

**ANALYSIS OF UTTERANCES IN *CRUELLA* MOVIE: YULE'S
PRESUPPOSITIONAL THEORY**

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Abstrak

Cruella adalah salah satu film Disney yang disutradarai oleh Craig Gillipse yang dirilis pada tahun 2021. Film ini menceritakan tentang sebuah petualangan seorang perempuan yang bernama Cruella yang memiliki mimpi untuk menjadi seorang perancang busana. Film ini berlatarkan waktusekitar tahun 1970-an. Film ini berbeda dengan film Disney yang lainnya, hal ini dikarenakan film ini memiliki genre film Thriller criminal yang berbeda dengan kebanyakan film Disney yang lainnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan tipe-tipe praanggapan berdasarkan teori Yule untuk menganalisis tipe-tipe praanggapan yang digunakan dalam film *Cruella*. Tipe-tipe tersebut yaitu praanggapan eksistensial, praanggapan faktif, praanggapan structural, praanggapan lesikal, praanggapan non-faktif, dan praanggapan kontra-faktual. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif untuk menganalisis data. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data, karakter-karakter yang ada dalam film *cruella* menggunakan praanggapan dalam percakapan-percakapan mereka yang mengacu pada teori Yule tentang praanggapan.

Kata Kunci: Praanggapan, *Cruella*, Yule.

Abstract

Cruella is one of Disney's movie that is directed by Craig Gillipse and was released in 2021. This movie chronicles about an adventure of a women named Cruella who has a big dream of becoming a fashion designer. The setting of the time in this movie is in the late of 1970s. This movie is different with other Disney's movie, it is because this movie is categorized as Crime-thriller which is different with most Disney's movie. This study is using presupposition types based on Yule's theory to analyze the presupposition types used in *Cruella* movie. Those types are Existential presupposition, Factive presupposition, Structural presupposition, Lexical presupposition, Non- factive presupposition, and Counter-factual Presupposition. Therefore, this study is using descriptive qualitative method in order to analyze the data. Based on the result of the analysis, the characters in *Cruella* movie is using presupposition in some of the conversation according to Yule's theory of presupposition.

Keywords: Presupposition, *Cruella*, Yule.

1. INTRODUCTION

One way for humans to objectify their thoughts is through communication. Depending on how we utilize the language, communication, which is defined as language, can be spoken or written. Communication, according to Owen (2015, p. 4), is the sharing of ideas, wants, and wishes between two or more people. Speaking in a conversation requires using a specific language since that language serves as the link between the two or more speakers. People can accomplish a number of daily goals through discussion, including knowledge exchange, relationship development, and problem resolution (Horton:2017, p.2).

When a human engages in conversation, the notion or thoughts they discuss have a topic, which means both the speaker and addressee must comprehend it. A specific point in a conversation requires us to consider the true meaning more carefully. As a result, the language's range is extraordinarily broad, necessitating research into how meaning is interpreted. Linguistics is the study of language in and of itself. Semantics, pragmatics, semiotics, sociolinguistics, and many other areas of study involving language are included in broad linguistics. Pragmatics is the discipline that deals with ideas related to topic understanding or meaning interpretation.

The study of meaning conveyed by the speaker or writer and interpreted by the audience or reader is the focus of pragmatics (Yule, 1996, p.3). It is typically understood to be a discussion of how meaning is interpreted and responded to. Even though the subject may not be brought up explicitly in a dialogue between the speaker and addressee, it is assumed that the listener already knows something. It is challenging to comprehend the implicit meaning, therefore the listener must take into account both the word's definition and what the speaker means in the same context.

Making assumptions will also make it easier to read words correctly. Sometimes during a conversation, the speaker's unclear assumption makes it difficult for the listener to understand what is being said. Presupposition is the term used in pragmatics to explain interpretation and assumption.

Presupposition is a phenomenon that has many different manifestations. These fields extend beyond simple direct or indirect conversation in daily life. One of these fields is film, which depicts society and reflects life's events. For instance, the language used in conversations and other scenes in movies is often quite similar to language used in everyday life. A movie offers us the sensation of movement and sound and needs us to

suspend our disbelief in order to give the viewer an engaging, immersive experience, according to Humaira (2018, p. 17).

There are many different movie genres now, including science fiction, animation, cartoons, and more. A movie isn't just limited to a scenario based on reality anymore. Nowadays, there are many intriguing films to be found, one of them is *Cruella*. According to Rizky (2022, p.653), the movie *Cruella* tells viewers about a woman's adventure during the start of the 1970s. This movie is released by Disney Studio on 2021. As one of the biggest companies in the world, Disney Studios creates a number of well-known films that have a large global following that is constantly anticipating the newest Disney release. A different genre from what Disney often produces, *Cruella* is a crime thriller. Unlike other Disney movies, this one has a different vibe. Disney movies typically have a strong sense of the prince or princess feel or fairy tale that casts a decent character as the main character, but *Cruella* is an exception.

