

Showing Leadership through the Types of Presupposition in Patriots Day Movie

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DOI: 10.20884/1.jli.2022.13.1.5546

Article History: ABSTRACT

First Received: 20/04/2022
Final Revision: 25/06/2022
Available online: 30/06/2022

This study is a pragmatics scope that focused on types and meaning of presupposition in *Patriots Day* movie, uttered by the main character (Tommy) using George Yule's theory. The movie is a documentary that told about the true story of bombing action at the Boston marathon in 2013. Then, this study also applied qualitative research that uses description and sampling data to be analyzed. In Yule's theory, he classified six types of presupposition: existential, factive, lexical, structural, non-factive, and counter-factual. This study showed that Tommy applied all types, but existential presupposition was used more frequently than other types. Existential presupposition found 78 data, structural is 19 data, factive is 5 data, lexical is 4 data, non-factive is 2 data, and counter-factual is 2 data. An existential presupposition is commonly shown because Tommy, the main character, is a sergeant/ leader. He has power and authority and wants to show the existence of situation, condition, people around him and himself by saying utterances containing presupposition. Later, he also wants and strives to cover his feeling, weakness, and mental pressure from his interlocutors. Thus, the existential presupposition is more used by Tommy to show the situation that he faced, the power of Tommy as a sergeant, and represent his mental pressure during his duty.

Keywords: *types of presupposition; leadership; documentary movie; Patriots Day movie*

INTRODUCTION

In 2013, Boston Athletic Association held Boston Marathon on Patriots Day. It was entered 117th year, which had 26.000 participants worldwide, but it was an accident about bombing which was indicated as terrorism along with the marathon competition (<https://travel.detik.com/travel-news/2221522/mengenal-boston-marathon-lomba-lari-yang-diguncang-bom>). The two bombers of this incident were Tamerlan and Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, and there were three dead victims and more than 100 injured. This event was raised in a movie entitled *Patriots Day*. The director of this movie was Peter Berg. Berg wants to remind people about the

Boston Marathon tragedy through the movie. Hence, *Patriots Day* won some awards, such as best drama and best drama TV spot, which Golden Trailer Awards held in 2017, and the NBR (National Board of Review) award as top ten movies in 2016 (<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt4572514/awards>).

As a successful movie, *Patriots Day* provides the people with information about the bombing in Boston. It tells a true story of the Boston marathon incident because recently, the movie is the best media for communicating without showing any excuses and can be based on a true story. Turner (1999:3) states, "Movie provides us with pleasure in the spectacle of its representations on the screen, in our recognition of stars, styles, and genres, and in our enjoyment of the event itself". It means that movie is one of the media able to contain moral values, makes us pleasure with the representations on the screen, the truth of life, inviting the audiences for making enjoyment of its event in the movie, entertaining until teaching the audiences something new.

The movie is interesting to explore based on the explanation above. Therefore, the researcher intends to analyze the *Patriots Day* movie using a pragmatic approach, particularly about presupposition, because presuppositions are shown in every scene of this movie. However, the assumption of each presupposition by the main character is not the same. On the other hand, the presupposition is essential for understanding the speaker's intent, someone's feeling, or the purpose of statements. Furthermore, the function of presupposition is that the speaker can make assumptions based on shared knowledge (between the speaker/ writer and the listener/ reader) and the context of an utterance (see Yule, 2010). It means that presupposition is influenced by the context of the speaker's saying. It is a tool to build some information based on the listener knowledge to understand certain utterances fully.

In addition, presupposition can be applied in the movie study because it shows some utterances that are not revealed explicitly, and it will help the hearer understand the speakers' assumptions while speaking. They genuinely interpret their utterances because each speaker or writer understands that they will share with their hearer or reader by using presupposition (see Yule, 1996, 2010).

Some relevant previous studies support this research. Rubiyanti, Afrin (2013) conducted the first. Her study entitled "*Presupposition in Interrogative Headlines on 'ALLKPOP' News and Gossip Site*". She focused on presupposition triggers of questions, the indication of the presupposition, and the function of these interrogative headlines by using George Yule and Levinson's theory. While Yuliana, Dewi (2015) conducted the second. Her study entitled "*The Descriptive Analysis of Presupposition in the 'MALEFICENT' Movie Script*" talked about the

types and meaning of each presupposition and the most dominant presupposition in the '*Maleficient*' movie script by using George Yule's theory.

Meanwhile, the third was conducted by Yuniardi and Yerry (2015). His study entitled *presupposition as found in 'The Dark Night' movie* focused on the types of presupposition found in '*The Dark Night*' movie using George Yule's theory. Faiqoh, Elok (2017) conducted the last. Her thesis is entitled '*An Analysis of Presupposition in Make Over Beauty Products Advertisement on Website*'. She focused on the types and functions of presupposition used on the Make Over beauty product advertisement website by using George Yule's theory.

The above explanation shows that both previous studies used the movie as their subject to be analyzed. The genres of these movies are action (*The Dark Knight and Maleficient Movie*). Then the subsequent two previous studies are "*Presupposition in Interrogative Headlines on "ALLKPOP" News and Gossip Site*" and "*An analysis of Presupposition in Make Over Beauty Products Advertisements on Website*". However, this study also uses George Yule's theory, but the researcher finds the gap that this study will explore more deeply on presupposition in a documentary movie, through the title "*Showing Leadership through the types of Presupposition in Patriots Day Movie*". The researchers focus on the main character (Sergeant Tommy) to be looked for types of presupposition and the intention of each presupposition used by him in order to increase the research field as reference material to learn about presupposition in pragmatics.

In addition, this study focuses on the pragmatics approach because it explains the language used on the presupposition side in a movie. Levinson (1983:9) proposes, "Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of language". It also focuses on all utterances in the main character of the *Patriots Day* movie. This study aims to understand the types of presupposition and the intention of each presupposition used by the main character (Tommy). According to (Yule, 1996:27-30), the presupposition is divided into six. They are existential, factive, lexical, structural, non-factive, and counter-factual. Therefore, this research will explore presupposition in the *Patriots Day* Movie.

In the field of communication, pragmatics is different from semantics. Griffiths (2006:1) stated, "Semantics is the study of the 'toolkit' for meaning: knowledge encoded in the vocabulary of the language and in its patterns for building more elaborate meanings, up to the level of sentence meanings". Semantics sees a language from the reference of words that contain the meaning of those words because every expression of a sentence, phrase, or word is built from encoded meaning. Meanwhile, pragmatics looks at a language deeply in a context because a

language is consequently motivated by an event that motivates its utterances revealed in daily communication. Birner, B (2013:2).

