

## AN ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION USED IN ENCANTO MOVIE SCRIPT

<sup>1</sup> Dhea Arning Pramesti, <sup>2</sup>Novita Al Ihyak Dieni

e-mail: <sup>1</sup>[pramestidhea2778@gmail.com](mailto:pramestidhea2778@gmail.com), <sup>2</sup>[novita@untagsmg.ac.id](mailto:novita@untagsmg.ac.id)

Affiliation <sup>1/2</sup> University of 17 Agustus 1945 Semarang

---

### ABSTRACT

Presupposition is one of the topics in pragmatic studies. In this thesis, the writers focus more on the discussion of presuppositions in pragmatic studies, where presuppositions are everything that is in one's mind about everything that exists in this world. Presuppositions are needed to understand the meaning of a conversation between the speaker and the listener so that there is no misunderstanding in communication. In this research the writers use a descriptive research method, because all data comes from film script. Presuppositions in *Encanto* movie taken from the dialogues of the characters in the movie and analyzed based on the theories by Yule (1996) and classifying them into various types of presuppositions. The result of this study shows that there are many variation of presupposition contained in this movie script. There are six presuppositions, specifically 5 existential, 14 factive, 1 non-factive, 3 lexical, 23 structural, and 5 counterfactual. Data analysis shows that there are several types of presuppositions contained in this movie. From this research, the writers hope that this thesis can be useful as an additional knowledge for future researchers who discuss pragmatic studies, especially presuppositions.

Keywords: dialogue; movie's script; presupposition.

---

### INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that discusses the purpose or meaning of the whole sentence. According to Yule (1996: 3), pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. Pragmatics is the study of the meaning of utterances or sentences conveyed by the speaker and interpreted by the listener. Because of the many conversations between characters and the long duration of dialogue in a movie, it can lead to misunderstanding of more than one assumption for the listener about the story in the movie. For that reason, the study is to explain and discuss the dialogue in the *Encanto* movie within the framework of pragmatics study, especially presuppositions.

In this study, the writers analyze a movie entitled *Encanto* by Walt Disney. This study uses a pragmatic approach because this movie mostly contains conversations between the main character and other characters, so that presuppositions can occur and the conversations that occur in *Encanto's* movie can have different meanings of information for the listeners. The theory from Yule (1996) is used to analyze this research.

## **METHODOLOGY**

In this research the writers use a descriptive research method, because all data comes from film scripts. Research design, according to Creswell (2009: 3), is that types of inquiry within qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches that provide specific direction for procedures in a research study. In writing this research, the writers use a descriptive qualitative where it is designed to describe the case of the survey by words or sentences rather than numbers.

According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 27) "Qualitative research is descriptive data, the data collected is in form of words or pictures rather than numbers". The writers assert that a qualitative approach is suitable to be applied in writing this thesis, because the data collection in this thesis is in the form of words, speech, and conversations that reveal the types of presuppositions in the dialogue between characters in *Encanto's* film script.

In this study, the writers act as the main instrument in data collection, so in writing this research, the writers use the following research procedures:

1. Searching and watching for *Encanto* movies and movie scripts.  
<https://deadline.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Encanto-Read-The-Screenplay.pdf>
2. Reading and understanding all the dialogues in the *Encanto* movie script.
3. Identifying and finding dialogues containing preesupposition categories.
4. Classifying dialogues containing presuppositions and sorting them into six types of presuppositions.
5. Analyzing data using the theory of Yule (1996).
6. Concluding the thesis with a conclusion at the end

## DISCUSSION

The writers have found 40 dialogues containing presupposition. It will be analyzed by determining the types of presupposition based on George Yule's theory (1996).

### *Dialogue 1*

YOUNG MIRABEL: This is where our magic comes from?

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "Where", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance "This is where our magic comes from?" It is assumed that previously miracles have happened to the madrigal family. She was referring to Abuela Alma.

### *Dialogue 2*

YOUNG MIRABEL How did we get a miracle?

