



PRESUPPOSITION AND ENTAILMENT IN "THE FAMILY NIGHTMARE" SHORT STORY

Aura Syafira^{1*}, Devi Oktaviani Putri², Emeliya Sukma Dara Damanik³, Zhafirah Hafizhah⁴

State Islamic University of North Sumatra^{1,2,3,4}

aurasyafira270900@gmail.com^{1*}, doktavianiputri@gmail.com², emeliya@uinsu.ac.id³, zhafirahhafizhah18@gmail.com⁴

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ABSTRAK

Fokus penelitian ini adalah praanggapan dan entailmen dalam cerpen *The Family Nightmare*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap bagaimana praanggapan dan entailmen digunakan dalam cerita pendek. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk menganalisis cerita yang melibatkan analisis dokumen dan bahan untuk mengumpulkan data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan penelitian ini menemukan 6 jenis praanggapan dan 2 jenis. Praanggapan dan entailmen adalah untuk menekankan, menarik perhatian, simpati terhadap pembaca, dan menjadi strategi untuk membuat pembaca lebih fokus pada cerita.

ABSTRACT

The focus of this research is presupposition and entailment in The Family Nightmare short story. This research aimed to reveal how presupposition and entailment were used in the short story. This research used the qualitative method for analyzing the story which involved the document and material analysis to collecting the data. The result showed this research found 6 types of presuppositions and 2 types of entailments. Presupposition and entailment are to emphasize, draw attention, sympathy toward the readers, and become a strategy to make the readers more focused in the story.

*Correspondent Author : Zhafirah Hafizhah
Email : zhafirahhafizhah18@gmail.com

Introduction

Language is used by the speaker to convey messages or information to the listener. People need conversation to deliver messages or information, such as speaking or using media such as advertisements, novels, magazines, fiction, etc (Khalili, 2017). Language is much more than speech, according to this statement supported by Fromkin (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2018). It means that people can use written language to convey messages or information.

Short story is the one of the media used to express a language into a story (Fatimah, Santiana, & Saputra, 2019). The term "short story" refers to a type of prose fiction that is not as long as novels. A short story (short story) has a problem that is simple and not as complex as the problem in a novel story, allowing it to be read in a few minutes. Short stories address larger or smaller issues, with the goal of eliciting strong emotions from the readers. Short stories, like novels, have multiple characters in the plots. Short stories help readers understand the story's content and meaning. For the example sentence in a short

story is “wow, Nana’s brother's car bigger than mine. In this example, the reader can presupposed that Nana and her brother are exist and has a brother who can drive a car.

However, because many presupposition words contain implied language or words with more than one meaning, presupposition itself serves to make readers more imaginative by allowing them to guess using their own language. There for in this research would like to focus on analysis one of the shory story entitled “*Family Nightmares*” By Jen in order to get more understanding about presupposition and entailment. This short story also includes a recently published story, so the researcher believes that no one has researched this story, particularly research on presupposition and entailment, so the researcher hopes that this paper will be more interesting and helpful to the readers.

1. Semantic

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that investigates the meaning of a language in relation to its words, symbols, symbols, and objects (Himawati, 2017). We must understand that by comprehending the meaning of a sentence, we will comprehend the meaning contained outside the language and where is the sentence refer to (Spiro, 2017). It also implies that semantics is an important factor in social socialization because it is the center for the study of communication and human thought.

2. Presupposition

A presupposition is something that is presupposed, whereas presupposes is to assume something to be true before it is proven. Even if it is not mentioned, an utterance or sentence must convey some information. The speaker then processes this information as the presupposition.

Contends that presupposition is something judged by the utterance as a case before an utterance. Defines Yule's presupposition as a pragmatic inference that is based on contextual assumptions motivated by the mutual cooperation of conversation participants, rather than the linguistic structure of the conversation (Bossan, 2017). sentence. In other words, presuppositions are beliefs that a person holds. That is, when a person hears a phrase or reads a sentence, he remembers it.

There are 6 types of presupposition based on the indicators of potential presupposition (Fitriyani, Mujiyanto, & Warsono, 2021), which are as follows:

a. Existential Presupposition.

Existential presuppositions presupposition demonstrates ownership, but also the existence or non-existence of the statement in the utterance (Coppock & Beaver, 2015). These presuppositions demonstrate how presuppositions can convey the existence of something.

Example : Aura sister’s mall : (Aura has a sister)

This sentence presupposed that Aura's sister is wealthy because she owns a shopping mall.

b. Factive Presupposition.

The information to be conveyed is expressed in words that indicate a true fact or news, resulting in a factive presupposition (Sari & Liliani, 2022). Adjectives are words in

a speech that can provide definite meaning and be used to state facts. such as "realize," "know," and "aware".

Example : Fira didn't know it was raining outside : (its raining outside)

This sentence explains that it is raining outside even though Fira doesn't know or is not aware.

c. Non - Factive Presupposition.

Non-factive means not necessarily true or happening, and it is the inverse of factual (Oktoma & Mardiyono, 2013). A non-factive presupposition is one that is assumed to be incorrect. This presupposition still allows for misunderstandings due to the use of uncertain and ambiguous words (Zakrimal, 2020).

