



## Pragmatic Analysis of Assumption Found in the “Sang Pemimpi” Film

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### Abstract

*The purpose of this research is to determine the type of Assumption and the dominant of Assumption contained in Sang Pemimpi film. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method that aims to describe the data with the. The data of this research is Sang Pemimpi Film. The data in this study were obtained from conversations between characters in the Film The source of research data comes from this film script. Data collection was conducted using observation, taking notes, and reduction. The implied meaning of each type of Assumption is determined based on the context of the situation. The researcher found 42 utterances in Sang Pemimpi's film with details: existential Assumption 11 (26%), factive Assumption 9 (21%), structural Assumption 9(21%), counter-factual Assumption 7 (17%), lexical Assumption 4 (10%) and non-factive Assumption 2 (5%). Based on the results of this research, six types of Assumptions and Assumptions are most often found in this film. Assumption can be informally defined as an inference or a proposition. Its truth is taken for granted in the utterance of sentences. The listener can capture other information apart from the interpretation.*

**Keywords:** Pragmatics, Assumption, Film

### INTRODUCTION

Language is the basic part that humans use to communicate. People would find it difficult to construct and comprehend human actions without language. It would be challenging to distinguish between each person's traits. According to Owen (2006), describes the language definition language can be defined as a socially shared Those combinations of symbols and rule governed Those combinations of symbols (language can be defined as a socially acceptable code or conventional system for delivering concepts through the use of symbols and combin ations of the desired symbols are governed by the provisions).

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics of usage context in understanding and producing utterances. Pragmatic has a strong relationship with Assumption. Talking Assumption can be defined as an utterance that serves communication. According to Christina Saragi (2022), pragmatics reveals the meaning of an utterance in a communication event, both explicitly and implicitly behind the utterance. The meaning of speech can be identified through concrete use of language by considering the components of the speech situation. Pragmatics is the study of the speaker's intention to say a statement, so it requires interpreting what people mean in a specific context and its influence on what is said, as well as considering other people who are being spoken to, where, when, and under what

circumstances.

According to Yule (1996:133), Assumptions are things that the discourse takes for granted before extending a greeting. It refers to individuals who can demonstrate a thought process through the investigation of some hidden features of meaning. Assumption can be informally defined as an inference or a proposition. Its truth is taken for granted in the utterance of sentences. In other words, the listener can capture other information apart from their interpretation. Yule also defines Assumptional types into six types, namely, existential Assumption, factive Assumption, lexical Assumption, structural Assumption, non-factive Assumption, and counterfactual Assumption.

The first type, known as Existential Assumptions, consists of Assumptions that assert existence and ownership expressed in specific words. A factive Assumption is the second sort of Assumption. For this reason, information that follows the verbs "know" or "realize" or that includes the words "aware" or "glad" might be taken as truth. A non-factive Assumption is the third category of Assumption. The Assumption that is assumed not to be true is known as a non-factive Assumption. Lexical Assumption is the fourth category of Assumption. The usual interpretation of a form's use with its declared meaning is based on the assumption that another (non-asserted) meaning is known. The structural Assumption is the fifth category of Assumption, which is another component of the presumption that is already assumed to be true. A counterfactual Assumption is the final kind of Assumption. This kind discusses the idea that what is assumed is false or at odds with reality.

The context of the sentence is essential to understanding the study's meaning. To determine the intended meaning of the speaker's information, Assumptions derived from sentences are interpreted by taking into account the circumstance that exists at the time of the utterance. Understanding the meaning of utterances requires knowledge of the context.

Researchers are interested in researching Assumption as a topic of research because there are Assumption phenomena found in dialogues in films. The Assumption is an interesting title to study because it gets other meanings that are not stated directly. According to Yule (1996:21), context is the environment in which a speech is being developed. Thus, interpreting the meaning of utterances cannot be divorced from context. These statements can be very effectively examined and comprehended by taking the context into account. The author uses a variety of media to collect data on Assumptions, including movies and other real-world activities. The author of this study is looking for Assumptions in the film.

We can identify potential Assumptions used in the film that can be used as data based on what the characters are saying. In this study, the researcher will identify one of the most intriguing movies of 2019 based on research hypotheses in Andrea Hirata's "Sang Pemimpi" movie. This movie contains a presumption. A writer's expression through a film can take the shape of their thoughts, feelings, or experiences. The term "the film" refers to a creative effort that can both entertain and educate the viewer. The Film became so popular without using subtitles to facilitate understanding of the story. The Film "Sang Pemimpi" is written by a famous writer, Andrea Hirata, and this novel is phenomenal because of its very inspiring storyline.

The film writer tries to explore his friendship with two orphans, Arai Ichsanul Mahidin and Jimbron, as well as the power of dreams that can lead them to continue their studies at the Sorbonne, Paris, France. The setting of the place used in this novel is the life of high school children in Belitung. The three main characters in this work are Ikal, Arai, and Jimbron. The bond between the three of them lasted from their early years up until they enrolled in the first public high school in eastern Belitung.

