

AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION IN “OUIJA : ORIGIN OF EVIL MOVIE” : PRAGMATICS APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This research is a case study which will discuss about presupposition in the film "Ouija: Origin of Evil". It helps to know the types of presuppositions and dominant types of presuppositions in the Ouija movie. Then the data is analyzed using pragmatic qualitative methods. And the researchers used Yule (1996) Theory to analyze the presuppositions in the Ouija movie. The results of the analysis are presented descriptively with context so that the meaning of pragmatic presuppositions can be released. From the results of the analysis, researchers will find there are 6 types of presuppositions by Yule (1996), namely Existential Presupposition, Structural Presuppositions, Factive Presuppositions, Non-Factive Presuppositions, Lexical Presuppositions, and Counter-Factual Presuppositions. Structural type of presuppositions appear most often, 5 times. Structural presupposition is a type that is often used in Ouija's story of one of the main characters in the Ouija movie, often using sentences related to questions in conversations with others. Related to the conversation can be assumed as an answer or information the existence of a truth that occurs by the speaker.

Keywords: presupposition, types presupposition, movie

INTRODUCTION

Communication as a basic of interaction plays an important role in every human life. This fact cannot be separated from the use of language as the medium of communication, whether written, spoken, gesture, and sign. Generally, people produce language to convey their personal idea and feeling that involved the process of sending and receiving. Velentzas & Broni (2006) stated that communication process is made of four key components – Encoding (message sent by sender), Medium of transmission, Decoding (message received by the receiver) and feedback. Overall, this process forms a kind of unity in conversation which result in effective communication for both parties, speaker and listener. Therefore, with a communication process, both parties can limit misunderstanding in

their conversation and quality their relation as human beings.

Jusmaya & Afriana (2019) stated that English is used to conduct communication as international language, in almost the entire world in many countries. The existence of language around the world makes many different variations of structure and use in communication. Every time, people never stop expressing their mind toward languages. This natural phenomenon shows that the incredible of language as a system of communication which relevant to every human in gaining constructive conversation. Linguistics as a study of human language ususally deals with those perspectives which involved some of it subareas, such us : phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics (Sipahutar & Arianto, 2019).

One of the linguistics field that has connection with this research is pragmatics. The pragmatics study, according to Yule (1996) concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). From this point, it can be said that pragmatics focus on meaning as an aspect in analyzing both speaker and listener conversation. As it deals with the perspective, pragmatics obviously need to explicate aspect of meaning which cannot be found in the plain sense of the words. When people gain understanding in their conversation, they will also feel easier in adapting the intended meaning, the purpose, and assumption of their topic. In pragmatic, there is one element that used in order to create the appropriate assumption in communication. The element itself is known as presupposition.

Presupposition, according to Yule (1996) is something the speaker assume to be the case prior to making an utterance. In our daily communication, it appears that people usually produce assumptions based on certain context of conversation. An example "your car" this sentence presupposed that 'you have a car'. Yule (1996) pointed that, in the analysis of how speaker's assumptions are typically expressed, presupposition has been associated with the use of a large number of words, phrases and structures. This perspective lead to a statement that different kinds of utterances makes different kinds of presupposition. Types of presupposition : existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, counterfactual presupposition.

There are so many possibilities of the occurrence presupposition in written and spoken language. As a matter of fact, someone usually provides utterances that occurs quite differently to what their listener expecting. If the listener catches the wrong meaning, this matter will lead to uncommunicative conversation in both parties. Related to this case, researcher believed presupposition can be one solution to avoid misinterpretation in gaining the appropriate meaning in communication. Since researcher chooses this element

of pragmatics as the focus on analyzing, subsequently, researcher also decide to choose an object to be the focus of this case, the researcher used conversation in the script, which is in the conversation of "OUIJA" movie. The researcher found presuppositions in the Ouija movie script. For example :

Mr. Satlof: Debbie died at her house last night.

Laine: I want Debbie to come back.

