PRESUPPOSITION OF MAIN CHARACTER IN "THE ADVENTURE OF SHERLOCK HOLMES" NOVEL BY SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

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Abstract

Presupposition is something that speaker assumes before the utterance being discussed. This research applies types of presupposition and function of presupposition. The objective of the study is what types of presupposition are used by main character in The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes Novel and function of presupposition are used by main character in The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes Novel. The researcher applied Yule's theory of types of presupposition and Peccei of function of presupposition. This research applied descriptive qualitative as the method. The object of this research is a novel. The data of this research is main character utterance's that contains of presupposition. The data analysis was conducted by observing, selecting, classifying, analyzing and interpreting. The researcher found 31 of type of presupposition and all types of presupposition are found. For the function of presupposition are found 31 data and all the function of presupposition are found. The most dominant type of presupposition that used is existential presupposition and the most dominant of the function of presupposition that used is conciseness function. For the less type of presupposition are lexical presupposition and non-factive presupposition. The less of function of presupposition is concealment function. In conclusion, the data are found is 62.

Keywords: *presupposition, main character, sherlock holmes novel*

Praanggapan adalah sesuatu yang dikatakan oleh pembicara sebelum ujaran didisukusikan. Penelitian ini mengaplikasikan jenis dari praanggapan dan fungsi dari praanggapan. Objek dari penelitian ini adalah tipe apa yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama dalam novel the adventure of sherlock holmes dan apa fungsi dari praanggapan yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama dalam novel the adventure of sherlock holmes. Peneliti menggunakan teori dari Yule untuk jenis dari praanggapan dan Peccei untuk fungsi dari praanggapan. Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif sebagai metodenya. Objek dari penelitian ini adalah novel. Data dari penelitian ini adalah ujaran dari tokoh utama yang berisi tentang praanggapan. Data dianalisis dengan mengobservasi, menyeleksi, mengklasifikasi, menganalisa dan menginterpretasi. Peneliti menemukan 31 data jenis dari praanggapan dan semua jenis dari praanggapan ditemukan. Untuk fungsi dari praanggapan ditemukan 31 data dan semua fungsi dari praanggapan ditemukan. Data yang paling dominan adalah praanggapan eksistensi dan yang paling dominan dari fungsi praanggapan adalah fungsi konsisenes. Untuk yang terendah dari jenis praanggapan adalah praanggapan leksikal dan praanggapan tidak faktif. Yang kurang dari fungsi praanggapan adalah fungsi konselmen. Kesimpulannya, jumlah data yang ditemukan adalah 62.

Kata kunci: *praanggapan, tokoh utama, novel sherlock holmes*

INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is the study about meaning and it's related to language. There is some definition of pragmatics according to an expert. Yule (1996:3) states that "Pragmatics is the explanation about utterance meaning, its means that pragmatic is the science of studying about the meaning delivered by the speaker (writer) and interpreted by the listener (reader)". Pragmatics is an analysis of what people mean by their statement than what the phrases in those utterance should be mean by themselves and the study of meaning communicated by the speaker and interpreted by the listener. So, pragmatics is the study of utterances meaning by the users. Studying about pragmatics also studying about the aspect in it. Reference is an action by the speaker to use language and it deliver to the listener. Yule (2010:131) says "an act by which a speaker (writer) uses language to enable a listener (reader) to identity something. To perform a reference, we can use proper nouns, other nouns phrases and pronouns. In reference there are three study, such us anaphora, inference and presupposition. Some literary works usually use presupposition in the utterances of dialogue between the actors or actress of the literary. Presupposition help people to analyze what is meaning of the utterances.

Presupposition is an assumption that deliver by speaker and mean by listener. Yule (1996:133) says that "presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior making an utterance". Presupposition is speaker assumption when make an utterance.

Cumming (2005: 42) states that "presupposition is assumptions or inferences implicit in certain linguistics expressions". In addition, presupposition is an inference with implicit meaning of utterances. In brief, the meaning of presupposition is an assumption and prediction that give some opinion to exact with the existing use by the spoken.

