

# **Presupposition and Entailment in the *Amazing World of Gumball* Series by Mic Graves**

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**Abstract.** The research analyses presupposition and entailment used in cartoon television series. The research uses qualitative method, using text analysis and observation on the three episodes of *The Amazing World of Gumball*. Data were taken from dialogs among the characters, identifying the use of the types of presupposition and entailment. Analysis was conducted on the types to find out the functions. The result showed that the three cartoon episodes have all the types of presupposition and types of entailment with various functions. Dominant function is creating the sense of humour and gain sympathy and compassion. Followed by other functions, such as an affirmation to disenchant something to someone and give a clear explanation. The distinction between presupposition and entailment in this research also can become a way to understand the meaning pragmatically and semantically.

**Keywords:** *Presupposition, Entailment, Amazing World, Mic Graves*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Language is a communication tool that is used to communicate with others. Communication itself has a process to convey the message presented by the speaker to the listener. In daily life, people do quite a lot of communication. The speaker tries to make the information can be received well while the listener to interpret the message. The process of communication is established in many different ways and circumstances. People can carry out a dialogue or a conversation face to face, via the telephone, talk shows, and many more. The communication process can be found in drama or a movie on television. Through the film, the characters have conversations organized and scripted to run the storyline. These assumptions associated with the logical relationship between the words expressed by the speaker.

One branch of linguistics discussion this issues is called Pragmatics. In pragmatics, there are two terminologies called presupposition and entailment. Presupposition is what the speaker considers to be the case prior to making a speech [1]. Entailment is logically what follows from what is stated in the speech [1]. In addition, presupposition is true proposition and the truth will be used and taken for granted in the speech sentence. Presupposition consists of several types of existential, structural, factive, non factive, lexical, and counterfactual. The definition of existential presuppositions assumption is the existence of an entity named by the speaker [1]. These types of presuppositions can be seen not only in construction but also the use of the

possessive noun phrase is uncertain. Factive presuppositions is the assumption that something is true because of the presence of some verbs like "know" and "be aware". Non factive is the assumption that something is not right. Lexical presupposition is the assumption that the use of the word, showing the speaker can act as though another meaning will be understood. Structural presuppositions are assumptions associated with the use of words or a phrase. Sentence structure has been analysed in a conventional and regularly assume that part of the structure is considered correct. Counterfactual presupposition is the assumption that this is not only true, but also the opposite of what is true. In addition, entailment also divided into several types namely entailment one way, two-way entailment, and negative entailment.

Entailment also has the order of entailment. Here is the definition of each type of entailment. One-way-entailment means entailment that works only in one direction. Premises in other words, these are not mutually entailment paraphrase one another. Two-way-entailment is entailment that works both ways, the phrase quoting each other mutually [2]. Negative entailment is entailment that is expressed in negative sentences. In the order of entailment, which meant background entailment is entailment that has information added to this entailment to get the new information [3]. Meanwhile, the foreground entailment is entailment characterized by their emphasis on certain words. The study also involves another theory called pragmatic presuppositions. The definition of the theory is to assume something is to assume something, or taken as truth, but it does

not say [4]. This statement shows that the pragmatic suppositions instead of action. The first concept presupposition is the assumption of the speaker (beliefs) about the context of the speaker. The second concept is the presupposition pragmatic presupposition sentence is a set of conditions that must be in order for the actions of the speech are intended to be appropriate under the circumstances [4].

In this present study, investigation would be conducted on the presupposition and entailment as displayed in the dialogue between the main characters in the TV series called *The Amazing World of Gumball* by Mic Graves. The purpose of this research is to discover the use of presuppositions and entailment contained in the episodes. This could be met by answering these questions: (1) what types of presuppositions and entailments are used, (2) what functions are contained by the presuppositions and entailments, and (3) whether there are other factors related in the use of presuppositions and entailment.

## **2. PREVIOUS STUDIES**

Previous researches were conducted in regards to presuppositions and entailments [5,6,7]. Previous study found different kinds of entailment shown in the dialogues between characters in television shows [5,6]. Studies also showed the functions of interrogative sentences in the websites [7]. These studies showed that different types of presuppositions and entailments were used to help the readers and listeners know the context of time and situation in the conversations.

Previous studies used the principles in semantics and pragmatics as the branches in linguistics studying the meaning of language. Basically, the meaning of words can be defined in many ways. However, the meaning of which will be used is the word with signs function in the language. Semantic study shows the importance of the study of the structure of language. Providing each language may use different words and idioms become the basic concepts and ideas in lexical semantics. Meanwhile, studies using pragmatic approach would carefully investigate the perceptions between speakers and the listeners [4]. It could be seen that previous studies [5,6,7] may use combinations of these approaches. It was also seen from previous studies how speakers may set up meanings through language and information used. The contextual meaning referred to by the speakers were also shown to help readers understand the meaning better.

## **3. RESEARCH METHODS**

In conducting this research, the author has designed a structured methodology to facilitate the research process. This research applies a qualitative method, by doing text analysis and observation. This study will analyse the dialogue by the main character in the cartoon that has elements of other types of presuppositions and entailment. Research methodology includes materials research, data collection procedures, and research procedures.

