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PRESUPPOSITION AND ENTAILMENT IN THE FILM BEAUTY AND THE BEAST BY STEPHEN CHBOSKY AND EVAN SPILOTOPOULOS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze presupposition and entailment found in the film “Beauty And The Beast” By Stephen Chbosky and Evan Spilotopoulos. The method that used in this study is descriptive qualitative research, which attempt identify and analyze based on theory of George Yule about the types of presupposition, the meaning of presupposition in the film “Beauty And The Beast”. According to Yule 1996, there are 6 types of presupposition, they are : Existensial presupposition, Factive presupposition, Lexical presupposition, Structural presupposition, Non-factive presupposition, and Counterfaction presupposition. The data was taken from the source of data, which is from script of beauty and the beast by stephen chbosky and evan spilotopoulos. The result of this study is the authors found that there are 2 Existensial presupposition, 2 Factive presupposition, 2 Lexical presupposition, 6 Structural presupposition, 2 Non-factive presupposition and authors didn’t find dialogue about Counterfactive presupposition and The Entailment. The dominant types of presupposition that authors found in script of beauty and the beast’s film is structural presupposition.

Keywords: Entailment, Film, Pragmatic, Presupposition

INTRODUCTION

Language is used to convey message or information from speaker to listener. In conveying message or information, people require conversations such as talking or using some media such as advertisement, novels, magazines, etc. Fronkin (1998:4) states that language more than just words. This means that language can



Authors: Laudry A.F., Farhan M., Rahmah R., Dara Sukma E.

be used by people in written language to convey message or information; and Science Studying language is linguistics. According to Martin (1987:19), “Linguistic is a science that takes language as the object of research”. Linguistic is competence as a people who have the potential to speak the language, and their linguistic performance as realization of that potential.

Language represents one’s personal reflection. Character, disposition, or a personal person can be identified from the words he spoke. The use of language is gentle, polite, courteous, systematic, organized, clear, and straight forward a personal speakers reflect virtuous (Helmie, 2018). Instead, through the use of language that is sarcasm, blasphemy, curse, defame, discredit, provoke, ridicule, or harassing, will portray the a personal that is not virtuous. Therefore, in an effective communication is not just needed clarity of the message, but also courtesy, the aspect that is often forgot by the speakers, as expressed by Lakoff (1973) rule early in the spoken language is, “make your words clearly and politely. Theoretically, in producing every speech everyone should speak politely everyone is required to maintain ethics in communication for the purpose of the communication can be achieved. Language is a tool to communicate and when to use the language should also pay attention to the rules of good speaking linguistic rule of politeness.

From various branches of linguistics, this research is related to pragmatic. Pragmatic is the study of the relationship between language and context are grammatical or encoded in the structure of the language (Levinson 1993:9). According to Mey (1993:42) pragmatic is the study of conditional use of human language because it is determined by context public. Furthermore Levinson (1983:21) states that pragmatic is the study of the underlying relationship between language and context to account for language comprehension. Based on three definition above, we can see that context plays a big part in learning pragmatic because it is the study of the use of language. In this research the authors want to focus on pragmatic studies, especially on presupposition and entailment.

Presupposition and entailment in the film “Beauty and the Beast” by Stephen Chbosky and Evan Spilotopoulos is our object in this research. Films can also be said to be pictures which can move. Film is an expression of an author and can be in the form of the author’s personal feelings or experience. Film refers to a work of art, a source that can entertain and it can also be used as means of educating the audience (Wijaya & Helmie, 2019). All films became so popular by using translated texts to make it easier to understand the story. The authors chose the film “Beauty and the Beast” because of this topic need to be analyzed to get a good understanding between speaker and listener. To achieve successful communication among them, the listener must understand the presupposition from the speaker’s speech first. In addition, the authors also want to find out if there are



Authors: Laundry A.F., Farhan M., Rahmah R., Dara Sukma E.

other types of presupposition in this film that are not in theory which the authors use. This film has an interesting story and many types of presupposition found.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

Language represents one's personal reflection. Character, disposition, or a personal person can be identified from the words he spoke. The use of language is gentle, polite, courteous, systematic, organized, clear, and straight forward a personal speakers reflect virtuous. Instead, through the use of language that is sarcasm, blasphemy, curse, defame, discredit, provoke, ridicule, or harassing, will portray the a personal that is not virtuous. Therefore, in an effective communications is not just needed clarity of the message, but also courtesy, the aspect that is often forgot by the speakers, as expressed by Lakoff (1973) rule early in the spoken language is, "make your words clearly and politely."

According to Yule (1996:4), state that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. In this three part, distinction, only pragmatics allows human into the analysis. The advantage of the studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes, and the kind of action for example requests that they are performing when they speak.

According to Yule (1996:60), politeness, in an interaction within a particular culture. Some of these might include being tactful, generous, modest, and sympathetic toward others. Politeness can be defined as the means employed to show awareness of another person's face. In this sense, politeness can be accomplished in situations of social distance or closeness. Showing awareness for another person's face when that other seems socially distant is often described in terms of respect or deference. Showing the equivalent awareness when the other is socially close is often described in terms of friendliness, camaraderie, or solidarity.

