

An Analysis of Presupposition Used in Fift Shades of Grey by E.L James

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Abstract

This study is a descriptive qualitative study where it is designed to describe the case of the study by words or sentences rather than numbers. The object of the study is presuppositions which is found in Fifty Shades of Grey Novel and the existence of the complication of presupposition's interpretation in the utterances and the cause. The reason why the writer use presupposition on Fifty Shades of Grey novel as the main object of this study is to find out the types of presupposition, the intended meaning of presupposition and the function of presupposition that are used in the Fifty Shades of Grey novel. From data collected, the writer found 31 presuppositions and the most dominant type of presupposition that used is factive presupposition, it is shown from the data that there are 13 factive presupposition and 3 presuppositions for counter factual presupposition and there are 9 lexical presuppositions from data and 4 data for existential presupposition. In this study, the writer also try to describe the function or the significance of presupposition to find the meaning of utterances which expressed by the author to the reader. The most common of presupposition function which the writer found in this novel was as a tool for the author to share information and express their feeling through presupposition, it is because they need to deliver information that the writer believe the reader already known the intended meaning.

Keywords: pragmatic, presuppositions, utterances, communication

Abstrak

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif di mana ia dirancang untuk menggambarkan kasus studio oleh kata-kata atau kalimat daripada angka. Objek penelitian ini adalah presuposisi yang ditemukan dalam Fifty Shades of Grey Novel dan adanya komplikasi interpretasi presuposisi dalam ucapan-ucapan dan penyebabnya. Alasan mengapa penulis menggunakan pengandaian di Fifty Shades of Grey novel sebagai objek utama dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis presuposisi, arti yang diinginkan dari presuposisi dan fungsi presuposisi yang digunakan dalam Fifty Shades of Grey novel. Dari data yang dikumpulkan, penulis menemukan 31 presuposisi dan jenis yang paling dominan dari presuposisi yang digunakan pada Fifty Shades of Grey adalah anggapan faktif, terlihat dari data yang ada 13 presuposisi faktif dan 3 presuposisi untuk counter faktual dan ada 9 presuposisi leksikal dari data dan 4 data untuk presuposisi eksistensial. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis juga mencoba untuk menggambarkan fungsi atau signifikansi presuposisi untuk menemukan makna dari ucapan-ucapan yang diungkapkan oleh penulis kepada pembaca. Yang paling umum dari fungsi presuposisi yang penulis temukan dalam ini adalah sebagai alat dari penulis untuk berbagi informasi dan mengekspresikan perasaan mereka melalui presuposisi, itu karena mereka harus memberikan informasi yang penulis percaya pembaca sudah mengetahui makna yang dimaksud.

Kata kunci: pragmatis, presuposisi, ucapan, komunikasi

INTRODUCTION

The way to transfer speaker's intention to the addressee may be different, especially in written text, it will be more complicated. Different to take the correct punctuation may influence the true meaning also the addressee's interpretation. Language is a tool to communicate human's thought and feeling to others. Communication in this term means utilize of conventionalized signs, sounds, gestures, or marks having understood meaning (Webster's Third New international Dictionary of the English in Brown, 1996: 5), In some cases, language are used in arbitrary vocal symbols possesses customary meaning to interact

(Wardhaugh in Brown, 1996: 5), Language is an instrument to transmit messages from speaker to hearer, from addresser to addressee, from locutor to interlocutor.

Language also an important means of communication, which is used to communicate, to convey an ideas or information, to interact to each other, and also to develop knowledge. The study about language is called linguistics. One of linguistics aspect is concerned with pragmatics. People are communicating and sharing the same background of knowledge. It means that people are accustomed to share intending information to others. One of them is language. Language is a one of communication in daily

activities and language is an important in human life. When people make communication with others, people exchange information or feelings they want to share with someone else.