The material or materials that are involved in this study include cartoon films accounted for three episodes, each episode of the cartoon script, theoretical presuppositions and entailment, as well as other supporting theory. Dialog is selected to be analysed is a dialogue that can be analysed by the two main theories. In the part of data collection procedures, the author chose some dialogue or conversation between the main characters in 'The Amazing World of Gumball' cartoons. In producing this research proposal, the author uses the theory of presupposition and entailment. The writer found references and books via the internet and also a library. Books and references required to support this research. That is the reason why the author uses books and other media from the Internet to obtain the corresponding source theory.

The first step, the writer found a good topic for research. After discovering the topic, the writer chose the media or research material. After that, the writer selected to watch cartoons and read the script. When the data and theories are available, the writer began to do research. After data collection is complete, data analysis was conducted. First of all, the writer chose the dialogue that is suitable for a subject of research. Furthermore, analysing was also conducted on the existence of presuppositions and entailment in each episode. The findings will be counted to determine the number and percentage. Research is continuing to analyse the function of each presuppositions and entailment. After a process of analysis functions have been completed, the writer continues the research on comparison and contrast between presuppositions and entailment.

## **4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### ***4.1. Presupposition***

In this section, the writer states the analysis results along with discussion of the findings and entailment presuppositions that appear in every episode of the cartoon. The first episode is The DVD. In this episode, presuppositions that arises is existential,

factive, non factive, structural and lexical. This means that this episode gave rise to five different types of presuppositions. Not only presuppositions, in the second episode, entitled The DVD. In this episode, the type of presuppositions, and entailment appeared quite a lot. Presuppositions that arise include existential, factive, structural and lexical. Type entailment that arise include two-way entailment, and there is also a kind of order of entailment that foreground entailment. Similarly, the episode of The Money, there is also the use of linguistic features such clauses before and auxiliary did.

The Money also featured the discovery of other types of entailment, which is one-way entailment, negative entailment and background entailment. In addition to the type of presuppositions, this episode also has presuppositions shown through the use of the linguistic features of the temporary and auxiliary clause did. In addition, there is also a pragmatic presupposition which included in assumptions about the context of the speech.

The last episode is the subject of analysis called The Egg. In the episode, several types of presuppositions found included lexical, existential, structural, and counterfactual. While the types of entailment that appear in this episode include entailment one way, two-way entailment, and negative entailment.

As for the order of entailment, which arise include background and foreground entailment entailment. This shows that in this episode all kinds of entailment and order of entailment appear here. Pragmatic presupposition is also found in dialogue on this episode, namely the pragmatic presuppositions based on the assumption of the context of speech and also a set of conditions that affect the context of the conversation.

#### **4.2. Type of presuppositions and types of entailment**

The result shows that the occurrence of presuppositions is higher than the number of occurrences of entailment with 36 times or with the percentage of 72%. Entailment amounted to 12 times with a percentage of 24%. In the analysis of presuppositions, the type that appears mostly was structural, followed by existential, and lexical. In the analysis of entailment, which appears most is the background entailment.

Further research is about the function of the presuppositions and entailment found. These functions must be different and have an impact on the existing characters in this cartoon. The most striking functions contained in structural presuppositions, counterfactual presuppositions,

lexical presuppositions, and two-way entailment. Structural presuppositions used to resuscitate someone about a reality that has not been realized. Counterfactual presuppositions serve to create humour by showing things that are contrary to reality and habits that do not make sense and to gain a sense of sympathy and compassion from the other characters. Lexical presuppositions used to demonstrate and prove it in the form of feelings, activities and situations that still exist from the beginning until now. It is also used to increase the sense of humour by showing overdone. Two-way-entailment is used to make a bold statement so that the listener will believe the advice given.

#### **4.3. Presuppositions and entailment**

The difference between presupposition and entailment are applied in three statements cartoon character, as shown in the example below:

Felicity : Sorry, you did not get me in the car  
Nicole: Challenge accepted.  
(Season 1, Episode 3; 32:10-32:11)

In this dialogue, analysis Felicity presuppositions are not willing and reject bids from Nicole. Permintamaafan is not sincerely but Felicity was not going riding in his car. In the analysis of entailment, "challenge accepted" means Nicole has provided a challenge. While in the study of pragmatic presuppositions, such statements are Felicity Nicole want to show that he had lost patience and he will act to do something to Felicity.

The second phrase is the following phrase:

Nicole: I'm not the one who  
watched The Alligator on a Train  
as much as  
72 times  
(Season 1, Episode 2; 12:10)

As seen in the data, this expression indicates that there is someone who has seen the film. Although the speaker said that he was not the one who watched it, but the word "no" does not affect the overall expression.

In contrast to the results of analysis using the theory of entailment. a phrase that has contained the negation or the meaning of "no" will affect the overall meaning of the phrase. This expression becomes mean that no one who has watched the movie Alligator on a Train.

