

**PRESUPPOSITION IN “DOWNSIZING” MOVIE DIRECTED BY  
ALEXANDER PAYNE**



**Thesis**

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana  
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Faculty of Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar*

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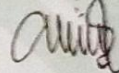
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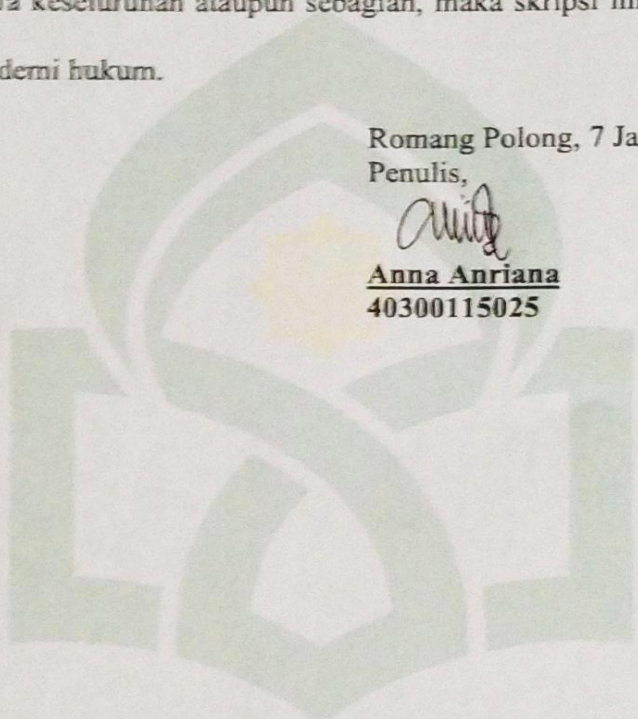
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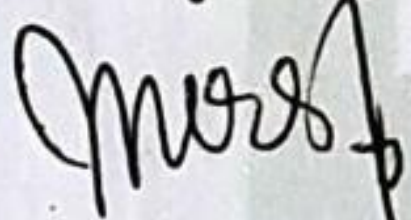
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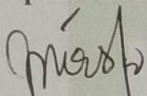
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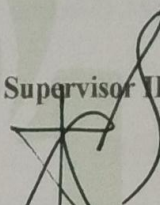
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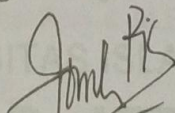
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## ABSTRACT

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This study discusses about Pragmatic In “Downsizing” Movie directed by Alexander Payne. The aims of this research is to analyze the types of presupposition applied in *Downsizing* movie directed by Alexander Payne. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The data are analyzed based on Yule’s presupposition theory. The findings show that only 5 of 6 types are applied. Those are existential presupposition (88 data with two parts, that are possessive construction 67 data and Definite noun phrase 11 data), Structural presupposition (11 data), lexical presupposition (7 data), factive presupposition (6 data), and counter-factual presupposition (2 data). Non-factive presupposition is the types that not applied. Moreover it also shows that existential presupposition is the type that is frequently used in the *Downsizing* movie.

**Keywords:** Presupposition, Movie, Types of Presupposition

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

In expressing the feeling and thought, people cannot communicate without using the language. The language can be understood if the speaker and the listener understand the meaning of each information that they want to convey. The information must be suitable with the context that emerges from the utterance. Sometimes, a speaker has assumption that the information has been already known by the listener, even though the information does not appear directly in the speaker's sentence. It is not a simple ways to catch the given information.

In conversation, once a speaker assumes that certain information is already known by the listener although the information does not appear directly. Because it is not an easy way to obtain the imply meaning, the listener needs to look for word's meaning and what the speaker means in the same circumstance. Beside, to acquire the right interpretation in meaning is by doing assumption. In addition Yule (1998: 3) states that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener.

Sometimes, the speaker's assumption is implicit and confusing. Thus, the listeners are not able to identify certain information from the speaker. To understand the utterances of the speaker, hearers must consider the context in which the speaker uses the utterances.

Presupposition can be used to deal with the misinterpretation about the meaning. Someone can use presupposition in many literary works, such as presupposition in movie that was conducted by Paradieta (2014), Handayani (2018) and Nurfadilah (2018). Asrul (Putra and Muhammad, 2011) states that movie is not only as an art, but it is also as a medium of communication. A movie that the writer or the producer wants to convey is easily understood by the audience. Movie is one of the most influential media for life, especially for today's public life. The significant things about the effect of a movie especially for the children are the person's behavior, language styles and other distortions.

Presupposition is the basic assumption or inference regarding the language context and situation that renders the language form to be meaningful for the hearer. Presupposition as the speaker to determine the language forms (sentences) to deliver the intended meaning or message. Thus, all statements or sentence expressions, both positive and negative, still considers the basic assumption as the content and substance of the sentence (Mulyana, 2005: 14). Rahardi, K., Setyaningsih, Y., & Dewi, R. P. (2016: 87) added that an utterance can be said as presupposing another utterance if the truth or untruth of the presupposing sentence can be determined.

Based on the explanation above, the verse that related to presupposition can be found on Al-isra verse 53:

وَقُلْ لِعِبَادِي يَقُولُوا الَّتِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ يَنْزِعُ بَيْنَهُمْ إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ  
كَانَ لِلْإِنْسَانِ عَدُوًّا مُّبِينًا ٥٣

Meaning:

*And say to My servants (that) they speak that which is best; surely the Shaitan sows dissensions among them; surely the Shaitan is an open enemy to man.*

The verse above tells that as a human being, people should say good words, because good words is a charity. Human is a creature who has a unstable thought so sometimes they can be easily goaded by satan. In emotional situation, human sometimes can not control their words till what they are saying is not a good words and from that words can cause misunderstanding. Because of that, people should say a good words to make people understand without causing misunderstanding. Good words also can make people more easily in understanding what our message we want to convey. This first related with the topic of this research that this presupposition. Presupposition is something that speaker assumed to be the case prior to make an utterance.

Presupposition is important to observe because, first, in the process of interpreting a speech the speaker and the listener must be observant in verbalizing each utterance uttered so that the message delivered is more directed. If a presupposition is understood correctly, it will lead to the correct interpretation of the purpose of the conversation so that the storyline is adequately captured and

intact. Second, presuppositions can help interpret speech between speakers and listener in the process of delivering information. Third, in a conversation interaction, speakers and listener do not only share information, but assumptions and expectations also appear in it as interpretations of speeches that will be a result (Riana, Tambunan, Khairani, & Nurhayati, 2019). Presupposition can also be found in a movie.

In this research, the writer will analyze a 2017 American science fiction movie entitled “Downsizing” movie directed by Alexander Payne. Downsizing is the story about a couple who decide to undertake a newly invented procedure to shrink their body so they can start a new life in an experimental community. This movie is interesting because it tells the story between a couple from different race who try to survive in a new environment. In the movie also there are many dialogues between the characters that contain presupposition that can be analyzed in this research.

## **B. Research Question**

Based on the background above, the writer formulates the research question, what are the types of presupposition applied in *Downsizing* movie directed by Alexander Payne.

## **C. Objective Of The Research**

Based on the research question above, the objective of this research is to analyze the types of presupposition applied in *Downsizing* movie directed by Alexander Payne.

#### **D. Significance Of The Research**

This research aims to help other researchers as references that use movie as the object of their research. This research is also intended to complement theories relating to presupposition learning and it is expected to be useful for students, especially for English and Literature Department students and for Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar itself.

#### **E. Scope Of The Research**

Based on the explanation above, the researcher will focus on presupposition and finds the six types of presupposition on the movie. The researcher will use the theory by Yule who categorized six types of presupposition they are: the existential presupposition, the factive presupposition, the non-factive presupposition, the lexical presupposition, the structural presupposition and last the counter-factual presupposition.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Previous Finding

The researcher found some research that analyzed presupposition that used Yule's theory. Although the researcher used the same theory but the object and focus are different. The following explanations above are the previous study that the researcher found:

The first study is taken from taken Risdianto, (1996) entitle "*The Analysis of Presupposition in George Orwell's Novella Animal Fram*". The study focuses on types to identify and classify the presupposition used in conversation in Orwell's novella. The identification is based on the presupposition triggers and classification based on six type of presupposition. The research also attempts to analyze the function in the use of presupposition in conversation. The data in this research are in form of utterances containing presupposition. Based on the classification of six presupposition types according to George Yule's theory (1996), this research found the 180 utterances.

