HALAMAN PENGESAHAN THESIS

PRAGMATIC PRESUPPOSITION AND TRANSLATION STRATEGY MAIN CHARACTERS IN THE ANIMATION MOVIE BIG HERO 6

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Dinyatakan telah memenuhi syarat dengan hasil A dan dengan ini pula

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Pragmatics, a subset of linguistics, studies how environment and background affect the intended meaning of language use. Pragmatics incorporates the analysis of study, intent, and utterance, which represent the core principles of pragmatics. The exploration of pragmatics includes understanding contextual meanings involving participants, time and place, topic purpose, and communication activity. From this definition, it is clear that pragmatics underscores the interaction between language and context in communication.

Presuppositions refer to basic beliefs or assumptions about the world that are implicitly present in an utterance and accepted as true in a conversational context. These presuppositions can appear in both verbal and non-verbal communication, whether in everyday discussions or dialog in movies. As one aspect of pragmatics, presupposition deals with the assumptions of language activity. Effective communication depends on the listener understanding the presuppositions embedded in the speaker's words. In social interaction, presuppositions are commonplace as they allow speakers to build shared knowledge, assisting listeners in concluding. Presuppositions will only persist in the speaker's cognitive domain if they remain understood by the listener. A cognitive environment refers to a setting in which knowledge is acquired, stored, sought after, and used. Yule's book outlines six categories of presupposition, each of which is identified by certain indicators. These categories include existential, factual,non-actual, lexical, structural pre and counterfactual presuppositions. Accurately understanding presuppositions is crucial

to interpreting conversations correctly, ensuring that the storyline remains understandable. Translation involves conveying meaning from one language, known as the source language, to another, known as the target language. It entails considering both the original language of the text to be translated and the language into which it will be translated. Through translation, various forms of media such as comics, movies, news, and novels become accessible to people of different linguistic backgrounds worldwide. It's essential for the relationship and meaning between the source and target languages to be coherent, as translation aims to convey meaning and information accurately from one language to another.

The main character is the central character of a story, the character that the reader follows through the story or tale. The center here is defined as a story or movie's lead or core role. The main character is usually involved in the problem, climax, and resolution of the story. The climax here is defined as the culmination of a thing, event, or state, which develops gradually.

Animation is a method that encompasses a myriad of filmmaking techniques, where still images are manipulated to create moving images. In traditional animation, images are drawn or painted by hand on transparent sheets of celluloid (celluloid) to be photographed and exhibited on film.

The animated movie "Big Hero 6," which was released in 2014, is available for streaming on Disney+ Hotstar. Directed by the movie features a cast including Ryan Potter, Scott Adsit, and Daniel Henney. The writer of this movie is Steven T. Seagle an American writer who works in the comic book, television, film, live theater, video game, and animation industries. The film received the prestigious

award for Best Animated Feature at the 2015 Academy Awards. The story is in a futuristic urban landscape filled with advanced technology. The research focuses on the main characters: Hiro Hamada, Baymax, Fred, Gogo Tomago, Honey Lemon, and Wasabi. Researchers are interested in researching this film because, in addition to being an entertainment medium, this film can also be a new motivation from the various technologies told in this storyline. Besides that, while watching the film, researchers found that there were several presuppositions, so researchers decided to research further.

Some previous studies already discuss similar topics (Astikasari & Masykuroh,2022) investigating different types of supposition. Their research focused on analyzing the Disney animated film "Raya and the Last Dragon" (2021). Moreover, their findings reveal the use of presuppositions in the realm of cinema, providing significant insights into the depiction of the existence of objects in narratives. This research did not explain character analysis in detail or random data collection. In line with that (Oladayo, 2018) investigates pragmatic presuppositions and politeness strategies. The researchers focus on analyzing the Speech Of President Donald Trump. This research also does not determine the type of presupposition in a speech.

From some statements and also previous research about presupposition before, the researcher argues that good and precise presupposition have a better impact on capturing the meaning of an utterance or dialog in a film. For everyday life, good and precise presuppositions can help find the right variation of words before saying something in interaction and communication. The researcher is interested in knowing the type of presupposition in the animated movie Big Hero 6

to get more information and capture the meaning from the dialog as new information will be shared in the next.