Pragmatics may be roughly defined as the study of language use in context compared to semantics, which is the study of literal meaning independent of context". Hence, pragmatics and semantics in the language field connect to make unity for people's communication. However, they are different in some ways, such as pragmatics is about the speaker's intention based on the context that follows its utterance, and semantics is dealing with language meaning that sees the language from the encoded-word.

Pragmatics is a field where we can use it to understand the language used in a context, and it talks about how the speakers use it to show their meaning. Pragmatics is also a branch of linguistics that exactly explain and discuss the relationship between language, context, and how the users of it. Where many linguists describe it differently, such as Levinson (1983:9) proposes, "Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that is grammaticalized or encoded in the structure of language". It can be known that pragmatics encompasses two things: language and contexts are interconnected because if an utterance is spoken, it is motivated by the context that follows its utterance, and it has become a permanent system in learning pragmatics. Furthermore, Mey (2001:6) states, "Pragmatics studies the use of language in human communication as determined by the condition of society". The corner of language is used for delivering a human's meaning or message since language is practiced as the companion communication system because pragmatics studies how humans need a language to ease the understanding of their communication in their social life.

Moreover, Yule (1996:3) defines that "Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)". Thus, language is seen by pragmatics more than the meaning of language but refers to language use because the hearer's understanding is broader than the speaker. Their interpretation is not separated from the context that follows its utterance.

Speakers have an assumption when they speak with other people while saying something. This assumption can be called a "presupposition". Presupposition leads to an implicit interpretation created by the speakers while revealing an utterance. These are definitions of presupposition based on some experts. Griffiths (2006:143) states, "The shared background assumptions that are taken for granted when we communicate". Every speaker expresses their understanding through presupposition while talking with someone else by using the context because the meaning of every utterance is not necessarily expressed in a sentence, but that is seen in understanding between the speaker and the hearer. So, it is expressed because the speaker's or

writer's mindset about what they are talking about and writing to his or her hearer or reader must have a purpose or understand each other.

They have created presupposition while assumption seems like giving interpretation between the speaker and the hearer. Finch (2000:173) states that a term used in both semantics and pragmatics to refer to assumptions implicitly made by speakers and listeners which are necessary for the correct interpretation of utterances". Speakers or listeners interpret what they will express because previously when the speakers or listeners give their assumptions, they have a description of their utterances.

Therefore, Yule (2010:133) defines presupposition as what a speaker (or writer) assumes is true or known by a listener (or reader). All utterances that are said by the speaker (or writer) are understood by the listener (or reader) because presupposition has to be mutually assumed by the speaker (or writer) in utterances by using the context and situation where it is uttered. After all, they have an implicit purpose of being interpreted as true or false, but it is primarily an appropriate assumption, although some may be mistaken (Yule, 2010:133). It means that some assumptions owned by the speaker (writer) can be true or unappropriated, but mostly, it is an appropriate assumption covered by their context and situation.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

In addition, this study used qualitative research with a characteristic, namely descriptive that points to words, pictures showing the result of the research as some quotations, and descriptions to illustrate its report (Moleong, J, 2012:11). Thus, the description in qualitative research used in this research is to describe types of presupposition, such as existential, structural, lexical, factive, non-factive, and counter-factual presuppositions, commonly used by the main character in *Patriots Day* movie. Then, this study also explains the intention of each presupposition using Yule's theory.

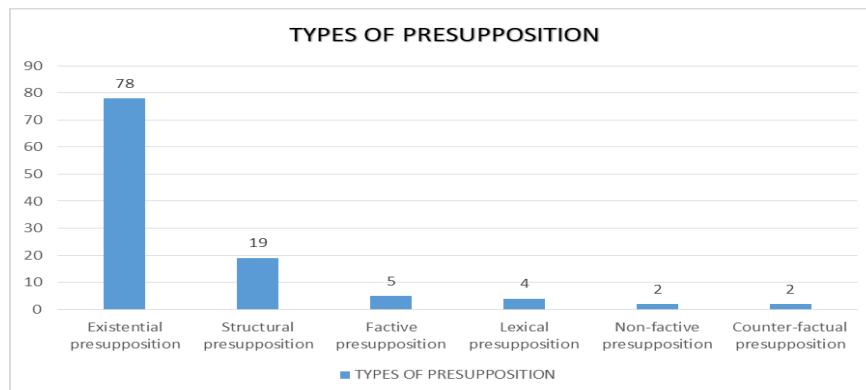
RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Types of Presupposition

Presupposition has associated with a phrase, word, and structure. Yule (1996) classifies types of presupposition based on indicators of potential presupposition. They are existential, factive, lexical, structural, non-factive, and counter-factual presupposition. The amount of data of this study is 110 data that consist of all types of presuppositions delivered by Tommy as the

main character in the *Patriots Day* movie. Existential presupposition found 78 data, structural is 19 data, factive is 5 data, lexical is 4 data, non-factive is 2 data, and counter-factual is 2 data.

Figure 1. Type of Presupposition



The chart above explains that existentialism is more dominant than other types of presupposition. Then, the second-high amount is structural, the third is lexical, and the last is a non-factive and counter-factual presupposition. Here are some utterances that contain presuppositions to other people used by Tommy to other people.

Tommy's utterances containing existential presupposition

Telling something

002/00:00:32-00:00:41

Context:

In datum 002 and minutes 00:00:32-00:00:41 showed that Harrold did not care about Tommy. He was afraid to open the door because he did not want to be interrogated by Tommy. He was expected to persecute a woman that he met some time ago. Tommy was annoyed, and he just heard rustling from a man's room. Tommy told his friends, but the two friends of Tommy just kept silent and did nothing. They just stood and waited for Tommy's instruction. The situation around Harrold's flat was so quiet because it was night.

*Hey, buddy. I want to talk to you! Open the door! **I hear him in there***

The existential presupposition appears in this utterance. It is shown the existence of **him (Harrold)** that Tommy and his friends talked about the man they will be matched with. Tommy tells his friends that he was in his room and expected to persecute a woman he met some time ago.

013/00:02:28-00:02:38

Context:

Datum 013 in minutes 00:02:28-00:02:38 presented that Commissioner Davis left Tommy, his friends, and Harrold after he succeeded in guessing Harrold's meaning. Tommy shouted and approached his Commissioner and talked with him. He told his Commissioner that he was not happy with his job because his knee was so painful. Tommy caused it to kick hard on Harrold's door flat. He tried to tell for persuading his Commissioner to get another job.