The second, Primayandi (2013) conducted a research under the title *The Analysis of Presupposition in the Novel "Love in the Afternoon"* by Lisa Kleypas. The method used in this research is qualitative method and the researcher use Yule's theory about Presupposition. Based on George Yule's theory in six types they are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition,

non factive presupposition, structural presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. The aim of this research is to find out the types and interpretation of presupposition in the novel “*Love in the Afternoon*”. Furthermore, the result of this study shows that presupposition can inform the truth of information which contains utterances of speaker and to tell people how types of presupposition become interpretation in the word.

The third, Presupposition in the movie *Pitch Perfect* (2014) by Adra Mufidah Paradieta. This research is qualitative research that used Yule’s theory to classify the type and analyze the function of presupposition in the movie *Pitch Perfect*. Based on this research, 114 presuppositions are found. The most used type is existential presupposition (28.94%). Meanwhile, the rest of them are factive (21.92%), lexical (27.19%), structural (9.65%), non-factive (5.26%), and counter-factual (7.1%). There are trigger types in this research also, existential triggered by definite description and possessive construction (22.06%), factive triggered by factive verb/predicate; temporal clause; the word *thank*, lexical triggered by implicative predicate; change of state verb; iterative; cleft sentence; comparisons; adverbs; superlative construction (24.83%), structural triggered by WH-question (11.72%), non-factive (7.58%), and counter-factualif-clause (7.58%). Based on Jakobson’s theory (1960), there are 4 functions of presupposition in the movie: referential (35.10%), emotive (42.10%), conative (10.52%), and phatic (12.28%).

The Fourth, Handayani (2019) analyzed a researcher under the title *Presupposition and Illocutionary Acts in We Bought a Zoo Movie*. The method in this research is qualitative method and the researcher used theory of presupposition by George Yule and illocutionary by John Searle. The researcher finds 338 data consist of 6 types of presupposition (existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural and counterfactual) and 4 types of illocutionary (representative, expressive, directive and commissive). The types of presupposition are existential presupposition (142 utterances) show 115 representative, 4 expressive, and 23 directives. The factive presupposition (33 utterances) show 19 representative, 11 expressive and 3 directive. The non factive presupposition (4 utterances) shows 3 representative and 1 directive. The lexical presupposition (58 utterances) shows 29 representative, 4 expressive, 23 directive and 2 commissives. The structural presupposition (91 utterances) shows 35 representative, 2 expressives and 54 directives. The counterfactual presupposition shows 10 representative.

The fifth, Nurfadilah (2018) analyzed a research under title *Counter-factual Presupposition Used by the main Character in the Hotel Transylvania movie*. The researcher focused on the counter-factual presupposition or not the presupposition. This research was conducted by applying qualitative descriptive design and the data was taken from the dialogue by main character in the *Hotel Transylvania* series 2 movie, it is Dracula. The data were collected and analyzed based on 6 types of presupposition according to George Yule. But the researcher

only found 5 types on the dialogue. They are, existential is 74 items (63,24%), factive is 21 items (17,94%), lexical is 7 items (5,98 %), structural is 6 items (5,12 %) and counter-factual is 9 items (7.69 %). The researcher do not find Non-factive presupposition in the movie. The existential presupposition became the dominant type.

The researcher has read the previous study and made a comparison. Therefore she found the similarity and the difference between the previous studies. The similarity of this research is using the same theory by George Yule and the different is the object of the research. Hidayati (2009) analyzed *Presupposition of Selected Slogans in Outdoor Advertisements*, Primayadi (2013) analyzed *Presupposition in the novel "Love in the Afternoon" by Lisa Kleypas*, Adra Mufidah Paradieta (2014) chose to analyzed *Picth Perfect* movies. Whereas Handayani (2019) not only analyzed the presupposition in a movie but also illocutionary acts. And the last is the presupposition that is examined by Nurfadilah (2018) with the movie as an object, but only focuses on the last type of presupposition, the counter-factual presupposition used by the character in the movie.

## **B. Theoretical Framework**

### **1. Pragmatics**

There are many definitions of pragmatics proposed by many experts. Mey (1994: 3) states that Pragmatics is a science that has something to do with language and its users. Pragmatics is often described as the study of

language use (Sperber and Wilson, 2005: 468). It is one of the branches of Semiotics, a science of signs (Nóth, 1995: 3). In this instance, Pragmatics deals with the study of the relation of signs to interpreters. Within this threefold branch, only Pragmatics can be investigated. Pragmatics plays an important role in studying language as a tool of human interaction, i.e. the interaction between the speaker and the hearer. To understand human interaction, people have to understand 'interactional' meanings expressed in speech and we must have appropriate analytical devices to clarify such meanings (Wierzbicka, 1991: 1,5).

Whereas Yule (1996: 3) has cited that pragmatics deals with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or a writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. This implies that Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning since it deals more with what the speaker means by uttering than what the words or phrases in the utterance mean. It also implies that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning as it covers the interpretation of what people means in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. In addition, it has an implication that Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said due to the fact that it investigates how listeners may draw inferences about what is said or what the speaker intends to say. Last but not least, Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance, meaning that how close or distant the listener is, the speaker determines how much needs to be said.

Yule (1996: 3) also stated that there are four areas that pragmatics is concerned with.

- a. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning.

This approach is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader), which means that the approach gives deeper analysis on what people have said to gain what exactly people mean by their utterances rather than the literal meaning of the utterances themselves.

- b. Pragmatic is the study of contextual meaning

What people say is usually related with the context of conversation. This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who, when, where and under what situation they are talking.

- c. Pragmatics is the study of how more meaning are communicated than what is said

Pragmatic concerns how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to appear at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning or it investigates the visible meaning. In the conversation, what is unsaid is recognized as a part of communication which has a great deal in the interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. It is why the

approach also explores the hidden meaning or the unsaid part of a speaker utterance.

d. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance

The approach answers the perspective of what determines the choice between the spoken and the unspoken in which the spoken and the unspoken are tied to the notion of distance. On the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speaker determines how much needs to be said.

From his definition, it is seen that there is a close relation between the linguistic forms and people who use them. An utterance can have some different meanings if it is uttered by different people with different status, different job, and different gender.

Pragmatics is the study of those context-dependent aspects of meaning regardless of the construction of content or logical form. To draw the meaning, we should take into consideration how speakers come up to express what they want to say regarding who they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances.

One of the main studies in pragmatics concerns how people understand utterances. Levinson (1983: 21) states that pragmatic is the study of the relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. Based on the definition, it can be seen that in

understanding the language the people not only should know the meaning of the utterance but also what is the context around the utterance occurred.

In pragmatics, someone's principles are often different in another. It is developed in interests in how people in different languages view a certain pragmatic principle.

Based on Kasper & Blum Kulka (1993; Kasper, 1995) pragmatics is learner language or inters language. This interest eventually evolved into inter language pragmatics, a branch of pragmatics which specifically discusses how non- native speakers comprehend and produce a speech act in a target language and how their pragmatic competence develops overtime.

## 2. Presupposition

When writer uses a referring expression like, *this*, *he* or *Shakespeare*, writer usually assumes that our listeners can recognize which referent is intended. Some of these assumptions may be mistaken but mostly they are appropriate. What a speaker or writer assumes is true or known by the listeners or readers may be described as 'presupposition' (Yule, 2006: 117). Presuppositions are viewed as complex dispositions which are manifested in linguistic behavior. One has presuppositions in virtue of the statements he makes, the questions he asks, the commands he issues. Presuppositions are propositions implicitly supposed before the relevant linguistic business is transacted Horn and Ward, (2007: 33). For example, if



someone tells us, “Your brother is waiting outside,” there is an obvious presupposition that we have a brother.