Example : Devi pretend to be sick : (devi not sick)

In this sentence using the word "pretend" which describes "devi being sick" is not true. The factual presupposition based from this sentence is "devi not sick".

d. Lexical Presupposition.

The dictionary defines lexical meaning as a word's basic meaning. This fundamental meaning is linked to the root of a word. Defines lexical presuppositions as "the use of a form with a conventionally stated meaning with the assumption that another (unstated) meaning is understood." This is a presupposition obtained through speech and interpreted through speech affirmation.

Unlike factual presuppositions, lexical presuppositions are stated implicitly so that confirmation of the speech's presuppositions can be obtained after the speech is stated. Example : Bayo dropped out of school : (Bayo used to school)

The sentence above presupposed that Bayo went to school. This assumption is based on the word "drop out" which means that Bayo used to go to school but no longer does.

e. Structural Presupposition

Presuppositions presented through speech with a clear structure that can be understood without looking at the words used are known as structural presuppositions (Schwarz & Tiemann, 2017). For example, in English, the wh-question construction, as shown in the example at the bottom, is conventionally interpreted with the assumption that the information following the wh-form is correct.

Example : Zima, where did you buy the ticket ? : (Zima bought the ticket)

The preceding example shows that the listener perceives the information presented as necessarily true rather than simply the questioner's assumption. Furthermore, while asking the question, the speaker assumes something that is actually part of the question formation itself.

f. Counter- Factual Presupposition

A counterfactual presupposition is one that leads to an understanding that is contrary to or contradictory to the statement.

Example : If I was diligent, She would undoubtedly rank first.: (she was lazy)

From the example above, it can be seen that the presupposition that arises is now she is lazy. This presupposition arises from the contradiction of the sentence with the use

of the utterance "if she was diligent". The use of the word "if" makes a contradictory presupposition of the speech conveyed.

3. Entailment

Entailment is something that follows from what has come before. Entailment is defined as a term derived from logic and used in the study of semantics; this is known as entailment. Entailment is a relationship between two propositions in which the truth of the second always follows the truth of the first.

The primary function of language, both spoken and written, is to communicate messages. Language is used to package the delivery, which consists of words, words, and sentences. The sentence can be one or more sentences. If there are more than one, the meanings contained within them are almost certainly interconnected. These interconnected meanings are studied in the field of entailment in semantics. Entailment, in other words, is the relationship of meaning between sentences. It is a relationship between two sentences in which the truth of the first sentence is influenced by the truth of the second sentence in pragmatic entailment. If sentence A is true, then sentence B must also be true.

Defines 2 types of entailment ([Chekol, Euzenat, Genevès, & Layaida, 2012](#)), Which are as follow :

a. One – Way Entailment

This type of entailment refers to a relationship between two sentences. He explains this further by stating that the truth of the second sentence is inextricably linked to the truth of the first.

For instance, if the sentence My car is red is true, then the sentence My car is blue is also true. However, while "My car is blue" is always correct, "My jacket is navy" is not always correct. As a result, one-way entailment, also known as strict entailment, states that if one sentence is true, the other must also be true; conversely, if one sentence is false, the other must also be false.

b. Two – Way Entailment

Defines two-way entailment as "paradoxical entailment." Unlike one-way entailment, two-way entailment has a meaning relationship between the sentences that contain it. A paraphrase conveys information in a unique manner. Two-way entailment is sometimes expressed in terms of active-passive pairs ([Sihite, 2019](#)).

Methods

When collecting and selecting data for this study, researchers used qualitative methods. Qualitative research is a method of investigating and comprehending the significance that individuals or groups ascribe to a social human problem ([Almalki, 2016](#)). On this occasion, Short Story By Jen is used as the subject of research. Jen's short stories titled "The Family Nightmare" were collected by researchers. The data will then be analyzed using content analysis in the following step (story) ([Elo et al., 2014](#)).

Results and Discuss

Based on the short story by Jen, presuppositions found are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, counterfactual presupposition and entailment. All of these are explained in detailed in the table below.

1. Existential Presupposition

Table 1. Existential Presupposition in The Family Nightmare Short Story

No	Types of Presupposition	Data	Presupposition
1.	Existential Presupposition	Someone's car	>> Someone exists
2.	Existential Presupposition	She quickly turned off her light	>> She has a lamp
3.	Existential Presupposition	She lay in bed reading a book	>> She has a bed and a book

From the table above it can be seen that there are three existential presupposition sentences in The Family Nightmare short story by Jen.

- a. In the first row of the table data when a speaker says that someone's car, there is existential presupposition. "Someone's car" here means we can presuppose that someone exists and that he has a car.
- b. In the second of the table data namely, she quickly turned off her light, there is existential presupposition. "She quickly turned off her light" here means we can presuppose that she has a lamp and also it conveys the existence of speaker.
- c. In the third of the table data namely, she lay in bed reading a book, there is existential presupposition. "She lay in bed reading a book" here means there is an obvious supposition that she has a bed and a book.