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "How", where the information is certainly true. By using a wh-question, it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance "How did we get a miracle?" It is assumed that the Madrigals family had indeed had a miracle before. She was referring to Abuela Alma.

### *Dialogue 3*

YOUNG MIRABEL: What do you think my gift will be?

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "What", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance "What do you think my gift will be?". It is assumed that Mirabel will get a miracle just like the other family members. She was referring to Abuela Alma.

### *Dialogue 4*

PUMPED JUANCHO : Hey! When's the magic gift happen?!

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "When", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known

before that question is being asked. In this utterance "When's the magic gift happen?!" .It was assumed that a magical gift would happen soon. Antonio will soon have his magic, because previously that a 5-year old child in the madrigal family will receive a magic gift.

MIRABEL: My cousin's ceremony is tonight.

The presupposition in this utterance is included in the existential presupposition category because of the possessive adjective "My" and this presupposition shown the assumption that someone exist. In the utterance "My cousin's ceremony is tonight" it can be assumed that I exist and she has a cousin and her cousin is having ceremony tonight. "My" refers to Mirabel

#### ***Dialogue 5***

LITTLE ALEJANDRA: What's his gift?!

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "What", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance "What's his gift?!". It was assumed that Little Alejandra asked was asking what gift Antonio had received because Antonio was going to get it tonight..

#### ***Dialogue 6***

MIRABEL: Antonio gets his gift today!

The presuppositions in this utterance categorized into existential presuppositions because it is shown the assumption that someone exist and in the utterance "Antonio gets his gift today" it can be assumed that someone named Antonio exists and it is he who will receive his gift today.

#### ***Dialogue 7***

MIRABEL : My family's amazing!

The presupposition in this utterance is included in the existential presupposition category because of the possessive adjective "My" and in the utterance "My family's amazing!" it was assumed that I exist and she has an amazing family. I refer to Mirabel.

#### ***Dialogue 8***

ABUELA ALMA : What are you doing...?

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "What", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance "What are you doing...?" It is assumed that Mirabel did something, because the truth is that Mirabel did something, before that Mirabel was singing with the town's kids.

#### *Dialogue 9*

INNOCENT CECILIA: If I was you, I'd be really sad

The presupposition in this utterance is included in the counterfactual presupposition category because this presupposition uses an if-clause which is the opposite of the fact. From the sentence "If I was you, I'd be really sad" it can be presupposed that she's not Mirabel.

MIRABEL: Well, my little friend I am not, because the truth is, gift or no gift, I am just as special as the rest of my family.

The presupposition in this utterance is included in the existential presupposition category because of the possessive adjective "My" and in the utterance "my little friend I am not" it was assumed that I exist and she has an little friend named Cecila. I refer to Mirabel.

#### *Dialogue 10*

ISABELA : Uch, a little sisterly advice: if you weren't always trying too hard you wouldn't be in the way.

Presupposition in this utterance is included in the counterfactual presupposition category because this presupposition uses an if-clause which is the opposite of the fact. From the utterance "if you weren't always trying too hard you wouldn't be in the way." It can be assumed that Mirabel is trying hard only to help not to hinder. But Isabel thought that Mirabel could only get in the way.

#### *Dialogue 11*

MIRABEL : I know, Mamá, I just want to do my part like the rest of the family.

The presupposition in this utterance is included in the category of factive presupposition because this presupposition uses "know" which means can be treated as a fact. From the sentence "I know, Mama." it can be assumed that Mirabel knows that she is doing a lot of work because she really wants to help her family to prepare for the Antonio ceremony.

***Dialogue 12***

ABUELA ALMA: Maybe you should leave the decorations to someone else?

The presupposition in this utterance is included in the category of factive presupposition because this presupposition is triggered by word "maybe" and "should" and the fact assumed not to be the truth. From the utterance " Maybe you should leave the decorations to someone else?." it can be assumed that Abuela didn't want Mirabel to decorate because she didn't believe Mirabel could decorate.

***Dialogue 13***

ABUELA ALMA: Mirabel, I know you want to help.