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker or researcher and interpreted by a listener or reader. Pragmatics have four areas is concerned with, they are the study of speaker meaning, contextual meaning, how more gets communicated than is said, and the expression of relative distance (Yule, 1996: 3). In pragmatics field is talked in many themes and subjects. Pragmatics is the study of language in use. It is the study of meaning, not as generated by the linguistic system but as conveyed and manipulated by participants in a communicative situation. It discusses with the way utterances are used in communicative situations and the way to interpret them in context (Baker, 1992: 217).

Pragmatics is another branch of linguistics that is concerned with the speaker and contextual meaning. As Yule (1996: 4) explains that there are four areas that pragmatics is concerned with, Firstly, Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. In this case, Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or researcher) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. In this context, Pragmatics focuses on the ability, or proficiency to make a use of language that relates to determinant factors of communicative acts. Pragmatics is an important study in communication, because pragmatics studies about language and its context. When people communicate with other people, they do not only consider how to use the language, but also consider the context in which the language is used.

Pragmatics is used to explain a phenomenon which cannot clarify in language using regular accepted linguistic theories; explainer must have recourse to something else that supposedly as undefined as it real (Mey, 2001: 5), One of them will be discussed in this study, it is about existential presupposition. Existential presupposition is not only assumed to be present in possessive constructions (for example, "your car" presuppose "you have car"), but more generally in any definite noun phrase, it is a term talking about assumption that someone or something identified by use of a noun phrase does exist. For examples the King of Sweden, the cat, the girl next door. It can be applied in utterance, "The government has tried hard to reduce the step price increase." It has pragmatic presupposition that the step price increase have cause worries in the society that people have to spend greater expenses, that the price increase may cause people to stage a protest or

demonstration, and that they may cause national instability. (Adisutrisno, 2008: 78) It is related in another field of science, semantics.

Semantics is the study of meaning in language. The study of semantics include the concept of words which are lie in the human brain as the sources of ideas to be communicated, sentences, and utterances (Adisutrisno, 2008: 6). In semantics field, presupposition is talked also. Semantic presuppositions are context free. They are relations of propositions and concern truth and falsehood propositions. For example an utterance "The government has tried hard to reduce the step price increase." presupposes that "Price increased steeply." (Adisutrisno, 2008:77) According to the researcher, he found that study about pragmatic presupposition is getting more information cause of broader interpretation and discussion. It is not only learn about the utterance meaning, but also the context which are included in the utterance.

There are some previous studies that inspired the researcher to analyze this study. Thesis from Aldina titled "*Presupposition Dalam Ujaran Padalklan Tide and Downy Kajian Pragmatik*". This thesis focused on the types of presupposition that contained on advertising and pragmatic function which contained in presupposition.

Aldina uses an observation and data collection technique. And also she uses descriptive qualitative in answering the reserach question of the study. She finally found that existential presupposition which become the most dominant presupposition. Besides, the fife type presupposition that she found on her data contained several pragmatic functions which finally persuasion function.

Second, thesis from Permana titled "*An Analyysis of Presupposition as Found in a Novel Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince*". This thesis focuses on the types and presuppositions meaning from speakers on Harry Potter and The Half Blood Prince novel. He also uses descriptive qualitative in answering the research question of the study. He finally finds the meaning utterances that expressed by speaker according to Yule's pragmatic theory.

The third study is taken from Yanti titled "*Presupposition Used in the Queen of Spades*". This study focuses on types of presupposition and its meaning which found on Queen of spades novel. She also use descriptive qualitative in answering the reserach question of the study. She finally found that from analysis that she conducted she found five types and meaning presupposition from the novel.

The reason why presupposition on Fifty Shades of Grey novel use as the main object of this study is

because there are many types of presupposition that can be analyzed according to Yule's theory. It is not likely the presupposition analysis on other thesis which mostly using advertising as the data, this study uses novel as the source of data analysis. Also, presupposition analysis that contained on previous thesis generally only describes the type of presupposition and the meaning of presupposition that contained on data, while this study try to add the problem formulation which is to find the significance or function of presupposition on utterance's meaning which contained on a novel. So, based on the explanation, this study analyzed the existence pragmatic presupposition based on one novel as the real example. From this idea, this study learned the topic of this thesis paper under the title "An Analysis of Presupposition Used in *Fifty Shades of Grey* by E.L James".

