ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION IN "PAPER MENAGERIE" STORY BY KEN LIU

Gigit Eklesia[1]
Dion Tira Erlangga[2]
English Literature
English Education

gigitteknokrat@gmail.com
diontiraerlangga@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper expressively analyzes the sort of presupposition in the brief tale entitled: Paper Zoological garden by Ken Liu. The information is dissected base on the foreordained inquiries, which are; What are the sort of the presupposition base on Yule's hypothesis. To break down the information, the scientist utilized the hypothesis of Yule what partitions presupposition into 6 kinds: Existential Presupposition, Verifiable Presupposition, Lexical Presupposition, Primary Presupposition, Non-Genuine Presupposition, and Counter Authentic Presupposition. The finding of the review is that a wide range of presupposition are really utilized in the brief tale Paper Zoological display. This finding may be significant understanding for the following specialist for leading presupposition investigation.

Key words: Analysis**,** Presupposition, Story

INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is worried about those parts of implying that rely upon or get from the manner by which the words and sentences are utilized (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021), (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021). It tends to be shown that examining sober minded is breaking down about word (F. M. Sari & Oktaviani, 2021) or sentence's importance in oral or when it is utilized (Mandasari, n.d.), (Gulö, 2019). There are a few implications of pragmatics itself (Kuswoyo et al., 2020b), (Kurniawan et al., 2018) and those implications should be considered for investigating pragmatics (Hutauruk & Puspita, 2020). The principal significance expressed that pragmatics is investigation of speaker meaning. It implies that pragmatics is worried about the investigation of importance as conveyed by a speaker or and deciphered by audience (Choirunnisa & Sari, 2021), (Puspita, 2019). The second is pragmatics is investigation of relevant importance (Aguss et al., 2021), and that implies that pragmatics is likewise worry with the significance of what individuals mean in a specific setting (Fithratullah, 2021) and what the setting means for what is said (Suprayogi, Samanik, Novanti, et al., 2021). Pragmatics is the investigation of how a larger number of gets conveyed than is said (Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019), (Samanik, 2021). It is relating to

how audience can make deductions about what is said, to get the planned significance of the speaker (Anderha & Maskar, 2021). Lastly, pragmatics is the investigation of the declaration of relative distance (Amelia, 2021), it implies that the general distance figure out what individuals said and inferred (Pranoto, 2021). In examining pragmatics there are a few methodologies (Aminatun et al., 2021), one of those approaches is presupposition and entailment which is being utilized in the current review (Al Falaq et al., 2021).

The current study is examining the presupposition and the entailment of the brief tale entitled: Paper Menagerie by Ken Liu. The aim for the study is to figure out the kinds of presupposition utilized in the brief tale. A presupposition is something the speaker expects to be the situation preceding making an expression (Putri & Sari, 2021), (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021), (Kardiansyah & Qodriani, 2018). In the mean time, an entailment is something that legitimately follows based on what is attested in the expression (Kuswoyo et al., 2020a), (Afrianto & Ma'rifah, 2020). According to (Cahyaningsih & Pranoto, 2021), there are six sorts of presupposition: (1) Existential Presupposition, it is the suspicion of the presence of the substances named by the speaker (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021). (2) Genuine Presupposition, it is the supposition that something is valid because of the presence of certain action words, for example, "know", "lament", "odd", "to know" and "understand"" and of expressions including "happy". (3) Lexical Presupposition, it is the presumption that, in utilizing single word, the speaker can go about as though another significance (word) will be perceived (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021). (4) Underlying Presupposition, it is the suspicion related with the utilization of specific words and expression (Nindyarini Wirawan, 2018). (5) Non-Real Presupposition, it is a suspicion that something isn't correct. also (6) Counter Authentic Presupposition, it is the presumption that what is surmised isn't just false, yet is something contrary to what is valid, or as opposed to realities (Istiani & Puspita, 2020). The presupposition as planned by the language specialist is found in the brief tale entitled Paper Menazerie display by Ken Liu. In the brief tale found the data that part is imparted yet not said in which the essayist of the story appears to underestimate in making an expression. In this manner, the essayist is interested to know a section better; the one what is conveyed yet not said.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Presupposition is a piece of pragmatics since pragmatics is the investigation of the importance of words in setting (Kuswanto et al., 2021), to examine the pieces of the