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized in the factive presupposition because this presupposition uses "know" which means can be treated as a fact. From the utterance " I know you want to help." it can be assumed that Abuela knows that Mirabel really wants to help in Antonio's ceremony but Abuela is afraid that Mirabel will mess it up because tonight's ceremony has to be perfect.

***Dialogue 14***

MIRABEL: Nervous? You have nothing to worry about. You're gonna get your gift and open that door... and it's gonna be the coolest ever. I know it.

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized in the factive presupposition because this presupposition uses "know" which means can be treated as a fact. From the utterance " I know it." it can be assumed that Mirabel really knows what the magic gift will get after opening the door because she had experienced it before even though at that time she didn't get the miracle gift.

ANTONIO : What if it doesn't work?

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "What", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance " What if it doesn't work?" it can be assumed that Antonio thought what if he couldn't get a gift because a child also couldn't get a miracle like Mirabel's.

***Dialogue 15***

MIRABEL: I know you're an animal guy. And I made this, so when you move into your cool new room you always have something to snuggle with

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized in the factive presupposition because this presupposition uses "know" which means can be treated as a fact. From the utterance "I know you're an animal guy." it can be assumed that Mirabel knew that Antonio really liked animals so she gave Antonio a tiger doll as a gift and Antonio was happy.

***Dialogue 16***

MIRABEL : If it was all in my head, how did I cut my hand? I would never ruin Antonio's night.

Presupposition in this utterance is included in the counterfactual presupposition category because this presupposition uses an if-clause which is the opposite of the fact. From the utterance "If it was all in my head, how did I cut my hand? I would never ruin Antonio's night." It can be assumed that Mirabel is considered to only have imagination even though Mirabel does not imagine it. She really saw something wrong with the condition of the Madrigals house. She saw the floor, walls, and roof begin to crack, but no one believed her.

***Dialogue 17***

MIRABEL: I know what I saw.

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized in the factive presupposition because this presupposition uses "know" which means can be treated as a fact. From the utterance "I know what I saw.." it can be assumed that Mirabel really believed what she saw she tried to convince her mother what she saw.

JULIETA : Mira, my brother Bruno lost his way in this family.

The presupposition in this utterance is included in the existential presupposition category because of the possessive adjective "My" and in the utterance "my brother Bruno lost his way in this family" it was assumed that I exist and she has a brother named Bruno. I refer to Julieta.

***Dialogue 18***

ABUELA ALMA: Ay, Pedro... I need you. Cracks in our casita... If our family knew how vulnerable we truly are... if our miracle is dying.

The presupposition in this utterance is included in the counterfactual presupposition category because this presupposition uses an if-clause which is the opposite of the fact. From the utterance "If our family knew how vulnerable we really are...if our miracle was dying" it can be assumed that the Madrigal Family does not know that the family

miracle is dying because Abuela Alma is hiding the fact that the family condition is not good and the madrigal family magic is dying.

ABUELA ALMA: Ay, Pedro... I need you. Cracks in our casita... If our family knew how vulnerable we truly are... if our miracle is dying. We cannot lose our home again. The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into laxical presupposition because there is another meaning will be understood from the utterance. From the utterance "We cannot lose our home again." Presupposition triggered by using word "again" . It can be assumed that the Madrigals once lost their home.

ABUELA ALMA: Why is this happening?

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "Why", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance " Why is this happening?" it can be assumed that It's happening that the madrigals' house is almost destroyed and Miracle is dying.

#### ***Dialogue 19***

MIRABEL: Wait. How do I save a miracle?

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "How", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance "How do I save a miracle?". It was assumed that Miracle is dying, so Mirabel wants to save Miracle.

#### ***Dialogue 20***

ISABELA: What is your problem?!

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "What", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance "What is your problem?!". It was assumed that Isabel is annoyed when Mirabel accidentally bumps into her.

MIRABEL: Ugh, sorry - Hey Luisa! Hold up!

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into factive presupposition because in this utterance "Ugh, sorry - Hey Luisa! Hold up!" indicate that something is a fact

because presupposition triggered by using word using "sorry". From this utterance it was assumed that Mirabel apologizes to Isabel for bumping into her but in a hurry.