Presupposition is something assumed (presupposed) to be true in a sentence which asserts other information (Hudson, 2000: 321). It will generally remain a necessary assumption whether the utterances is placed in the form of an assertion, denial or question and can be associated with a specific lexical item or grammatical feature in the utterances. These linguistic forms are considered to be indicators of potential presupposition, which can only become actual presupposition in context with speakers. Thus, he classifies six types of presupposition which are the existential, the factive, the non-factive, the lexical, the structural and the counter factual.

Similarly, Finch (2000: 173) writes that presupposition deals with the necessary preconditions for statements to be true. Presupposition refers to assumption implicitly made by speakers and listeners which are necessary for the correct interpretation of utterances.

Yule (1996:25) states that presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to make an utterance. The concept of *presupposition* is often treated as the relationship between two propositions. In the case below, we have a sentence that contains a proposition (p) and another proposition (q), which is easily presupposed by any listener. However, the speaker can produce a sentence by denying the proposition (p), obtaining as a result the same presupposition (q).

*Thomas's girlfriend is pretty. (p)*

*Thomas has a girlfriend. (q)*

When I say that *Thomas's girlfriend is pretty*, this sentence presupposes that *Thomas has a girlfriend*.

*Thomas's girlfriend is not pretty. (NOT p)*

Furthermore Levinson (1983:179-180) said that a presupposition is a background belief, relating to an utterance, that: 1. Must be mutually known or assumed by the speaker and addressee or utterances to be considered appropriate in context. 2. Generally will remain a necessary assumption whether the utterance is placed in the form of an assertion, denial or question. 3. Generally, will be associated with a specific lexical item or grammatical feature (presupposition trigger) in the utterance.

In a conversation the speaker and the listener should know the context that is used. Although in communication there still is presupposition. But to know what the topic that is spoken is also important to avoid miscommunication.

### 3. Types of presupposition

Yule's (1996) classifies presupposition into six types. They are existential, factive, lexical, structural, non-factive and counter-factual presupposition.

#### a. *Existential presupposition:*

*It* is the assumption of the existence of the entities named by the speaker. The existential presupposition not only assumed to be present in possessive construction but more generally in definite noun phrase.

The definite noun phrase has any form such as definite article, determiner and proper name that use specifying something who have in know by the *listener*. Form of definite noun phrase like *the*, *a* and *an*. While possessive construction show the owner or exist of someone, like *you*, *my* and *Michele*.

For example, when a speaker says "*Tom's car is new*", we can presuppose that Tom exists and that he has a car. This is the example of possessive construction because there someone who exist.

In other example, speaker says "*The hotel is too expensive*". In this example show the exist of the hotel and this is included definite noun phrase.

b. *Factive presupposition:*

*It* is the assumption that something is true due to the presence of some verbs such as "know", "realize" "regret", "aware", "glad".

For example:

"*They didn't expect to win*". (They won)

"*He regret invited them to this party*" (He invited them)

"*Lisa aware makes a mistake*" (Lisa makes a mistake)

c. *Lexical presupposition:*

*It is the assumption that, in using one word, the speaker can act as if another meaning (word) will be understood. For instance:*

“Andrew stopped running”. (He used to run.)

“You are late again”. (You were late before.)

In this case, the use of the expressions "*stop*", "start" and "*again*" are taken to presuppose another (unstated) concept.

d. *Structural presupposition:*

*It is the assumption associated with the use of certain words and phrases.*

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 traveled)

“Where did you buy the book?” (You bought the book)

The listener perceives that the information presented is necessarily true rather than just the presupposition of the person asking the question.

e. *Non-factive presupposition:*

It is an assumption that something is not true. For example, 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)

We imagined that we were in London. (We are not in London)

f. *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 she went to campus yesterday, she’ll meet with her friends”. (She doesn’t go to campus)*

*“If I am a teacher, I’ll teach you how to do your homework”. (I is not a teacher)*

### **C. Brief Description About The Movie**

Downsizing is a film directed by Alexander Payne that presents out of the box story ideas. The concept offered by Alexander Payne is quite simple: What if humans can be reduced to 5 inches? The researcher chose this film with the aim to find out the variety and forms of direct speech contained in the film which is also a science fiction film.

*Downsizing* is something entirely different – a large-scale, CGI-laced comic fantasy with a premise that demands we take the title literally. In it, Payne

and Jim Taylor – his writing partner on most of his films – wonder what would happen if scientists developed a technology for shrinking humans to a fraction of their normal size. Surely this could solve our ecological problems – miniaturized people would only require a fraction of the resources that we currently consume. But *Downsizing* shows this utopian project promptly being debased by human nature and, more specifically, by American capitalism. Entrepreneurs quickly learn to pitch miniaturization as a luxury lifestyle option and build bland suburban-style micro-communities in which freshly shrunk new arrivals can find all their needs catered for, from sports centers to teeny branches of Tony Roma’s restaurant, all under one dome. The film’s Everyman hero, Paul, played by Matt Damon, soon discovers that small isn’t necessarily beautiful: paradise proves to be just a microcosm, quite literally, of the ills of the bigger world. (Jonathan Romney, 2018)

#### **D. About The Director Alexander Payne**

Alexander Payne, in full Constantine Alexander Payne, (born February 10, 1961, Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.), American director, screenwriter, and producer, was noted for sardonic humor mixing films with humanistic drama in prosaic contemporary settings. Payne grew up in Omaha, where he was a professor of Romance languages and his father ran a restaurant. As a child, he has an interest in the family's 8-mm projector film, and he eventually made his own amateur

movies. After studying history and Latin American literature at Stanford University (B.A., 1984), Payne attended film at the University of California, Los Angeles (M.F.A., 1990). His thesis film, *The Passion of Martin*, about a love-photographer, won him attention from Hollywood and was screened at the Sundance Film Festival. A development deal with Universal Pictures, however, ultimately proved fruitless.

For his first feature film, *Citizen Ruth* (1996), Payne wrote the screenplay with a friend, Jim Taylor. Payne returned to feature-film directing with *The Descendants* (2011), which he adapted (with Nat Faxon and Jim Rash) from Kauai Hart Hemmings's novel. *The Descendants* was nominated for five Academy Awards, including those for best director and best picture, and won for best adapted screenplay. Payne next helmed the black-and-white *Nebraska* (2013), which centred on a crotchety senior citizen's cross-country quest, with his son, to cash in a lottery ticket; the dramedy earned Payne his third Oscar nomination for best director. He then ventured into *science fiction* with the satire *Downsizing*, which he also co-wrote. It starred Matt Damon as a man who undergoes a medical procedure that causes him to shrink

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH**

#### **A. Method of The Research**

According to Cresswell (1994) a qualitative study is defined as an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem, based on building a complex, histic picture, firmed with words, reporting detailed views of informats, and conducted in a natural setting. In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative research. The writer used descriptive qualitative research because she intends to describe the language forms, the speaker's intentions of presupposition.

#### **B. Source of Data**

The object of this research is "Downsizing" movie. The data are taken from utterances expressed by all characters in the "Downsizing" movie. The data are analyzed and classified into six types of presupposition. Duration of the movie is 135 minutes.

#### **C. Procedure of Collecting Data**

In collecting the data of this research, the researcher used identification and clasification method for data analysis. The steps of collecting the data as follows;

1. Watching the movie repeatedly
2. Noting presupposition
3. Re-typing all the data of presupposition
4. Coding and analyzing all the data of presupposition that are found in movie.



#### **D. Techniques Of Analyzing Data**

Techniques analyzing data in this research used Yule's theory following the step:

1. The researcher focusing on the utterances and expression that shows by all the character on the movie.
2. The researcher classifying into the six types of presupposition that are found.
3. The researcher making a conclusion from the data that have been collected.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter provided the findings and discussion. According to the previous part, the researcher aims to analyze the types of presupposition that applied by all the character on the *Downsizing* movie directed by Alexander Payne. The data that the researcher gained are presented in the findings, while the details explanation is conveyed deeply in the discussion.

#### A. Findings

The categorized data was based on Yule's theory about presupposition. Thus, Yule (1996) categorized presupposition into six types. They are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition and counter-factual presupposition. All the data about the six types of presupposition that found on the movie can be seen in the following data, existential presupposition that researcher found in the movie are 89 data, factive presupposition are 9 data, structural presupposition are 11 data, lexical presupposition are 7 data and the last is counter-factual presupposition with 2 data only.