implying that can be made sense of by the foundation of the information (Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020), (Suprayogi, 2021). As stated by (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021) pragmatics has numerous viewpoints, that can be concentrated on in etymology (Setri & Setiawan, 2020), (Amelia & Daud, 2020). A presupposition of a piece of an expression is once in a while likewise a presupposition of the entire expression, and at times not (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021), (Suprayogi, Samanik, & Chaniago, 2021). A presupposition is a certain supposition about the world or foundation conviction connecting with an expression whose reality is underestimated in talk (Kardiansyah, 2019), (Afrianto et al., 2021). Several studies have been conducted in this field of topic, which in their research is analyzing about the presupposition in the short stories of Silvester Goridus Sukur base on Yule's theory. The study found that there are 219 presuppositions. 129 existential presuppositions or 58,90 %, 47 lexical presuppositions or 21,56 %, 9 structural presuppositions or 4,10 %, 15 factive presuppositions or 6,84 %, 7 non factive presuppositions or 3,19 % and 3 counterfactual presuppositions or 1,36 %.

One more review directed by Dewi Yuliana (2015) in regards to the distinct examination of presupposition in the "Pernicious" film script. The motivation behind the creator examination is to figure out the kinds and significance of every presupposition tracked down in the content and uncover the most prevailing presupposition in "Wrathful" film script. In the creator examination, she observed that there are 42 expression of existential presupposition, 7 expression of factive presupposition, 1 expression of non factive presupposition, for counterfactual presupposition there are 2 expression, 7 expression that incorporate of lexical presupposition, and the latter is 14 expressions incorporate underlying presupposition. The aftereffect of the information, it very well may be presumed that the most predominant in the "Pernicious" film script is existential presupposition with 42 expressions altogether 73 expressions.

METHOD

The technique utilized in this examination is subjective methodology. A few sentences in the brief tale were still up in the air to what sorts of presupposition it has a place. Besides, the essayist likewise expounds and gives some motivation behind why a specific sentence has a place with specific presupposition.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The short story that being analysis entitled Paper Menagerie by Ken Liu. The story tells about a b-racial boy named Jack who has Chinese mother. Jack and his family immigrated to America and Jack's mother often creates an origami menagerie for Jack when he was a kid. During the story, the writer found some presupposition uttered by the narrator or the character. The presupposition found is presented base on its type as follow:

Existential Presupposition

It is the assumption of the existence of the entities named by the speaker. The class of definite descriptions may include proper names, possessives, and certain wh-phrases.

For example,

"Tom's car is new"

when a speaker says "*Tom's car is new",* we can presuppose that Tom exists and that he has a car. Or it can be written as this way:

Tom's car is new

>> Tom exists

>> Tom has a car

Thus, from the film, the author found an existential presupposition as follow:

"My wife doesn't speak much English"

A sentence above is an utterance that uttered by Jack's father when there were some guests came to Jack's house. The writer determines it as existential presupposition because it consists a possessive pronoun "my". Thus, it can be presupposed that I (jack's father) have wife.

My wife doesn't speak much English

>> I have wife

Factual presupposition

It is the assumption that something is true due to the presence of some verbs such as "know", " regret", "odd", "to be aware" and "realize" and of phrases involving "glad".

For example, when a speaker says that "*she didn't realize someone was ill*", we can presuppose that "*someone is ill*".

she didn't realize someone was ill

>> someone is ill

Thus, from the film, the author found some factual presupposition as follows:

"*I didn't know this at the time, but Mom's kind was special*"

"*he must have realized that it was a mistake ...*"

The sentences above were uttered by Jack, the first sentence was uttered when Jack is thinking about his mother and the second sentence was uttered when he thinks about his father. The writer determines it as factual presupposition because it consists some verbs such as "know" and "realize". Thus, it can be presupposed as follows:

I didn't know this at the time, but Mom's kind was special

>> my mom's kind is special (Jack's mom)

he must have realized that it was a mistake

>> it is a mistake

Lexical presupposition

It is the assumption that, in using one word, the speaker can act as if another meaning (word) will be understood. The terms are: start, stop, and again.

For instance:

Andrew stopped running

>>He used to run.

