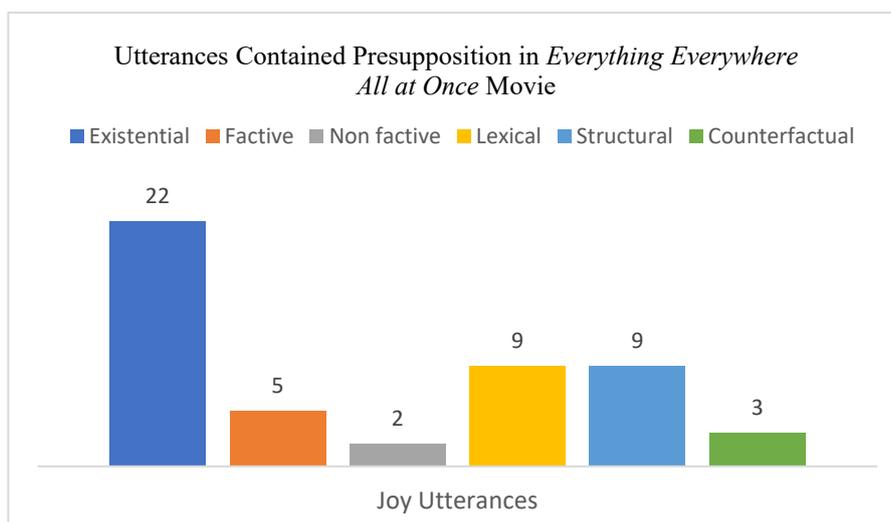
- **Existential Presupposition**

    Joy: "*Gong Gong... **this is Becky**. **Becky is my**... How do you say it again... shit, I mean, crap. **She is my**...*"

    Presuppose: There is someone named Becky and she is exists

The utterance above is classified as existential presupposition. The use of proper noun "Becky" presuppose the referent's existence. The context in that utterance is Joy is introducing Becky to Gong Gong for the first time, she struggles how to explain Becky to everyone.

- **Factive Presupposition**

    Joy: "*I **know** the joy and pain of having you as my mother.*"

    Presuppose: The speaker has experienced joy and pain from this person.

The utterance above is classified as factive presupposition. The trigger verb "know" presupposes the truth of the emotional experience describe by the speaker. The context in that utterance is Joy is expressing her true feelings to this person as her mother.

- **Non factive Presupposition**

    Joy: "*I honestly **think** it's weird, but Becky wants to help Mom.*"

    Presuppose: she believes that it is weird for her.

The utterance above is classified as non factive presupposition, it triggers by the verb "think". It expresses an opininon or belief, not a fact. So, the speaker believes it is weird, but it does not mean it is weird in reality only in her beliefs. The context of that utterance is Joy pledge to her mother to let Becky stay in the house little longer to help them preparing a party.

- **Lexical Presupposition**

    Joy: "***Stop** that. You aren't supposed to move here. You're just a rock.*"

    Presuppose: something is happening when she said "stop that"

The utterance above is classified as lexical presupposition, it triggers by the word "stop". The context in that utterance is Joy told Evelyn to stop moving as a rock, because she moves closer to Joy. They should be act like a rock.

- **Structural Presupposition**

    Joy: "*Gong Gong, hello. **How** was your trip?*"

    Presuppose: Gong Gong took a trip.

The utterance above is classified as structural presupposition. The trigger structure "Wh-question" a classic trigger in presupposition. The question presupposes the existence of that trip. The trip had already happened, that can be assumed as background knowledge between speaker and hearer. The context of that utterance is Joy is asking Gong Gong his trip to their home.

- **Counterfactual Presupposition**

  Joy: "*I wanted to see **if I went in**, would I die. Like actually die.*"

  Presuppose: Joy did not go in.

The utterance above is classified as counterfactual presupposition. Even though it is not in standard if-clause, but it still matches the structure of counterfactual condition. It presupposes that the condition (going in) has not happened that is why it is unreal or doubtful. The context of that utterance is Joy told Evelyn she is curious about what will happen.

CONCLUSION

This study pinpoints the kind of presupposition that Joy, a character in the *Everything Everywhere All at Once* movie uses in her speech. Researchers discovered six different kinds of presuppositions after applying Yule theory. 22 existential presuppositions, 5 factive presuppositions, 2 non-factive, 9 lexical presuppositions, 9 structural presuppositions, and 3 counterfactuals were discovered by the researcher. By connecting the theory and the context that appears in the film, the researcher is able to identify the dialogue of Joy's utterances.

The classification of presuppositions and the most used presupposition are the subjects of the current study. This paper is restricted to Yule's presupposition kinds theory with respect to the specific topic. In order to advance the research towards this idea, the author invites other scholars to carry out additional studies on presuppositions with distinct focuses, theories, and objectives, whether they be written or spoken. Since it will be more natural and authentic to observe the presumption, the object can be derived from everyday conversations that occur in real life.

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