They grew up together, living their teenage lives with all the challenges and struggles of life to achieve their goals and dreams. Their enthusiasm peaked when a teacher gave them motivation and succeeded in inspiring them to pursue their dreams in Europe. It is guilt towards his father that drives Ikal's enthusiasm. He didn't want his father to be sad a second time. He and his friend ran again together. One unified end-knot of life's difficulties to achieve the dreams they face. Willing to work part-time to make money for the capital, he continues his dream. Dreams, hopes, and love. However, after the bachelor's degree was achieved, Arai disappeared. Years of being sad and upset. But that did not make him despair. By continuing his long-dreamed-of studies.

The problem of "Sang Pemimpi" not only about school and survival but also about love. Arai's irrepressible love for Zakiah Nurmala and Jimbron also falls in love with a moody girl who never smiles at a grass jelly factory worker. Meanwhile, for Ikal, the passion of youth that was

bubbling up in him led him to feel guilty towards his father and left a deep disappointment in the heart of his father, who had been very proud of himself since childhood. This is a touching story of life's struggle to achieve dreams. The beauty of friendship and genuine love between son and father.

The reason the researcher will choose the Film "Sang Pemimpi" as the subject of research is that we know that many readers like to watch movies that are not just for viewing, but there is pragmatics in the Film. Therefore the researcher invites readers to develop reading knowledge that can be taken from the Film. The researcher correctly understands what Assumptions and pragmatic language are because in the film "Sang Pemimpi," there are many Assumptions. The things contained in the Film are well managed so that the action and comedy are balanced in the Film. The film writer succeeded in creating an atmosphere as if the Film's atmosphere was real in the audience.

The film "Sang Pemimpi" clearly has a moral message or value contained in its story. This Film can also be used as a classy and educational film. There is a meaning or lesson that is conveyed through the struggles of the character's role, social circumstances, and quotes contained in the Film. There are many messages in the Film that relate to our enthusiasm for achieving dreams, such as the message in the Film Sang "Pemimpi," which is very closely related to daily life. Losing a loved one is one of the causes of grief; drawing close to God, telling someone you trust, and giving yourself support.

Confidence can build a person's soul as a leader, so they can make important decisions in life and are not afraid of failure. Young people hope to dream as high as possible and create as much as possible. This is because young people are agents of change and successor agents, and their fighting spirit is high. This was done to make parents happy. Making parents happy it's not always about material things. Parents just want to see their children succeed, and they will be happy.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher will analyze the movie to see the other types of Assumption found in Sang Pemimpi's Film. The researcher will give the title of this research, "pragmatic analysis of presupposition found in the sang pemimpi film."

## METHOD

The research design in this study uses a descriptive qualitative method because the subjects are human beings, and the results are in the form of narrative data and understanding meaning using words. The writer wants to obtain information and understand the meaning of each use of the word. Although this research is qualitative, some numerical data are used so that readers can easily understand it. The object of this research is Sang Pemimpi Film. The source of research data comes from this film script. The data in this study were obtained from conversations between characters in the Film. The data is combined in the form of a film script, without subtitles, and the original entitled Film Sang Pemimpi. Film script obtained from website <https://www.academia.edu/35191744/script-film-sang-pemimpi>. Meanwhile, the Film entitled Sang Pemimpi was downloaded from <https://filmseries21.shop/download-sang-pemimpi-2009-dvdrip/>. The subject of the research is the actors who tell contain the types of Assumptions in the Sang Pemimpi Film. Forward by Yule, types of Assumptions are Existential, Factive, Non-Factive, Lexical, Structural, and Counterfactual Assumptions, which obtained the utterances from Sang Pemimpi Film. The object of the research is utterances that can contain the types of Assumptions found in the Sang Pemimpi. The Film with a duration of 2 hours, 1 minute 22 seconds. This Film was created by Andrea Hirata and was released on December 17, 2009. This is an interesting film with an educational theme. This Film is suitable as a learning medium whose goal is to motivate and educate the audience. The data was collected through observation, taking notes, and reduction. After getting the movie and transcript of the Film, the researcher watches the movie and matches it with the transcript of the Film. After that, the researcher does observation by watching the Film to find and understand the utterances which contain Assumptions. While doing observation, the writer takes notes and writes the data into the data classification table. After finding all the data, the researcher matched the data based on Yule's theory and context.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Analyzing Data

Based on Yule's, there are six types of Assumption, as follows :

#### 1) Existential Assumption

The purpose of this type of Assumption is to exist someone or something is exist. That identified by using a noun phrase. Here is some of utterance that researcher found on the film:

#### DATUM 1

Context : Ikal entered the office and greeted his friends it works. He worked as a sorter at the post office. He is ready do whatever it takes to achieve his goals in life.