METHOD

This study is a descriptive qualitative where it is designed to describe the case of the study by words or sentences rather than numbers. The analysis explained the presuppositions that used in *Fifty Shades of Grey* Novel according to Yule's pragmatic theory. By using descriptive qualitative method, it was easy to find the variants and the meaning of presupposition which contain in *Fifty Shades of Grey* novel. This study also explained the function of presupposition that are used by the characters in *Fifty Shades of Grey*.

The objects in this study are utterances which used in *Fifty Shades of Grey* Novel. This study used a presupposition pragmatic analysis based on Yule's pragmatic theory that is focused on six type of presupposition as well as the meaning.

Data of this study were utterances in *Fifty Shades of Grey* novel that appeared as presuppositions according to Yule's theory. The data are presented descriptively in the form of paragraph. The source of data was *Fifty Shades of Grey* novel by E.L. James which selected as the object of this study.

Data collecting technique in this research applying documentary technique. Documentary technique is documenting all required data in this study based on its purpose, which is find the utterances which contained presupposition. Therefore, the researcher collected utterances data that related with six types presupposition based on pragmatic theory which found on *Fifty Shades of Grey* Novel. After the data are collected, it performed data reduction, whereas data which considered unimportant for study had been eliminated and the researcher will only focus to data which related with the study.

To answer the research questions, this study analyze the presuppositions that used in *Fifty Shades of*

Grey novel from its utterances which found contained on the novel. From the result, the research questions may be answered by find out what types of presupposition that used in the novel and what is the meaning related with the types of presuppositions that used in the utterances. After that drawing the conclusion and giving suggestion based on the result of the analysis presupposition used in *Fifty Shades of Grey* novel.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the utterances contained on *fifty shades of grey* novel, this study found that there are four types of presuppositions that used by the author based on the six types of presuppositions according to Yule's pragmatic theory. They are factive presupposition, counter factual presupposition, lexical presuppositions and existential presupposition, while from data in the novel, the researcher did not found two types presupposition namely structural presupposition and non-factive presupposition. It could be seen that only four type of presuppositions that proposed by Yule's pragmatic theory are found in this novel.

The author of *fifty shades of grey* preferred to apply factive and lexical presupposition because from this study point of view it was considered as the appropriate type of presuppositions to describe the facts main figures such as from their background, their character or their conditions. Factive presupposition used by the author to shows about facts of main figures. They are context-embedded. Presupposition relation cannot be explained solely in terms of the meaning or content of sentences, but must be explained partly in terms of fact about the writer of sentences: their belief, intention and expectation. (Stalnaker, 1973:447). While, by lexical presupposition, the author could said a lot of meaning in a simple way, because the use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another meaning is understood. While for counter-factual presupposition, the author rarely use it as the utterances in the novel because it's not effective as a tool to express the author's ideas about their background, their character and the condition.

Existential Presuppositions

Utterance: "*Kate is my roommate, and she has chosen today of all day to succumb to the flu.* Therefore, she cannot attend the interview she'd arranged to do so I have been volunteered." (Page 3).

As explained in chapter 2 page 15, this utterance is classified as *existential presupposition* because it shown that the speaker Anastasia in this conversation is committed to the existence of the entities named Kate.

Meaning:

- Kate is Anna roommate
- Kate succumbed to flu today

Simply it shown if Kate is the roommate of Anastasia and Kate is got a flu in the day when she supposed to do the interview.

The function of this utterances equal with the function of *existential presupposition* which conventionally interpreted that Kate was got the flu and Ana have to take her position to do the interview supported by “*so I have been volunteered.*”

Utterance: “*I have worked at Clayton since I started on WSU. It’s the largest independent hardware store in the Portland area, and over the four years I’ve worked here. I’ve come to know a little bit about most everything we sell.*” (Page 19).

As explained in chapter 2 page 15, this type of presupposition is classified as *existential presuppositions* because it shown that the speaker Anastasia in this conversation is committed to the existence of the entities named of noun phrase which is The Clayton.