In Laine's words she wants Debbie to come back to life again. But Mr. Satlof assumed that Debbie could not return because she had died because of being killed.

Trevor: Hello?

Laine: Somebody there?

When Laine said "Somebody there?" she assumed that there was someone other than them in the dark room. The presupposition of this example is there is someone who stayed in that room.

It can be seen that to analyze presuppositions we can take from other sources such as daily utterances, advertisements, movie, novels, etc. The author also looks at other journals references that happen to analyze about presupposition but different objects. An example of a journal from Liu (2016) analyzes presupposition in Campaign Speech, Samuel (2011) analyzes presupposition in the newspaper. One of the reason why the authors are interested in the title "An Analysis of Presupposition in Ouija Movie" because the movie being studied has an interesting title in terms of language or in other words a unique movie title. Most of people watching movies just want to know the contents of the story, it turns out that it can be seen that watching movies can also learning to analyze each of the utterances. One of them is presupposition in the words of each movie.

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatic presuppositions require a deeper understanding of the presupposition context so that at the beginning of the mining linguists conduct

a lot of research on this subject. As the one of the linguistic branches, Yule (1996) states that pragmatics is the study of "invisible" meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it isn't actually said or written. Invisible meaning means, the meaning is not something that can be achieved from another meaning, like in syntax and semantics, meanwhile it more focuses on the relationship between the linguistic form and the user of language.

2.2 Presupposition

As revealed by Yule (1996) "Presupposition is essentially a pragmatic phenomenon: part of the set of assumptions made by participants in a conversation, which he termed the common ground." That means that presupposition is basically a pragmatic phenomenon, namely part of the assumptions made by the reader (the interlocutor) in a conversation, which he connects with shared knowledge. Siagian et al. (1998) Then Stalnaker in 1978 completed his response to presuppositions "Presupposition is what is taken by the speakers to be the common ground of participants in the conversation, what is treated as their common knowledge". He asserted that presupposition is what the speaker takes to be a common setting for listeners in conversation, which is treated as their shared knowledge. The importance of sharing background in communication presuppositions is "Shared background presuppositions are also the obvious starting point for a reader or listener wondering what the author might be as relevant." He explained that giving presupposition background is a real first step in describing a relevant message from the author to the reader or listener.

So pragmatic presuppositions are called assumptions that draw statements based on context. The context here can be a situation, location, speaker etc. Therefore pragmatic presuppositions use two basic concepts, namely fairness and shared knowledge. Then it can be concluded if the presupposition is taken from a statement in the form of conversation or communication then the

presupposition must have context so that the presupposition is drawn based on pragmatic presuppositions but if the presupposition is drawn from a sentence that is not a conversation then the presupposition is done by semantic presupposition. This is what was revealed "Semantics would be conventional meaning, those aspects which did not seem to vary too much from context to context, while the usage of context-dependent meaning of individual usage and context-dependent. "It means that semantics will relate to the usual meaning, those aspects which does not seem to change too much from context to context, while pragmatic will relate to aspects of individual use and depend on the context in question.

Oktoma & Mardiyono (2013) In analyzing how the speaker or speaker assumes that they are expressed according to their type, presuppositions have been associated using broader terms of words, phrases, and structures. Siagian et al., (1998) "He said that other types of presupposition triggers." He said that other types of presuppositions are produced by words or constructs, which together are usually called trigger presuppositions. This is also confirmed by Liu (2016) "A presupposition triggered by a word or construction is a background that is known to be known by the addressee, so it doesn't count as having been communicated." That a triggering presupposition with a word or construction in a sentence is thought to be the background of information assumed by the partner partner. For more details, divides the six types of presuppositions, namely, existential, factive, non-factive, structural, lexical, counterfactual presuppositions by Yule (1996).