Tommy: *Commish! I should be a captain or a deputy-super or probably even your job by now! I can't take much more of this shit.*
Commissioner: *You dug that hole.*

This utterance shows existential presupposition because there is the existence of a job that Tommy says: **a captain** and **a deputy super** and possessive construction, namely **your job**. Tommy tells his Commissioner that he wants to move to another job because he is not comfortable with his job and his job (position) was hard for him.

016/ 00:03:12-00:03:20

Context:

Datum 016 in minutes 00:03:12-00:03:20 displayed that Tommy did not expect Commissioner Davis's decision and was stubborn to refuse his Commissioner's instruction. Then, Davis did not change his mind, and he got Tommy to go home because he still got him to supervise the marathon competition. He tried to tell his Commissioner that he did not do this job because he did not want to wear the marathon's uniform, but his Commissioner did not change his choice.

Tommy: *Catching drunks at the marathon. **Boss, please, do not make me wear the clown suit.***
Commissioner Davis: *It's the last hoop, Tommy. You walk your beat, smile, and you're officially out of the doghouse.*

This utterance shows existential presupposition because there is the existence of stuff, namely **a clown suit**. He does not want to wear it because he feels ashamed and is uncomfortable, so Tommy tells his Commissioner but does not change his decision.

027/00:14:37-00:14:42

Context:

Datum 027 in minutes 00:14:37-00:14:42 presented that in marathon line, after a group of police officers was laughing because of Tommy's job, Billy, as a Boston Police Superintendent, got to move the barricade, but no police officers cared it. They just stood, and Tommy left his position and told them again to move the barricade because his handphone rang up.

*Billy: You wanna move the barricades?
I gotta get to Hopkinton.
Tommy: Hey! Well, don't stand around! **He told you to move the barricade,
not me!***

This utterance shows existential presupposition because there is the existence of a name of stuff that must be moved, namely **barricade**. He thinks it is not his duty to move the barricade, so Tommy tells other police officers to move it, but they stand and do not care about him.

039/00:26:44-00:26:49

Context:

In datum 039 minute 00:26:44-00:26:49, the marathon line was the very crowd because bombs exploded. Many police officers ran to help the victims, and Tommy told his friend about the event. Then, he felt confused and worried about this situation. He used a *walkie-talkie* to beg a help.

(Bomb exploding)

*Tommy: **Those are bombs, captain!**
Those are bombs! This is delta 9841.
We got multiple explosions! We need.....*

This utterance shows existential presupposition because the explosive device exists, namely **bombs** shouted by Tommy. He is shocked because he looks firsthand the bomb exploding and directly tells his friend.

057/00:34:25-00:34:27

Context:

In datum 057 minute 00:34:25-00:34:27 displayed that all police officers and FBI members gathered. Tommy told one of the FBI members who had collected all the cameras and cell phones that supported the information about these exploding bombs. It was pretty calm, although the situation was messy because of the explosion.

One of the police officers: *Yeah, we're right on top of that.*

This utterance shows existential presupposition because there is the existence of a **kid**, stuff: **purse**, and place name: **Solas, Peet, and Back Bay Social Club**. He tells everything he knows to help the FBI find and know the bombers because Tommy understands well where the marathon was held.

087/00:59:05-00:59:10

Context:

In datum 087 minute 00:59:05-00:59:10, Rick and Commissioner Ed Davis still had a different opinion and argued for releasing the picture. Commissioner Davis was angry because if they did not release the picture as soon as possible, it would make the false news about that. The situation was so tense. Tommy interrupted their talking. He told the solution in order to make them open-minded and they can think clearly.

Tommy: *Look you got a lot of people talkin", but they "re talkin" about the wrong people. **You release the photos of our guys, sit back and listen. Trust me.***

A group of Boston police and FBI members: (Silent)

This utterance shows existential presupposition because there is the existence of **photos** and possessive construction: **our guys**. He strives to tell the FBI and his friend to share the photos of bombers without clashing with each other because it can fix the problem.

094/01:32:16-01:32:18

Context:

Datum 094 minutes 01:32:16-01:32:18 showed that on the street, Tommy shouted and told other police officers to run against the bomber, that ran away by driving a black car. Tommy and his friends were in a hurry to run and chase him.

Tommy: ***That is him night there! Come on!***
Police officers: *All right, let 's go! Move out!*

This utterance shows existential presupposition because there is the existence of **him (the bomber)** that Tommy and other police officers talked about. Tommy tells his friends about the man who escapes. The guy is suspected as the marathon bomber.

Apologizing for something

018/00:07:26-00:07:33

Context:

In datum 018 minute 00:07:26-00:07:33 showed that It was midnight. Tommy's house was silent because his wife had slept. Tommy walked carefully to his bedroom, so his wife did not wake up. Unfortunately, Tommy dropped stuff. It made his wife woke up and was shocked by Tommy's coming. Then, he apologized to her because he had awakened from her sleep.

Tommy's wife: *Oh, Tommy!*
Tommy: ***I'm sorry, I just gotta get my clothes for tomorrow.***

The utterance above shows existential presupposition because there is possessive construction, namely **my clothes**. He goes home to take his clothes, but his wife feels that she is disturbed by him, so Tommy says sorry to his wife.

Asking something

011/00:02:14-00:02:20

Context:

In datum 011 minute 00:02:14-00:02:20 exhibited that Tommy was still interrogating Harrold and asked about the smoothie he meant. Then, Harrold was bleeding because he was hit by a woman using a smoothie that could smooth the clothes.

Tommy: *What are you talkin' about?*
Like, a drink or somethin'?
Harrold: *No, like a fuckin' smoothie, you know? Like you would smooth your clothes out with.*

This utterance shows existential presupposition because there is the existence of **a drink** that Tommy says. Then, he asks Harrold about it to guess Harrold's meaning of smoothie.

023/00:11:21-00:11:30

Context:

In datum 023 minute 00:11:21-00:11:30 displayed that in the dining room, Tommy continued to tell his wife about his duty from his Commissioner and asked her for several pieces of stuff he needed. He worried and was not ready to do this job, but his wife strove to support him by giving a kiss to him.

*Tommy: **You got my whistle and my stop sign?**
His wife: *Come here. Gimme a kiss.**

This utterance shows existential presupposition because possessive construction appears, namely **my whistle** and **my stop sign**. He asks his wife if she has prepared all his stuff to supervise the marathon competition.