(00.04.09-00.00.04.16)

Work friend	: "Kal, there is a post, very funny, the postman, got a postal, at the post office, how come...Hehehhehehe
<i>Teman kerja</i>	: <i>Kal, ada kiriman, lucu pisan, tukang pos, dapat kiriman pos, dikantor pos, kumaha oey... Hehehhehehe</i>
Ikal	: (nodded accepting the invitation letter).
<i>Ikal dewasa</i>	: ( <i>mengangguk menerima surat undangan sebelum</i> ).

The utterances that took place was about Ikal and his story that happened at the office where he worked, namely a post office. Since childhood he liked to write, even people close to him also felt that he had a talent for writing. At first he thought that in this way he could change his way of life by becoming a novelist, but his writings were always rejected. After reading the letter, curls slammed it on the table in disappointment.

The utterance "Kal, there is a post, very funny, the postman, got a postal, at the post office" is classified in to existential Assumption because found the presuppose >> Ikal is exist >> There is a letter for Ikal at the post office where he himself works. There is some evidence stating that there was a young man called Ikal and the young man had received a letter at the post office where he worked. Ikal and posts do exist. It clearly states the ownership or existence of something (Ikal and letters). It states the identity of the referent which is expressed by a definite word. Therefore this conversation is categorized as containing existential Assumptions.

#### DATUM 2

Context: Arai, Ikal and Jimbron work to help clean the ship, Bang Rokib observes them from the boat. Ikal and Jimbron smiled and introduced themselves. Arai looked at the curls and jimbron.

(00.37.01-00.37.04)

Arai	: "Introduce bro, this is Ikal, and this is jimbron."
<i>Arai</i>	: <i>"Perkenalkan bang, ini Ikal, dan ini Jimbron."</i>

The utterance took place in the morning. When Arai, Ikal and Jimbron worked to help clean the ship, Rokib's brother watched him from the ship. He joked with them. He knew that they were hardworking young men and were not ashamed of what was happening in his life. He liked the spirit of the three young men. Ikal and Jimbron smiled and introduced themselves. Arai looked at the curls and jimbron.

The utterance, "Introduce bro, this is Ikal, and this is jimbron" is classified in to existential Assumption. Because found the presuppose >> Ikal is exist >> Jimbron is exist. It shows the existence of a person in a situation. Someone introduced to someone. Arai introduced Ikal and Jimbron to Rokib's brother. It is a sentence that has a definite word, which states that there is someone named Ikal and there is someone named Jimbron. Therefore the conversation contains existential

Assumptions.

The next type Assumption is factive Assumption and structural Assumption. These two Assumptions have the same percent yield. However, if it is sorted from the ranking starting from the factive Assumption found 9 data or 21% , it is ranked second. While in the structural Assumption found 9 data or 21% too is the third rank which often occurred in this research. Lingual markers in factive Assumptions are the use of fact verbs and sentences. Meanwhile, lingual markers in structural Assumptions are interrogative sentences with clear sentence structures. Here are some snippets of data found by researchers in the film.

## 2) Factive Assumption

The purpose of this type of Assumption is to give information following a verb like “know”. Here is some of the utterance that researcher found on the film:

DATUM 3

Context : Mr. Balia tidied up the books in the cupboard, Mr. Mustar came to him. Then Mr. Mustar invited him to drink coffee made by his wife. The best coffee in Manggar.

(01.38.02-01.38.06)

Mr. Mustar : "Balia, our children graduated with extraordinary grades."  
*Pak Mustar* : "*Balia, anak-anak kita lulus dengan nilai luar biasa.*"  
 Mr. Balia : (smile) "yes sir, alhamdulillah".  
*Pak Balia* : (*tersenyum*) "*iya pak, alhamdulillah pak*".

The utterances was when Mr. Balia was tidying up the books in the cupboard, Mr. Mustard came to him. Then Mr. Mustard invited him to drink coffee made by his wife, the best coffee in Manggar. It seems that he has started to melt his heart with Mr. Balia. They talk about their students. They are proud of their students graduating with outstanding grades. It turns out that Mr. Balia's teaching and upbringing method is very appropriate to be applied to students. He acknowledged it and appreciated Mr. Balia.

The utterance, “Balia, our children graduated with extraordinary grades” is classified in to factive Assumption. Because found presuppose >>

The grades reported by students are extraordinary. This means that the speech contains facts that are believed to exist because it has been implied in the students' report cards of extraordinary grades. The truth is acknowledged because the report cards have been filled out and distributed to each student's parents. Therefore, this utterance contains factive Assumptions.

DATUM 4

Context : Ikal decides to continue his long-lost dream with Arai alone. He chose to make a proposal for a scholarship to Paris. He chose to make the concept of the proposal from his personal experience while in the village first. His experience is more or less for three years in the hinterland and as a hinterland.