2.3 Previous Research

In this part, the researcher discusses about the previous researches which related with this thesis. The researcher has found seven journals which is related to this thesis. The first research is from Liu (2016), titled " An Analysis of Presupposition Triggers in Hilary Clinton's First Campaign Speech ". In

this research , he concerned on the presupposition triggers at both lexical and syntactic levels, for the purpose of figuring out how Hilary succeeded in achieving her political intentions through the use of presupposition triggers, hoping to contribute to the composition and understanding of political speeches.

The second research is from Samuel (2011) entitled “Linguistic Nature of Presupposition in American and Persian Newspaper Editorials” . In this research , Samuel concerned on the identifying the linguistic nature of presupposition employed in the two Englishes. Revealing some genre-specific features of this media discourse, the results of the study also indicated that non-factive verbs and nominalization were the most frequently employed presupposition triggers.

The third research was from Oktoma (2013), titled “ The Analysis of Presupposition in the Short Stories of Silvester Goridus Sukur ” In this research he concerned to the types of presupposition and dominant type of presupposition in the short stories by Silvester Goridus Sukur. The writer employed Yule’s theory which divided presupposition into 6 types: existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition and counterfactual presupposition.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is defined as the modes of observation that allow the scientist to collect observation in systematic and structured ways McKinney (2013). Theoretically, there are two kinds of research design; they are quantitative and qualitative research. Quantitative research focuses on gathering numerical data and generalizing it across group of people or to explain a particular phenomenon. Whereas qualitative research focuses in producing descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of the person. Descriptive data is data which exist in written words or utterance from someone that we are going to analyze. In doing

this research, the researcher used qualitative research, it is applied to analyze the presupposition found in *OUIJA* movie.

3.2 Object of the Research

Object of the research is very essential in the research in order to get the result scientifically. The researcher must be smart to decide the object which is used in this research. In this research, the object is the kind of presupposition which used by speakers in *OUIJA* movie. Then, the data are all the utterances that contain presupposition which is uttered by speakers in *OUIJA* movie.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

In process of collecting data, the researcher used observational method by Sudaryanto (2015). He states that observational method is method of collecting data by observing the data. There are two kinds of techniques used; they are participatory and non participatory. In participatory technique, the researcher involves as participates in collecting the data.

Participatory technique is different from non participatory technique. In non participatory technique, the researcher does not involve in collecting the data. The researcher only observes every utterance which contain presupposition in *OUIJA* movie. In this research, the researcher used non participatory technique to collect the data because the researcher did not involve in movie conversation. There are some procedures which the researcher did in collecting the data. First, the movie was downloaded from websites www.Cinemaindo.com. Second, the researcher watched the movie until finish in order to get all the data. Third, transcribing all the utterance in the movie which contains presupposition in the movie. The last is classifying the data.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

When researcher finished in collecting the data, the next step is to perform the data analysis of presupposition in the movie script. In the beginning step, researcher will draw some findings

related with some relevant utterances that found in the movie script, that is, utterance that contain presupposition. After displaying thirty data that contain presupposition, the researcher begins the analysis by showing a conversation of the character. From the conversation, it can be marked the specific utterance with presupposition. In order to give a clear description of the utterance, researcher placed a context of the conversation that explains the specific situation and condition as spoken by the character. By focusing on those aspects, finally researcher could begin the analysis by using Yule's theory of presupposition. Thus, it can be seen that, this part basically focuses on qualitative analysis as the step in analyzing.

3.5 Method of Presenting the Result Analysis

After doing analysis, the next step is presenting the result analysis. McKinney (2013) states that there are two methods of presenting the result analysis; they are informal and formal. The formal method means the researcher use symbol, table, diagram, and number in presenting the result. Whereas informal method refers to the method of presenting the result analysis by using words: it means the findings can be described by using words or sentences. In this research, the researcher presented the result analysis by using informal method to present the analyzed data. The result was presented by using words and sentences and to make the readers easily understand.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the researcher classifies the data found in OUIJA movie based on Yule's theory there are six types of presupposition: existential presupposition, structural presupposition, lexical presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition and counterfactual presupposition.