060/00:34:58-00:35:01

Context:

In datum 060 minute 00:34:58-00:35:01, Tommy was angry and did not control his emotions toward Rick and FBI members because the dead boy's body might not move. He could not believe that FBI thought the boy's body could be a clue for investigating this case. Tommy insisted on asking Rick (as the chief of the FBI team), but he was silent and did not make Tommy's suggestion.

*Tommy: **You gonna tell that boy's parents that their son's still lyin' onthe fuckin' street?**
Rick: *(Silent)**

This utterance shows existential presupposition because there is the existence of a place, namely a **street**, and possessive construction: the **boy's parents** and **their son**. He is angry with the FBI and asks him about the dead boy on the street because Rick may not move the boy

069/00:43:09-00:43:12

Context:

In datum 069 minute 00:43:09-00:43:12 exhibited that at the hospital when Tommy interrogated the victims there, he felt pain in his knee. He strove to endure his pain, but he was not able. He went to the team member of the hospital to ask a medicine. Tommy was in a hurry to ask for the medicine because his knee had killed him.

*Tommy: My knee's killing me. **Did you get some Tylenol back there?**
The employee of a hospital: We got all kinds of stuff, Sergeant. You want a Vicodin?*

This utterance shows existential presupposition because there is the existence of a name of medicine, namely **Tylenol**. He feels sick on his knee and asks for medicine to improve it.

072/00:45:50-00:45:56

Context:

In datum 072 minute 00:45:50-00:45:56, Tommy was still in the hospital. He strove to ask, one by one, the victims based on the victim list that he brought. Tommy felt that he disturbed the man, but Tommy kept entering this nursing room to ask him for getting information.

*Tommy: Excuse me, sir. Sorry to disturb you. **Is this Jessica Kensky?**
A man: Yes, she's my daughter.*

This utterance shows existential presupposition because there is the existence of entities named **Jessica Kensky**. He asks Jessica's father to get information about this bombing and wants to know whether she is Jessica or not.

078/00:51:25-00:51:27

Context:

Datum 078 minutes 00:51:25-00:51:27 presented that Rick called Tommy to come to the Command center. Tommy went there quickly. Rick asked him about his team analysis because FBI members found a man who used a white hat on CCTV playback impressions. Tommy asked Rick about the man with a white hat, and they suspected him.

*Tommy: **The guy right there with the white hat?** That is the guy, isn't it?
Rick: We believe so.*

This utterance shows existential presupposition because there is the existence of **a guy (a man)** that wears a **white hat**. Tommy feels that the guy who wears a white hat is the bomber. He believes it and asks Rick. Rick also believes in Tommy's guessing.

091/01:21:28-01:21:33

Context:

In datum 091 minute 01:21:28-01:21:33 showed that Tommy tried to ask this man about his incident at the minimarket. Tommy also tried to calm him because he felt worried and afraid.

This man told Tommy about two men that had taken his car. Tommy was shocked when he knew that they were Marathon bombers.

Tommy: Did you say "Marathon bombers"? They said to you that they were the marathon bombers?

A man: Yes, they told me. They are the Marathon bombers!

This utterance also shows existential presupposition because a bomber exists, namely **Marathon bombers**. Tommy is shocked that the man met the bomber at Boston Marathon, so Tommy asks him to get the essential information.

104/01:51:24-01:51:30

Context:

In datum 104 minute 01:51:24-01:51:30, Tommy was in the old man's house to investigate and ask him based on the man's report. Tommy heard the information from this old man while walking to the boat. Then, the situation the old man lived in was so silent, but he found some clues in his boat that made him feel important to report this oddity.

Tommy: There's someone in your boat? Where's the boat? An old man: My boat's right around back. It's got little rollers that go underneath the cover, and the rollers came off.

This utterance shows existential presupposition because there is the existence of **someone** that asked by Tommy and possessive construction, namely **your boat**. Tommy asks the old man about the man that he stays in his boat.

Directing something

003/00:00:44-00:00:46

Context:

In datum 003 minute 00:00:44-00:00:46, Tommy got his friends to prepare their weapons and kept knocking to insist Harrold open the door, but he did not. Tommy felt annoyed and gave him the last chance to open it. Tommy's friends had held their weapons. In Harrold's room, he kept silent, but there was a sound in his room. Then, Tommy broke the door and insisted on entering his room.

Tommy: Harrold! Take your weapon out. Last chance, Harrold! In Harrold's room: (Clattering)

This utterance shows existential presupposition because of a tool, namely a weapon and possessive construction, namely your weapon, said by Tommy to his friends. Tommy directs his friends because Harrold does not open the door.

032/00:22:17-00:22:21

Context:

Datum 032 minutes 00:22:17-00:22:21 exhibited that in marathon competition, the runners run, and the audience sat and stood in the tribune. They were very crowded because they shouted at each other to give their support to the runners. Then, Tommy walked and approached a man standing on the edge of tribune because he worried about the man wearing a Yankees hat. He got the man to take off this hat.

Tommy: *I'd think about losing that Yankess hat you got a lot of Sox fansin these bars. I'd hate to see you get turned up.*
A man: (Silent)

This utterance shows existential presupposition because there is the existence of stuff: **Yankees hats**, people who love baseball: **Sox fans**, and a place: **bars**. Tommy tells the man to lose his hat because he wants the man to feel safe from Sox fans.

034/00:23:49-00:23:50

Context:

Datum 034 minutes 00:23:49-00:23:50 showed that he was in a hurry to get a police officer to bring stuff to Joey in the crowd side of the marathon line.

Tommy: *Hey, give that to Joey.*
A police officer: (Silent)

This utterance also shows existential presupposition because there is the name of a police officer, namely **Joey**. Tommy directs his friend to give something to a man, namely Joey.

035/00:25:03-00:25:06

Context:

In datum 035 minute 00:25:03-00:25:06, the marathon line was overcrowded. Commissioner laughed at Tommy. Behind the Commissioner was a man wearing a lobster clown,

and Tommy got a group of police officers to catch this man. Tommy approached them, and he was angry with this man.

Commissioner: (Laughing)

Tommy: Hey, grab this bozo! Get him outta here! Keep your eyes open, will ya?

This utterance shows existential presupposition because there is the existence of a man called Tommy as **him** to a group of police officers and possessive construction, namely **your eyes**. Tommy directs his friends to save the man, creating commotion in the marathon line.

