

# THE ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION IN *INSIDE OUT* MOVIE AND ITS APPLICATION IN TEACHING SPEAKING

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**Abstract.** This research is aimed in analyzing types of presupposition used by the main character in the movie entitled *Inside Out* and describing the application of presupposition used by the main characters in *Inside Out* movie in teaching speaking. This research based on descriptive qualitative research. In this research the object is presupposition in movie entitled *Inside Out*. Source data is based from the dialogue of *Inside Out* movie. The researcher makes dialog in collecting the data and after that analyzed the dialog in one of procedure. The data analysis result in the table explaining all types there are 106 presuppositions containing 6 types of presupposition used by the main character. It consists of 49 (46%) for existential presupposition, 8 (8%) for factive presupposition, 6 (6%) lexical presupposition, 30 (28%) for structural presupposition, 4 (4%) for non-factive presupposition, 9 (8%) for counter-factual presupposition. The explanation of presupposition in *Inside Out* movie to explain teaching speaking for second grade students of Senior high School. The researcher to show the teachers to make interesting materials like a movie, it can make teacher good in teaching result

**Keywords:** *Presupposition, Movie, Teaching Speaking*

## 1. Introduction

In this daily activity conversation is a need for us because we life in this world. We use language to communicate with other. In this situation, when someone conversation sometimes the aims is not sending to the other one it is significant to understand more about presupposition to help us speaking in conversation, someone always makes communication that used presuppositions related to a topic tools to know the means between speaker and listener[1]–[3]. A contexture in a speaker related presupposition will be easy in the listener to more accepting information who will say by the source voice [4]. It is based from a on explanation for of license or opinion as a tool to interplay that able in every time in daily life or based on other people. offering something who say or information in a conversation to hearer, sometime that mistake not occur based on source message , the message sending on the hearer sometimes diverse and we should use other way to sending message to the hearer [5]

Repair misunderstanding to purpose it could be sending with presupposition. The contexture as presupposition which make easy hearer to smalling or comprehend the question and answering in a habitual activity[6]. Movie is one tools to know how speaking well by a conversation [7]–[9]. One kinds of media who influence to viewer is a movie because in the movie the audience can watching live dialog who show between the characters in the movie [5], [10]–[12]. To entertaining and attract used movie which is purposed or take the show, even the people know the intrinsic movie and story of the movie [13]. There is often one of dialog who use presuppositions in when they are conversation that will make the story appealing as well as the viewers [14], [15]. Presupposition the word based on the source to makes the utterances after affected [16]. The aims of presupposition either of types of inside of the pragmatics source. Based in habitual activity who people say will also use presupposition aims it is based to explain which an body language and or utterance makes same or is rational on the expression [17]. Make sure that pragmatic conclude that it same least of all to be construct to expression of linguistic Presupposition makes easy the speaker to find or utterance from the background meaning[18], [19].

Presuppositions can be accepting a dialog to appropriately by listeners will be able to answer the course of communication. On the other hand, listener respond differently to presuppositions that cause communication to be hampered.[20] Based from definition above, In the form of a speaker say it is

presupposition . The language parent dialog sure that the person or body to communication. The language partner will able to know or arrange something that the speaker communicates. Communication between speakers and language partners can able to say without detention. Knowledge of presuppositions by speaker and listener. presupposition is same the real foundation of the someone say explanation presupposition is the massage that speaker affected by notable still outside[ 10].

Movie presupposition because in the movie contain of art and reflect real human life. Therefore, based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in analyzing presupposition [22]. The researcher interest to chooses presupposition because the researcher experiences that almost people do not known that about presupposing. Through learning presupposition can get more information in learning boarded language interpretation[23].