From the total data there are 22 data of types of presupposition, 4 of them are existential presupposition, 11 of them are structural presupposition, 4 of them are factive presupposition, 1 of them is

factive presupposition, 1 of them is lexical presupposition, and then for the last 1 of them is counterfactual presupposition. Below is the further explanation of each types of presupposition found in the OUIJA movie.

1. Existential Presupposition

Existential presupposition is presuppositions marked with words objects, adverbs of time, and words statement of the place stated an existence, speakers are assumed involved in entities that are mentioned. Based on data analysis about existential presupposition on the results of the study, there are four categories of markers emergence of existential presupposition. The fourth category these markers are nouns, phrases nouns, time information, and adverbs of place. In other meaning Existential presupposition is presuppositions that indicate existence or identity of the referent expressed in words that are definit. Every speech that uses nouns, adverbs of place, and adverbs of time stating an existence, speakers are assumed involved in entities that are mentioned.

DATA 1

Alice : "What was your wife's name?"
 Mr. Browning : "Mary."
 Alice : "Mary. All right. **He seeks the spirit of Mary Browning.**"

(00:01:07,640 - 00:01:17,440)

In data 1, the situation is when Mr. Browning came to Alice's house to ask about his dead wife and Mr. Browning wants to talk to a spirit named Mary. Mary is the wife of Mr. Browning. He came to Alice's house with his child. Mr. Browning believes that Alice can help to convey what Mr. Browning to his wife who has died. But his child did not trust Alice's activities to be able to talk with the spirits.

As the context the sentence above is an existential presupposition sentence marked by the use of a person's name noun. The phrase Mary Browning signifies that there is a person named

Mary. This sentence presupposes that there is a spirit named Mary Browning who is being sought by the person who is looking for it.

DATA 2

Doris :“ Mom, ten more minutes. “
Alice :” Hmm .. **I'm sorry, sweetie, tomorrow you have a school.**”

(00:07:24,880 - 00:07:27,920)

In data 2, the situation is when midnight Doris is watching TV in the guest room, then her mother named Alice comes to her to immediately turn off the TV and go to sleep because tomorrow Doris has a morning school schedule.

As the context The sentence above is an existential presupposition sentence marked by the statement "tomorrow" time. the word "tomorrow" in the sentence above presupposes that there is a time that will occur in the future.

DATA 3

Male Announcer : “...soil is brought back to the Earth, **eight guest scientist will join fourteen others at the Ames research center near San Francisco, to analyze it for evidence of life.**”

(00:14:19,480 - 00:14:24,440)

In data 3, the situation is when in the morning there was a male announcer who was talking on TV he gave an information about evidence of an analysis of life in San Francisco. Alice listened very carefully.

As the context the sentence above is an existential presupposition sentence marked by a place description. Description of the place is marked with the word San Francisco. Descriptive phrase the place presupposes a place called San Francisco.

DATA 4

Mr. Tom : “I'll show you.”
Alice : “She'll be here any second.”
Mr. Tom :” This is something Doris wrote. **Sister Hanna came here**

from Poland during the war.
I asked her to translate them.It upset her a great deal. This is a journal from a man named Marcus.”

(01:06:22,400 - 01:06:50,480)

In data 4, the situation is when at school Tom called his mother Doris to immediately go to the school room, because there was something that Mr. Tom wanted to say to Alice about her child. There is an oddity with Doris's homework like someone who helps to do it because the writing and content in the homework is very different from usual.

As the context the sentence above is an existential presupposition sentence marked by a place description. Description of the place is marked with the word Poland. Descriptive phrase the place presupposes a place called Poland.

2. Structural presupposition

In this part, the researcher analyzes about structural presupposition which structural presupposition is about interrogative sentence. In the data already analyzed, there are several questions, like where, why, how, when, what, who, how much, and how come. Structural presupposition refers to the structure of certain sentences has been analyzed as a permanent presupposition and conventional that part of that structure already assumed the truth.

DATA 5

Elly :“Come on. As friends we gather, Hearts are true. Spirits near, we call to you.” (silent, two minutes again) “ **Is there a spirit here ?** “ (The OUIJA board moved)

Lina : “Oh, my God.”