042/00:28:21-00:28:24

Context:

Datum 042 minutes 00:28:21-00:28:24 displayed that at the scene of the bombing, Tommy helped a woman injured. He shouted at other police officers to bring a wheelchair. He felt confused and worried because other police officers were less responsive, making Tommy angry.

(Woman sobbing)

Tommy: Ma'am, hold on to this as tight as you can. Hey, get that wheelchair over here now!

This utterance shows existential presupposition because they are the existence of stuff, namely the **wheelchair** that was talked by Tommy. Tommy directs his friend to bring a wheelchair to help a woman because her knee is wounded.

043/00:28:38-00:28:42

Context:

In datum 043 minute 00:28:38-00:28:42 showed that when Tommy walked to check on other victims, Tommy found his wife crying on the race because she was shocked by this incident. Tommy was confused and worried so much about his wife 's condition. Tommy talked to his friend to help his wife for going home.

Carol: (Crying)

*Tommy: All right. You're okay. You're okay. Hey, Sully, come here!
Carol, go with him now! Get her home now!*

This utterance shows existential presupposition because there is the existence of **her (Carol)** that talked by Tommy to his friend. The woman refers to his wife, whom his friend must invite because the situation is messy.

050/00:31:10-00:31:16

Context:

In datum 050 minute 00:31:10-00:31:16, Tommy and a police officer talked to other police officers about driving an ambulance to the second bomb site because they found the serious patients that were unaware. Tommy was so panicked about the condition of these victims.

Woman police: We need a fuckin' ambulance over here!

***Tommy: We need ambulances down at the second bombing site!
Starbucks and the Forum!***

This utterance shows existential presupposition because there is the existence of a vehicle, namely **ambulances**. Then, it also shows the existence of the scene of the bombing (**Second bombing site**) and place name, namely **Starbucks and the Forum**. Tommy directs his friends to bring an ambulance to his position right now because a victim needs help as soon as possible.

106/01:51:38-01:51:40

Context:

In datum 106 minute 01:51:38-01:51:40, Tommy got his friend (a police officer) to contact other police officers to come to this old man's house. Tommy was so serious about this old man's report. Tommy asked the man about his basement and got him to hide there. This man was in a hurry to enter his house. Then, Tommy strolled and was careful to be close to the boat. Tommy and his friend were getting ready by holding their weapons.

*Tommy: **Go in the house, get your family in the basement, do not move.***

An old man: (entering his house and silent)

This utterance shows existential presupposition because there is the existence of the **house** that was told by Tommy and the possessive construction, namely **your family**. Tommy got the old man to invite his family to his house because the situation was not safe anymore.

108/01:52:54-01:52:56

Context:

In datum 108 minute 01:52:54-01:52:56, other police officers came to the old man's house. They secured the street and cleared the houses. The situation was messy. Police officers were getting ready to catch the bomber. Tommy panicked, annoyed, and slightly angry with his friend (a police officer). Then, Tommy told other police officers by *walkie-talkie* so that they were not close to the boat because the tactical unit would do it, but other police officers did not hear Tommy.

Tommy: *Stand down and let the tactical unit do their job. Hey! Hey! You getting' me?*

A police officer: (Silent)

This utterance shows existential presupposition because Tommy says there is a tactical unit. Then, there is also possessive construction, namely, **their job**. Tommy directs his friend to do his instruction that lets the tactical unit do their job in this case.

Requesting something

037/00:25:25-00:25:27

Context:

In datum 037 minute 00:25:25- 00:25:27, Tommy tried to interrupt his Commissioner's conversation when he rang up. Tommy forced and requested his Commissioner to give him his Commissioner's handphone, but his Commissioner left him.

Tommy: *Biden? Vice President Biden? **Hey let me talk to him.***

Commissioner: *Behave yourself, Tommy.*

This utterance shows existential presupposition because there is the existence of a man (Vice President Biden) whom Tommy states as **him**. Tommy requests his friend to talk to Biden for a while.

071/00:43:15-00:43:16

Context:

Datum 071 minutes 00:43:15-00:43:16 presented that at the hospital when Tommy interrogated the victims, he felt pain in his knee. He was in a hurry to ask for the medicine because his knee had killed him. He strove to endure his pain, but he was not able. He went to the hospital employee to ask for medicine, but the employee offered Vicodin. Tommy told her he did not want Vicodin because he only needed a Tylenol and requested four pills to improve his knee.

Tommy: ***Make it four pills, please.***

The employee of hospital: *Okay, you got it.*

This utterance shows existential presupposition because there is an amount of pill, namely **four pills**. Tommy requests the hospital employee to give him four pills to improve his knee pain.

089/01:21:05-01:21:08

Context:

In datum 089 minute 01:21:05-01:21:08, Tommy was in a hurry to drive his car to go to a minimarket where a police officer stayed because he got news from him that there was a man reported to police officers about a carjacking that happened to him. The man's saying was difficult to be understood. When Tommy arrived, he directly requested his friend to talk with the man.

Phil: I can't get a word out of him

*Tommy: **Let me talk to him for a second.** Sir, how are you? you okay?*

This utterance shows existential presupposition because there is the existence of a man whom Tommy states as **him**. Tommy requests his friend to talk with the man who informs to police officers that he got carjacking.

Tommy's utterance containing Structural presupposition

Asking something

005/00:01:15-00:01:20

Context:

In datum 005 minute 00:01:15-00:01:20 displayed that Harrold was still afraid of Tommy for being shot by him because Tommy felt very annoyed and angry with him. Tommy still stands in the corner of his room. Even though his knee is very sick because of kicking Harrold's room door, Tommy strives not to show his pain. On the other hand, Tommy also called his friends, but they were silent and did nothing.

Harrold: Don't fucking shoot me

*Tommy: Shut up! Hey! **What the fuck are you doing?** You guys gonna stand there?*

This utterance shows structural presupposition because the structure has been assumed as accurate and interpreted as a problem after wh-form **What the fuck are you doing?**. It means they do nothing because they just stand and do not help Tommy.

010/00:02:14-00:02:20

Context:

In datum 010 minute 00:02:14-00:02:20, Tommy is still interrogating Harrold and asks about the smoothie that he meant because Harrold was bleeding because he was hit by a woman using smoothie.

*Tommy: **What are you talkin' about?** Like, a drink or somethin'?*

Harrold: No, like a fuckin' smoothie, you know? Like you would smooth your cloth out with.

This utterance shows structural presupposition because the structure has been assumed as accurate and interpreted as a problem after wh-form. **What are you talkin' about?**. It means that he says nothing, and he is saying it is not valid, making Tommy feel annoyed.