Moreover, Yule's theory of the many kinds of presuppositions is used to analyze the statements made by the characters in the *Cruella* Movie. Presupposition, according to Yule (1996, p. 25), is anything the speaker believes to be true before speaking. Yule divides presuppositions into six categories, which are as follows:

a. Existential Presupposition

A presumption known as an existential presupposition demands the existence of something. This particular assumption is thought to be present in all definite noun phrases as well as possessive constructions. The speaker assumes that the stated entities exist. For example: The king of Sweden which presupposes an existence of a king from Sweden.

b. Factive Presupposition

A sort of presupposition known as a factive presupposition includes, for instance, nouns or verbs that indicate fact. Common words like "know" and "happy," for instance, can demonstrate a reality. For example: She didn't realize he was ill, it presupposes that he was ill.

c. Lexical Presupposition

Lexical presupposition is a type of presumption that assumes that another (non-declared) meaning is understood based on the use of one form with its asserted meaning. For example: He stopped smoking which presupposes that he used to smoke before.

d. Structural Presupposition

Several sentence structures have been viewed as presuming that a portion of the structure is already thought to be valid in structural presupposition. We can presume that speakers might make use of such a framework to consider knowledge to be presupposed and then be accepted as valid by the audience. For example: when did he leave?, which the presupposition is he left.

e. Non-factive Presupposition

Presumptions that are not presumed to be true are known as non-factive presuppositions. This premise is similar to concepts like fantasy, daydreaming, or acting. For example: I dreamed that I was rich which presupposes the fact that I was not rich.

f. Counter-factual Presupposition

This kind of presupposition means that what is assumed is not only false, but also the complete opposite of what is true, or contradictory to the facts. For example: If you were my friend, you would have helped me. The presupposition that gained from this utterance is you are not my friend.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study is categorized as a descriptive qualitative research. It focuses on the utterances delivered by the characters in *Cruella* movie. All the data is completely gathered from the conversations through the movie and displayed in the form of monologue. The gathered data then analyzed using Yule's theory about the types of Presupposition. This study uses *Cruella* movie as the object of the study. This movie was released on 2021 which directed by Craig Gillipse. This movie is emphasizing an adventure of a woman in the late 1970s which chronicles about the struggle of a woman who has a big dream of becoming a famous fashion designer.

In terms of collecting the data, the first step is watching *Cruella* movie for several times in order to comprehend the utterances conveyed by the characters. By focusing on the utterances of the characters, the data is taken from English subtitle from the movie. then the last step in collecting the data is to identify the data that categorized as presupposition which related to Yule's theory about presupposition.

After collecting the data, the next step is identifying all the gathered data to determine the types of presupposition on each data. After determining the data, then the

next step is explaining the situation and context on each data. To determine the presupposition, the researcher uses relationship of proposition $=p$ and proposition $=q$ then conclude the presupposition by using $>>$ to presupposes the relationship between $=p$ and $=q$. the last step is explaining the reason why the data is categorized as type of presupposition.

3. FINDINGS

This study is using Yule's theory about types of presupposition. Those are Existential presupposition, Factive presupposition, Lexical presupposition, Structural presupposition, Non-factive presupposition, and Counter-factual presupposition. By using Cruella movie as the object of the study, it is possible to find all type of presupposition based on Yule's theory.

a. Existential Presupposition

Datum 1:

Time occurrence: (00.00.59)

Cruella : That **necklace** is the reason I'm dead!

This utterance occurred at the beginning of the film. According to the movie, once Cruella was born, Catherine put her in a pram and took her to a tiny town outside of London. Everyone around Cruella feels bad for her birth because she was born differently than everyone else, with the exception of Catherine, who patiently takes care of Cruella. Cruella was reared by her alone, without any help. The relationship between presuppositions can be determined from the utterance above as follows:

That necklace is the reason I'm dead ($=p$)

The necklace exist ($=q$)

$p >> q$

The word "necklace" serves as the primary focus and the defining characteristic of this speech as an Existential Presupposition. A necklace is one of the items in fashion that is worn as an accessory around the neck to enhance the appearance of the wearer. According to Yule's theory of existential presupposition, the term "necklace" can be said to represent the existence of an entity. We can assume that there is a necklace that defined an entity's existence, which leads us to

the conclusion that the sentence "Necklace is the reason I'm dead." is an existential presupposition.

b. Factive Presupposition

Datum 20:

Time occurrence: (00.48.38)

Anita : I'm so **grateful** you've given tattletale an exclusive tonight!