**Dialogue 21**

MIRABEL: What's going on? What are you hiding?

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "What", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance "What are you hiding?". It was assumed that Luisa is hiding something that Mirabel doesn't know.

**Dialogue 22**

MIRABEL: Wait, wait, wait - what do you mean? What do you think's hurting the magic?

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "What", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance "what do you mean?". It was assumed that she wants to express something and utterance "What do you think's hurting the magic?" it was assumed that there was something that made Luisa's magic weak

LUISA: Don't know. But I heard the grown ups once: before Tio Bruno left, he had like some terrible vision about it.

The presupposition in this utterance is included in the category of factive presupposition because this presupposition uses "know" which means . From the utterance "Don't know." it can be assumed that in he doesn't know what hurts magic

**Dialogue 23**

MIRABEL: Tio Bruno? What was in his vision?

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "What", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance "What was in his vision?". It was assumed that there was something in Tio Bruno's vision.

LUISA: No one knows, they never found it. But if something's wrong with the magic, start with Bruno's tower, find that vision.

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized in the factive presupposition because this presupposition uses "know" which means can be treated as a fact. From the utterance "No one knows." it can be assumed that to the fact Mirabel and Isabel do have problems.

***Dialogue 24***

MIRABEL: What's hurting the magic?

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "What", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance "What's hurting the magic?" . It was assumed that something is hurting magic.

***Dialogue 25***

ABUELA ALMA: Uch,where are you coming from in such a hurry?

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "Where", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance "where are you coming from in such a hurry?" . It was assumed that Mirabel walked in a hurry.

***Dialogue 26***

ABUELA ALMA: What's in your hair?

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "What", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance "What's in your hair?". Its means that there is something in Mirabel's hair.

***Dialogue 27***

MIRABEL: I know, it's just, hypothetically, if he "saw" you -

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized in the factive presupposition because this presupposition uses "know" which means can be treated as a fact. From the utterance "I know." it can be assumed that Mirabel actually knows that in her family don't talk about Bruno but she still talking about Bruno.

***Dialogue 28***

MIRABEL: Why was I in your vision? Tio Bruno...?

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "why", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance "Why was I in your vision?" it can be assumed that the Mirabel is in Bruno's vision.

TIO BRUNO: I can't tell you.. Because I don't know.

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized in the factive presupposition because this presupposition uses "know" which means can be treated as a fact. From the utterance "I don't know." it can be assumed that in fact Bruno didn't know why Mirabel could be in his vision.

***Dialogue 29***

TIO BRUNO: I don't know which way it'll go... but my guess... the family, the Encanto, the fate of the miracle itself - it's all gonna come down to you.

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized in the factive presupposition because this presupposition uses "know" which means can be treated as a fact

***Dialogue 30.***

TIO BRUNO: Look, even if I wanted to, which I don't,

The presupposition in this utterance is included in the counterfactual presupposition category because this presupposition uses an if-clause which is the opposite of the fact. From the sentence " if I wanted to, which I don't" it can be presupposed that Bruno actually didn't want to do the vision because Mirabel had also destroyed the vision cave.

***Dialogue 31***

MIRABEL: Where is that...?

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "where", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance "Where is that...?" it can be assumed that the fact is that in Bruno's vision there is a butterfly pointing somewhere but it is too difficult to see clearly

***Dialogue 32***

MIRABEL: Who is it?!

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "who", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance "Who is it?!" it can be assumed that the fact is there is someone Mirabel has to give a hug to in order to save Mirabel.

***Dialogue 33***

MIRABEL: What? You're not coming?

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "what", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance "What? You're not coming?" it can be assumed that Tio Bruno didn't go with Mirabel, he just told him what to do to save the Madrigal family.

***Dialogue 34***

MIRABEL: I know we've... had our issues...but I'm... ready to be a better sister... to you... So we should just... hug... Let's hug it out. Eh?