015/00:02:50-00:02:52

Context:

Datum 015 in minutes 00:02:50-00:02:52, Tommy got angry with his friend because his friend talked with another police officer, and Tommy got suspended. When Tommy heard it, he directly approached his friend and ask him. Tommy felt annoyed and resentful toward his friend.

*Tommy: **What'd you hear?***

Tommy's friend (a police officer): I heard that you got suspended.

This utterance shows structural presupposition because the structure has been assumed as accurate and interpreted as a problem after wh-form. **What'd you hear?**. It means that the man hears Tommy get suspended, which makes Tommy annoyed and angry because he does not know whether it is true.

059/00:34:58-00:35:02

Context:

In datum 059 minute 00:34:58-00:35:02, there were police officers to move a little child fatality. Suddenly, Tommy got angry and disappointed because one FBI member avoided police officers moving the body of a little child fatality. Tommy told FBI members not to do this and asked about their meaning. He was so emotional that an FBI member until Tommy's friend tried to calm him.

Rick: Sorry, Sergeant. Could be clues in the blood-splattered bomb residue on the boy's body. We can't risk moving him. nothing moves
Tommy: What's the matter with you guys?

This utterance shows structural presupposition because the structure has been assumed true and interpreted as a problem after wh-form. It is shown in **What's the matter with you guys?** This Means FBI members have a problem because Boston police officers will move the boy's body, but they do not want to move his body. Rick says that they can find a clue from the dead boy.

061/00:40:27-00:40:28

Context:

In datum 061 minute 00:40:27-00:40:28, Tommy was still in the Command center. He told his friend that he annoyed the FBI members because they did not stay at the accident scene. They were so busy in that place doing an investigation.

Tommy: What are those guys doin' here? They weren't even down there!
Mike: (Silent)

This utterance shows structural presupposition because the structure has been assumed as true and interpreted as a problem after wh-form **What are those guys doin' here.** It means those guys do something that Tommy is not expected.

062/00:40:29-00:40:32

Context:

In datum 062 minute 00:40:29-00:40:32, Tommy was still in the Command center. He told his friend that he annoyed the FBI members because they did not stay at the accident scene. They were so busy in that place doing an investigation.

Tommy: What the fuck is this, a joke?
Mike: But they're the FBI and they're in charge, Tommy, so just do as ~~you~~ told.

This utterance shows structural presupposition because the structure has been assumed as accurate and interpreted as a problem after wh-form **What the fuck is this, a joke?** This means *this is a joke that* has an implicit meaning that Tommy hates very much because he does not want the FBI stays at the Command center.

090/01:21:17-01:21:21

Context:

Datum 090 minutes 01:21:17-01:21:21 showed that at the minimarket, Tommy tried to ask this man about his incident. Tommy also tried to calm him because he felt worried and afraid. This man told Tommy about two men that had taken his car. Tommy was shocked when he knew that they were Marathon bombers.

Tommy: *Wait, **what did you say?***

A man: *These people, they tell me, they gonna do the explosion in New York.*

This utterance shows structural presupposition because the structure has been assumed true and interpreted as a problem after wh-form. The utterance '*wait, what did you say?*' means that the man says something that shows Tommy has known the bombers of Marathon Boston.

092/01:21:34-01:21:40

Context:

Datum 092 minute 01:21:34-01:21:40 exhibited that Tommy tried to ask a man about his incident at the minimarket. Tommy also tried to calm him because he felt worried and afraid. This man told Tommy about two men that took his car. Tommy was shocked when he knew that they are Marathon bombers. The man also told Tommy that his Mercedes car was brought away by two men.

Tommy: *Listen to me. **What kind of car do you drive?***

A man: *It's my black Mercedes SUV.*

The utterance above shows structural presupposition because the structure has been assumed true and interpreted as a problem after wh-form. Then, **what kind of car do you drive?** Means that the man drives a car. Tommy will look for the car because it is brought by the bombers to go to New York to plan a bombing there.

103/01:51:18-01:51:20

Context:

In datum 103 minute 01:51:18-01:51:20, Tommy came to the old man's house because this old man called a police officer that he found someone suspicious hiding in his boat down the street. When Tommy came, this old man told Tommy about his suspicions. This old man was panicking, and Tommy wondered about this.

Tommy: **What you got?** *What 's up?*
An old man: *He is in the boat.*

The utterance above shows structural presupposition because the structure has been assumed true and interpreted as a problem after wh-form. Then, **what you got?** This means the man finds something in his boat. He gets suspicious of someone in his boat because the cover of his boat is broken.

Tommy's utterance containing factive presupposition

Telling something

008/00:01:51-00:01:53

Context:

In datum 008 minute 00:01:51-00:01:53, Tommy was still interrogated and told Harrold about his case about the truly happens of the incident. Tommy's knee was injured, so it made him full of angry and annoyed while interrogating him.

Tommy: **Her daughter says you pushed her.**
Harrold: *But, I' m..... I was tryin' to make an escape....*

This is factive presupposition because it can be seen in a verb **say** that can be called as a fact in utterance. ***Her daughter says you pushed her*** and it means that Harrold pushed her.

014/00:02:35-00:02:38

Context:

Datum 014 and minutes 00:02:35-00:02:38 exhibited that the situation was relatively silent. Tommy still tried to tell his Commissioner to get another job, but he did not get it because this job was chosen by him, not his Commissioner. He was not capable and felt regret in choosing it because Tommy's knee was sick because of injured when he caught Harrold by kicking his door flat.

Commissioner: *You dug that hole.*
Tommy: **You know, my fucking knee is killin' me.**

This is factive presupposition because it can be seen in a verb **know** that can be called a fact. The utterance above ***You know, my fucking knee is killin' me*** means that Tommy's knee is killing him because it hurts so much.

066/00:41:21-00:41:30

Context:

In datum 066 minute 00:41:21-00:41:30 presented that all of the FB members and police officers do a discussion in the Command center that Rick Deslaurirs led. Tommy interrupted Rick's explanation, but his friend forced him because Tommy's friend worried that he was emotional or angry with this FBI member. Then, Tommy kept explaining and told his idea to Rick for solving this case, and his friend's assumption was wrong to him.

A police officer: It's not the time or place.

*Tommy: I just want to say, I work Homicide. **I know one thing closes cases.** witnessess. So we oughta get our asses to the hospital interview the victims. Could be someone saw somethin', no?*

This is factive presupposition because it can be seen in a verb **know** that can be called a fact. The utterance above **I know one thing closes cases** can be **one thing closes cases** shows Tommy can cover and close the case discussed by the FBI and police officer to know the bombers.