Presupposition usually finds on literary works, like novel, short story, and poetry. Novel is other word of narrative nonfiction, such as letters and history. Novel is a written creation by the writer. Novel can be fiction or nonfiction depend of the writer. (Syaifuddin, 2010: 5) "novel is a story with more than one plot, the actors or actress' destiny will change, and the problems will be more complicated than short story. So, in writing novel the writer needs a long time to make a great plot and it is a form of prose. Main character is the actors or actress which appear in the most of story and have relationship with other character. Main character is most dominant told and doing some action. Some author usually has different style to make an utterance between the actors.

So, in order to understand well some people must know more about the use of presupposition in novel. Especially from main character's utterances which contained presupposition. One example in a famous novel *"The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes"*. The researcher uses novel of The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes because this novel so interesting and some people curious with this novel because until 2016 some people still looks for this novel. (janganterlewatkan.blogspot.com). This novel also has Indonesian version at 1992 translate by Dra. Daisy Dianasari counted 498 pages. The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes novel have 12 title. Some title of this novel ever product as a film in 1984 until 1994 by Granada Television in England. This novel also ever appointed to the big screen with the actor Basil Rathbone as Sherlock Holmes and Nigel Bruce as dr. John Watson, the friend of Holmes. The director of this film is William Gillete.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle make this novel more interesting because of the point of view is dr. Watson as a writer of this novel.

The researcher has previous studies to support the research, there are three previous studies which research about presupposition. The first previous study is Briant Nino Aditya (2014) His study aims to analyze Pragmatic Presupposition in film. He uses Yule's theory of presupposition and Holmes's theory of context. He finds all types and most is counterfactual presupposition. The second is Siti Nur Hikmah (2017) She analyze presupposition in advertisements of TV channels in Indonesia. Her aims are to describe and analyze types of presupposition. She finds three types and most of them is existential presupposition. The last is Ferina Kumala Dewi (2015) Her study is aim to analyze presupposition of Mario Teguh. She collects the data from literature and internet source. She finds all types of presupposition.

Based on explanation above, the researcher wants to investigate presupposition of the main character on "The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes" novel. Therefore, the researcher takes a title *presupposition of main character in "the adventure of sherlock holmes" novel by sir arthur conan doyle.* Based on the background, it is formulated in answer the questions: What types of presupposition are used by the main character in the adventure of Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle? and What is the function of presupposition used by the main character in the adventure of Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle? After that, the researcher formulated objective of the study. The objective of the study is to know the types of presupposition used by the main character in the adventure of Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and to know the function of presupposition that by the main character in the adventure of Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
Theoretical Background
1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics study; it is how about language in general meaning. Pragmatics is study about meaning and it is related to language sciences based on situation of the speech is done. When people understand about pragmatics, they not only understand explicit meaning but also implicit meaning. "The study of what speakers mean is called pragmatics" (Yule, 2014:126). Yule adds that pragmatics is study of the relationship between linguistics forms and the users of those forms. Levinson (1983: 5) states that "pragmatics is the study of language use, that is the study of relation between language and context which is basic to an account of language understanding which involves the making of inferences which will connect what is said to what is mutually assumed before said". Pragmatics can solve the problems between speaker and hearer about point of view of something said.

Pragmatics is concerned with study of meaning as communicated by speaker and interpreted by listener.

Yule (1996: 3) also states that pragmatics has four areas is concerned with.
1) Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning.

This study is concerned with the study of meaning that communicated by a speaker and interpret by listener. It means that this study gives analysis about what people mean by their utterances.

2) Pragmatics is study of contextual meaning.

What people say is usually related with the context of conversation. This type is involving the interpretation pf what people mean in particular context and how the context influence what is said. It organizes what people want to say in accordance with who, when, where and what the situation is talking.

3) Pragmatics is study of how more meaning are communicated than what is said

This approach is explore how listeners can make inferences about what is said, it aim to appear at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning or it investigates the meaning. This is also explore what is unstated is recognized as a part of communication which has great deal in the interpretation of speaker's intended meaning and hidden meaning of speaker's utterances.

4) Pragmatics is study of expression of relative distance

This approach answer the question of what determine the choice between spoken or written are tired to nation of distance on the assumption of how close the listeners is, speaker determines how much needs to said.

