

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

This ends the final chapter of this research. This chapter shows the conclusion and suggestions of this research. The conclusion of this research is that we know presupposition occurs when the listener accepts what is said by the speaker, because presupposition comes from the speaker and shows what is already in their mind. Presupposition-triggering words signify the assumptions that the speaker has, so that when they convey something, they expect the listener to understand and accept it as something true or already known.

From the results of the data analysis in Barbie (2023), it was found that all six types of presupposition according to Yule (1996) appeared in the characters' dialogue. The six types include: existential, factual, lexical, structural, non-factive, and counterfactual presuppositions. However, from the total data collected, the researcher only analysed in depth 27 representative data points of the study. The results show that presuppositions play an important role in building communication between characters, enriching meaning, and supporting the narrative development of the movie.

Movies, although scripted works of fiction, still depict social interactions that resemble real life. Therefore, the presuppositions that appear in film dialogues remain relevant to analyse because they reflect assumptions that are naturally used in everyday communication. In other words, although the scriptwriters did not write the dialogues for academic research, the utterances they wrote can still be analysed linguistically because they contain authentic

pragmatic elements.

Presuppositions also help create efficient communication between speakers and listeners. When assumptions are shared, lengthy explanations are no longer necessary. This makes communication more word-efficient, but still rich in meaning. By understanding presuppositions or assumptions, we can also learn to better understand others and realise that not all of our assumptions will always be accepted or understood by others.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the conclusion, this research is expected to be an initial reference for students or researchers who are interested in exploring the field of pragmatics, especially in analysing presuppositions in popular media such as films. This research is still limited to the types of presupposition based on Yule's theory (1996) and only uses one movie as the object of analysis. Therefore, future researchers can expand the scope of the study by using other theories, perhaps adding a socio-cultural approach, or comparing presuppositions in two or more movies with different themes, and in other media.

For students, studying presuppositions can help to become one of the references or increase sensitivity to implied meanings in conversations, as well as develop critical thinking skills towards seemingly simple utterances that hold deep assumptions. This is important in the academic world as well as in everyday life, because communication is not only about what is said, but also what is assumed.

This research also opens up opportunities for general readers to better understand the importance of presuppositions in communication. By

understanding that every utterance carries certain assumptions, we can become wiser, more sensitive and open communicators in understanding and responding to others' intentions.

However, this research still has some weaknesses. The explanation of the types of presupposition is still limited, this study only uses Yule's (1996) theory as the basis of analysis, whereas there are many other experts who also discuss the topic of pragmatics, especially presupposition, more broadly. Therefore, the researcher hopes that future studies can dig deeper by using approaches or theories from other experts, as well as enriching the analysis with different perspectives so that the results are more comprehensive.