Meaning:

- Ana have worked at Clayton since four years ago.
- Clayton is the largest independent hardware store in the Portland area

In paraphrasing, it is seen that Anastasia is working at the largest hardware store in Portland area named Clayton and she started since she started with her study at WSU.

The function of this utterances equal with the function of *existential presupposition* which conventionally interpreted that Anna have worked at Clayton and it supported by “*I’ve come to know a little bit about most everything we sell*” so it can be seen that she know about every stuff on Clayton. It is also supported the meaning of this presupposition which showed that Anna have work for four years at Clayton.

Utterances: “*This is the contract, read it! We will discuss it next weekend. May I suggest you do some study*” (Page 120).

As explained in chapter 2 page 15, this type of presupposition is classified as *existential presupposition* because it shown that the speaker Christian Grey in this conversation is committed to the existence of the entities named of noun phrase which is the contract.

Meaning:

- There is a contract
- There is a discussion on next weekend

Simply it shown if Christian have a contract with Anna and they will discuss about it on next weekend.

The function of this utterances equal with the function of *existential presupposition* which conventionally interpreted that Anna have a contract on next weekend with Christian and she have to study about it supported by “*May I suggest you do some study, do the research, read the contract – I’m happy to discuss any aspect*”

Utterance: “*An exceptional entrepreneur and major benefactor of our university his time is extraordinary precious – much more precious than mine but he has granted Kate an interview*”. (Page 7).

As explained in chapter 2 page 15, this type of presupposition is classified as *existential presupposition* because it shown that the speaker Anastasia in this conversation is committed to the existence of the entities named Christian Grey.

Meaning:

- Grey is an exceptional entrepreneur
- Major benefactor of Anna University

The function of this utterances equal with the function of *existential presupposition* which conventionally interpreted the facts of Grey is an exceptional entrepreneur and as the major benefactor of Anna university. To support this analysis, we can also see at utterances “*And also a major benefactor to our University, please welcome, Mr. Christian Grey.*” which support the fact that Grey is the major benefactor of university since he is an exceptional entrepreneur.

Factive Presuppositions

Utterances: Ana: “*Seeing and knowing what Christian has to hide.*” (Page 126).

As explained in chapter 2 page 15, this type of presupposition is classified as *factive presuppositions* because the verb *seeing* and *knowing* indicate that Christian hide something is a fact.

Meaning:

- She is seeing (what Christian has to hide)
- She is knowing (what Christian has to hide)

It show if Anna is confuse to tell Kate about the things she see and know from Christian.

The function of this utterances equal with the function of *factive presupposition* which conventionally interpreted the fact that Kate is curious about what Anna know concerning what Christian hide and she want to know the details. It supported by “*But I have to give her some details, because she won’t leave me alone until I do.*”

Utterance: “*Of course I will go Kate, you should get back to bed. Would you like some Tylenol orNyquil?*” (Page 8).

As explained in chapter 2 page 15, this type of presupposition is classified as *factive presuppositions* because the verb *will go* and *would like* indicate that something is a fact.

Meaning

- Anna knew that she will go
- Kate always take that two pills

It is seen if Kate need some Tylenol and Nyquil before she go back to bed.

The function of this utterances equal with the function of factive presupposition which conventionally interpreted that Anna know that she will go and she know that Kate always take medicine with Tylenol or Nyquil. To support this analysis, we can also see at utterances "*Nyquil, please. Here are the questions and my mini-disc recorder.*" which support the fact that Kate take Nyquil as the medicine

Utterance: "*Oh, the Mercedes is a fun drive, and the miles as I floor the pedal to the metal*". (Page 8).

As explained in chapter 2 page 15, this type of presupposition is classified as *asfactive presupposition* because the verb/construction *fun drive* and *floor the pedal* indicate that something is a fact.