Besides that, there is also previous research in the field of translation strategy (Sari & Zamzani, 2020) .This study investigates the translation approaches adopted for honorific terms in the English to Indonesian translation of the movie "The Boss Baby" and their usage. From a previous study about the translation strategy, the researcher is interested in further research on translation strategies by using Mona Baker's theory in which there are 8 types of translation strategies.

The researcher is interested in re-examining translation because when watching the Big Hero 6 animated film, the researcher found some translations that may be less familiar, but still understandable in meaning. The translator uses a nickname in this movie as lebah ganteng.Therefore, the researcher wants to describe how the translator translates the utterances or dialog of the main character in the Big Hero 6 animated film using the 2018 Mona Baker theory as an innovation compared to previous researchers.

Based on the findings and the research gap, researchers began to develop again by conducting research, where previous researchers did not explain character analysis in detail or random data collection, so this became one of the differences taken by researchers. This research aimed to re-examine the types of presuppositions of the main character in the Big Hero 6 animated film. After identifying presuppositions, the researcher will examine the translation strategies used in utterances involving presuppositions about the main characters in "Big Hero 6". Concerning Mona Baker's (2018: 35-45) theoretical framework, this study

explores translation strategies such as replacement with more general and neutral terms, cultural substitution, use of loanwords, paraphrasing with related or unrelated words, omission, and illustration. From several websites about translation strategies, not too many other researchers use this mona baker theory. By using this theory, researchers aim to find new information about translation strategies. This is a very significant difference from previous studies, which not only stop at the type of presupposition but also analyze translation strategies.

While watching the movie, the researcher made a brief observation that made the researcher very interested in this study. There are also examples of data found by researchers.

Example :

Hiro Hamada: what's your mayor?

Analysis type presupposition: structural presupposition

It can be identified because of this sentence's use of the structure "WH-questions" where which is one of the characteristic structural presuppositions.

 After finding the presupposition, the researchers continue   to identify the translation strategy, as below :

	Sentence	Translation Strategy
ST	What's your mayor?	Translation with a more general word
TT	Apa bidang mu?	

From some statements about presupposition before, the researcher argues that having a good and precise presupposition is expected to have a better impact

on capturing the meaning of an utterance or dialog in a film. The findings of this study are expected to contribute to the field of pragmatics, especially in the field of presupposition. In addition, this research is also expected to be an innovation for researchers where pragmatics also analyzes translation strategies. Therefore, the findings of this study are expected to increase the understanding of the translation process and the meaning conveyed in spoken utterances. Besides that, for everyday life good and precise presuppositions can help find the right variation of words before saying something in interaction and communication. For this reason, research on presupposition and translation strategy is important for both communication and drawing meaning from interactions.

1.2   Research Problems

1. What types of pragmatic presupposition are found in the main characters in the animation movie Big Hero 6?

2. How is the strategy of the translator in translating dialog which also contains the pragmatic presupposition of the main characters in the animation movie Big Hero 6?

1.3   Research Objectives

1. To identify the type of pragmatic presupposition found in the main characters in the animation movie Big Hero 6

2. To describe the strategy of the translator in translating the pragmatic presupposition of the main characters in the animation movie Big Hero 6.

1.4   Scope And Limitation of The Study

This research focuses on identifying and examining the implicit presuppositions or background beliefs attached to utterances in the Big Hero 6 animation movie. In addition, researchers also examined translation strategies in subtitle animation movies. Researchers focus on translation strategy on types of presupposition in Big Hero 6 animation movie.

1.5   Research Significant

It is hoped that the results of this study can be useful for parties as follows:

1. Theoretically

This research is expected to enrich the theory of presupposition in the context of language use. It serves as a valuable resource for understanding how language and its context interact, thus becoming a significant reference in the field of presupposition. In addition, this study is expected to provide insights that can inform research on translation strategies.