In this research the researcher will analyze about presupposition of the main character in *Inside Out* movie. The movie published in 2015 written by Pete Docter, Ronnie Del Carmen and screenplay by Pete Docter, Meg Le Fauve Josh Cooley who also acts as director of the movie with Jon M Chu. The researcher chooses this movie because it consists of conversation between all characters in the movie. Movie is one of tools that related based on the social aspect of human in daily activity. One of the significant aspects in most in case on movie script (conversation) between the characters.[24] Movie is a real pictures which a people as character or as an art form. It becomes a significant form art to know pure aspect through it. Movie as a work of art is born of the process of creativity that must have its charm[20]. Movie is one of explanation of art literature and science.

Art and literature are the truth or not true story based on human activity and science studies people. The world where they live Movie is a photos human life which is implementation beauty human and color of the world. The movie is one of documentation human live, based on the dialog to build the moment and also as media It is a series of story on video images with character. The movie carries something to share and it is projected. Movie can show at cinema, on television or access from online web which to entertain the viewers [21]. Teaching speaking is the English speech, sound patterns and use word and sentence stress as a means of expressing values to produce skill that produces and transmits information by giving ideas between speakers and listeners[25]–[27].

The other reason this movie really interesting because in *Inside Out* movie, inside of the main characters have five different character part they are feelings sadness, anger, happiness, fear and disgust that are describe through dialog. From the reason above, it is can make the students able to understand how to speaking well during teaching and learning using presupposition in the Inside Out movie. Presupposition divided into six categories they are existential Presupposition, It is not presumed to provide in possessive construction, but more basic in much definite noun phrase. Talker is based on the existence of the entities named any certain noun phrase; factive presupposition, it is specific verb/ explanation identifying real thing; lexical presupposition, the implementation by the one form with it is confirm purpose is conventionally explanation with the presupposition that different (non-asserted) value is understanding; structural presupposition, the main point definite sentence contexture already analyzed as conventionally and regularly presupposing that part of contexture have been assumed to be true [9], [28]–[30].

The inquiry is reply with the meaning the fast of the train, then the hearer would come up to be receive the true of the presupposition. Presupposition based structure or indicate subtle tools of making massage that the speaker convinced that come up to be what the hearing would trust; non-factive presupposition, it is an assumption that something is not real. For example, verbs like *dream*, *imagine*, and *pretend* are used with the presupposition that what takes is not real. For instance; counter-factual presupposition[31]. It is the opinion that what is presupposed is not only wrong, but is the opposite of what is correct, or contrary to real. For instance, some situation contexture, usually well know counterfactual contexture, presuppose that the information, in the if- clauses, is not correct at the time of utterance.

Table 1. Example Types of Presupposition

Type	Example	Presupposition
Existential	The Xs	>> X exists
Factive	I am sorrow walking	>> I am stay
Non-factive	She play-act to be sad	>> She wasn't sad

Lexical	She ready to working	>> He tried to work
Structural	Where did she born?	>> She born
Counterfactual	If I weren't feeling enjoy	>> I am enjoy

## 2. Method

In this researcher used descriptive qualitative researcher. Qualitative researcher was used to emphasize describing content by interpreting data. The draft of were in the description. Data is result of researcher's note, both facts or in numerals[32]. Data covering all the things are note and found by researcher actively during study, like interview transcript, observation result notes, daily notes, photos, documents.[33]

the researcher will be describing about the kinds of presupposition in the main character in *Inside Out* movie and application in teaching speaking. The researcher takes the main source data from a movie entitle "*Inside Out*". The data are taken from the dialogue movie of *Inside Out*. The researcher employed a notetaking technique. Note-taking technique is the practice of writing down or otherwise recording key points of information. In this research using several steps to analyze the data they are; classifying presupposition produces based on the main characters in *Inside Out* movie; identifying dialog containing types of presupposition based on the main character in *Inside Out* movie; rechecking and making sure all data are well organized; starting to analyze and interpret the data source by types of presupposition; discussing the data based on the finding and consulting the data with knowledgeable; the relating the result with Teaching speaking by formulating appropriate lesson plan; stating conclusion and suggestion based on data analyzed [34].