This utterance was obtained during the party where Anita Darling was given an exclusive shoot invitation by The Baroness while dressed as a reporter from The Tattletale. It turns out that The Baroness was as haughty as ever and refused to acknowledge her happiness. She even made fun of Anita for spilling one of her pens on the bag. Cruella is going to ruin the Baroness' celebration as she prepares to start it. Based on the utterance above, the relationship between presuppositions can be examined as follows:

I'm so grateful you've given tattletale an exclusive tonight (=p)

Anita feel thankful to The Baroness (=q)

p>>q

This statement is classified as Factive Presupposition because the word "grateful" dominates the conversation. The word "grateful" is a factual statement. Because we may assume that Anita is feeling thankful to The Baroness for providing her an exclusive, it can be observed from the data above that the presupposition employed in the utterance "I'm so grateful you've given tattletale an exclusive tonight" is a Factive Presupposition. The word "Grateful" in the speech demonstrates the usage of a specific verb expression as a fact-indicating indicator.

c. Lexical Presupposition

Datum 11:

Time occurrence: (00.14.39)

Horace : Is she crying **again**?

This data is occurred inside the house where they had just managed to elude the police. Cruella has made two new friends in the area of Regents Park: Jasper and Horace. They have a brief conversation about their life experiences after successfully escaping the police officer. Jasper and Horace inquired about Cruella's origins and the whereabouts of her family. As Cruella heard that query, she started to cry a little. Jasper quickly followed up with another query, which caused Cruella

to start crying once more. Cruella's sudden question to Horace about whether she sobbed again. The relationship between presuppositions can be examined in light of the speech as follows:

Is she cried again (=p)

Cruella cried before (=q)

$p \gg q$

The word "again" is what qualifies this statement as lexical presupposition. Because we can assume that Cruella had previously cried, the presupposition that comes from the sentence "is she cried again" is Lexical Presupposition. Jasper asked her about her family, and she broke down again as she suddenly realized that she believes she killed her mother.

d. Structural Presupposition

Datum 7:

Time occurrence: (00.04.40)

Cruella : **Why** are you in your best dress?

When Cruella and Catherine are in front of the mansion, the situation for these facts occurs inside the car. To obtain assistance so that they can reside in London City, Catherine will speak with The Baroness. Cruella questioned Catherine about why she was wearing a nice outfit as they got out of the car, and Catherine responded by giving Cruella a necklace that was a family treasure. Cruella will remain in the vehicle since Catherine must attend to business with The Baroness. The relationship between presuppositions can be studied as follows:

Why are you in your best dress? (=p)

Catherine is wearing the best dress (=q)

$p \gg q$

Because of its primary question, "Why," this statement is classified as a structural presupposition. Because we can assume that Catherine is wearing her best dress to meet The Baroness, it can be observed from the facts that the presupposition included in the utterance "Why are you in your best dress?" is classified as a structural presupposition. It is accepted that the W+H inquiry was used in this statement. "Why" in this statement is translated as "in your best clothes," therefore it is accepted as True because Catherine is dressed beautifully.

e. Non-factive Presupposition

Datum 18:

Time occurrence: (00.40.05)

Cruella : I just **wish** you were here to see it.

This data occurred as she sat down in The Regents Park, where she frequently goes when she is grieving over her mother. She held a special place in her heart for this fountain since it reminded her of her mother. They were supposed to arrive together in this park first before her mother passed away, but they unexpectedly parted ways before doing so. Because of this, Regents Park is the only thing that makes Cruella think of her mother. She consequently comes to this park whenever she is missing her mother. According to the utterance, the relationship between presuppositions can be evaluated as follows:

I just wish you were here to see it (=p)

Catherine was not there (=q)

$p \gg q$

This statement's primary topic, "Wish," qualifies it as a Non-factive Presupposition. According to the facts, it can be deduced that Cruella's mother Catherine was not there when she said, "I just wish you were here to see it," making it a Non-factive Presupposition. The use of the fictitious word "wish" in this expression is a clear indication that it is a non-factual hypothesis.

f. Counter-factual Presupposition

Datum 26:

Time occurrence: (01.16.11)

Baroness : **If** I had cared about anyone or thing, I might have died like so many brilliant women with a drawer full of unseen genius and a heart full of sad bitterness.

As a celebration for creating a new signature item, The Baroness asked Cruella to join her for a drink at the bar. The Baroness is delighted to receive her brand-new, legendary attire for the performance. According to the utterance, the relationship between the presuppositions can be interpreted as follows:

If I had cared about anyone or thing, I might have died like so many brilliant women (=p)

The Baroness didn't care about others (=q)

$p \gg q$

Because we can assume that The Baroness didn't care about anything at all, the presupposition used in the statement "If I had cared about anyone or thing, I might have died like so many brilliant women with a drawer full of unseen genius and a heart full of sad bitterness" is classified as Counter Factual Presupposition. It demonstrates that it is not just true but also exactly the antithesis of what is true, or contrary to fact.

4. CONCLUSION

This study concludes the result of the analysis in *Cruella* movie about the types of presupposition according to Yule's theory. Based on the result of the analysis, all types of presupposition conveyed by Yule are found. They are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counter-factual presupposition. Most characters are performing the presupposition in different way and make existential presupposition become the most dominant type that found in the movie.

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