(00:11:14,440-00:11:37,320)

In data 5, the situation is that at night Lina goes to her friend's house named Elly secretly without her mother's knows. When she was at Elly's house, Lina found a game board called OUIJA. This board serves to call the spirits. Lina and Elly finally tried to play that game with other friends. The board stated that it was not allowed to play alone or play in the cemetery.

As the context the sentence above includes structural presupposition because of the question word "is there" where the question word can be presupposed to get information about the existence of something referred to in the sentence.

DATA 6

Elly : "Ask your questions."

Lina : "**What's it like on the other side?**"

(OUIJA's board also shifted by showing the word "COLD")

Elly : "Oh, my God."

(00:11:52,600-00:12:14,400)

In data 6, the situation is when Elly and Lina and other friends start playing OUIJA. Then Elly told Lina to give a question to the spirits in their area. Lina also asks about how it feels in her world? The spirit answered it through the OUIJA board by showing the word "COLD". This made the other friends feel even more scared because the spirit really answered the question Lina gave.

The sentence is included in the structural presupposition because it is marked with the question word "what". Where the question term presupposes the speaker because of curiosity about the life of the spirit out there, therefore the speaker asks the spirit who came.

DATA 7

Lina : "Mom, I'm sorry."

Alice : "Get in. **Why do you do these things?**"

Lina : "If you're gonna ground me, just do it already."

(00:13:08,360-00:13:46,960)

In data 7, the situation is when Lina's mother learns of her departure to a friend's house, then her mother picks her up at Elly's house. Lina immediately came out because she knew her mother was waiting for her outside. Before Lina got into the car, she apologized for leaving without Elly's permission. And her mother immediately told her to go straight into the car. Her mother was a little disappointed about this.

This sentence is a structural presupposition because it is marked with the question word "why". This question

word can presuppose that something undesirable has been done that makes the speaker want to know the reason.

DATA 8

Mickey : "Wow, this is.. This is a beautiful home."

Alice : "Hmm."

Mickey : "**Is that where you do the seances?**"

Alice : "Readings. Come on in."

(00:15:34,120-00:15:44,400)

In data 8, the situation is when the morning Mickey came to Lina's house to pick her up to go to school together. Then Lina's mother came up to him and invited him to talk together in the place where his mother usually reads books. Mickey thought that the room was a calling place for spirits but Lina's mother answered as a place to read.

This sentence is a structural presupposition because it is marked with the question word "is there". Where, is there the same here as "what". This question word is used to find out information whether there really is a place of a seance or not. For the context here the speaker is in the house of a magician.

DATA 9

Doris : "No."

Lina : "**Who are you talking to, Doris?**"

Alice : "Spirit, can you hear me?"

Doris : "Yes, we can. And we can see you."

(00:20:58,640-00:21:19,640)

In data 9, the situation is when Doris's mother is trying the OUIJA board that she bought in the afternoon. When she tried to play it himself it turns out that Doris was in the spirit room called marcus and when her mother made a question Doris suddenly answered that question, when Doris with Lina in the room so that made Lina confused why Doris suddenly spoke to herself.

This sentence is a structural presupposition because it is marked with the question word "who". this question word is used to find out information about who with whom, with whom. For the context here the speaker is listening to

Doris talking to herself and there is no one in her room. the speaker is his sister Doris. it can be presupposed that Doris is talking to a ghost.

DATA 10

Mr Tom : "In fact, unless she's learned cursive, then somebody's been helping her quite a bit."

Alice : "**Doris, who helped you with this?**"

Doris : "My new friend."

(00:26:02,160-00:26:11,520)

In data 10, the situation is when Alice is summoned to Mr. Tom's room to discuss who has helped do Doris's homework. Then Alice asked Doris that question and Doris answered that the friend who helped her with her homework was her friend. Her friend was a good spirit who had accompanied him to play at night when his mother had fallen asleep.