2. Reference

Reference is a behavior of the speaker that represent a language and it is enable to a listener. We as a listener can interpreted the speaker says because we know well about the speaker language. Yule (2010: 128) says that reference is "an act by which a speaker (or writer) uses language to enable a listener (or reader) to identify something". To performs an act of reference, we can use proper nouns like (Chomsky, Jennifer, Whiskas), other phrases, for example (a writer, my friend, the cat) or pronouns like (he, she, it).

3. Presupposition

Many people usually have a difficulty to make a meaning of communication because some people deliver their utterance by use deep meaning so in this case presupposition have important role in production of speech act. Yule (2014: 130) "presupposition is what speaker (or writer) assumes is true or known by a listener (or reader)". Presupposition is something assumption by speaker before produce communication. The example of presupposition includes.

Deal with Yule (1996: 26) states that presupposition deals with relationship between two proportions, which gives precondition to be true statement although the statement in (2a) contains the proposition p and sentence in (2b) contains the proposition $p,$ then using the symbol $>>$ to mean 'presupposes', we can formulated as (2c)

2. a. *Dina's cat is cute*   *(=p)*
   b. *Dina has a cat*   *(=q)*
   c. *p>>q*

4. Types of Presupposition

In order to make a good situation of conversation is by doing an assumption. Here, presupposition has an important role in produce of speech act. The example of presupposition includes. "Do you want eat again?" presupposes that you have already eat. According to the theory by Yule (2014: 130-131), defines presupposition in six types, they are:

1. Existential Presupposition
It is the assumption of the existence or present of entities named by the speaker.
2. Factive Presupposition
This type is the assumption that shows some information is true. The presence of some verbs such as "know, realize, or regret" can be a treated as a fact.
3. Lexical Presupposition
There are some forms may be treated as the source of lexical presupposition, such as "manage, stop, and start". In this form one of one source is have conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another (non-asserted) meaning is understood. When someone says that "he managed to do something", the asserted mean is he succeeded in some way. But when someone say that "he didn't managed to do something" the asserted meaning is he is not success.
4. Structural Presupposition
This type is associated with the use of certain words and phrases. Structural presupposition usually used wh-question, in this case, certain structures have been analyzed as conventionally interpreted with presupposition that the information after *wh-form*.
5. Non-factive Presupposition
This type is an assumption refer that is not true. The verb that usually use, "dream, imagine, or pretend" are used with the presupposition that what follows is not true.
6. Counterfactual Presupposition
It is meaning that what is presupposed is not only not true, but is the opposite of what is true, or contrary fact. In some conditional structural, presupposed that the if-clauses is not true at the time of utterance.
5. Pragmatic Function of Presupposition
There are four pragmatics function of presupposition based on Peccei (2000:19), there are:
1. Conciseness Function
Conciseness have function where presupposition can express with needs to be says without unnecessary word. It is often triggered by syntactical structures such as imperative sentence, a form of simple word(s), phrase(s) or any grammatical construction(s).
2. Interestingness Function
Interestingness function is where presupposition can be functioned as the way to make people give their attention to something. Presupposition make same assertion emerge in various forms.

3. Enlargement Function

Presupposition can enlarge the amount of some information because presupposition information hardly appears solely. It is usually brought by lexical presupposition which it often has interrogative form.

4. Concealment Function

Concealment function is deals with the function of presupposition in preventing negative assumption from being interpreted by the readers.

METHOD

1. Design

The researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. Isaac and Michael on Briant (1987:18) state that "descriptive qualitative is the method whose purpose is to describe systematically, factually, and accurately". In this research the researcher uses descriptive qualitative since she explains the data systematically. This method is used to identify the types and function of presupposition and describe the data of presupposes meaning of main character on adventure of Sherlock Holmes as a topic.

2. Source of Data and Data

Mack (2005: 3) explained that data in qualitative is textual obtained from audiotapes, videotapes, and field notes. The data is a collection of organized the material and the factual information from what the researcher find. Based on research design above, the researcher decides that the source of the data is e-book novel. So, the researcher uses Adventure of Sherlock Holmes novel as the source of data in this study. Then the data takes from utterances of main character which contained presupposition.

3. Research Instruments

The researcher use documentation as the instrument. The researcher uses table of the data and note to get an easier process of collecting the data.