Meaning:

- She have fun
- She drive with Mercedes

The function of this utterances equal with the function of factive presupposition which conventionally interpreted that Anna have fun when she drives with Mercedes. To support this analysis, we can also see at utterances "*Fortunately, Kate's lent me her sporty Mercedes CLK.*" which showed that Anna have fun when she drive with Mercedes

Utterance: "*I know nothing about this man, im about to interview, he could be ninety or he could be thirty*". (Page 9).

As explained in chapter 2 page 15, this type of presupposition is classified as *factive presuppositions* because the verb/construction *know nothing* and *about to* indicate that something is a fact.

Meaning:

- Anna know nothing about the man
- Anna about to interview

Simply it says if Anna is about to interview Christian Grey, but she know nothing about him before.

The function of this utterances equal with the function of factive presupposition which conventionally interpreted the fact that Anna do not know anything about the man and the fact that she need a brief biography before she conduct an interview. It supported by utterances "*I sit down, fish the questions from my satchel, and go through them, inwardly cursing Kate for not providing me with a brief biography.*"

Utterance: "*I'm very wealthy man Miss Steele, and I have expensive and absorbing hobbies...*" (Page 12).

As explained in chapter 2 page 15, this type of presupposition is classified as *factive presuppositions*

because the verb/construction indicate that something is a fact which in this utterances is the words very wealthy and I have.

Meaning:

- He is a very wealthy man that have expensive and absorbing hobbies

Simply it say if he is not a wealthy man, he will not have expensive and absorbing hobbies.

The function of this utterances equal with the function of factive presupposition which conventionally interpreted the fact that Grey is a very wealthy man and he has an expensive and absorbing hobbies due for his wealthy. To support this analysis, we can also see at utterances "*I own my company, And I have a love of ships.*" that can support the fact that he is a very wealthy man. He own a company and he has an expensive and absorbing hobbies like he love of ships.

Utterance: "*There, now you can join me to the cafe? Grey smile as if it's a done deal*". (Page 30).

As explained in chapter 2 page 15, this type of presupposition is classified as *factive presuppositions* because the verb/construction indicate that something is a fact which in this utterances is the words join me.

Meaning:

- There is a café around the area

The function of this utterances equal with the function of factive presupposition which conventionally interpreted the fact that there is a café and fact that they will go to the café. It supported by utterances "*I wondered if you would join me for coffee this morning.*"

Lexical presupposition

Utterance: "*.....it took me nine months to get this interview. It will take another six to reschedule*". (Page 8).

As explained in chapter 2 page 15, this type of presupposition is classified as *lexical presuppositions* because a form with asserted meaning *took me nine month to get* and *will take another six to reschedule* are conventionally interpreted and the other non-asserted meaning is understood.

Meaning:

- She try to get the interviews
- She managed to get her interviews

Simply it say, if she did not conduct her current interview, she will lost it. So, she need to manage and to get the interview.

The function of this utterances equal with the function of lexical presupposition which conventionally interpreted that Kate had been succeeded in managing the interview supported by "*As the editor, I can't blow this off. Please.*" which mean if Anna must doing the interview or they will never have chance to do it again for a long time.

Utterance: "...and for some reason, I'm confounded and heated by his steady gaze. His eyes are alight with some wicked thought". (Page 12).

As explained in chapter 2 page 15, this type of presupposition is classified as *lexical presuppositions* because a form with asserted meaning *confounded and heated* is conventionally interpreted and the other non-asserted meaning is understood.

Meaning:

- Anna experienced uncomfortable due his steady gaze
- Anna didn't managed to calm her mind (>> she tried to calm her mind and broke out her confusion)

The function of this utterances equal with the function of lexical presupposition which conventionally interpreted that she try to avoid her confusion that caused by his steady gaze yet did not managed to calm her mind. To support this analysis, we can also see utterances "I stop breathing. He really is beautiful. No one should be this good-looking." that support if Anna feel confusion due to Christian good-looking face and because of that she must calm her mind.

Utterances: "Why did you agreed to do this one?" "becauseim a main benefactor of the University, and for all intent and purposes, I couldn't get Miss Kavanagh off my back..." (Page 13).