Thus, from the film, the author found some Lexical presupposition as follows:

"*She turned the paper over and folded it again*"

"*I never want to think again about the two weeks that followed.*"

"*I stopped crying and watched her*"

"*she began to cough again.*"

The writer determines the utterances above as lexical presupposition because those consist of the term again and stop. Thus, it can be presupposed as follows:

She turned the paper over and folded it again
>> She turned the paper over and folded it before

I never want to think again about the two weeks that followed.
>> Jack thought before about the two weeks that followed

I stopped crying and watched her
>> Jack used to cry

she began to cough again.
>> she coughs before

Structural presupposition

It is the assumption associated with the use of certain words and phrase. For example, wh-question in English are conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the wh-form (e.g. when and where) is already known to be the case.

For example
When did she travel to the USA?
 >> she travelled

Thus, from the film, the author found a structural presupposition as follows:
"*He seems like a normal enough man. Why did he do that?"*
The sentence above was uttered by the neighbors who came to Jack's house, they conversed about Jack's father who married Chinese woman. The sentence "*Why did he do that?"* refers to Jack' father that why he married a Chinese woman. The writer determines the utterance above as structural presupposition because it consists of wh-question and can be presupposed that Jack's father does marry a Chinese woman.

Why did he do that

>> Jack's father does marry a Chinese woman

Non- factual presupposition

It is an assumption that something is not true. verbs like "dream", "imagine" and "pretend" are used with the *presupposition* that what follows is not true.

For example.

I dreamed that I was rich.

>> I am not rich

Thus, from the film, the author found a Non- factual presupposition as follows:

"*I had only imagined that these paper constructions were once alive.*"

The writer determines the utterance above as Non- factual presupposition because it consists of the term "imagine". Thus, it can be presupposed as follows:

I had only imagined that these paper constructions were once alive.

>> the paper constructions were never alive.

Counterfactual presupposition

It is the assumption that what is presupposed is not only untrue, but is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts. For instance, some conditional structures, generally called counterfactual conditionals, presuppose that the information, in the if- clauses, is not true at the time of utterance.

For example.

If you were my daughter, I would not allow you to do this.

>> you are not my daughter

Thus, from the film, the author found some Counterfactual presupposition as follows:

"If I was slow or did anything wrong, I was beaten"

"If I made a comment about something, she would write it down in the letter too."

"If Mom spoke to me in Chinese, I refused to answer her."

The writer determines the utterances above as counterfactual presupposition because the utterances are not true at the time of utterance. Thus, it can be presupposed as follows:

If I was slow or did anything wrong, I was beaten

>> I am not slow or do anything wrong

If I made a comment about something, she would write it down in the letter too.

>> I do not make a comment

If mom spoke to me in Chinese, I refused to answer her.

>> Mom does not speak to me in Chinese.

CONCLUSION

The current review was led to research the sort of presupposition in the brief tale entitled: Paper Zoological garden by Ken Liu. A presupposition is something the speaker expects to be the situation preceding making an expression. The brief tale that being examination entitled Paper Zoological garden by Ken Liu. The story tells about a b-racial kid named Jack who has Chinese mother. A few sentences in the brief tale were not set in stone to what kinds of presupposition it has a place. Consequently, taking a gander at the outcome, the scientist observed that a wide range of presupposition are really utilized in the brief tale Paper Zoo. The finding of the current review may be significant understanding or data for the actual analysts or for the following scientists who are keen on dissecting presupposition. The analysts likewise trust that the current review can give commitment for etymological region, particularly in setting of pragmatics.

REFERENCES

Afrianto, A., & Ma'rifah, U. (2020). Tubuh dan Relasi Gender: Wacana Pascakolonial Dalam Novel "The Scarlet Letter" Karya Nathaniel Hawthorne. *LEKSEMA: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, *5*(1), 49–63.

Afrianto, Sujatna, E. T. S., Darmayanti, N., & Ariyani, F. (2021). Configuration of Lampung Mental Clause: a Functional Grammar Investigation. *Proceedings of the Ninth International Conference on Language and Arts (ICLA 2020)*, *539*(Icla 2020), 222–226. https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.210325.039

Aguss, R. M., Amelia, D., Abidin, Z., & Permata, P. (2021). Pelatihan Pembuatan Perangkat Ajar Silabus Dan Rpp Smk Pgri 1 Limau. *Journal of Social Sciences and Technology for Community Service (JSSTCS)*, *2*(2), 48. https://doi.org/10.33365/jsstcs.v2i2.1315

Al Falaq, J. S., Suprayogi, S., Susanto, F. N., & Husna, A. U. (2021). Exploring The Potentials of Wattpad For Literature Class. *Indonesian Journal of Learning Studies*, *1*(2), 12–19.