(01.52.34-01.52.48)

Arai : "Most of the concepts for this proposal come from my own thesis research, plus personal experience as a villager, sir, hehe.... And experience of no more than three years in the interior, being a rural person...."  
 Arai : "*Sebagian besar konsep proposal ini berasal dari riset skripsi saya sendiri, ditambah pengalaman pribadi jadi orang kampung pak, hehe.... Dan pengalaman tidak lebih dari tiga tahun di pedalaman, jadi orang pedalaman....*"

The utterance contains about Ikal deciding to continue his long-unfulfilled dream with Arai alone. He chose to make a proposal for a scholarship to Paris. He chose to make the concept of the proposal from his personal experience while in the village first. His experience is more or less for three years in the hinterland and as a hinterland. He was very enthusiastic about his mission. The

female office staff really likes Ikal's writing. He hopes this proposal can make his dream of going to Paris come true. He hopes so too. Then he left the room to go home. However, as he was leaving he heard a familiar voice from the other side of the room. Ikal tried to see from the outside, but then walked and was still curious so that made him scratch his head, he hid beside the wall, waiting for who would come out of that room later.

The utterance, "Most of the concepts for this proposal come from my own thesis research, plus personal experience as a villager, sir, hehe.... And experience of no more than three years in the interior, being a rural person...." is classified in to factive Assumption. Because found the presuppose >> He made a personal experience story for three years in the hinterland and as a hinterland in his proposal. In utterances using fact sentences that are believed and acknowledged to exist. That is to make his personal experience as the content of his proposal. His personal experience has been going on for three years. Therefore, the utterance contains factive Assumptions.

### Structural Assumption

The purpose of this Assumption is to get information, where the speakers treats them as presupposed information and accepted be true by the listener. Here some of the utterances that researcher found on the film:

#### DATUM 5

Context : Jimbron came, Arai and Ikal were surprised to see Jimbron carrying two horse piggy banks. It was a horse piggy bank that he bought two as a container to store the results of his hard work which he would later give to his two best friends as capital to pursue the dreams of his two favorite friends.

(00.42.37-00.42.39)

Ikal : "Where did you get this, bron?"  
 Ikal : "*Darimana kau dapat ini, bron?*"  
 Jimbron : "Hehe, from brother Rokib"  
 Jimbron : "*Hehe, b... Bang ro...rokib.*"

The utterances took place in the afternoon when they were working at Uncle Yu's shop. They enjoy free food in the form of free coffee and cassava because they are champions again at school. Then Jimbron came, Arai and Ikal were surprised to see Jimbron carrying two horse piggy banks. It was a horse piggy bank that he bought two as a container to store the results of his hard work which he would later give to his two friends as capital to pursue the dreams of his two favorite friends. He feels very lucky to have good friends and achievers like Arai and Jimbron. He intends to support his dream and is grateful for accepting Jimbron as their best friend. The atmosphere is full of emotion and laughter.

The utterance, "Where did you get this, bron?" is classified in to structural Assumption. Because found the presuppose >> Jimbron got a horse piggy bank from Mr. Rokib. The speech contains interrogative sentences, which are characteristic of structural Assumptions. This further clarifies the structure of the sentence which is easy to understand through the interrogative sentence. This part of the structure has been assumed to be true, namely that he got his piggy bank from Mr. Rokib. Therefore, the speech contains structural Assumptions.

#### DATUM 6

Context : Arai, Ikal and Jimbron were at the house of Malay musicians, the house of Mr. Zaitun. They saw and heard Mr.Zaitun singing. Arai and Jimbron enjoyed the songs and music brought by Mr. Zaitun and his friends, Ikal just watched, but then enjoyed it too.

(00.46.42-0046.52)

Ikal : "How many years have you been a musician?"  
 Ikal : "*Berapa tahun abang jadi pemusik?*"

Mr. Zaitun : “Hahahahaha, thirty years old boy i'm the conductor  
 Malay, from village to village, jungle to jungle,  
 Bang zaitun : “Hahahahaha, tiga puluh tahun boy aku pimpin orkes  
 melayuku, dari kampung ke kampung, rimba ke rimba, hahaha...”

The utterances tells about Arai, Ikal and Jimbron were at the house of Malay musicians, the house of Mr. Zaitun. They saw and heard Zaitun singing. They were fascinated by the musician. It's no wonder that he is famous, he is able to attract the audience's attention with his beautiful voice and graceful movements like us. Arai and Jimbron enjoyed the songs and music brought by Zaitun and his friends, Ikal just watched, but then enjoyed it too. Ikal, Arai and Jimbron laughed, outside you can see the musicians, Zaitun wiping the musical instruments he has. The musical instruments used range from guitars to drums. Very complete and charming in those days.

The utterance, “How many years have you been a musician?” is classified in to structural Assumptions. Because found the presuppose >> Mr. Zaitun has been a musician for a long time. Statements in speech contain interrogative sentences. This is one characteristic of structural Assumptions. The structure is clear and easy to understand without looking at the words used because it uses interrogative sentences whose answers are definitely in line. Therefore, the conversation contains structural Assumptions.