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized in the factive presupposition because this presupposition uses "know" which means can be treated as a fact. From the utterance "I know we've... had our issues." it can be assumed that to the fact Mirabel and Isabel do have problems before.

***Dialogue 35***

ABUELA ALMA: What are you talking about? Look at our home. Look at your sister!

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "what", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance "What are you talking about?" it can be assumed that Mirabel had said something that made Abuela unhappy..

***Dialogue 36***

ABUELA ALMA: The cracks started with you. Bruno left because of you. Luisa's losing her powers, Isabela's out of control, because of you. I don't know why you weren't given a gift, but it is not an excuse for you to hurt this family!

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into laxical presupposition because there is another meaning will be understood from the utterance. From the utterance

"The cracks started with you." Presupposition triggered by using word "star". It can be assumed that before there was no crack.

I don't know why you weren't given a gift,

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized in the factive presupposition because this presupposition uses "know" which means can be treated as a fact. From the utterance "I don't know why you weren't given a gift,." it can be assumed that Abuela doesn't know why only her granddaughter Mirabel doesn't get a gift in the Madrigal family.

***Dialogue 37***

MIRABEL: I'm sorry. I didn't want to... hurt us... I just wanted to... to be something I'm not....

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into factive presupposition because in this utterance "I'm sorry. I didn't want to... hurt us... I just wanted to... to be something I'm not...." indicate that something is a fact because presupposition triggered by using word using "sorry". From this utterance it was assumed that Mirabel feels guilty that the madrigals' house was destroyed because of her, so she apologizes to Abuela.

***Dialogue 38***

MIRABEL: Abuela... I can finally see. You lost your home... lost everything... you suffered so much... all alone... so it would never happen again. We were saved because of you. We were given a miracle because of you. We are a family because of you. And nothing could ever be broken, that we can't fix...together.

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into laxical presupposition because there is another meaning will be understood from the utterance. From the utterance "so it would never happen again." Presupposition triggered by using word "again" . It can be assumed that the Abuela had lost everything before, she had also lost her home.

***Dialogue 39***

TIO BRUNO: What - what's happening, where are we going?

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "where", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance " where are we going?" it can be

assumed that Tio Bruno felt like he wanted to be taken away by Abuela and Mirabel, in fact they asked him to come home.

#### *Dialogue 40*

MIRABEL: hey Mariano, why so blue?

The presupposition in this utterance is categorized into structural presupposition because it uses the wh-question construction "why", where the information is certainly true. By using wh-question it means that the situation is already known before that question is being asked. In this utterance " why so blue?" it can be assumed that Mirabel saw that Mariano was so sad so she asked him.

## **CONCLUSION**

The writers conclude that:

1. Presupposition is needed to understand the meaning of the conversation between the speaker and listener and presupposition is information assumed or intended by the speaker to the listener.
2. Presuppositions can be found in other literary works such as novels, short stories, film, and drama, we can also see presupposition in movie script because characters use language to express their ideas, thoughts, and opinions in a dialogue.
3. There are six Yule's types of presupposition found in *Encanto* movie script, they are existential, structural, factive, non-factive, lexical, and counterfactual.

## **REFERENCES**

- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. (2003). Research design (pp. 155-179). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage publications.
- Bogdan, R., & Biklen, S. K. (1997). Qualitative research for education. Boston, MA, USA.: Allyn & Bacon.
- Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. (2018). An Introduction to Language (w/MLA9E Updates). Cengage Learning.
- Levinson, S. C., Levinson, S. C., & Levinson, S. (1983). Pragmatics. Cambridge university press.

Liang, R., & Liu, Y. (2016). An analysis of presupposition triggers in Hilary Clinton's first campaign speech. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 6(5), 68-73.

Potts, C. (2015). Presupposition and implicature. *The handbook of contemporary semantic theory*, 2, 168-202.

Yule, G. (1998). *Explaining English Grammar: A Guide to Explaining Grammar for Teachers of English as a Second Or Foreign Language*. Oxford University Press.

Yule, G., & Widdowson, H. G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford university press.