This sentence is a structural presupposition sentence because it is marked with the question word "who". this question word is used to find out information about who with whom, with whom. For the context here the speaker is confused about who has helped with his homework. the speaker here is doris's mother. it can be seen that the presupposition contained in this kalimatis is that there is someone else who helps in doing Doris's homework.

DATA 11

Mr. Tom : "**How old are you now, Doris?**"

Doris : "Nine."

Mr. Tom : "Nine? Well, you're practically a young lady. You think you could manage to hold down the fort on your own for a few minutes?"

(01:01:54,720 -01:02:01,320)

In data 11, the situation is when Mr. Tom comes to Alice's house to discuss an important matter about Doris. At that time there was Lina who also felt something strange about Doris. They want to discuss together without Doris. Therefore Doris was told to be on the 1st floor only and they all went upstairs to talk about strange things from Doris because Alice still did not know.

This sentence is a structural presupposition sentence because it is marked with the question word "how". this question word is used to find out information about a method or other information. this sentence contains structural presupposition because the question "how" presupposes that the speaker wants to know about Doris's age or does not know Doris's age now.

DATA 12

Alice : "Welcome, Mary." We may ask three questions.

Jenny Browning : "**Why just three?**"

Alice : "Mary, we ask that you let the candle burn if the answer is yes. Blow it out if the answer is no."

(00:02:21,560-00:02:30,640)

In data 12, the situation is when Mr. Browning came to Alice's house with her daughter named Jenny Browning to ask about the spirit of his wife Mr. Browning. His wife Browning named Marry, then Alice began calling Marry's spirit using the OUIJA board and they played three of them. When the question session they can only give 3 questions to Marry's spirit. And Jenny was confused why only 3 questions could be asked. Therefore Jenny asks that to Alice.

This sentence is a structural presupposition sentence because it is marked with the question word "why". This question word is used to find out the reason. the context when the magician says that "you may ask three questions" and the child of the magician's guest answers "why just three?". the presupposition contained in this sentence is that the speaker may only issue 3 questions. in accordance with the previous rules.

DATA 13

Doris : "**What's a scam? The lady said we were a scam.**"

Alice : "Doris, listen to me. A scam is a lie. We don't lie. We help people."

(00:06:24,720-00:06:32,240)

In data 13, the situation is when Doris hears the word "fraud" from Jenny Browning. And Doris immediately asked this to Alice. And Alice simply answered only to help someone who wanted to talk to a spirit that was already gone. Because Doris was still small, so she did not yet understand the function in the summoning of spirits.

This sentence is a structural presupposition sentence because it is marked with the question word "what". this question word is used to find information about a truth. the context in this film occurs when Doris asks this question to her mother. The presupposition in this sentence is that someone who talks about the Doris family is a family of fraudsters who have committed lies in calling spirits.

DATA 14

Betty :**"Is that the one where you talk to ghosts?"**

Lina :**"Uh, then, no, thanks. I get enough of that at home. It's actually really scary."**

(00:10:37,280-00:10:41,320)

In data 14, the situation is when Betty asks Lina the OUIJA board, they know that there is an OUIJA board while at Elly's house. Then they try to play it even though Lina doesn't want to play the OUIJA board. With the persuasion of her friends finally Lina was willing to play it.

This sentence is a structural presupposition sentence because it is marked with the question word "is there". The question word "is there" is the same as the question word "what". where the context is the speaker is in a room with friends and there is also a board to call the spirits. presuppositions contained in this sentence are marked with the word is there where it includes structural presupposition. presupposition that there is a board that can call spirits.

DATA 15

Alice :**"Who's your new friend?"**

Doris :**"I didn't do it."**

Alice :**"Well, I didn't."**

Mr. Tom :**"And Doris definitely didn't."**

Alice :**"Well, then, I don't know what to tell you. It wasn't me."**

(00:26:14,240-00:26:24,240)

In data 15, the situation is when Doris and her mother are in Mr. Tom room they were still wondering who helped Doris's homework. Because Doris answered that her homework was her new friend. But Alice as Doris's mother did not know that Doris had a new friend.