2. Factive Presupposition

Table 2. Factive Presupposition in The Family Nightmare Short Story

No	Types of Presupposition	Data	Presupposition
1.	Factive Presupposition	You shouldn't be up so late	>> He was up so late
2.	Factive Presupposition	She kept her eyes open to slits to see who passed in the hall	>> There are people passed
3.	Factive Presupposition	I am so sorry, he sobbed	>> I did it

According to the data above have been found as many as three factive presupposition in The Family Nightmare short story.

- a. In the first row of the table data you shouldn't be up so late, there is factive presupposition. "You shouldn't be up so late" here means we can presuppose that he was up so late.
- b. In the second row of the table data namely, she kept her eyes open to slits to see who passed in the hall, there is factive presupposition. "She kept her eyes open to slits to see who passed in the hall" here means we can presuppose that there are people passed.
- c. In the third row of the table data namely, I am so sorry, he sobbed, there is factive presupposition. "I am so sorry, he sobbed" here means we can presuppose that he did it.

3. Non-Factive Presupposition

Table 3. Non-Factive Presupposition in The Family Nightmare Short Story

No	Types of Presupposition	Data	Presupposition
1.	Non-Factive Presupposition	She tried to pretend she was asleep	>> She was not asleep
2.	Non-Factive Presupposition	Stop pretending you're asleep	>> She was not asleep

According to the data chart above have been found as many as two non-factive presupposition in The Family Nightmare short story.

- a. In the first row of the table data when a speaker says that "She tried to pretend she was asleep" here means we can presuppose that she was not asleep and this also assumed not to be true.
- b. In the second row of the table data when a speaker says that "Stop pretending you're asleep" here means we can understand the utterance of speaker presuppose that she was not asleep

4. Lexical Presuppositio

Table 4. Lexical Presupposition in The Family Nightmare Short Story

No	Types of Presupposition	Data	Presupposition
1.	Lexical Presupposition	He stopped in front of her	>> He was at the doorway before
2.	Lexical Presupposition	She opened her eyes again	>> She was opened eyes before

Through the table above we can see that there are two lexical presupposition in The Family Nightmare short story.

- a. In the first row of the table data that is he stopped in front of her, there is lexical presupposition. "He stopped in front of her" here means we can presuppose that he was at the doorway before.
- b. In the second row of the table data that is she opened her eyes again, there is lexical presupposition. "She opened her eyes again" here means we can presuppose that she was opened eyes before.

5. Structural Presupposition

Table 5. Structural Presupposition in The Family Nightmare Short Story

No	Types of Presupposition	Data	Presupposition
1.	Structural Presupposition	What are you doing up so late?	>> She was done something
2.	Structural Presupposition	What have I done?	>> I do something
3.	Structural Presupposition	How was your party?	>> He has party

From the table above it can be seen that there are three structural presupposition sentences in The Family Nightmare short story.

- a. In the first row of the table data as follows:
What are you doing up so late? (>> She was done something)
- b. In the second row of the table data namely as follows:
What have I done? (>> I do something)
- c. In the third row of the table data as follows:
How was your party? (>> He has party)

Of several structural above, which means WH question is already known to be the case and the listener perceives that the information presented is necessarily true rather than just the presupposition of the person asking the questions (Khalili, 2017).

6. Counterfactual Presupposition

Table 6. Counterfactual Presupposition in The Family Nightmare Short Story

No	Types of Presupposition	Data	Presupposition
1.	Counterfactual Presupposition	She wondered already if what just happened had really happened	>> She didn't believe it

In the first row of the table data when a speaker says that she wondered already if what just happened had really happened, there is counterfactual presupposition

(Sukmawati & Wijayanto, 2020). “She wondered already if what just happened had really happened” here means we can presuppose she didn’t believe it. In this case that what is not only true, but is the opposite of what is true, or “contrary to facts.”

7. Entailment

Table 7. Entailment in The Family Nightmare Short Story

No	Data
1.	She quickly turned off her light, hoping no one had seen it.
2.	Mom and Dad were out for the evening. They had left her in the care of her brother

From the table above it can be seen that there are two entailment in The Family Nightmare short story

- a. In the first row of the table data, the part of first statement is “She quickly turned off her light” here means has relationship between two sentences, namely hoping no one had seen it.
- b. In the second row of the table data, the part of first statement is “Mom and Dad were out for the evening” here means has relationship between two sentences, namely they had left her in the care of her brother. Thus, a first statement sentence entails second statement sentence.

Conclusion

In short story The Family Nightmare by Jen, researchers found 6 types of presuppositions and 2 entailments. Types of there presuppositions are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. And the types of entailments are one-way entailment and two-way entailment. The researchers was found there were 3 cases of existential presuppositions, 3 cases of factive presuppositions, 2 cases non-factive presuppositions, 2 cases of lexical presuppositions, 3 cases of structural presuppositions, 1 cases of counterfactual presuppositions. And there were 1 cases of one-way entailment and 1 cases of two-way entailment. By using presupposition and entailment, the author of story can emphasize, draw attention, sympathy toward the readers, and become a strategy to make the readers more focused in the story.

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