Based on the data above, it can be seen that there is type of presupposition not found on the *Downsizing* movie, it is non-factive presupposition.

**Table 4.1 The Types of Presupposition**

No.	Types of Presupposition		Amount	
1.	Existential Presupposition	Possessive construction	74	89
		Definite Noun Phrase	15	
2	Structural Presupposition		11	
3	Factive Presupposition		9	
4	Lexical Presupposition		7	
5	Counter-factual Presupposition		2	
6	Non-factive Presupposition		-	

**a. Existential Presupposition**

The existential presupposition is the assumption of the existence of the entities named by the speaker. There are two kinds of existential presupposition that are possessive construction like “my home is small”, “your bag is red” and “Ilman is the crew of trans tv studio”. Possessive construction can be seen from utterance comes with ownership and the utterance that shows the existential of someone. The second is definite noun phrase can be seen by words that comes with an article. For example, “The yellow house was abandoned by the owner”.

The existential presupposition is the most used type of presupposition with total 89 data out of the 118 data. It can be seen that existential

presupposition that found in the presupposition conversational movie are 89 out of 118 data.

### Extract 1

**Paul: Still same like a lot. I mean, a pack of cigarettes is what, twenty centas, most of it text?**

**Dusan: Not if you remember paying fifty dollars for the same cigar. If now you pay only one dollar, you say, I am so happy to be small! And from one Cohiba, we make more than 2000 cigars. Okay, maybe the cigars are not actually made in Cuba. Maybe they rolled by little Albanians in Podgorica, but who cares? And this is just the one thing. Also parfumes and colognes, wines bordeaux and burgundy, brandies and Port and Calvados, caviar, jamón ibérico, tuffles. My brother and I are now in seven small cities. All around the world. Seven.**

The researcher found two presupposed that include in existential presupposition of the conversation, “*My brother and I are now in seven small cities*” between Paul and Dusan. In this conversation, we can presupposed that I have a brother and and also it conveyed the existence of seven small cities.

The utterance of the conversation above show the compound between two kind of existential presupposition that are possessive construction cause the exist of brother’s that Dusan have and the exist of seven small cities show that it is the sentence included by definite noun phrase.

As for the extract 1, the conversation takes place in the living room and the participants of the conversation are Paul and Dusan.

## Extract 2

**Audrey : Hold on. If this is such a great thing, how come you haven't done it?**

**Salesperson: I would in a heartbeat, but my husband had a hip replacement, so he is ineligible. But look around you. If you come back in a month, you won't see most of my co-workers still here. People take jobs just for the discount. Did you see Jeff's little show upstairs – the house that opens up? He used to sit right over there. Of course, he doesn't have to work anymore, but he's a real ham – just loves the attention. Anyway, how's all this sounding? Would the regency be your first choice? Or should we be looking at something a little more deluxe?**

In the utterance, there are three existential that found by the researcher. The first is the researcher can presupposed that the salesperson have husband. The second is Salesperson have co-workers. And the last that the researcher can presupposed is the existential of people who names Jeff.

The utterance is concluded possessive constraction in type of existential presupposition because in the sentence show the exist of people that is Salesperson's husband.

In this conversation, Paul and Audrey exit from the theater and they step onto a wide walkaway. They are seen many thing that make them upset because there are like miniature theme park and the salesperson walks to theme. Audrey, Paul and the salesperson takes place in sales area.

The third section in the conversation between Konrad and Paul.

The data below:

### Extract 3

**Konrad: I am here in your city about once a year, always with Dusan. Next week I will be in the Seychells, and Two weeks after that i'll meet friends for a month of sailing on Lake Titicaca. Can you believe I've never been to Lake Titicaca?**

**Paul: wait, how do you get your boat from place to place? You can't sail it.**

The utterance *I am here in your city about once a year, always with Dusan. Next week I will be in the Seychells, and Two weeks after that i'll meet friends for a month of sailing on Lake Titicaca*. The researcher have four existential presupposition on the conversation.

~ Dusan is exist

~ The existential of the Seychells, which is this included in definite noun phrase marked by article "the" and the exist except people's name or pronoun.

~ The existential of Lake Titicaca. It it also a part of definite noun phare

~ The existential of Konrad's friends, which is included the possessive construction marked with the entities named in the senence.

The conversation above compound between possessive constraction ad definite noun phare. The conversation between Konrad and Paul takes place in the deck.

The fourth section in the conversation that the researcher found in the movie between Kristen and Paul.

#### Extract 4

**Kristen: plus, the restaurant brags about how small people are welcome, but then they a huge minimum.**

**Paul: they should be charging big people extra. They're ones dragging the world down.**

In this section, the utterance *the restaurant brags about how small people are welcome, but then they a huge minimum*. The researcher analysis the kind of existential presupposition that is definite noun phrase.

It can be seen in the word "The restaurant", where this show one of the article *the* and names of place that is *the restaurant*.

#### Extract 5

**DAVE : I'm just not, you know, driven and ambitious like the rest of my family. It's not who I am. Now Carol and I, we live like kings – a hell of a lot better than my brothers and my sister, I'll tell you that. I send them picture all the time, but they never respond.**

**PAUL : Well, I'm still living in the same house I grew up in. Audrey's dying for us to move, but we're pretty strapped. Plus my mom's end-of-life care really took a toll. I mean, shit, I just finished paying off my student loans.**

In the conversation above, there are many existences that showed.

~ Dave has a family

~ The existence of a people name's Carol

~ Dave has a brothers and sister

~ Women who name's Audrey is exist

~ Paul has mother

~ Paul has students

The conversation between Dave and Paul is the kind of Possesive construction because all of the existence that researcher found is the exist of the people.

### Extract 6

**Matt: Over there your right, that big white oval building is one of our seven Sports Centers and the one that houses the largest indoor skiing facilities in the world, --you know, relatively speaking. And over there is Lake Chester, named for Mr. Dale's dog."**

In the utterance above, the researcher found there are some existential presupposition as follows:

~ Mr. Dale is exist

~ Mr. Dale has a dog

~ The existential of Lake Chester

This conversation included to possessive construction and definite noun phrase too. The existence of people is the possessive and the exist of dog and Lake Chester is the definite noun phrase.



## **b. Structural Presupposition**

Structural presupposition is the only one type of presupposition that use Wh-question. The structural presupposition, assumption association with the use of certain words and phrases. In structural presupposition, the speaker treats the listener to presuppose information and accept them to be true.

The second most used type of presupposition is structural presupposition with 11 data out of 118 data that found by the researcher in the movie. The data follows:

### **Extract 7**

**Paul: Where's Gladys?**

The researcher can analyzed that Gladys is not around. The utterance included in structure presupposition because the sentence is question, which is follows by the word "Where".

### **Extract 8**

**Paul: What brings you to Leisureland?**

**Konrad : Dusan, he even convinced me to become small, mostly for the women and the parties. And, frankly, my wife had all the money, so after she left, thing became, let's say tricky.**

In the first section, the conversation takes place on deck in the night. The utterance "*What brings you to Leisureland*" we can

presupposed that Konrad went to Leisureland. It is included the type of structural presupposition because the sentence use wh-question “What”.

The second data of conversation in structural presupposition are between Ngoc Lan and Dusan. The data follows:

#### **Extract 9**

**Ngoc Lan : Verónica and other ladies know every place. They do for me, I pay them good. No problem I go. Norway colony peoples invite me so many times but I never go. Feel so, so guilty. They so nice people.**

**Dusan : What? Who invited you?**

In the second section of structural presupposition, the utterance “*Who invited you?*” the researcher analyzed that Ngoc Lan is invite by some ladies in Norway.

The situation of this conversation is when Paul want to go Nowray and the Ngoc Lan also want go to Norway, but Dusan disagree with Ngoc Lan’s desires.

#### **Extract 10**

**Lan: Yes dam. They make dam. Many villages no more. This is why I go prison. Me my sister make big protest.**

**Paul: Huh. What happend to your sister?**

The utterance in the conversation has analyzed by the researcher that something happent with Ngoc Lan’s sister. This sentence is the kind of structural presupposition because there is word “What” and the word

marked the sentence is question. The conversation takes place in Ngoc Lan apartment.