074/00:47:55-00:47:59

Context:

Datum 074 minutes 00:47:55-00:47:59 showed that at home, Tommy was so sad and got depression when he started to tell his wife about the event that he was got and faced. His face was pale because he was shocked about a case he faced. His wife tried to calm Tommy.

*Tommy: **I don't..I don't know.***

Carol: It's okay, baby.

This is factive presupposition because it can be seen in a verb **know** that can be called a fact. The utterance **I don't..... I don't know** means that Tommy knows something about a case that is faced when he does his duty but does not want to explain it to his wife because he feels shocked and sad and does not want to look his wife to be sad too.

097/01:37:59-01:38:01

Context:

Datum 097 minutes 01:37:59-01:38:01 showed that on the radio, there was an announcement about Katherine (the wife of one of the suspects). Then, Tommy told his friend

about Katherine Russel because she did not get Mirandize. Tommy and his friend were surprised about this decision. They were wondered.

Tommy: **He just said no Miranda.**

Tommy's friend: *Yeah, I know*

This is factive presupposition because it can be seen in a verb **that can be called** a fact. The utterance above **He just said no Miranda** means that there is no Mirandize to Katherine about her husband's case.

Tommy's utterances containing Lexical presupposition

Telling something

020/00:10:58-00:11:03

Context:

Datum 020 in minutes 00:10:58-00:11:03 represented Tommy 's wife giving Tommy a cup of tea while discussing his uniform in the dining room. Tommy tried his uniform to supervise Boston Marathon because his wife wanted to look at him. His wife teased tommy that she never looked Tommy for wearing his uniform and he told her for not starting to tempt him. His wife has very teased him by saying that utterance.

Tommy's wife: *Come on. Let me see it.*

Tommy: **Don't start**

Tommy's wife: *Kinda turns me on.*

This utterance shows lexical presupposition because it shows that a verb **starts** identified as an effort of something that someone does. There is another meaning of his said while uttering. **Don't start** means that previously, his wife ever did it to him when he wore his uniform.

Promising something

024/00:11:36-00:11:38

Context:

Datum 024 minutes 00:11:36-00:11:38 showed that in the dining room. After preparing all of his stuff, Tommy was in a hurry to go to the marathon competition. His wife told Tommy to listen to her suggestion, and he promised to do it.

Tommy 's wife: *Don't kick any cops.*

Tommy: ***I'll try not to.*** Tommy's wife: *I hear they hate that*

This utterance shows lexical presupposition because there is another (non- asserted) meaning is understood in its utterance. A verb **try is** identified as an effort of something that someone does, and there is another meaning of his said while speaking. Namely, **I'll try not to** mean previously, and he did not try not to kick it.

029/00:19:20-00:19:23

Context:

In datum 029 minute 00:19:20-00:19:23, the marathon competition was running. Tommy met police officers, and they talked to each other. They felt tired but were happy because this marathon was the last event, and they could sleep well. Then, Tommy jokes with them that Tommy will cut his hair when the man stops shaving his legs.

A police officer: *Get a haircut, though, will ya?*

Tommy: *I'll cut my hair once you stop shaving your legs.*

This utterance shows lexical presupposition because there is another (non- asserted) meaning is understood in its utterance. The verb '*stop*' **is** identified as an effort of something that someone does, and there is another meaning of his said while speaking. Namely, *you stop shaving your legs.* It means that you used to shave your legs.

Directing something

048/00:30:49-00:30:55

Context:

In datum 048 minute 00:30:49-00:30:55, the situation was very crowded. Tommy was confused and worried about facing this incident because both bomb sites had many victims that injured or needed help. After Tommy helped at bomb site, a police officer told him that he needed help at the second bomb site as soon as, Tommy run to the second bomb site with a gasping breath. Tommy contacted and got to police officers in order that they can do as Tommy's talking.

Tommy: *This is delta 984. I'm heading to the second bomb site! Everybody, keep this line clear. **And stop letting runner through!** Secure perimeter!*

Other police officers (Tommy's friends): (Silent)

This utterance also shows lexical presupposition because there is another (non-asserted) meaning is understood in its utterance. The verb '*stop*' is identified as an effort of something that someone does, and there is another meaning of his said while speaking, namely, '*And stop letting runner through!*' means that he used to let runner through!

Tommy's utterance containing Non-factive presupposition

Directing something

033/00:22:17-00:22:21

Context:

Datum 033 minutes 00:22:17-00:22:21 displayed that in a marathon competition, the runners run, and the audience sat and stood in the tribune. They were very crowded because they shouted at each other to give their support to the runners. Then, Tommy walked and approached a man standing on the edge of the tribune because he worried about the man wearing a Yankees hat. He got to this man to take off this hat.

Tommy: ***I'd think about losin that Yankees hat you got a lot of Sox fansin these bars.*** *I'd hate to see you get turned up.*

A man: (Silent)

The utterance shows that non-factive presupposition happens in its utterance. It is shown by using the verb '*think*.' Verb '*think*' can be assumed or identified as not valid because the utterance above shows the man does not lose his Yankees hat because he does not get a lot of Sox fans in the bar.

Telling something

076/00:48:16-00:48:22

Context:

In datum 076 minute 00:48:16-00:48:22, Tommy sat on the Sofa, and his wife did too. He told his experience, and his wife listened to Tommy's story (experience) when the bombing happened. She put some ice on Tommy's knee. Tommy was still sad and shocked. He did not expect what he saw.

Tommy: *This boy from... well, **I think from Marathon Sport**. He looked like little BU kid, like a good kid, Carol, you know?*

Carol: *(Silent)*

The utterance shows that non-factive presupposition happens in its utterance. It is shown by using the verb 'think'. Verb 'think' can be assumed or identified as false because the utterance above shows that the boy is not from Marathon Sport and is not clear where he comes from.

Tommy's utterance containing Counter-factual presupposition

Threatening someone

049/00:30:57-00:31:00

Context:

In datum 049 and minutes 00:30:57-00:31:00 displayed that after the bombing, the activity of this marathon competition became chaotic. Many people were injured, and Tommy gets all medical personnel to the finish line to help these victims. At that time, the situation still was very messy, and Tommy continually strove to command and threaten other police officers (his friends) to do his instruction. Along the marathon line, there were no runners who ran there. Then, Tommy moved to the second bombing side because his friend (Sergeant Davis) at the Forum Cafe needed his help. He connected to his friends (police officers) by using *Walkie Talkie* to make the race was clear of runners.