The next example could be seen below:

Nicole: He was certified. I have letters to prove it  
(Season 1, Episode 3; 02:08)

The above example showed existential presuppositions, which explains that the certification was there. If the utterance contains the negation or the word "not", then the entailment analysis will change. The use of entailment in this utterance referred to the elimination on the presence of the certification process.

As for the findings entailment, most appear is on the order of entailment that entailment background. The most dominant function are the presuppositions include structural and counterfactual. In structural presuppositions, dominant function is to alert someone about a reality that has not been realized. Counterfactual presuppositions serve to create humour by showing things that are contrary to reality and habits that do not make sense and to gain a sense of sympathy and compassion from the other characters. Lexical presuppositions used to demonstrate and prove it in the form of feelings, activities and situations that still exist from the beginning until now. It is also used to increase the sense of humour by showing overdone. Two-way-entailment was used to make a bold statement so that the listener will believe the advice given.

In this study, the authors have determined any dialogue which may be material analysis. The author found the expression of the main character as much as 51 data. This data is obtained from the entire series of cartoons that have as many as three episodes. The first episode titled *The DVD*. The amount of data in this series is 16 data. The findings of this study could show the use of existential, structural, lexical, factive presuppositions.

For entailment, which appears in this series is a two-way entailment, and foreground entailment. Presuppositions that appear providing linguistic features are also found here, and that by the auxiliary "did" and temporal clause "before". In the series entitled *The Money*, the writer has found that the presuppositions and entailment that arise, among others, is existential, structural, lexical, non factive, and counterfactual. As for the entailment that arises is negative entailment, one-way entailment, and background entailment. Presuppositions by linguistic features are also present in this series that the use of the word "did" and "before". Last series titled *The Egg menenjukan* among other types of presuppositions is existential, structural, lexical, and counterfactual.

Entailment analysis results showed this series shows entailment background, foreground entailment, entailment one way, two-way entailment, and negative entailment. In addition,

there are also presuppositions marked with the word "did" and "before".

In regards to the function the existential function is to inform about the existence of an object. In addition, with respect to ownership existential character used to create a sense of humour. In structural, its function is to ask for clarification about things to do, explain certain way to achieve a goal, and is also used as a statement to judge and criticize others. The other function is to ask or give advice to others indirectly. There is also a function that is used to express feelings of reluctant and forced.

In factive presuppositions, visible function was to awaken a person on matters relating to the life and actions that have never been realized. Another function is to provide information or a picture of reality that is happening around the life of the community. Next is the function of lexical presuppositions among others, to add an element of wit and to compare the first and still the same without any change. Two-way entailment serves to provide clear and simple explanations to the listener. Foreground entailment serves to provoke the listener to immediately take actions or decisions in a state that is already critical. There also auxiliary "did" which explains that its function is to tell the story of past or actions taken.

Meanwhile, temporal clause was used to illustrate what would happen or the consequences of a cartoon character. Pragmatic presuppositions were included into the category presuppositions of context enabled speakers to explain and enlighten the listener on a matter pertaining to the listener itself. Existential presuppositions used to indicate the presence of an object. Next is a non factive function is to change the atmosphere and mood. The function of one-way entailment is the cause of sympathy and compassion of the interlocutors. Negative entailment is a way for leaders to give a more detailed explanation in a subtle way and more polite. Lexical presuppositions used to describe the characteristics of someone who does not make sense, giving rise to an element of humour. Background entailment serves as a complete and detailed statement to convince the other person as well as a statement to sustain the argument of the speaker. The presence of the word "did" help the speaker to remember things that never happened in the past. Next is a temporal clause is "before" is used as a marker to declare the consequences of certain actions.

Counterfactual presuppositions serves to shorten and simplify the cartoon characters so that they can understand more easily described. The function of one-way entailment is the cause of

sympathy and compassion of the interlocutors. Negative entailment is a way for leaders to give a more detailed explanation in a subtle way and more polite. Structural function other than to indicate the presence of an object, it is also used to create a storyline to be slightly different, namely as a satire or indirectly warning. Here also are given physical element of humour to equate animals with humans.

Background entailment function was used to sensitize other leaders and ask them to be introspective. Even the type of entailment is also used by one of the characters in this episode to infer something from the information that has been collected. The function of the foreground entailment is to summarize and shorten the explanation previously too ambitious and difficult to understand. The second function is as an assertion about the desires of the speaker. The word "did" in the phrase in this series showed activity or past actions that still affect the speaker to date. Pragmatic presuppositions contained in this series show the feelings or the situation experienced by the speaker. In addition, other functions are to signify the establishment of a person.

## 5. CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

This present study revealed the use of presuppositions and entailment. In the three episodes, all kinds of presuppositions and entailment can be found. Presuppositions that arise include existential, structural, factive, non factive, counterfactual, and lexical. As for entailment, contained in the cartoon include entailment one way, two-way entailment, negative entailment. It also found that the order of entailment were background and foreground entailment. The highest number of presuppositions were structural presuppositions, followed by existential presuppositions and lexical presuppositions.

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