Politeness is a system of interpersonal relation designed to facilitate interaction by minimizing the potential for conflict and confrontation inherent in all human interchange (Lakoff, 1990:34). Presupposition is a branch of pragmatic studies that deals with the existence of implied meanings or additional meanings from explicit meanings. Presuppositions always appear in every conversation, because in a conversation it must have an implicit meaning that can be known by several factors that influence the emergence of a presupposition. The presupposition comes from debates in philosophy, especially about the nature of



Authors: Laudry A.F., Farhan M., Rahmah R., Dara Sukma E.

references (things, objects/conditions and so on) which are referred to or indicated by words, phrases, or sentences and referent expressions (Nababan through Lubis, 2011:61). A pragmatist Yan Huang (2007:65) defines presupposition as follows : “Presupposition can be informally defined as an inference or presupposition whose truth is taken for granted in the utterance of a sentence”.

A presupposition is something that is assumed by the speaker as an event before producing an utterance , which has presupposition is the speaker not the sentence (George Yule 2006:43). According to Louise Cummings (1999:42) presuppositions are assumptions or inferences implied in certain linguistic expressions.

To better understand and clarify the function and use of presuppositions, the authors try to give an example below :

- a. I bought Laskar Pelangi’s book by Andrea Hirata
- b. The book who the best seller, right ?

From the example bellow of the converstaion above, (a) we can find out some assumptions that there is a book entitled “Laskar Pelangi”, there is an author named “Andrea Hirata” tthen (b) it has a relationship with the first conversation, namely the book written by Andrea Hirata entitled Laskar Pelangi is one of the books that received the Best Seller award.

With the right presupposition in a conversation, it will certainly give its own value and enhance the communicative value of an utterance that is expressed. The more precise the hypothesized presupposition, the higher the communicative value of an utterance expressed. In some cases discourse can be searched through presuppitions, presuppositions can help provide temporary answers in a conversation. It refers to a meaning that is not stated explicitly in a conversation.

Entailment is a relationship between two sentences / propositions, where the truth of the other because both are involved with the meaning of the words. The sentence, not the speaker who has conditions. Entailment also depends on the meaning of the sentence, not the meaning of the context. For example :

- a. The terrorist killed the king
- b. The king died
- c. The terrorist killed someone

From the sentence above, the sentence (b) and (c) are true because the sentence (a)



METHOD

In this research, the authors will use descriptive qualitative method. The descriptive method provides systematic, factual and accurate explanation of the data and its characters scientifically. Qualitative research is an investigation process using the opinions of individuals about social reality in the form of meaning or interpretation of each individual itself, which opinion is only temporary and depends on the situation. The dominant methodology to find a clear meaning or interpretation is by studying many cases or facts in the field or looking for a fact that can be seen clearly (Awasthy, 2019). Qualitative method is more suitable to be used in this research because the authors are looking for the presupposition and entailment in the film “Beauty and The Beast” by Stephen Chbosky and Evan Spilotopoulos. In this film, there are several types of presupposition.

To find the result, the authors read theories related to presuppositions first, looking for information about presuppositions in the internet, and looking for thesis previously related to presuppositions. The authors also watch film “Beauty and The Beast” repeatedly to get a good understanding both about the story and every conversation in this family. The authors collected data by downloading this film’s script and printed it out, then the authors begin to identify all the presuppositions and classify them into types and meanings of presuppositions. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. According to Marshall and Rossman (1999: 60), the purpose of a qualitative research was “to stress the unique strength of the genre for the research that is exploratory or descriptive, that assumes the value of context and setting, and that searches for a deeper understanding of the participants’ lived experiences of the phenomenon.” Thus, this study took into account the context and setting which might influence the implementation of the technique.

FINDING & DISCUSSION

In analyzing the meaning of presupposition in the film “Beauty and the Beast”, the authors use the theory of George Yule (1996:133) says that presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case before make speech. This means how people can illustrate the process think in the analysis of some aspect of meaning that is not visible. With words others, how listeners can perceive information other than their interpretation. Yule also defines the types of presuppositions into six, namely ; Existensial, Factive, Lexical, Structural, Non-factive, and Counterfactive.



Authors: Laundry A.F., Farhan M., Rahmah R., Dara Sukma E.

There are 2 Existensial presupposition, 2 Factive presupposition, 2 Lexical presupposition, 6 Structural presupposition, 2 Non-factive presupposition and the authors didn't find dialogue about Counterfactive presupposition in script of Beauty and The Beast's film by Stephen Chbosky and Evan Spilotopoulos.

1. Existensial Presupposition

Existensial presupposition is presupposition that indicate the existence/ identify of the referent expressed in a definite word. It iis also not only assume its existence in sentences thar show possession, but more broadly the existence of the statement in the speech.

a. *A handsome young prince lived in a beautiful castle.*

The presupposition in this speech is classified as extential, that is there is a handsome young prince and there is a prince's palace and became the residence of the young prince.

b. *As a gift, she offered the prince a single rose.*

The presupposition in the speech is classified as extential because there is an old woman who has a rose, and then makes the flower as a gift to a prince.