### c. Factive Presupposition

Factive presupposition is the assumption that something is true due to the presence of some verbs such as “*glad*”, “*know*”, “*realize*” and “*pretend*”. And this type is the type presupposition that the researcher found on the data in *Downsizing* movie.

The third type of presupposition that most used by the researcher in the movie is factive presupposition with 9 data out of 118 data.

The researcher found data of factive presupposition in the movie with the conversation between Audrey, Larry Lustig and Paul. The data below:

#### Extract 11

**Audrey: Hi, Dad.**

**Larry Lustig: Your mother couldn't bring herself to come, but she sends her love. We're still expecting you tomorrow afternoon at tea house.**

**Paul : Glad you made it, Larry.**

**Audrey : what can I get you, dad?**

In this section, the utterance “*Glad you made it, Larry*” the researcher analysis that Larry can made it and Paul Glad to Larry because he can made it. Paul glad to Larry because Larry can come to the Audrey and Paul's party. This party is Audrey and Paul's farewell event with their friend, because they are both decided to become a part of the people who

chose to be small. This conversation included the type of factive presupposition because in the sentence that Paul say, there is word “Glad” where this is one of the sign to show that the sentence is factive presupposition or not.

### **Extract 12**

**Paul: Wait. You’re not living me here.**

**Audrey: Can’t you understand how I feel? I feel terrible, Paul. I let you down, and I feel awful about it. But, I realized I was just trying to make you happy. I should have been thinking more about myself.**

In the conversation between Paul and Audrey above, the utterance “*I realized I was just trying to make you happy.*” The researcher analyze that Audrey is trying to make Paul happy. Audrey decided to not continue her desire to be small and left Paul who had tured into a 5 mm human. She just try to make paul happy, but in the end she felt this was not right, she did not want to leave her family and her friends.

The conversation takes place in Albuquerque Airport.

### **Extract 13**

**Dr. Asbjornsen: Solveig.**

**Solveig: I love you. I love you both so much. Ever sice the decision, I didn’t feel right without you here. And you know how I am when I worry. I can’t eat. I can’t sleep. Ask anyone here, they’ll tell you. My stomach have been so upset like I want to throw up all the time, but can’t. And I’ve had an awful headache that just won’t go away. I know you know about my headaches. I love you so much. Thank God you’re here – I feel so much better now, like a big release.**

The researcher analysis from the utterance *I know you know about my headaches* that Dr. Asbjornsen know about Solveig headache. And the conversation takes place in the shed.

#### **Extract 14**

**Paul : You know, this isn't my apartment, and I know you're probably in a lot of pain, but I don't think you should be stealing pills."**

In the utterance above, the researcher can presupposed that you (Ngoc Lan) has a lot of pain. Ngoc Lan make Paul's angry because he steal some pills and the other problem, the place is not Paul's apartment.

#### **d. Lexical Presupposition**

Lexical presupposition is the assumption that, in using one word, the speaker can act as if another meaning (word) will be understood. Usually the lexical presupposition marked with word "*again*" or "*stop*". This research, lexical presupposition is the second types of presupposition that used-most frequently accured in *Downsizing* movie.

The fourth type of presupposition that most used is Lexical presupposition that have 7 data out of 118 data in the presupposition conversation that found in the movie.

The lexical presupposition data that the researcher found in Downsizing movie from the first conversation between Rich Chaves and Paul Safranek.

#### **Extract 15**

**Rich : Hate to say it, but that toilet's still running all the time.**

**Paul : Okay, I'll call the Plumber again. Oh, and Rich, try to get your rent in one time, okay? I hate being the bad guy.**

**Rich : You got it.**

In this conversation between Rich and Paul, the utterance "*Okay, I'll call the Plumber again*", the researcher can analysis that Paul ever called the Plumber before. It is included the type of lexical presupposition because there is word again in the sentence.

The situation of the conversation is when Paul emerges from his car with take-out food and climbs the back porch steps. The conversation takes place on the duplex driveway in the night.

The next section that researcher found from the movie on the type lexical presupposition is the conversation between Laura and Jeff. The data follows:

#### **Extract 16**

**Laura : Jeff, you've got to stop inviting guests over without telling me!**

**Jeff : Sorry, Laura. I was only –**

On the second section in lexical presupposition, we can see in utterance “*Jeff, you’ve got to stop inviting guests over without telling me!*”, the researcher analyzed that Jeff invited guests without telling Laura before. And the sign that this sentence is the lexical presupposition, there is word stop in the sentence.

The conversation takes place in family room with enormous bedroom, airy kitchen and the Jeff’s wife in a bubble bath.

#### **Extract 17**

**“I think never in my life I will see some place so beautiful again.”**

From the utterance above, the researcher can analyzed that Ngoc Lan (I) have seen the beautiful place before.

#### **e. Counter-factual Presupposition**

Counter-factual presupposition is the type of presupposition that the assumption is not only untrue but it’s contrary to the fact or it is opposite of what is true. Counter-factual used the if-clauses and it is not true at the time of utterance.

The last type of presupposition that found by the resercher in the movie is factive presupposition with 2 data out of 118 data.

**Extract 18**

**Paul :** But now I connect the dots and see it's all leading me here. Why didn't I become a doctor? Why didn't I downsize? Why did my wife abandon me? Dusan, how did you just happen to be my neighbor? Ngoc lan, why were you the only one to be cleaning Dusan's lace that day? And if you hadn't lost your leg, I wouldn't have tried to help you – which, as usual, I screwed up. And why did I screw up/ so I could wind up here at exactly the right time to go into that tunnel! I finally have the chance to do something that matters.

**Dusan :** Paul, come on, you really are talking crazy, these people, they're wonderful, but –

From the utterance “*if you hadn't lost your leg, i wouldn't have tried to help you – which, as usual, I screwed up*”, the researcher analyzed that Konrad lost his leg. The words “if” in the sentence signified that this sentence included the counter-factual presupposition.

The conversation in this section is in the Village Square where the involved characters are Paul, Konrad and Dusan.

The next data on counter-factual presupposition that the researcher found in the *Downsizing* movie is the conversation between Dusan and Konrad. The data follows:

**Extract 19**

**Dusan :** Konrad, what do you think? Is the end of civilization really coming so soon..

**Konrad :** Look here. My uncle used to say he was born during the Austro-Hungarian Empire, then outlived both the Third Reich and Communism, all three of which were supposed to last forever. In the 1930s they discovered a pyramid in Egypt – a pyramid! – when a camel stubbed its toe. How does one lose a pyramid? Or look up at the



sky. So many of those bright, bright start when dark before humans even excited – we just don't know it yet. All things come to an end. Why shouldn't we? But look at the positive side – if our world really is coming to an end, it's fascinating to be watching.

The second section in counter-factual presupposition is the conversation between Dusan and Konrad, from the utterance “*if our world really is coming to an end, it's fascinating to be watching*”, the researcher can analyzed that the world is not really coming to an end.

Same with the first conversation, this section takes place in village square too.

The supporting characters that have presupposition conversation in the movie *Downsizing* are Paul Safranek, Audrey, Konrad, Salesperson, Larry Lustig, Dusan, Ngoc Lan, and Rich .

#### 4.2 Table of the character in the utterances

No.	Types of Presupposition	The Character
1.	Existential Presupposition	Paul, Dusan, Audrey, Salesperson, and Ngoc Lan, Dr. Pereira, Dr. Jacobsen, Dr. Asbjørnsen, Kay, Talking Head, Kevin, Tergehl, Carla, Anesthesiologist, Dave, Carol, Some Friend, Host Mom, Some old guy, factory worker, Larry Lustig, mother,

		Nurse, Matt, New Anchor, women 1, Kristen, Konrad, Anna Helene, Solveig, Torval, Sandy, drunk guy and Brian Fakler.
2.	Factive Presupposition	Paul, and Solveig
3.	Lexical Presupposition	Paul, Audrey, Laura, Carla, Ngoc Lan and Dr. Asbjørnsen.
4.	Structural Presupposition	Paul, Kristen, Roger, Ngoc Lan and Dusan
5.	Counter-factual Presupposition	Paul, and Konrad

## B. DISCUSSION

As stated in the previous part, this research aims to analyze the types of presupposition used by Yule's theory by the main characters in *Downsizing* movie directed by Alexander Payne. This discussion can be seen the presupposed from the data presupposition in the movie *Downsizing*.