So, for the next is counter-factual Assumption. The researcher found 7 data or 17% of counter-factual Assumption. It means that this types is the forth rank which often occurred in this research. Lingual markers in counter-factual Assumptions are the use of if clauses and contradictory understanding. Here are some snippets of data found by researchers in the film.

### Counter-Factual Assumption

This the meaning that what is presupposed is not only not true, but what opposite is true, or contrary to fact. Here is some of utterance that researcher found on the film:

DATUM 7

Context : Maryamah persuaded her to give her violin to Ikal's mother as a barter for rice, but Nurmi instead clutched her violin tightly with a sad face. He was not willing to let go of the violin.

(00.18.36-00.18.52)

Marymah : “Nurmi... Nurmi come on ...”  
 Maryamah :” Nurmi... Nurmi ayo....”  
 Ikal’s mother : “Don't you ever separate Nurmi from the violin, Mar, that legacy of his father. If you run out of rice, come back here”.  
 Ibu ikal : “Jangan pernah kau pisahkan Nurmi dari biolanya mar, Itu peninggalan ayahnya. Kalau habis beras kau datang lagilah ke sini”.

The utterances contain about when they were talking, heard by curls and arai, outside someone said hello. Ikal's mother came out and saw Maryamah coming with her son, Nurmi, carrying his violin. Ikal and Arai came out to follow Ikal's mother. They came to barter Nurmi's favorite violin, which was left by her father, in exchange for rice. Maryamah's tears melted. Ikal's mother stroked Maryamah's shoulder and motioned for Ikal and Arai to get some rice for Maryamah. Ikal and Arai put the rice in the bag. And immediately gave it to Maryamah. Maryamah persuaded her to give her violin to Ikal's mother, but Nurmi instead held her violin tightly with a sad face. He was not willing to let go of the violin. Ikal's mother stroked Maryamah's shoulder. Maryamah smiled, Nurmi quickly withdrew her hand and hugged her violin tighter.

The utterance, “Don't you ever separate Nurmi from the violin, Mar, that legacy of his father. If you run out of rice, come back here” is classified in to counter-factual Assumption. Because found the presuppose >> Marymah came to ask for rice. The point is that Maryamah and Nurmi can come again to ask for rice without bringing anything in return. Moreover, her son's favorite violin, which was left by her husband. In a sentence, use the conditional word. It is characteristic of this type of Assumption that there is something to be done through the utterance. This results in over-

understanding of the statements/contradictions. Therefore this conversation is categorized as containing counterfactual Assumptions.

#### DATUM 8

Context : Arai continues to look for ways to win Zakiah Nurmala's heart. Jimbron is also increasingly focused on making Laksmi smile. Jimbron helps Lakshmi work at the grass jelly factory. They are young people who never give up. If they excel in school then even in terms of romance they don't want to fail.

(00.44.40-00.44.42)

Jimbron : "I can be a horse for you".  
 Jimbron : "*A... Aku bi... Bisa jadi kuda untuk kau.*"  
 Laksmi : (Lakshmi remains the same as the old Lakshmi, never smile).  
 Laksmi : (*laksmi tetap seperti laksmi yang dulu, tidak pernah tersenyum*).

The utterances tells about Arai continues to look for ways to win Zakiah Nurmala's heart. Jimbron is also increasingly focused on making Laksmi smile. Jimbron helps Lakshmi work at the grass jelly factory. They are young people who never give up. If they excel in school then even in terms of romance they don't want to fail. Naturally, they never stop fighting to conquer the heart of the idol's heart. In addition to her beautiful face, one girl is a bookworm and excels in school, while another hard-working girl selling grass jelly has a face that never smiles at all. This made Jimbron even more curious and fell in love with him. He wanted her to smile because of it.

The utterance, "I can be a horse for you", is classified in to counter-factual Assumption. Because found the presuppose >> Jimbron can't be a horse because he is human. This means that Jimbron cannot be a horse for Lakshmi. He can't be something he says to get Lakshmi's attention. The speech made implies that he can become a horse, but actually he cannot. He was just trying to seduce Lakshmi. The sentence that Jimbron made contained an exaggerated or contradictory understanding. Therefore, the speech contains counter-factual Assumptions.

The next type is lexical Assumption. The researcher found 4 data or 17% of this type. It means that this type is the fifth rank which often occurred in this research. Lingual markers in lexical Assumptions are conventional and implied. Here are some snippets of data found by researchers in the film.

#### Lexical Assumption

The purpose of this Assumption is to presupposed the asserted meaning that the person success in some way. Manage is conventionally interpreted as asserting success and presupposing tried. Here is some of utterance that researcher found on the film:

#### DATUM 9

Context : The next day at school they get punishment for their actions. which made Mr. Mustard furious. They are punished to clean the bathroom which is very dirty. Ikal, Arai and Jimbron were shocked, glancing at the super dirty and weathered school bathroom.