Amelia, D. (2021). UPAYA PENINGKATAN KOSAKATA BAHASA INGGRIS MELALUI STORYTELLING SLIDE AND SOUND. *Journal of Social Sciences and Technology for Community Service (JSSTCS)*, *2*(1), 22–26.

Amelia, D., & Daud, J. (2020). FREUDIAN TRIPARTITE ON DETECTIVE FICTION: THE TOKYO ZODIAC MURDERS. *Language Literacy: Journal of Linguistics, Literature, and Language Teaching*, *4*(2), 299–305.

Aminatun, D., Muliyah, P., & Haryanti, H. (2021). the Effect of Using Dictogloss on Students' Listening Comprehension Achievement. *JURNAL PAJAR (Pendidikan Dan Pengajaran)*, *5*(2), 262–269. https://doi.org/10.33578/pjr.v5i2.8246

Anderha, R. R., & Maskar, S. (2021). Pengaruh Kemampuan Numerasi Dalam Menyelesaikan Masalah Matematika Terhadap Prestasi Belajar Mahasiswa Pendidikan Matematika. *Jurnal Ilmiah Matematika Realistik*, *2*(1), 1–10. http://jim.teknokrat.ac.id/index.php/pendidikanmatematika/article/view/774

Cahyaningsih, O., & Pranoto, B. E. (2021). *A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS : THE REPRESENTATION OF DONALD TRUMP IN THE REUTERS AND THE NEW YORK TIMES TOWARDS THE ISSUE OF # BLACKLIVESMATTER*. *2*(2), 75–83.

Choirunnisa, M. R., & Sari, F. M. (2021). TED Talks Use in Speaking Class for Undergraduate Students. *Jambura Journal of English Teaching and Literature*, *2*(1), 35–40. https://doi.org/10.37905/jetl.v2i1.7319

Fithratullah, M. (2021). Representation of Korean Values Sustainability in American Remake Movies. *Teknosastik*, *19*(1), 60. https://doi.org/10.33365/ts.v19i1.874

Gulö, I. (2019). Predicates of Indonesian and English Simple Sentences. *Teknosastik*, *15*(2), 76–80.

Hutauruk, M., & Puspita, D. (2020). A METAPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS: A STUDY OF PRAGMATIC FAILURE FOUND IN INDONESIAN EFL STUDENTS. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, *1*(2), 62–69.

Istiani, R., & Puspita, D. (2020). Interactional Metadiscourse used in Bloomberg International Debate. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, *1*(1), 13–20.

Kardiansyah, M. Y. (2019). Wattpad as a Story Sharing Website; Is it a field of literary production? *ELLiC Proceedings*, *3*, 419–426.

Kardiansyah, M. Y., & Qodriani, L. U. (2018). ENGLISH EXTRACURRICULAR AND ITS ROLE TO IMPROVE STUDENTS'ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY. *RETORIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa*, *4*(1), 60–69.

Kurniawan, D. E., Janah, N. Z., Wibowo, A., Mufida, M. K., & Prasetyawan, P. (2018). C2C marketplace model in fishery product trading application using SMS gateway. *MATEC Web of Conferences*, *197*, 2–7. https://doi.org/10.1051/matecconf/201819715001

Kuswanto, H., Puspa, A. W., Ahmad, I. S., & Hibatullah, F. (2021). Drought Analysis in East Nusa Tenggara (Indonesia) Using Regional Frequency Analysis. *The Scientific World Journal*, *2021*.

Kuswoyo, H., Sujatna, E. T. S., Indrayani, L. M., & Rido, A. (2020a). Cohesive Conjunctions and and so as Discourse Strategies in English Native and Non-Native Engineering Lecturers: A Corpus-Based Study. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, *29*(7), 2322–2335.

Kuswoyo, H., Sujatna, E. T. S., Indrayani, L. M., & Rido, A. (2020b). Theme Choice and Thematic Progression of Discussion Section in Engineering English Lectures. *Asian*

EFL Journal, 27(4.6), 171–203.

Mandasari, B. (n.d.). AN ANALYSIS OF ERRORS IN STUDENTS'WRITTEN ENGLISH SENTENCES: A CASE STUDY ON INDONESIAN EFL LEARNERS. *16 November 2019, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia I*.