The data found in the finding by the researcher appropriate with the theory by Yule. The researcher found 5 types out of 6 types. Although in the some types, the findings are less if compared with some previous research. Therefore, the five types already confirm the theory that used by the researcher.

There are 114 data of presupposition found by the researcher on the movie, they are 89 existential presupposition (74 possessive construction and 15

definite noun phrase), 7 factive presupposition, 6 lexical presupposition, 11 structural presupposition and 2 counter-factual presupposition. And the last one is non-factive presupposition that has no data on the movie.

Existential presupposition is the types of presupposition that mostly findings in the movie rather than other types, the existence of someone included to possessive construction and existential of something included to definite noun phrase. In the utterance or conversation, sometimes the researcher just found one type of existential presupposition, it is possessive construction of just found the other type of existential presupposition that is definite noun phrase. But in another utterance, the researcher has found both of the types of existential presupposition.

Existential presupposition is the types of presupposition that easy to found because in the movie there are many characters mentioned and there are also setting place to clarify the portrayal in the movie, the researcher only have to analyzed the exist of someone or something. It is the similar between this research and other. But not many researcher divided existential presupposition into two parts, only several of them.

The second most types that the researcher found is structural presupposition. This type can be analyzed with seen WH-question. WH-question is where, how, what and etc. Not all of the question can included to structural presupposition. In the one of reference that the researcher has read, this types is the most-used frequently data has found. But in this research, the researcher just

found 11 data in the movie. Compared with other, this type is one of the types that most researcher come up with in second place.

The Factive presupposition is the type of presupposition that have many data in some research. Similar with this research, the researcher found there are 7 data of factive presupposition. So it can be concluded that factive presupposition is not difficult to find in the movie because its talking about the fact.

In some reference, this type just have a little data between the other types in presupposition. This type is lexical presupposition and the researcher agree with other research that this type is difficult to found. The researcher only found 7 data from the movie.

There is an equation discovered by the researcher of this study and others, which is counter-factual presupposition is the type of presupposition that difficult to found. Counter-factual presupposition not only tell about the thing that are not true but also contrary with the fact.

The different between this research and another research is the data of types of presupposition. In another reserach, Paradieta (2014) "*Presupposition in the movie Pitch Perfect*" and Handayani (2019) "*Presupposition and Illocutionary Acts in We Bought a Zoo Movie*" found all of the types of presupposition. But in this research, there is one type of presupposition that the researcher not found and it is non-factive presupposition. While the object of this research is the movie with science fiction's genre, but non-factive presupposition

which is the type of presupposition that not true or it is marked with words “*imagined*”, “*dreamer*” and etc not found in the movie.

Non-factive presupposition is the type of presupposition that have the least data in to much research. In the other word that non-factive presupposition is not easy to find the data in some research.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

In the last chapter of this thesis, the researcher would like to show the conclusion and the suggestion from the data result in findings.

#### A. Conclusions

The researcher already analyzed the thesis with movie as the object and with all the data that have already found in the movie, the researcher make a conclusions following:

In *Downsizing* Movie, there are only five types of presupposition that found by the researcher from 118 total data. First is existential presupposition as the most types of presupposition used in movie with total 89 data. Second types of presupposition most used in the movie is structural presupposition with total 11 data. Third types is factive presupposition with 9 total data. Fourth types is lexical presupposition with 7 total data. The fifth is counterfactual presupposition with 2 total data.

Non-factive presupposition being the only one that the researcher did not find data in the movie. From all of the conversation in the movie, there is no data can be categorize as “non-factive presupposition”.

## **B. Suggestion**

After analyzing the data and discussing the result data that found, the researcher will give some suggestion:

1. To English and Literature Student

The researcher hopes, this research can help the English students who choose linguistics as the concentration, and even more those who focus on pragmatic presupposition with the movie as an object.

2. To other researcher

This research is not completely perfect, the researcher still learns to develop ability and knowledge about presupposition. However, this research still can be used as a source for other researchers who are interested in studying about presupposition.

3. To reader

There are a lot of things in this world that can cause misunderstanding, it is no exception from words. The importance of understanding the meaning and purpose from the speaker is needed in conversation. Because sometimes the speaker assumes the information that will be delivered is already known by the listener even though the information does not appear directly. Therefore, this study hopes to make the reader more understand about communicating so they can create a good conversation in communicating.

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## APPENDIX

NO	TYPES OF PRESUPPOSITION	UTTERANCE
1.	Existential Presupposition	<p>DR. PEREIRA : ... and today I'm sure you will agree they have far exceeded even their many impressive achievements in the past. It gives me great pleasure to welcome the director of the institute and <b>my old friend Dr. Andreas Jacobsen</b>, along with <b>his colleague, Dr. Jorgen Asbjørnsen</b>.</p> <p>DR. JACOBSEN : Thank You, Dr. Pereira. Seventy-five years ago, <b>Mrs. Nellie Edvarsen</b>, overcome with guilt by the fortune her late <b>husband's family</b> had amassed producing mustard gas during World War I, founded our institute so that the wonders of science could instead be used to help mankind. Our mission is to combat poverty, disease, natural disaster and other calamities that arise over time. In the 1950's the institute identified over-population as mankind's single greatest long-term threat, the source all of the catastrophes we are seeing today – extreme climate and weather events, and the devastating impact on food and water security. Among the many solutions we conceived so many years ago, one which seemed then so ambitious, so outside our grasp, has at last borne fruit. Today we are proud to unveil what we fervently believe to be the only practical, humane and inclusive remedy to humanity's gravest problem. Dr. Jorgen Asbjørnsen will now present his findings. Are you ready, doctor?</p>
		<p>DR. ASBJØRNSEN : <b>Dr. Pereira</b>, esteemed colleagues. Five years ago, building on the research of our predecessor at the institute, <b>my team</b> and I discovered a process by which all organic material can be reduced at the cellular level by a ratio of approximately 2,744 to one. - - - -</p>
		<p>DR. ABSJØRNSEN : One the safety of the procedure was confirmed, thirty-six brave volunteers joined <b>my wife Anne-Helena</b> and me as</p>

		the very first humans to undergo cellular reduction.
		DR. ABSJØRNSSEN : .... And finally, <b>my colleagues</b> and I are happy to repost the new founts of energy and vitality. Future studies may support our suspicion that decreased mass and volume correlate directly to an increase in longevity
		PAUL : Did you see the news today?  KAY : You mean about <b>the little Swedish man</b> ?  PAUL : Norwegian.
		KAY : <b>Helen</b> called to tell me to turn on the TV. What won't they think of next?
		TALKING HEAD : Look, I'm worried about global warming as much as the next fellow, but let's not throw <b>the baby</b> out with the bath water.
		KEVIN : the one guy's got a point. This family on my block just moved away to get small and <b>their house</b> is just sitting here. Making everybody's value take a dive is what they're doing. Just when I'm trying to refinance. TIM: I don't know. <b>Marlene</b> thinks I should do it just to lose the weight
		AUDREY : I have a splitting headache. It was a super busy day at <b>the store</b> , and Carla was being a total bitch on wheels. I feel like I'm going to throw up.  PAUL : Here, let me do the neck thing.
		TERGEHL : <b>Oodreh</b> was hard worker, too, helping the local cobbler provide shoes for <b>the village</b> .  AUDREY : Okay, it wasn't able to find a 6-1/2 in the plum, so I brought out black and brown.
		CARLA : Say, Audrey, can you stay late tonight? <b>Jill's kid</b> is sick again.  AUDREY : How late?
		PAUL : Anesthesiology, huh?  ANESTHESIOLOGIST : <b>My wife</b> says I put people to sleep even without the drugs