4. Data Collecting Procedures

The way of collecting data, the researcher applies some procedures, those are:

a. Downloading

The researcher downloads the e-novel titled The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes from Wattpad.

b. Observing (reading)

The researcher reads the novel five times to find presupposition especially types and function.

c. Selecting

The researcher looks for the appropriate data that are containing of presupposition especially types and function of main character's utterances.

d. Classifying

The researcher classifies the data dealing with the question problems of the study there are types and function of presupposition.

5. Procedures of Analyze Data

Based on Creswell (2007: 185) the researcher analyzes in the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes and other material. The writer conducted the data analysis procedure as follow:

1. Identifying
    The researcher identified the utterances that describe type and function of presupposition in The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes e-novel. The researcher applying Yule's theory (2014: 133) to find out the type and the function of presupposition by Peccei (2000: 19)
2. Classifying
    The researcher classifies the data dealing with the question problems of the study there are types and function of presupposition and gives coding to the utterances of main character. The researcher uses Yule's theory of types of presupposition. To find out the types of presupposition the researcher checks each of types so the result is depending on the theory. The researcher answer the second statement of the problem based on Peccei (2000: 19) of function of presupposition and the researcher doing classifying based on the theory.
3. Analyzing and interpreting
    The researcher doing an analysis. In doing analysis, the researcher has to answers statement of the problems. They are types of presupposition and function of presupposition. After that the researcher do an interpret of data that have been analyze and apply theory of Yule (2014: 133) for types of presupposition, the types of presupposition
4. Drawing conclusion
    This is the final of analyzing data because the researcher takes the conclusion based on the result of this study. The researcher discusses about the presupposition and the function which have correlation meaning with the statement of the problems based on Yule's theory (2014: 133) and Peccei (2000: 19) for function of presupposition.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION
Finding
1. **Types of presupposition are used by main character in The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.**
a. **Existential Presupposition**
"Wedlock suits you," he remarked. "I think, Watson, that <u>you have put on seven and a half pounds</u> since I saw you."
"Seven!" I answered.
    This situation is when Watson visits Holmes after he married. Watson is a doctor. One night, after Watson goes home from his patient house. He passes Baker Street and see a house that he lives with Holmes in the past, so he decides to visit his friend. After he arrives at the house Holmes does not surprise. Holmes just stays cool and lets him to sit and start to say something. It can be seen from the utterances "*you have put on seven and half pounds*". It can be presuppose that Watson happy with his married because his wife usually make some food for him after he go home from his practice so his body more over. It categorized in Existential Presupposition because this utterance present something entities of Watson that is his body over than before.
b. **Factive Presupposition**
"Certainly. You will find me at the Langham under the name of the Count Von Kramm."

"Then I shall drop you a line to let you *know* how we progress."

This situation is when the King asks to goes home to Holmes. He explains how to look for his name in hotel because he is in impersonation. Holmes will give an answer of the King's problem as soon as possible. At the time the speaker says "*Then I shall drop you a line to let you **know** how we progress*". It can presuppose that Holmes will show how we progress and let know him the solve. It categorized as Factive Presupposition because this sentence assumes the information that can be treated as fact. As the fact is Holmes show how the progress of the case.

c. **Lexical Presupposition**

"You see, Watson," he explained in the early hours of the morning as we sat over a glass of whisky and soda in Baker Street, "it was perfectly obvious from the first that the only possible object of this rather fantastic business of the advertisement of the League, and the copying of the 'Encyclopedia,' must be to get this not over-bright pawnbroker out of the way for a number of hours every day. It was a curious way of managing it, but, really, it would be difficult to suggest a better. The method was no doubt suggested to Clay's ingenious mind by the color of his accomplice's hair. The £4 a week was a lure which must draw him, and what was it to them, who were playing for thousands? They put in the advertisement, one rogue has the temporary office, the other rogue incites the man to apply for it, and together they *manage* to secure his absence every morning in the week. From the time that I heard of the assistant having come for half wages, it was obvious to me that he had some strong motive for securing the situation."