This sentence is structural presupposition, because it is marked with the question "who". The word "who" can be used to find out information. The context in this story the speaker is Doris' mother. and the listener or answerer is Doris. so that it can be known for the presupposition of the word "who" is Doris has a new friend, but his mother did not know.

3. Factive presupposition

Factive presupposition is presupposition consisting of pre-conceived information follow the verb can be considered as a reality. Active presupposition, this presupposition arises from information that you want to convey in words which shows a fact or news which is believed to exist. Words which states the facts in the speech or statement is a verb that is can provide definite meaning of speech the. verbs that contain active presuppositions such as regret, realize, cheer up, surprise, say, find out, conscious, willing 'and understand.

DATA 16

Alice :**"Mary Browning, we invite you into our circle. We seek you in love and light."**

Jenny Browning :**"Dad, don't give this woman our money."**

Mr. Browning :**"Mary?"**

(00:01:34,600-00:01:43,320)

In data 16, the situation is that when Alice starts her game to summon a soul, Jenny's son from Mr. Brown thinks that this is a fraud, so Jenny prohibit her father (Mr. Brown) to giving her money to Alice. Alice did not receive money from Mr. Browning because she considers failed to call the soul of Mr. wife. Browning.

In the sentence above there is a factive presupposition sentence marked

with a "invite" verb. where the purpose of the word invite presupposition that there is a truth to invite the mery to come in that place.

DATA 17

Alice : "She says yes. She forgives you. And she asks for your forgiveness in return."

Jenny Browning : "Okay, I don't know how you're doing..."

Alice : "Do not break the circle."

Jenny Browning : "**Anyone can shake a table with their knee.**"

(00:03:28,040-00:03:39,480)

In data 17, the situation is when Alice delivers Mr. Browning to a spirit named Mary (his wife). When the Spirit Mary answered it by giving a sign of blowing the candles that were around them and then someone shook the table. Then Jenny did not believe this as if someone had shaken her using her knees.

The sentence is included in the factive presupposition because it is marked by the verb "shaking it". The context is when the three of them are playing the OUIJA board and then someone is moving their table. The presupposition contained in the sentence implies that someone moved the table as if it was deliberately moved.

DATA 18

Elly : "My mom just **bought** that .. Sometimes, she and her friends play it."

In data 18, the situation is when Lina is holding the OUIJA sign at Elly's house, then Elly approaches and says that the OUIJA sign belongs to her mother, Elly's mother often plays with her friends. And Elly also took the initiative to play the OUIJA board with Lina and other friends.

The above sentence is included in the factive presupposition marked by the verb "bought". The context here is that the speaker is holding an OUIJA board and one of his friends sees it. The Verb presupposes that there is a truth about his mother in buying an OUIJA board.

DATA 19

Lina : "She deserved it, Mom. **She was Just trying to steal her dad's**

money."

Alice : "That isn't what we do here. It's our job to comfort them, not judge them. It's your job to stand at the curtains and not attack the clients."

(00:05:42,640-00:05:49,600)

In data 19, the situation is when Jenny and her father come to Alice's house to talk about spirits. Lina thinks that Jenny who has come to her house just wants to use or take her father's money. Because he doesn't believe that Alice can talk to spirits. Whereas her father believes that Alice can talk with spirits.

The above sentence is included in the presupposition which is marked by the verb "steal". the context of the story is when the speaker assesses that the son of Mr. Tom is known to only want to steal his father's money. with the word verb "steal" here contains the presupposition that the child of Mr. Tom is known to have taken Mr. Tom's money in a different way so that it can be known by the speaker.

4. Non-factive presupposition

In this part, the researcher analyzes about non-factive presupposition which non-factive presupposition is a presupposition assumed to be incorrect. This presupposition still possible wrong understandings because the use of words that are not uncertain or ambiguous. Verbal words, i.e. the plan, suppose, like, it should, and dreaming.