(01.03.02-00.01.03.15)

Mr. Mustar : "No matter how long it takes, I want floors shiny, ceilings clean of bat droppings, all smell good, smell good, do it."  
 Pak mustar : "*Ndak peduli berapa lama, aku ingin lantai mengkilap, langit-langit bersih dari kotoran kelelawar, semua harum, wangi, kerjakan.*"

The utterances when that is tomorrow at school they get punished for their actions. which

made Mr. Mustard furious. The three of them were lined up at the front of the school field. They are punished to clean the bathroom which is very dirty. As a result of their fatal actions they should be expelled from school. However, because there was some acknowledgment from the teacher that two of them were outstanding students, the punishment could be changed. Ikal, Arai and Jimbron were shocked, glancing at the super dirty and weathered school bathroom. They have to clean the bathroom that has never been used until it is clean as a form of punishment.

The utterance, "I want floors shiny, ceilings clean of bat droppings, all smell good, smell good, do it" is classified in to lexical Assumption. Because found the presuppose >> Previously the bathroom was smelly and dirty. The point is that in the past the bathroom was very dirty, smelly and not maintained at all, so the bathroom had to be cleaned and smelled good. This is stated implicitly and confirmation of the utterance can be obtained after the statement of the utterance. Or called by another name conventional meaning. Therefore, the speech contains lexical Assumptions.

#### DATUM 10

Context : It was raining that morning, Pak Mustar was teaching class. Curls don't go to school. He doesn't usually go to school. He seemed to dodge and disappear from everyone. It seems that he is still upset and angry with the incident at school yesterday. Apparently Ikal was taking a walk to see the atmosphere of the tin company.

(01.13.16-01.13.21)

Arai : "Kal..."  
 Arai : "Kal..."  
 Ikal : "You don't need to talk anymore about the dream of going to school to Paris."  
 Ikal : "Tak usah kau bicara lagi soal mimpi sekolah ke Paris."

The utterances took place when it was raining that morning, Pak Mustar was teaching the class. Curls don't go to school. He doesn't usually go to school. He seemed to dodge and disappear from everyone. It seems that he is still upset and angry with the incident at school yesterday. Apparently Ikal was taking a walk to see the atmosphere of the tin company. He also remembered his father. Unexpectedly, this disaster happened to them. He was sad and felt guilty about all the events that had happened. After contemplating himself he finally came home because it was late at night. He saw Jimbron was already asleep and intended to sleep too. But there is Arai who is still waiting for his return and tries to talk to him. But Ikal is still upset and doesn't want to talk to Arai.

The utterance, "You don't need to talk anymore about the dream of going to school to Paris" is classified in to lexical Assumption. Because found the presuppose >> Previously they dreamed of going to school in Paris. The use of the word "again" and speech as a characteristic of the existence of lexical Assumptions. There is an implied statement and reaffirmation of the Assumption of the speech can be obtained after the statement of the utterance. Namely that before they dreamed of going to school in Paris. Therefore, the speech contains lexical Assumptions.

For the last types is non-factive Assumption. The researcher found 2 data or 5% of this type. It means that this type is the last type which often occurred in this research. The non-factive Assumption is rarely used in the film.

The lingual markers in non-inactive Assumptions are neither factual nor ambiguous sentences. Here are some snippets of data found by researchers in the film.

#### Non-Factive Assumption

This is assumed not to be true verb like dream, imagine, and pretend as show in are used in Assumption that what follows in not true. Here some of utterances that the researcher found on the film:

## DATUM 11

Context : Ikal and Arai looking very happy. They decided to continue chatting while eating. They enjoy their dinner happily and laugh. It feels like it doesn't make sense for them to be reunited in a place as a way to realize their long-buried dream.

(01.53.29-01.53.33)

Arai : "If I send a letter, you must force me to go home, after all, don't you trust the postman? Hey?"

Arai : "*Kalau aku kirim surat, kau pasti paksa aku untuk pulang, lagipula bukannya kau ndak percaya dengan tukang pos? He?*"

Ikal : (laugh).

Ikal : (*tertawa*).

The utterances contained Ikal and Arai looking very happy. They decided to continue chatting while eating. They enjoy their dinner happily and laugh. It feels like it doesn't make sense for them to be reunited in a place as a way to realize their long-buried dream. It's not enough to tell the story that night. Tells everything that happened while they were not together. How disappointed and sad Ikal was because he was abandoned by Arai. And of course they are increasingly convinced that fate is not wrong to bring them together. To continue his mission of achieving dreams in paris. Everything feels real and happy. And they believe they can achieve that dream.