Tommy: ***If I see another runner, your ass is done!***

Police officers: *(Silent)*

This utterance shows counter-factual presupposition, which is seen in its utterances, which use "if-clause". The utterance *If I see another runner, your ass is done* is the opposite of "He doesn't see another runner". Based on the context of its situation, there was no runner enter in its area during the bombing explosion.

Directing something

055/00:32:14-00:32:16

Context:

In datum 055 minute 00:32:14-00:32:16, many police officers were still busy helping the victims, so there were no people to record anything. Tommy entered a restaurant, and the

situation was silent there. Tommy yelled and called. Perhaps someone stayed in it. He looked at a bottle of beer, and directly he drank it. He was so shocked that there was a shot when he drank. Besides him, he knew a cell phone chimed. Directly, Tommy contacted and got his friends (other police officers) by using *Walkie Talkie* about this problem.

*Tommy: Repeat, **if you see anyone recordin', grab their phones, I don't care who it is!***

Tommy's friends (police officers): (Silent)

This utterance shows counter-factual presupposition, which is seen in its utterances, which use "if-clause". The utterance **if you see anyone recordin', grab their phones, I don't care who it is!** is the opposite of 'you don't see anyone recordin', grab their phones, I don't care who it is!'. Based on the context of its situation, there is no anyone recording through her/his phones.

As can be known and seen that this study used all types of presupposition based on George Yule. There is an existential, factive, lexical, structural, non-factive, and counter-factual presupposition. Then, the existential presupposition is commonly shown more frequently because Tommy, as the main character, is a sergeant. He has power and authority and wants to show the existence of his leadership through situations, conditions, people around him and himself by saying utterances containing its presupposition. Then, he also wants to cover his feeling, weakness, and mental pressure from his interlocutors. He strove to cover his pain because his condition insisted he does it. Then, Tommy is not a man who quickly gives up because he does everything he can and does his duty full of spirit.

The existential presupposition appears mostly in Tommy's utterances. It is proved that Tommy is the crucial figure in the movie with several different expressions. These expressions relate to the meanings of each presupposition, such as telling, directing, apologizing, asking, and requesting something to show each situation he faces. Then, they also appear because each kind of expression has a specific purpose. Mainly when he uses to tell something applied more often, one of the reasons are telling expression shows that Tommy can control the domain of his duty because he is usual to do it and knows well the environment and he must be assertive to other police officers (his friends) to decide something which is soon to be done. Then, there is also existential in directing expression because it reveals that he is the leader in a team of police officers that has the opportunity to handle everything as his job and direct his friends implicitly or explicitly to keep his existence as a sergeant. When Tommy uses the apologizing expression, it shows the position of his job is high, and at home, Tommy takes it off, and he becomes a sweet husband who

is easy to apologize for his mistakes, and his behavior reflects leaders who are firm in his work will be mellow and loving. Through asking expression, Tommy shows that he has power and is respected by other people to get the information he needs, his investigation, and a team. Moreover, he utters requesting expressions and annoys his friend (another police officer) because he takes care of things that are not his business and wants people to do what he is saying and requested.

The structural presupposition is the second largest number because this presupposition can be signed by using WH-form that is identified as problems. Through structure, Tommy wants to reveal that his role becomes a leader who faces some problems to be understood by interlocutors, and they also believe something that he believes.

Later, the factive presupposition is the third position after existential and structural. Tommy uses Factive to express the truth and cover his feeling through some verbs that are linked with events known by him from some shreds of evidence. Through factive presupposition, telling expression is applied by Tommy. As a sergeant, his duty reveals the truth to get precise information from cases he has handled. Then, he also tries to cover the truth and his weakness by saying implicit utterances to look strong in front of other people.

A lexical presupposition is the fourth position after existential, structural and active. Tommy also uses a lexical presupposition because he wants to share non-asserted meaning or implicit meaning in the utterance that is stated to him. Tommy as a leader and a husband has the power to reveal utterances that contain implicit meaning to interlocutors. In lexical presupposition, telling, promising, and Tommy uses directing expression. He applies telling to show that he dislikes being teased by his wife because he feels uncomfortable. Tommy suggests coordinating police officers (his friends) to work quickly to help and secure the bombing site. Then, he promises to make other people calm down and not worry about him because he knows what he must do to secure himself and around him.

Non-factive and counter-factual presuppositions have the same number and fewer. They are almost the same, non-factive is not a true presupposition, then counter-factual is not just not true presupposition but is the opposite of what is true. Tommy used non-factive presupposition to interlocutors to show his obligation to be a sergeant but his assumption is not valid because it can be identified from some verbs and the background of Tommy's utterance. There are two kinds of expressions applied in non-factive presupposition by Tommy. They are directing and telling. Directing is used by him to show that he has the right and authority to organize the marathon, and he gives a bit of advice and warning to audiences in order that they follow his rules. Then, telling is revealed by him because he guesses something from events that Tommy looks to make

other people believe him because he leads and commands his friends in the bombing at Boston Marathon.

Tommy also uses counter-factual, which can be signed using the if- clause. Then, it is caused by his use because Tommy is a leader of a team of police officers to persuade his friends (police officers) to do his command. Because he has the authority to direct police officers and threaten them when they do not do Tommy's directing—in counter-factual presupposition, directing expression is applied by Tommy to get a clue and investigate to know and track the bombers. Then, threatening makes other police officers (his friends) as soon as possible do his instruction because the situation is an emergency and many runners are entering the bombing site.

CONCLUSION

From the whole explanation of the findings and discussion above, it can be concluded that existential presuppositions are the most commonly used in this movie, the structural is the second place, the factive and the lexical are in the third and fourth positions. At the same time, the non-factive and the counter-factual are in the fifth position. Those types of presuppositions show much evidence of Tommy's leadership. Also, through this study, the reader can use it as a reference to understand how people deliver their utterances to create their assumptions about something or other persons to interlocutors. Then, the context of each utterance also supports them because presupposition can be said true or false based on the utterances. When the readers speak/utter with other people, they can know the meaning of each utterance of other people through their utterances. Hence, the reader can catch someone's intention through the types of presuppositions that can be explored deeply to understand context, character, and utterances.

This study discusses and concerns with a presupposition that Tommy shows as the main character in the *Patriots Day* movie. The documentary movie gives information about the character's intention in each presupposition.

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