DATA 20

Doris : "You used to pray every night with Daddy and me. But since he's gone, you never do."

Alice : "Remember what Mr. Tom says?"

We're supposed to pray to God."

(00:08:10,360-00:08:23,680)

In data 20, the situation is when Doris is in her room with her mother and before going to sleep Doris always prays to her father's spirit but not to God. Then Doris's mother told her that she should pray to God not the spirits. Doris always does it every night before going to sleep.

In this sentence including non-factive presupposition sentences marked with the word "suppose". The context of the

story when his mother Doris was talking with Doris in his room. where the word "suppose" has meaning or can presuppose that Doris has not prayed to God all this time.

5. Lexical presupposition

In this part, the researcher analyzes about lexical presupposition which lexical presupposition is about form of special lexical expressions that give rise to presuppositions with other statements, conceptually, not directly in the speech. The expression can be in the form of another word that marks the emergence of Lexical presupposition in this study. Having these markers in the conversation and linking them with the applicable context will lead to other expressions that are not stated directly and that expression becomes something to be perceived. Usage a form with meaning stated conventionally interpreted with other presuppositions (which are not otherwise) understood. Lexical presupposition is a markable presupposition with a script whose meaning can be understood lexically and causes script to give rise other assumptions that are indirectly mentioned in the script.

DATA 21

Doris :"**Lina got in trouble again.** I was good, though. I love you and I miss you every day. Goodnight, Daddy. Amen. Why don't you pray anymore, Mommy?"

Alice : "Who says I don't pray?"
(00:07:51,920-00:08:08,640)

In data 21, the situation was when Doris was praying to her father's spirit and complaining that Lina (her sister) had made another mistake which made Doris upset. When Doris prays her mother (Alice) only be silent seeing Doris praying. Because Doris did not know that her father had died. Doris thought her father only went to work for a long time. He always wanted his father to be together again. Every time he has a problem he can only convey it to his father's spirit.

From that sentence it can be said to be included in the lexical presupposition

with the word "again". the context of the story when the speaker (Doris) talks to his mother. Markers of appearance of deep lexical presupposition the sentence is the word "again" which is presume something already ever happen and happen again repeatedly.

6. Counterfactual presupposition

For the last types of presupposition is counterfactual presupposition. This is about what is presumed is not just not right, but it also is the opposite (opposite) of true or contrary to reality. Counterfactual presuppositions are indicated by use of conditional clauses (Yule, 2006: 51). In counterfactual presuppositions, markers for the appearance of presuppositions are marked by a conjunctive stating presuppositions, such as in case, in the event of, and if.

DATA 22

Alice : "Lina, wait outside."

Lina : "No. No way. No, that's my sister. This is my house, and I'm going with you. Besides, splitting up sounds like the stupidest idea in the world."

Alice : "Okay, then. But **if we're going down there, we're burning that thing in the furnace.**"

(01:12:32,000-01:12:56,440)

In data 22, the situation is when Doris is suddenly possessed by an evil spirit so that she pushes Lina down. Then Doris went to the basement. While Doris's mother thought that it happened because of the OUIJA board, Alice therefore tried to burn the board when they went underground because there was a burning place.

In the sentence there is the word "if" so it can be called a counterfactual presupposition. The context of the story is when Lina and her mother found out that the source of spirit disturbance was due to the OUIJA board game, so they wanted to burn it. So, the presupposition in the sentence above is the fact that they will burn the board.

CONCLUSION

The researcher draws conclusion to answer the formulation of the first

chapter as follows. The researcher can conclude that there are six types of presupposition can found in OUIJA movie. There are 22 data from the OUIJA movie that are four from existential presupposition, eleven from structural presupposition, four from factive presupposition, one from non-factive presupposition, one from counterfactual presupposition and then for the last only one from lexical presupposition. And for the dominant types the researcher choose structural presupposition because that type is the highest data from other. There are 11 Data of structural presupposition from 22 Data.

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