As explained in chapter 2 page 15, this type of presupposition is classified as *lexical presuppositions* because a form with asserted meaning *you agreed to do this one* is conventionally interpreted and the other non-asserted meaning is understood.

Meaning:

- He agreed to do this one (>>(He used to disagreed to conducted an interview) since he is the main benefactor of the University)

The function of this utterances equal with the function of lexical presupposition which conventionally interpreted that Christian used to disagree to conduct an interview to some person that may have no relation or connected with his business. To support this analysis, we can also see at utterances "I'm a very private person, Miss Steele. I go a long way to protect my privacy. I don't often give interviews" which shown if Christian do not often to give interview to some person that may have no relation or connected with his business.

Utterance: "Oh- and Anastasia, I'm glad Miss Kavanagh couldn't do the interview". (Page 25).

As explained in chapter 2 page 15, this type of presupposition is classified as *lexical presuppositions* because a form with asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted and the other non-asserted meaning is

understood which is seen from words "glad Miss Kavanagh couldn't do"

Meaning:

- Miss Kavanagh couldn't do the interview (>> she should be the one who doing the interview)

The function of this utterances equal with the function of lexical presupposition which conventionally interpreted that Grey glad that Anna is the one that conduct the interview which it supposed by Kate that showed from "Miss Kavanagh couldn't do the interview". To support this analysis, we can also see at other utterances "He smiles, then strides with renewed purpose out of the store, slinging the plastic bag over his shoulder, leaving me a quivering mass of raging female hormones." that support the fact if Christian prefer to Anna than Miss Kavanagh.

Structural presupposition

There is no data that researcher can found in the fifty shades of grey novel that represent structural presuppositions.

Non-factive presupposition

There is no data that researcher can found in the fifty shades of grey novel that represent Non-factive presupposition.

Counterfactual presupposition

Utterance: "I should be studying for my final exam, which next week, yet here I'm trying to brush my hair". (Page 7).

As explained in chapter 2 page 15, this type of presupposition is classified as *counterfactual presupposition* because the structures mean *I should be studying* that what is presupposed is not only not true but is the opposite of what is true.

Meaning:

- She is not studying

The function of this utterances equal with the function of counterfactual presuppositions which conventionally interpreted the existence of Anna (main figure in this novel) that she should be study for her final exam which conducted on next week yet she only brush her hair now.

Utterance: "Maybe, some other time Paul. I need to study tonight. I have my final next week". (Page 27).

As explained in chapter 2 page 15, this type of presupposition is classified as *counterfactual presupposition* because the structures mean that what is presupposed is not only not true but is the opposite of what is true which is seen from words "maybe".

Meaning:

- Maybe, some other time Paul (>> there is no other time, Anna just give an excused with saying other time which mean she actually did not interested with Paul's invitation)

The function of this utterances equal with the function of counterfactual presupposition which conventionally interpreted that Anna is actually reject Paul's invitation and give an excused with saying other time which mean she actually did not interested with Paul's invitation. To support this analysis, we can also see at other utterances "No. Paul's just a friend" (page 33) which showed that Anna only considered Paul as a friend and that is why she reject Paul invitation.

Utterance: "Are you okay?" he whisper..."(Page 57).

As explained in chapter 2 page 15, this type of presupposition is classified as *counterfactual presupposition* because the structures mean that what is presupposed is not only not true but is the opposite of what is true which is seen from words "are you okay"

Meaning:

- "Are you okay?" (>> She was not okay, it expressed from the question plus it conveyed with whispered that expressed Grey's concern.)

The function of this utterances equal with the function of counterfactual presupposition which conventionally interpreted the truth that actually Anna is not okay that expressed from the question that conveyed in whispered which showed Grey's concern. To support this analysis, we can also see at other utterances "I fall back against him just as a cyclist whips past" (page 36) that showed if Anna is not okay due she have injured because a cyclist who struck her.