In the next session researcher done the collecting data, she analyzed the provided data. after that paper the writer makes the describing tools to input the data. Source data is found the data about the real case or variable as note, transcripts, book, magazine, etc. [35]. In order make the researcher easier in classifying and analyzing the data who used in movie, each datum is based by a code. In this research can be following as the coding of data for example; the number of each they are  
The types of presupposition produced by *Inside Out* movie., bellow is abbreviation of the types of presupposition; the time when the speaker produces the presupposition.

## 3. Findings and Discussion

The researcher presents the data that have been analyzed about types of presupposition. The researcher finds all kind of presupposition used in *Inside Out* movie which are shows in the table below:

Table 2. Types of Presupposition

No	Types of Presupposition	Number	Percentage
1	Existential Presupposition	49	46%
2	Factive Presupposition	8	8%
3	Lexical Presupposition	6	6%
4	Structural Presupposition	30	28%
5	Non-Factive Presupposition	4	4%
Z00236	Counter - Factual Presupposition	9	8%
	<b>Total</b>	106	100%

From the data above, there are 106 of presupposition used by the main character in *Inside Out* movie containing 6 types of presupposition. There are 49 (46%) utterances containing existential presupposition, 8 (8%) utterances containing factual presupposition, 6 (6%) utterances containing lexical presupposition, 30 (28%) utterances containing structural presupposition, 4 (4%) utterances containing non-factive presupposition, 9 (8%) utterances containing counter- factual presupposition. From the whole data, the most prominate presupposition used is existential presupposition.

Tabel 3. Explanation presupposition by the main character in *Inside Out* movie

No	Types	Utterances	Presupposition
1.	Existential Presupposition	"There no pig in Texas"	-Texas
		"Oh! You know the fantastic film there the cat alive?"	- The cat
		"And would I add I like your shoes? it's adorable."	-Your shoes
		" The car, oh my god! That is so faster! But how do we catch it?"	-The car
		" Oh, here's a funny! You score to the parking area"	-The parking area
		" I'm so glad we walking inside you!" " I'm sorry they broke your rocket"	-so glad -I'm sorry broke your rocket
2.	Factive Presupposition	"I know our song. Okay. Yeah. sol catchy"	-I know
		" But, you know the location to back in Headquarters!"	- You know
		"I don't know. She really happy, so I watching to what?"	-I don't know
		"I'm not really sure what he Does"	-I'm not really sure
3.	Lexical Presupposition	"I am sure jolly fun-filled times are just around the center"	-I'm sure jolly fun-filled
		"Wait. The bus not faster. We must have to wake up Riley."	-The bus not faster. We must have to wake up Riley.
		"Glad, they have been opened that real Arguments section."	-Glad
		" I'm so glad we walking with you!"	-" I'm so glad we walking with you!"
		" Did you only say we couldn't have breakfast?"	- Did you only say we couldn't have breakfast?"
4.	Structural Presupposition	" Could don't we just life in little car?"	-Could we just stay in this little car?
		" How about the playoffs?"	- How about the playoffs?"
		" A ticket buying with a money. Should we get them?"	- should we get them?
		"Still, long till the next train?"	-Still, long till the next train?
5.	Non-Factive Presupposition	" I still making same problem. I'm useless..."	-" I still making same problem I'm useless..."
		" Nooooooo! Pretend we can't speak English!"	" Nooooooo! Pretend we can't speak English!"
		"I had a so significant job just for you. when in Riley's a live. Like when she the one scored a goal? That was so adorable!"	Like when she, the one scored a goal? That was so adorable!"
6.	Counter-Factual Presupposition	"It watching like someone was hooked and I play it and after that it come out!"	like someone was hooked so I play it and then it come out!"
		" Might arrived inside, if this adorable school is full of worst worthless class"	-If this adorable school is full of worst worthless class

” That know? If you touch them, they still sad!”	- If you touch them, they still sad!”
” The worst mother and father. If we hadn't move of this would've happened”	- If we hadn't moved, none of this would've happened
” If we hurry, we can still stop her.”	-If we hurry, we can still stop her.”
“okay, or could do, if you are so clever?!”	-Well, what would you do, if you'r so clever?!”