This situation is when Holmes explain the result of the case and he tell that he knows from the first time that the advertisement of red-headed league is just for lying Mr. Jabez so that he get out from his house and his assistant can doing his plan to dig hole to a bank that save some golds. At the time when the speaker says "*they **manage** to secure his absence every morning in the week*" it can presuppose They were not managed it before. It also categorized in Lexical Presupposition because this utterance show "manage" as particular expression that taken to presuppose another concept. It is They were not managed a plan to dig hole when Mr. Jabez doing his work.

d. **Structural Presupposition**

"This is indeed a mystery," I remarked. "What do you imagine that it means?"

"I have no data yet. It is a capital mistake to theorize before one has data. Insensibly one begins to twist facts to suit theories, instead of theories to suit facts. But the note itself. What do you deduce from it?"

This situation is when Holmes studying about his patient's case and Watson ask about the case but Holmes not yet conclude the case. At the time the speaker says *"What do you deduce from it"* it can presuppose "You deduce from it". It also categorized in Structural Presupposition because this utterance assumes that the part of the structure is already assumed to be true.

The presupposition information is after wh-form. That is Watson have deduced about the case.

e. **Non-Factive Presupposition**

"I suppose, Watson," said he, "that you *imagine* that I have added opium-smoking to cocaine injections, and all the other little weaknesses on which you have favored me with your medical views."

"I was certainly surprised to find you there."

This situation is when Holmes get out from Upper Swandam and he meet Watson inside there. Holmes says to Watson that is really presume that Holmes is back to consume opium and etc. But is not happen he just stay there to doing an investigation of his case. At the time the speaker says "*you imagine that I have added opium-smoking to cocaine injections, and all the other little weaknesses on which you have favored me with your medical views*". It can be presuppose that Watson imagination is not true. It categorized in Non-Factive Presupposition because it is contrary with the true. The true is Holmes just doing investigation on there.

f. **Counterfactual Presupposition**

"The paper was made in Bohemia," I said

"Precisely. And the man who wrote the note is a German. Do you note the peculiar construction of the sentence 'This account of you we have from all quarters received.' A Frenchman or Russian could not have written that. It is the German who is so uncourteous to his verbs. It only remains, therefore, to discover what is wanted by this German who writes upon Bohemian paper and prefers wearing a mask to showing his face. And here he comes, *if I am not mistaken, to resolve all our doubts.*"

This situation is when Holmes ask Watson to check the paper of his client's letter. Watson say that the paper was made in Bohemia. Holmes make a conclusion that man who write this letter is a German because it can show from construction of the writing. Holmes does not have a doubt and mistaken about it. At the time the speaker says "*if I am not mistaken*, to resolve all our doubts" it can presuppose *I am not mistaken*. It also categorized in Counter-factual Presupposition because the assumption is contrary with the fact. The fact is Holmes true in analysis the kind of paper and who does write it.

2. **Function of presupposition used by main character utterance in The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.**

There are some types of presupposition that found from main character utterance in The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes novel. As mentioned in chapter II, each of presupposition utterance has different function. It based on the Peccei (2000: 19). Then, the function can be seen below:

a. **Conciseness Function**

"Wedlock suits you," he remarked. "I think, Watson, that you have put on seven and a half pounds since I saw you."

"Seven!" I answered.

This situation is when Watson visit Holmes after he married. One night, after Watson go home from his patient house, he is a doctor. He

passed Baker Street and saw a house that he lived with his friend Holmes in the past, so he decided to visit his friend. After he arrive at the house, Holmes just stay cool and let him to sit and start to say something. It can be seen from the utterances *"seven"*. It also categorized as Conciseness Function because show a systematic structure that use imperative sentence.

b. **Interestingness Function**

"The paper was made in Bohemia," I said

"Precisely. And the man who wrote the note is a German. Do you note the peculiar construction of the sentence 'This account of you we have from all quarters received.' A Frenchman or Russian could not have written that. It is the German who is so uncourteous to his verbs. It only remains, therefore, to discover what is wanted by this German who writes upon Bohemian paper and prefers wearing a mask to showing his face. And here he comes, *if I am not mistaken, to resolve all our doubts."*

This situation is when Holmes ask Watson to check the paper of his client's letter. Watson say that the paper was made in Bohemia. Holmes make a conclusion that man who write this letter is a German because it can show from construction of the writing. Holmes does not have a doubt and mistaken about it. At the time the speaker says *"if I am not mistaken*, to resolve all our doubts" it can presuppose *I am not mistaken*. It also categorized in Interestingness Function because the sentences make some attention to the reader.