From the analysis of the data, it found 31 presuppositions and the most dominant type of presupposition that used on fifty shades of grey is factive presupposition. It shown from the data that there from data collected, found 31 presuppositions and the most dominant type of presupposition that used on fifty shades of grey is factive presupposition. It is shown from the data that there are 13 factive presupposition and 3 presuppositions for counter factual presupposition and there are 9 lexical presuppositions from data and 4 data for existential presupposition. After analyzed data of this analysis, it is concluded that there are 2 dominant types of presuppositions that often used in this novel, namely factive and lexical presuppositions while the other types is rarely to use by the author.

After classifying the types of presupposition, this study analyzed what the information being intended in the presupposition or found out the meaning that contained on the utterances by considering the context which influences the message that is delivered by the speaker. By understanding the context that influences

the occurrences of conversation so this study found the meaning of utterances that delivered by speaker. Therefore, the context found really influence the message that delivered by the speaker since this study could analyzed the meaning of presupposition through the context.

After doing the analysis, this study found that the meaning of those presuppositions contain of informational and expressive. It could be proved from the presuppositions that uttered by the speaker. The speaker shared information and express their feeling as well as behavior through presupposition. It is because they need to deliver information that the speakers believe that the listener already known the intended meaning whereas it support Yule's notion concerning presupposition which he stated that "We design our linguistic messages on the basis of large-scale assumptions about what our listeners already know" (Yule, 2014:143).

After analyzing presuppositions in the fifty shades of grey novel, this study assumed that participants of conversation get the presupposed information that uttered by the speaker. The meaning of presuppositions can be analyzed by considering the context of its utterance. Presuppositions can be used to reveal the information or meaning that contained in an utterance that conveyed by the speaker.

This finding is different from the previous studies that also analyzed about presupposition. Compared with Yoana (2011), who studied presupposition as found in Harry Potter and The Half Blood Prince Novel, by qualitative analysis, she only tries to explore the functions of each type of presuppositions Harry potter novel by Yule's theory. From the selected utterances, she found that there are six types of presupposition that used by its author namely existential presupposition, lexical presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counter-factual presupposition.

This study also try to describe the function or the significance of presupposition to find the meaning of utterances which expressed by the author to the reader. The most common of presupposition function which found in this novel was as a tool for the author to share information and express their feeling through presupposition, it's because they need to deliver information that the reader already known the intended meaning (Yule, 2014:143). While the other function were to give other meaning for the reader to something, or to change and give others new representation; also, we can found presupposition from what the author delivered on its utterances which mean we can find what is happening in his map of the world (mind

perception / internal representation). As we can see in James's work that displays various aspects that represent his background. The story which he build will reflect his real referents in history, philosophy, and science. But the presentation is imbued with subjective and personal references. The eroticism which is dramatized in the story is reflected through the author's mind's eye. However James's background knowledge maybe rests on geographic, philosophic, historic, poetic and linguistic frames of reference. Thus, appreciation of the narration requires the readers to activate frames of reference similar to those evoked in the text.

CONCLUSION

The analyzed data of this study were sentences or utterances that were from fifty shades of grey novel, in which consist of thirty one sentences that using presuppositions which selected randomly from data that obtained from this novel. From data collected, the researcher found 31 presuppositions and the most dominant type of presupposition that used on fifty shades of grey is factive presupposition, it is shown from the data that there are 13 factive presupposition and 3 presuppositions for counter factual presupposition and there are 9 lexical presuppositions from data and 4 data for existential presupposition.

From this result, it is concluded that the author of fifty shades of grey novel preferred to apply factive and lexical presupposition because from researcher point of view it was considered as the appropriate type of presuppositions to describe the facts of two main figures such as from their background, their character or their conditions. Factive presupposition used by the author to shows about facts of main figures. While, by lexical presupposition, the author could said a lot of meaning in a simple way, because the use of one form with its asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another meaning is understood.

The researcher assumed that a novel should be simple and easy to understand even though it has many intricate plots inside it stories. The researcher did not find structural and non-factive presupposition used from data because this type is considered not in which the given information concerning the facts about the characters that should be conveyed true as well as the truth. If the author used this type of presupposition, the given information about the facts or stories is considered not true that will confused the reader.

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