The utterance, "If I send a letter, you must force me to go home" is classified in to non-factive Assumption. Because found the presuppose >> Arai did not send letters and did not return home. The sentences used in the speech are not facts. Moreover, using the word "if" further clarifies that the speech is a supposition that if Arai sends Ikal a letter, Ikal will surely force him to return home. That means allowing for misunderstanding due to the use of words that are considered ambiguous/uncertain. Or in other words, the truth is still in doubt. Therefore, this speech contains non-factive Assumptions.

## DATUM 12

Context : After school, Ikal, Arai and Jimbron work in the market, working to help anyone who needs help. They had fun listening to the song Rhoma Irama. Meanwhile, Jimbron smiles when he sees Lakshmi working at a grass jelly factory owned by a Tongsan Chinese.

(00.27.14-00.27.20)

Arai : "The Lakshmi's skin is thin because you keep looking at her. Hihiii, just dance, come on..."

Arai : "*Bisa tipis kulit si laksmi gara-gara kau pandangi terus. Hihiii, joget aja lah, ayo....*"

The utterances is when after school Ikal, Arai and Jimbron work in the market, working to help anyone who needs help. They had fun listening to Rhoma Irama's song. Meanwhile, Jimbron smiles when he sees Lakshmi working at a grass jelly factory owned by a Tongsan Chinese. Lakshmi is Jimbron's idol girl. He accidentally saw his idol from a distance working. But he could only admire from afar. Because the girl is a quiet and introverted person.

The utterance "The Lakshmi's skin is thin because you keep looking at her is classified in to non-factive Assumption. Because found the presuppose>> Lakshmi's skin is not thin because Jimbron stares at it. This means that it is a sentence that is not factual or unreal. Because it's impossible for a person's skin to become thin just because of being stared at by others. This is

incorrect because of the use of the word uncertain. Therefore, this conversation contains non-factive Assumptions.

## Discussion

### Types Assumptions In “Sang Pemimpi” Utterances

As mentioned in the beginning of this research that the objectives of this research is to find out the utterances that contain types of Assumption in “Sang Pemimpi” film. After the researcher analyzed the data finding and explained the implied meaning of each Assumption in this study, it can be concluded that the writer found six types of Assumption based on Yule’s theory. Those the types of Assumption are existential Assumption, factive Assumption, non-factive Assumption, lexical Assumption, structural Assumption and counter-factual Assumption.

The finding that the researcher found is supported by Journal Laudry et al., (2022) *An Analysis of Assumption in “Johny English Reborn” Movie*. Because in the latest journal, so are you. Do your best. The contents of the film both use the yule theory as the types of fish in his life. There are 6 types of Assumptions, that is existential, factive, non-factive, structural, lexical and counter-factual Assumption. And then according to Solehah et al., (2022) *An Analysis of Assumption on the Main Characters of Frozen Movie Script*. Because he also found that in the research conducted here too. This research is also supported by other research and also uses the theory by Yule, that is six types of Assumptions. Then according to Manurung et al., (2020) *Assumption Analysis on Talk Show Hitam Putih* This research is also supported by other studies and also uses a theory similar to this study, namely by Yule, that is six types of Assumptions.

The data gained were 42 data of Assumption that consist of 11 data of existential Assumption, 9 data of factive Assumption, 2 data of non-factive Assumption, 4 data of lexical Assumption, 9 data of structural Assumption, and 7 data of counter-factual Assumption. The discussion of each types can be seen below :

Existential Assumption are Assumptions are that prove the existence of a referent identity expressed in a definite word. In this research, the researcher found 11 data of Assumption of 42 data found. It occurred at datum 1, datum 7, datum 8, datum 10, datum 11, datum 12, datum 17, datum 26, datum 28, datum 32 and datum 40. It discussed about the assumption of someone existence and expressed in definite word through the utterances. For example datum 10 on Arai’s utterance, “Introduce bro, this is Ikal, and this is Jimbron”. It can be interpreted Arai introduced Ikal and Jimbron to Rokib's. It is a sentence that has a definite word, which states that there is someone named Ikal and there is someone named Jimbron.

Factive Assumption are Assumptions of facts and their existence is acknowledged. This Assumption also usually uses verbs that can be considered as a fact or fact of news that is believed to exist. In this research, the researcher found 9 of data through utterances. It occurred at datum 4, datum 19, datum 21, datum 22, datum 30, datum 35, datum 37, datum 39 and datum 42. It can also be seen from the speech participants, the context of the situation and shared knowledge. For example, in datum 35 Mustar’s utterance, “Balial, our children graduated with extraordinary grades”. The grades reported by students are extraordinary. This means that the speech contains facts that are believed to exist because it has been implied in the students' report cards of extraordinary grades. The truth is acknowledged because the report cards have been filled out and distributed to each student's parents.