	<p>PAUL: Good memory. I got two years in, but <b>my mom</b> get real sick and I had to move back to Omaha. Plus, Organic Chemistry.</p> <p>ANESTHESIOLOGIST: Yeah, that gets a lot of people.</p>
	<p>PAUL: that's <b>Dave! Dave Johnson</b>. And <b>Carol</b>. I heard he was coming but I had no idea... Man, I never would have pegged him for someone who'd go get small. Did you see that?</p>
	<p>DAVE : <b>Andy</b>, could you get Carol a...Honey, what're you having?</p> <p>CAROL : Gin and Tonic.</p>
	<p>CAROL : We weren't going to come at first, but then we started getting all the e-mails, plus <b>my sister</b> was having a lump removed. She's fine, thank God, but I still needed to see her.</p> <p>SOME FRIEND : So what's traveling like? How'd you get up here from New Mexico?</p>
	<p>DAVE : I'm just not, you know, driven and ambitious like the rest of <b>my family</b>. It's not who I am. Now <b>Carol</b> and I, we live like kings – a hell of a lot better than <b>my brothers and my sister</b>, I'll tell you that. I send them picture all the time, but they never respond.</p> <p>PAUL : Well, I'm still living in the same house I grew up in. <b>Audrey's</b> dying for us to move, but we're pretty strapped. Plus <b>my mom's</b> end-of-life care really took a toll. I mean, shit, I just finished paying off my student<sup>30</sup> loans.</p>
	<p>HOST MOM : It's okay, <b>Katie</b>. It's okay. She's a friend. She's just smaller than we are, that's all.</p>
	<p>LAURA : Oh, no end of things. First I took a tennis lesson and had a message. Then after a gourmet lunch with the girls, we just couldn't help ourselves and popped into that new <b>Loget's store</b> downtown.</p>
	<p>SALESPERSON : you have to look at this column, Audrey. Equivalent value. You're solidly inside <b>the Blue Chip zone</b>. In Leisureland your \$152.000 –</p>

		<p>translated into around \$12.5 million –to live on, for live.</p> <p>AUDREY : Hold on. If this such a great thing, how come you haven't done it?</p> <p>SALESPERSON : I would in a heartbeat, but <b>my husband</b> had a hip replacement, so he's ineligible. But look around you. If you come back in a month, you won't see most of <b>my co-workers</b> still here. People take jobs just for the discount.- - - -</p>
		<p>SOME OLD GUY : How much for <b>the hot dog cooker</b>?</p> <p>PAUL : Four dollars.</p>
		<p>PAUL : Keep up those exercises. Don't get lazy. I laminated everything for you, so no excuse.</p> <p>FACTORY WORKER : Thank you, Paul. Thank you so much. <b>My wife</b> and me, maybe someday we'll get small too and we'll visit you.</p>
		<p>AUDREY : I mean, sure, I was on the fence about it for most of the year. It's pretty scary when you think about it at first. But then when <b>my college roommate Patty Loomis</b> called to say <b>she and her husband</b> were doing it, and all the reasons why, I turned to Paul and said okay, you win. Let's go for it.</p>
		<p>AUDREY : I wish Mom weren't talking it so hard.</p> <p>LARRY LUSTIG : Well, you know <b>your mother</b>. To tell you the truth, I was pretty skeptical myself at first. You remember <b>Jerry Gross</b>. Well, I called him up the other day. <b>He and Bev</b> retired down there, did the whole shrinking thing you kids are doing. He says they're getting along just fine, never better. Says he feels younger every day, says one dollar buys a thousand dollars worth of stuff.</p>
		<p>MOTHER : It's so pretty. Back in Spokane, we ever went anywhere. But now it's so easy and so cheap. You get in this contraption down at <b>the travel center</b>, and you don't have to budge until you arrive</p>

		at <b>the hotel</b> . And the best part is you don't have to take your shoes off in security. I don't like taking my shoes off once I have them on.
		NURSE : Someone will escort you to <b>the Women's Facility</b> shortly. You will be separated for approximately five hours, and following the procedure you'll be reunited in the recovery room.
		AUDREY (on phone) : Oh, Paul, they shaved my head, then they started shaving off my eyebrows, and I just thought, what I am doing? I can't leave <b>my family, all my friends</b> . I can't do it. I'm sorry, Paul. I just can't. I'm not like you.
		MATT : Over to your right there, that big white oval building is one of our seven Sports Centers and the one that houses the largest indoor skiing facility in the world – you know, relatively speaking. And over there is <b>Lake Chester</b> , named for <b>Mr. Dale's dog</b> .
		MATT : The Barrington. Good call. <b>My sister's</b> got one. Loves it. Loves it. Basically like the Regency but a lot more bells and whistles. I like the colors you picked out, too.
		NEW ANCHOR: For years both <b>the department of Homeland Security and the INS</b> have been warning about the ease with which downsize persons – from illegal immigrants to potential terrorists – could penetrate U.S. borders. Last week's discovery in Eugene, Oregon provided tragic new evidence to support that claim. <b>Brian Fakler</b> bring us up to date
		WOMAN: I just don't feel safe in <b>my home</b> . I think one of those small people is going to sneak in and watch me on the toilet. You can't trust them. They're too small.
		KRISTEN: -- it's like this whole production with the carrying boxes, and <b>Jonah</b> gets freaked out by <b>Grandma and Grandpa</b> being so huge and scary. One night they took us for dinner at Fleming's, you know, real nice, and of course Jonah and I are sitting <i>on</i> the table in those special seats, and the big people wouldn't stop staring at us. Plus, <b>the restaurant</b> brags about how small people

		are welcome, but then they charge a huge minimum.
		DUSAN: Hello, Kristen. Like I was saying, I'm having one more, you know, little party at my place tonight. Just <b>a few friends</b> . Not big like last time. Very small.
		KONRAD: There she is – <b>Sonja, my beauty</b> . An exact replica of an English yacht from 1927. You see, I am from many generations, all the way to <b>my grandfathers and my father</b> – all sea captains. I remember very well I was seven years old when my grandfather took me for the first time on <b>his boat</b> . I will never forget rocking of the waves, the sound of the wind, the blackness of the water. From the moment I knew I would be a sea captain too.  PAUL: What brings you to Leisureland?  KONRAD: <b>Dusan</b> . He even convinced me to become small, mostly for <b>the woman</b> and the parties. And, frankly, <b>my wife</b> had all <b>the money</b> , so after she left, thing became, let's say, tricky.
		NGOC LAN: No. I say before <b>my friend</b> sick, need pills. You come with me <b>my house</b> help her. You help her.
		PAUL: Where's <b>Gladys</b> ?  NGOC LAN: She die.
		PAUL: I guess you like butterflies.  NGOC LAN: yes I like very much. When I little girl <b>my father</b> she take with <b>my sister</b> see butterfly. Near <b>my village</b> , they come to live trees. You know, fly from cold place to hot place every year. Live trees near village then go away come back.
		PAUL: Now I'm supposed to watch my language? What am I, twelve? You're worse than <b>my mother</b> .  NGOC LAN: I feel sorry for your mother! I sure she suffer too much for your fault.
		NGOC LAN: <b>Verónica</b> and <b>other ladies</b> know every place. They do for me, I pay them good. No problem I go.



		ANNE-HELENE: All this land – everything you see – belonged for countries to the <b>Edvardsen family</b> . It was <b>Nellie Edvardsen’s</b> granddaughter <b>Solveig</b> who arranged for us to use this place for our settlement.
		SOLVEIG: When <b>Jorgen</b> made his big discovery, I said, look, Jorgen, you’re a genius, and downsizing is a genius idea. No one’s questioning that. No one. But what if people don’t accept it? What if it doesn’t catch on in time? Look at me – you know, it took me years before I did it. I had to sell my antiques and find homes for <b>my cats</b> . They are very old and one of them is diabetic, need two shots every day. It was a complete nightmare. Anyway, this is what they came up with. <b>On my suggestion</b> .
		SOLVEIG: Torvald, be a sweetheart and give <b>our friend</b> a little tour.  TORVALD: The tunnel leads to a vault 1.6 kilometers inside the Earth’s lithosphere and encased in a double layer of Inconel 625.
		DR. ASBJØRNSEN: Ah, yes. <b>The kitchen staff</b> wishes to remind everyone that after you scrape your plates, you should place them in the stacking carts, not the dish wash belts.
		KONRAD: Look here. <b>My uncle</b> used to say he was born during <b>the Austro-Hungarian Empire</b> , then outlived both <b>the Third Reich and Communism</b> , all three of which were supposed to last forever. In the 1930’s they discovered <b>a pyramid</b> in Egypt – a pyramid! – when a camel stubbed its toe. How does one lose a pyramid? Or look up at the sky, so many of those bright, bright star went dark before humans even existed – we just don’t know it yet. All things come to an end. Why should we? But look at the positive side – if our world really is coming to an end, it’s fascinating to be watching.
		NGOC LAN: I talk with Dusan, he say fat lady pay, he ready go back. I happy for that. Too long time away from <b>Señor Cárdenas and Mrs. López</b> . I worry too much for them.