2. Factive presupposition

Factive presupposition is presupposition in which information is presupposed following the verb can be considered as a fact. This presupposition arises from information that want to be conveyed in words that show a fact or news which is believed to be true. Words that can state the facts in speech is a verb that can give definite meaning in speech.

a. Monsieur Gaston said in his heart while looking at Belle.

"But at least I know our children will be beautiful".

The presupposition in the speech becomes factual because the speaker uses the word *know* which means that he believes in their child will be beautiful.

b. Plumette and Lumire tell each other about themselves.

Plumette : I grew three more feathers, and I just plucked yesterday.

Lumire : I know darling. I'm getting more metalic yesterday.

The presupposition in the speech becomes factual because the speaker uses the word *know* which means that he knows the meaning from his interlocutor.

3. Lexical presupposition

Lexical presupposition is presupposition that can be through speech interpreted through affirmation in speech and by means of implied so that confirmation of the speech perception can be obtained after the statement of the speech.

a. Mautice thanks his horse for saving him from danger.



Authors: Laundry A.F., Farhan M., Rahmah R., Dara Sukma E.

*“Oh Philipe, you save my life **again**”*

The presupposition in this speech is classified as lexical in the presence of the word *again* which states that Philipe had previously saved Maurice’s life and now Philipe saved him again.

b. Prince remains Belle

*“When this door closes, it will not open **again**”.*

The presupposition in the speech is classified as lexical in the presence of the word *again* which states that a close door will not open again.

4. Structural Presupposition

Structural presupposition is presupposition expressed through speech whose structure is clear and can be directly understood without looking at the words used and refers to the structure of certain sentences has been analyzed as a regular and conventional presupposition the part of the structure is assumed to be correct. This can be seen in the interrogative sentence, conventionally interpreted with question words (when and where) after being identified as a problem.

a. Monsieur Jean greeted and asked Belle.

*Monsieur : **Where** are you off to ?*

Belle : To return this book to Pre Robert.

Presupposition in the speech is classified as structural because the speech in above shows the assumption that book is an object which is discussed and understood through the structure of the interrogative sentence ask *where*.

b. Lefou entertain Gaston

***Who** needs her when you’ve got us !*

The presupposition in the speech is classified as structural because the speech in above shows the assumption that states “her” as an object who spoken and understood by the speaker through the sentence structure question asking *who*.

c. Monsieur Gaston told his friends that he really admired Belle, and he didn’t know how to define his feelings.

*“And she’s the only girl that gives me that sense of... I don’t know **what** that means”.*

The presupposition in the speech is classified as structural because the speech in above shows the assumption that states **what**, Monsieur Gaston said this to his friend.

d. Belle heard someone’s voice but she saw people there.

*“**Who** said that ? **Who**’s there?”*

The presupposition in the speech is classified as structural because the speech in above shows the assumption that states *who* which mark the



Authors: Laundry A.F., Farhan M., Rahmah R., Dara Sukma E.

interrogative sentence. These words were said by Belle to someone that she couldn't see.

- e. Belle asked Lumire why he had to be startled.

"Why would I be startled ?

The presupposition in the speech is classified as structural because the speech in above shows the assumption that states **why** who indicates a interrogative sentence. These words were said by Belle to Lumire.

- f. Lumire explained to Belle that three was a place in the palace that he shouldn't be visiting, and Belle wondered.

"Why ? What 's in the west wing ?

The presupposition in the speech is classified as structural because the speech in above shows the assumption that states *why and what* which mark the interrogative sentence. These words were said by Belle to Lumire.

5. Non-Factive Presupposition

Non-Factive presupposition is presupposition that are still possible misunderstanding due to the use of uncertain words and still ambiguous.

- a. Belle was talking to herself while imagining and looking towards Gaston.

"Can you imagine? Me? Thw wife of that boorish brainless".

The presuppositions in the speech are classified as non-factual because of the use of the word **imagine** as a presupposition.

- b. Belle and the prince went to the place where Belle was born.

"It's so much smaller than I imagined".

Presuppositions in the speech are classified as non-factual because of the use of the word *imagined* as a presupposition.

6. Counter Factive Presuppositon

The counterfactual presupposition is the assumption that what be persumed not only untrue, but the opposite of what is true, or contrary to the facts.

In the film's script of "Beauty and the Beast" the authors did not find dialogue related to counter factive presupposition.

CONCLUSSION

After the authors collected and analyzed entailment and several types of presupposition based on Yules' theory in the film "Beauty and The Beast" by Stephen Chbosky and Evan Spilotopoulos. The authors found 2 statements of Existensial presupposition, 2 statements of Factive presupposition, 6 statements of Structural presupposition, 2 statements of Non-factive presuppotion and the



Authors: Laundry A.F., Farhan M., Rahmah R., Dara Sukma E.

authors didn't find statements about Counterfactive presupposition and Entailment. The dominant types of presupposition that the authors found in script of beauty and the beast's film is Strukturak Presupposition

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