Non-Factive Assumption are the opposite of factive Assumption. If the factive Assumption is true, then the non-factive Assumption is not true/unreal. In this research, the researcher found 2 of data through utterances. It occurred at datum 5 and datum 38. This Assumption allows for misunderstanding due to the use of ambiguous or uncertain words. For example, in datum 38 Arai’s utterance "If I send a letter, you must force me to go home. The sentences used in the speech are not facts. Moreover, using the word "if" further clarifies that the speech is a supposition that if Arai sends Ikal a letter, Ikal will surely force him to return home. That means allowing for misunderstanding due to the use of words that are considered ambiguous/uncertain.

Lexical Assumption are defined as conventional meanings that are stated or interpreted with the assumption that other meanings that are not stated can be understood by the recipient. In this research, the researcher found 4 of data through utterances. It occurred at datum 23, datum 31, datum

33 and datum 34. Confirmation of the Assumption of the speech can be obtained after the statement of the utterance. For example, in datum 34 Mr. Zaitun's utterance, "Don't forget to recite the Koran before singing". It has been stated implicitly and reaffirmed through Assumptions in the speech that previously Arai had recited the Koran. He recited before singing. The use of the word "before" signifies a reaffirmation of the utterance.

Structural Assumption are Assumptions that lead to the structure of certain sentences that have been analyzed as regular. In this research, the researcher found 9 of data through utterances. It occurred at datum 13, datum 14, datum 16, datum 24, datum 25, datum 27, datum 29, datum 36 and datum 41. Usually use interrogative sentences in this Assumption. For example, in datum 14 Ikal's utterance, "Where did you get this, bron?". The speech contains interrogative sentences, which are characteristic of structural Assumptions. This further clarifies the structure of the sentence which is easy to understand through the interrogative sentence. This part of the structure has been assumed to be true, namely that he got his piggy bank from Mr. Rokib.

Counter-factual Assumptions are Assumptions that result in an exaggerated or contradictory understanding of statements. In this research, the researcher found 7 of data through utterances. It occurred at datum 2, datum 3, datum 6, datum 9, datum 15, datum 18, and datum 20. This Assumption is synonymous with if clause. For example, in datum 3 Ikal's mother utterance, "If you run out of rice, come back here". The point is that Maryamah and Nurmi can come again to ask for rice without bringing anything in return. Moreover, her son's favorite violin, which was left by her husband. In a sentence, use the conditional word. This results in over-understanding of the statements/contradictions.

#### The Dominant Types of Assumption In "Sang Pemimpi" Film

Based on the researcher that the research have done, the researcher found that the types of Assumption that dominantly found is Existential Assumption. The finding that the researcher found is supported by Journal Laudry et al., (2022) *Assumption in The Mystery and Thriller Film of "Escape from Pretoria"*. Because he also found that in the research conducted here too, there are mostly with 63% of existential Assumption. Also supported by the journal Daniel, (2015) *Assumption As Found In "The Dark Knight"*. Because he also found that in the research conducted here too, there are mostly with 25% of existential Assumption. There are also other supporting journals from Jannah, (2022) *An Analysis Of Assumption In "Johnny English Reborn" Movie*. He found the most data on the existential Assumption, that is 60%. This is what supports that existential Assumption is one of the most common Assumptions found in films. Several supporting journals have supported and proven that existential Assumptions are the most widely used Assumptions and are found in conversations found in films as primary data in this research. Also some of these journals and this research both use the theory of the same author.

## CONCLUSION

After analyzing Sang Pemimpi Film based on the use of Assumption relating to the research question of this research, the writer conclude that is the types of Assumption and the dominant Assumption to the film "Sang Pemimpi"

In the Sang Pemimpi film all six types of Yule's Assumptions found in this research, that is existential Assumption, factive Assumption, non-factive Assumption, lexical Assumption, structural Assumption and counter-factual Assumption. The existential Assumption is the most dominant in this research with 11 data of 42 data gained in this film. This Assumption prove the existence of a referent identity expressed in a definite word. The second type is structural Assumption and factive Assumption with 9 data of 42 data gained in this film. The structural Assumption found in this research used by the charaters to presuppose that after certain used a pattern of English wa already to be the case. The factive Assumption in their utterance to treat someone that is was a fact. The forth type is counter-factual Assumption with 7 data of 42 data gained in this film. This Assumptions that result in an exaggerated or contradictory understanding of statements. The fifth type is lexical Assumption with 4 data of 42 data in this film. This Assumption stated or interpreted with the assumption that other meanings that are not stated can be understood by the recipient. And last type

is the non-factive Assumption with 2 data of 42 data in this film. The non-factive Assumption is rarely used in the film.

Based on the researcher that the research have done, the researcher found that the types of Assumption that dominantly found is Existential Assumption. After analyzing Assumption found in the Sang Pemimpi film, the researcher concluded that the researcher got all the presupposed that uttered by the characters among utterances in this film. The interpretation of the implied meaning for each Assumption could be done by considering Yule's Assumption theory and the most dominant of Assumption with the context of background of the utterances. Context to be essential part in interpretation of implied meaning because by considering context listener could be easily understood the meaning which is stated or not stated.

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