c. **Enlargement Function**

"You see, Watson," he explained in the early hours of the morning as we sat over a glass of whisky and soda in Baker Street, "it was perfectly obvious from the first that the only possible object of this rather fantastic business of the advertisement of the League, and the copying of the 'Encyclopedia,' must be to get this not over-bright pawnbroker out of the way for a number of hours every day. It was a curious way of managing it, but, really, it would be difficult to suggest a better. The method was no doubt suggested to Clay's ingenious mind by the color of his accomplice's hair. The £4 a week was a lure which must draw him, and what was it to them, who were playing for thousands? They put in the advertisement, one rogue has the temporary office, the other rogue incites the man to apply for it, and together they *manage* to secure his absence every morning in the week. From the time that I heard of the assistant having come for half wages, it was obvious to me that he had some strong motive for securing the situation."

This situation is when Holmes explain the result of the case and he tell that he knows from the first time that the advertisement of red-headed league is just for lying Mr. Jabez so that he get out from his house and his assistant can doing his plan to dig hole to a bank that save some golds. At the time when the speaker says *"they **manage** to secure his absence every morning in the week"* it can presuppose They were not managed it

before. It also categorized Enlargement Function because this function can enlarge the amount of some information that can be treated.

a. Concealment Function

"I suppose, Watson," said he, "that <u>you *imagine* that I have added opium-smoking to cocaine injections, and all the other little weaknesses on which you have favored me with your medical views</u>."

"I was certainly surprised to find you there."

This situation is when Holmes get out from Upper Swandam and he meet Watson inside there. Holmes says to Watson that is really presume that Holmes is back to consume opium and etc. But is not happen he just stay there to doing an investigation of his case. At the time the speaker says "*you imagine that I have added opium-smoking to cocaine injections, and all the other little weaknesses on which you have favored me with your medical views*". It can be presuppose that Watson imagination is not true. It categorized in Concealment Function because it is contrary with the true and give negative assumption. The true is Holmes just doing investigation on there.

Discussion

In this research, the objectives of this research are to know the types of presupposition are used by main character utterance in "The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes" novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and to know the function of presupposition used by main character utterance in "The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes" novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

From the finding above, the data of the research presented that consists of six types of presupposition which appropriate with theory from Yule (2014: 130). They are; Existential Presupposition, Factive Presupposition, Lexical Presupposition, Structural Presupposition, Non-Factive Presupposition, and Counterfactual Presupposition. All the types of presupposition are found in the utterance of main character in The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes novel. In addition, Existential Presupposition is the type of presupposition that mostly used by main character in this novel because most of the utterance from main character presented by the form of possessive construction and definite noun phrase as the story tells about Holmes who always mixed up with the paper, window, photograph, and money.

Some types of presupposition also have a function, from the finding of the data of research presented that consists of four function of presupposition which appropriate with Peccei theory (2000:19). They are; Conciseness Function, Interestingness Function, Enlargement Function, and Concealment Function. All function of presupposition is found in the main character utterance. Conciseness Function is the mostly used by main character because most the utterance from main character presented by simple word, phrase, and grammatical construction.

Types of presupposition is dealing with the function of presupposition. First type is existential presupposition and factive presupposition is dealing with conciseness function. The types exist a thing of main character and the function give some more information to support

the type. Second, counterfactual presupposition is dealing with interestingness function because this type and function have some curious to make people give some attention and the type is also contrary with fact. Next, lexical presupposition and structural presupposition is dealing with enlargement function because the type and function give amount of information that is true and enlargement function often use interrogative form in uses of grammatical construction. Last, non-factive presupposition is dealing with concealment function because both of the type and the function is giving a negative assumption in give some information.

CONCLUSION

This study conducts to find the types of presupposition used by main character in "The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes" novel and to know the function of presupposition used by main character in "The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes" novel.

1. The types of presupposition are used by main character in "The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes" novel are: existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, counterfactual presupposition.

2. The functions of presupposition used by main character in "The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes" novel are: conciseness function, interestingness function, enlargement function, and concealment function. Most of the finding is Conciseness Function.

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