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From the discussion above, based on the data that the most dominant presupposition used by the main characters in *Inside Out* movie is existential presupposition. Because, the main character of this animation movie, whose name is Riley, has complicated emotions in her mind. She will grow to be a young girl that affects her psychology. Based on the explanation above, the researcher found a lot of conversation containing existential presupposition like a noun phrase, pronouns and name of the place. It is the reason why existential presupposition becomes the dominant than other types of presupposition.

The explanation of presupposition in the English would be taught in Senior High School. The student learning in speaking material and also meaning of the substance, but also vocabulary, grammar and writing in *Inside Out* movie who produces all types of presupposition. According even the students cruise to speaking ability by watching the movie they are also watching, then understanding the presupposition. Students try to their opinion when looking for the question. The researcher making the explain the teaching process based between presupposing in the application using movie as media teaching English speaking.

## A. Teaching Procedures

### 1. Pre activity

- a. Teacher in front the classroom, adorable the students, and begin learning activity and then praying.
- b. Teacher check list the students' attendances.
- c. Teacher gives short explanation about presupposition which content in giving opinion to the students as introductory remark.

### 2. Core Activity

#### Observing

- a. Students observe the example of giving opinion which consists of presupposition in English text book for eleventh grade page 33-35.
- b. Teacher shows slide of power points about some dialogues of giving opinion, students ask to observe the sentence of giving opinion which content types of presupposition from the dialogues.

#### Questioning

- a. With the teacher guidance, the students get a chance to ask anything related types of presupposition in give opinion.

#### Exploring

- a. Teacher plays clip of *Inside Out* movie, then students are asked to search sentence of giving opinion in the movie dialoh
- b. Students write expression giving opinion which content types of presupposition from the sentence in movie in white board.

#### Associating

- a. Students ask to make a dialogue giving opinion which content types of presupposition.

#### Communicating

- b. Student comes to the front of the class to practice it in pair without bringing a note.

### 3. Post activity

- a. Teacher and students summarize the outcome from process.
- b. Teacher informing the lesson for the next meeting to the students.
- c. Teacher closing the learning process the day by praying together.

#### 4. Evaluating

Technique of scoring and the form instrument

- a. Technique of scoring : Dialogue Test
- b. The instrument form : Description

#### B. Score Assessment

No	Name	Assessment Aspect			Competent/ Uncompetent
		Fluency	Accuracy		Total
			Pro	Into	Gram
		(4)	(2)	(2)	(2)
					(10)

Explanation:

Fluency: The fluency in speaking and the ability to differentiate formality level

Very good	(4)	= clear and fluent
Good	(3)	= clear, rather doubt
Fair	(2)	= clear but not fluent
Poor	(1)	= not clear and not fluent

Accuracy: Pronunciation, Intonation, and Grammar

Very good	(2)	= clear and fluent
Good	(1,5)	= clear, rather doubt
Fair	(1)	= clear but not fluent
Poor	(0,5)	= not clear and not fluent

#### 4. Conclusion

There are 106 of result in the *Inside Out* Movie containing 6 types of presupposition. There are 49 (46%) utterances containing existential presupposition, 8 (8%) utterances containing factual presupposition, 6 (6%) utterances within lexical presupposition, 30 (28%) utterances containing structural presupposition, 4 (4%) utterances containing non-factive presupposition, 9 (8%) utterances containing counterfactual presupposition. From the whole data, the most dominant presupposition used by the main characters in *Inside Out* movie is existential presupposition. The presupposition used by the main characters in *Inside Out* movie can be applied to procedure teaching speaking in English at second grade in Senior High School. The reason are students are easy to know speak other word clearly, based on dialog used by the main character in *Inside Out* movie.

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