		NGOC LAN: I want go too. I want see <b>Rosa new baby</b> .
		DUSAN: Not if you remember paying fifty dollars for the same cigar. If now you pay only one dollar, you say, I am so happy to be small! And from one Cohiba, we make more than 2000 cigars. Okay, maybe the cigars are not actually made in Cuba. Maybe they rolled by little Albanians in Podgorica, but who cares? And this is just the one thing. Also parfumes and colognes, wines bordeaux and burgundy, brandies and Port and Calvados, caviar, jamón ibérico, tuflles. <b>My brother</b> and I are now in <b>seven small cities</b> . All around the world. Seven. AUDREY: I have a splitting headache. It was a super busy day at <b>the store</b> , and <b>Carla</b> was being a total bitch on wheels. I feel like I'm going to throw up.
		SANDY : Could I get another one? I think I left in <b>my ex's car</b> .
		PAUL : That's right. <b>My wife</b> and I. DRUNK GUY : <b>My friend</b> over there has a question. No offense, but do you think if you're that small, you should still have all the same rights as the rest of us? Same right to vote?
		BIG NURSE: Me? I'm great. Just getting ready for the weekend. We're driving up to Denver for <b>my cousin's</b> wedding.
		BRIAN FAKLER: Yesterday, U.S. officially were able to question <b>the woman</b> for the first time. According to a statement from <b>the Department of Homeland Security, Ms. Tran</b> claims to have been jailed for her environmental and political activism and, along with dozens of other dissidents, was miniaturized against her will in a Vietnamese prison facility. If true, this would bolster accusations by human right groups that repressive governments around the world are forcibly downsizing scores of prisoners and political undesirables.
		PAUL: But after all you've been through, I have thought for sure <b>Tony Dale</b> would have been happy to --
2.	Structural Presupposition	DUSAN: No! Is that a rose? A real rose? <b>From</b>

		<p><b>where you get a real rose?</b>  PAUL: New store. Full-sized Flower Mart.  DUSAN: Here in Leisureland? Why did I not have such a brilliant idea? <b>How much you they are charging for this?</b></p>
		<p>KRISTEN: <b>What's he even doing here?</b> Aren't there like a ton of small cities in Europe?</p>
		<p>DUSAN: <b>Why bring sand to the beach?</b></p>
		<p>PAUL: <b>What's bring you to Leisureland?</b></p>
		<p>DUSAN: When I see big people becoming small, all the new small cities, I see opportunity. I ask myself, Dusan, <b>why the people they become small?</b> To help environment? Please. They become small to the thing which until now were only for the rich, which, by the way, is the genius of the concept. So I say to my brother Srdjan – I work with my brother. He's still big.  (low) My wife, by the way.</p>
		<p>PAUL: <b>Where's Gladys?</b></p>
		<p>PAUL: Huh. <b>What happened to your sister?</b></p>
		<p>NGOCLAN: <b>How's your lung? How's your lung?</b></p>
		<p>DUSAN: What? <b>Who invited you?</b></p>
		<p>ROGER: <b>How'd you manage that, buddy?</b></p>
3.	Factive Presupposition	<p>PAUL: <b>Glad</b> you made it, Larry.</p>
		<p>PAUL: Honey, honey, I know. I <b>know</b> this is a big step. It's the biggest thing we'll do in our lives. I know, I know.</p>
		<p>AUDREY: Can't you understand how I feel? I feel terrible, Paul. I let you down, and I feel awful about it. But I <b>realized</b> I was just trying to make you happy. I should have been thinking more about myself.</p> <p>PAUL: Thinking about yourself? That's all you ever do! You <b>know</b>, you haven't even asked me how I am!</p>
		<p>PAUL: It's the little things. I mean, except for no birds and insects you'd almost think we're in the normal world. Then something happens, and you <b>realized</b> we're not. Not that substituting dill for</p>

		chervil's a big thing, but you know.
		PAUL: I just <b>realized</b> ... There's no reason to be unhappy. I mean, I'm here in Leisureland, but really I'm everywhere, I'm connected to everybody. Everything's... just the way it's supposed to be.
		PAUL: You <b>know</b> , this isn't my apartment, and I <b>know</b> you're probably in a lot of pain, but I don't think you should be stealing pills.
		SOLVEIG: I love you. I love you both so much. Ever since the decision, I didn't feel right without you here. And you know how I am when I worry. I can't eat. I can't sleep. Ask anyone here, they'll tell you. My stomach has been so upset, like I want to throw up all the time, but can't. And I've had an awful headache that just won't go away. I <b>know</b> you know about my headaches. I love you so much. Thank God you're here. – I feel so much better now, like a big release.
4.	Lexical Presupposition	PAUL: Okay, I'll call the plumber <b>again</b> . Oh, and Rich, try to get your rent in on time, okay? I hate being the bad guy.
		CARLA: Say, Audrey, can you stay late tonight? Jill's kid is sick <b>again</b> .
		LAURA: Jeff, you've got to <b>stop</b> inviting guests over without telling me.
		NGOC LAN: I think never in my life I will see some place so beautiful <b>again</b> .
		DR. ASBJØRNSEN: I ask you <b>again</b> as I ask you many years ago. Generation to come – perhaps all of humanity – will thank you for your bravery and commitment. But you must ask yourself whether you are truly ready to enter a new world. For there will be no running back. Are you ready?
		AUDREY (on phone) : Oh, Paul, they shaved my head, then they <b>started</b> shaving off my eyebrows, and I just thought, what I am doing? I can't leave my family, all my friends. I can't do it. I'm sorry, Paul. I just can't. I'm not like you.
		PAUL: Thanks, but I'm good. Really. In fact, I've <b>started</b> seeing someone.

5.	Counter-factual Presupposition	<p>KONRAD: Look here. My uncle used to say he was born during the Austro-Hungarian Empire, then outlived both the Third Reich and Communism, all three of which were supposed to last forever. In the 1930's they discovered a pyramid in Egypt – a pyramid! – when a camel stubbed its toe. How does one lose a pyramid? Or look up at the sky, so many of those bright, bright star went dark before humans even existed – we just don't know it yet. All things come to an end. Why should we? But look at the positive side – <b>if our world really is coming to an end, it's fascinating to be watching.</b></p>
		<p>PAUL: But now I connect the dots and see it's all leading me here. Why didn't I become a doctor? Why didn't I downsize? Why did my wife abandon me? Dusan, how did you just happen to be my neighbor? Ngoc lan, why were you the only one to be cleaning Dusan's lace that day? <b>And if you hadn't lost your leg, I wouldn't have tried to help you – which, as usual, I screwed up.</b> And why did I screw up/ so I could wind up here at exactly the right time to go into that tunnel! I finally have the chance to do something that matters.</p>

## BIOGRAPHY



Anna Anriana was born on October 11<sup>th</sup> 1997 in Bantaeng. She is the 5<sup>th</sup> child of Mustafa and Rasia. She has 3 sisters with 2 sisters older than her and 1 sister who is younger than her. She also has 2 brothers who are older than her. She began her school at elementary school in SD Inpres Sarrea and graduated in 2009. At the same year she continued her study at SMPN Negeri 1 Eremerasa and graduated at 2012.

Then, she continued her study at MAS Muhammadiyah Bantaeng and graduated at 2015. After finishing her study at senior high school, at the same year she continued her study at Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar. She studied at Adab and Humanities Faculty especially Department of English and Literature.