Nindyarini Wirawan, A. and S. (2018). *Sociopathic Personality Disorder in Humbert Humbert'S Character of Nabokov'S Lolita*. 2, 432–439. https://jurnal.unimus.ac.id/index.php/ELLIC/article/viewFile/3568/3394

Novanti, E. A., & Suprayogi, S. (2021). Webtoon's Potentials to Enhance EFL Students' Vocabulary. *Journal of Research on Language Education (JoRLE)*, 2(2), 83–87. https://ejurnal.teknokrat.ac.id/index.php/JoRLE/index

Oktavia, W. R., & Suprayogi, S. (2021). GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN BORIS JOHNSON'S SPEECH ENTITLED CORONAVIRUS SPREAD IN UK. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 2(1), 8–16.

Pranoto, B. E. (2021). Insights from Students' Perspective of 9GAG Humorous Memes Used in EFL Classroom. *Thirteenth Conference on Applied Linguistics (CONAPLIN 2020)*, 72–76.

Pranoto, B. E., & Afrilita, L. K. (2019). The organization of words in mental lexicon: evidence from word association test. *Teknosastik*, 16(1), 26–33.

Purwaningsih, N., & Gulö, I. (2021). Representation of Reynhard Sinaga in Bbc News and the Jakarta Post. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 2(1), 50–61.

Puspita, D. (2019). Error analysis on learners' interlanguage and intralanguage: a case study of two adolescent students. *Teknosastik*, 17(2), 12–18.

Puspita, D., & Pranoto, B. E. (2021). The attitude of Japanese newspapers in narrating disaster events: Appraisal in critical discourse study. *Studies in English Language and Education*, 8(2), 796–817.

Putri, N. R., & Sari, F. M. (2021). INVESTIGATING ENGLISH TEACHING STRATEGIES TO REDUCE ONLINE TEACHING OBSTACLES IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOL. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 2(1), 23–31.

Qodriani, L. U., & Wijana, I. D. P. (2021). The 'New'Adjacency Pairs in Online Learning: Categories and Practices. *Ninth International Conference on Language and Arts (ICLA 2020)*, 121–125.

Samanik, S. (2021). Imagery Analysis In Matsuoka's Cloud Of Sparrows. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 2(1), 17–24.

Sari, F. M., & Oktaviani, L. (2021). Undergraduate Students' Views on the Use of Online Learning Platform during COVID-19 Pandemic. *TEKNOSASTIK*, 19(1), 41–47.

Sari, K., & Pranoto, B. E. (2021). *Representation of Government Concerning the Draft of Criminal Code in The Jakarta Post : A Critical Discourse Analysis*. 11(2), 98–113.

Sartika, L. A., & Pranoto, B. E. (2021). *Analysis of Humor in the Big Bang Theory By Using Relevance Theory : a Pragmatic Study*. 2(1), 1–7.

Setri, T. I., & Setiawan, D. B. (2020). Matriarchal Society in The Secret Life of Bees by Sue Monk Kidd. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 1(1), 28–33. https://doi.org/10.33365/llj.v1i1.223

Suprayogi, S. (2021). PRELIMINARY STUDY ON MAPPING CURRENT DOCUMENTATION AND REVITALIZATION MEASURES FOR LAMPUNGIC LANGUAGE. *The 1st International Conference on Language Linguistic Literature and Education (ICLLLE)*.

Suprayogi, S., & Pranoto, B. E. (2020). VIRTUAL TOURISM EXHIBITION ACTIVITY IN ENGLISH FOR TOURISM CLASS: STUDENTS'PERSPECTIVES. *Celtic: A*

Journal of Culture, English Language Teaching, Literature and Linguistics, *7*(2), 199–207.

Suprayogi, S., Samanik, S.-, Novanti, E. A., & Ardesis, Y.-. (2021). EFL Learner's Literary Competence Mapping through Reader-Response Writing Assessed using CCEA GCSE Mark Scheme. *Celt: A Journal of Culture, English Language Teaching & Literature*, *21*(1), 2. http://journal.unika.ac.id/index.php/celt/article/view/2871

Suprayogi, S., Samanik, S., & Chaniago, E. P. (2021). Penerapan Teknik Mind Mapping, Impersonating dan Questionning dalam Pembelajaran Pidato di SMAN 1 Semaka. *JAMU : Jurnal Abdi Masyarakat UMUS*, *2*(01), 33–40. https://doi.org/10.46772/jamu.v1i02.475