2. Practically

a. In academic circles, this research is expected to make a significant contribution to the field of pragmatics and the analysis of presumption in the Big Hero 6 animated film.

b. For students of English study programs the findings of this study can serve as a new reference to enhance the understanding of presupposition and improve translation strategies.

c. For other researchers, this study provides innovative information that can guide further research by incorporating evidence related to the phenomenon of presupposition and translation strategies.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1   Pragmatic

Yule (1996) states pragmatics is a field of linguistics that focuses on investigating how the meaning of a spoken or written expression is conveyed by the communicator and understood by the receiver. It is also supported by (Sianipar, 2020) and (Roza, 2020). Pragmatics focuses on analyzing the meaning conveyed by the speaker or writer and how that meaning is understood by the listener or reader. This is also supported by (Suci Wulansari, 2020) one could discuss intent, presumptions, objectives, and course of action using a pragmatic. Pragmatic is the ability to use logic to make a concept bright and understandable so that it becomes more significant and clear is known as pragmatic reasoning.

As a result, pragmatism is a way of thinking and attitude that prioritizes outcomes over details and stresses the practical aspect of things, which means that pragmatics places more emphasis on the conclusions of speech or phenomena that are perceived by the five senses than it does on how meaning is processed using different extended structures. Someone could discuss intent, presumptions, aims, and the kind of action through a pragmatic. When it comes to assumptions, presupposition is a branch of pragmatics. The primary goal of pragmatic theory is to clarify how speech can be received by listeners and how effective communication can be conducted. It is also supported (Sukma,2022) states For effective communication, listeners need to understand the presuppositions embedded in the speaker's discourse in the first place.

2.2   Presupposition

A presupposition is an implicit belief about a speech whose veracity is accepted. In social interactions, the presupposition is normal since it allows the speaker to base their discourse on shared knowledge and facilitates the hearer's ability to conclude. (Roza, 2020) state presuppositions are interesting because they involve revealing the assumptions underlying a statement, which may align with the speaker's intentions. A presupposition can be taken when a speaker performs a speech activity. Presupposition means a presupposition that comes from the speaker or writer about the opponent and something that is being discussed (Uswatunnisa,2020) state For communication to be successful, the listener must understand the presuppositions conveyed by the speaker's words initially. In social interactions, presupposition is normal since it allows the speaker to base their discourse on mutual knowledge and facilitates the hearer's ability to conclude. (Lihan, 2020) states presuppositions are present in the speaker's cognitive domain only if the audience understands them.

For speech to be deemed suitable in context, both the speaker and the listener must know or assume certain presuppositions. Whether the communication is expressed as a question, a rejection, or a statement, it will usually always be assumed to be true. Presuppositions are taken as background material for a speech; they are things that are assumed to be true and utilized as the start of an argument even when they haven't been proven. When debating, the appropriate presumptions can help determine the appropriate word choice.

According to Yule in (Hasler-Barker, 2018), there Six types of presuppositions were identified based on potential indicators: existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counterfactual presuppositions.

1. Existential presuppositions assume the existence of someone or something.

   Example: Budi has a big house.

   Based on this sentence, it says that there is someone named Budi and he exists, and he has a big house.

2. Factive presuppositions are presupposed information or words that can state facts and give an utterance a definite meaning.

   Example: Erika seems to be sick and doesn't realize that there is no medicine in her house.

   In this sentence, it says that there is someone named Erika and she exists, she is sick, and there is no medicine in her house.

3. Non-active presuppositions involve an assumption about something that may not be true. Verbs like dream, imagine and pretend are used to imply that the next statement is inaccurate.

   Example: I imagined that I had a private island.

   The meaning of the sentence above is that the speaker is saying that he does not have a private island.

4. Lexical presupposition refers to linguistic expressions that, by their very nature, assume that another meaning is already understood.

   Example: he is late again.

   The meaning of the sentence is that someone has been late before.

5. Structural presupposition A presupposition that relates to a particular. The use of structure is seen in "WH-questions" which are immediately recognizable. Question words such as what, who, where, why, and how indicate the presupposition that arises from the utterance.

   Example: Who's behind you, Nick?

   The utterance shows the presupposition there is someone behind Nick.

6. Counterfactual presuppositions involve the assumption that what is presupposed is not strictly false, but rather the opposite, i.e. true or contrary to fact. This implies that the information presented in the "if" clause is not true at the time of utterance.

   Example: If you loved me, you wouldn't hurt me

   (you don't love me).

   From the explanation of the presupposition, it can be said that in a speech it may have a different type of presupposition. (Sukma, 2022) State presupposition is an element that exists within a conversation or story because implicit meaning is attached and can be seen through various influencing factors in the discourse.

   Researchers are interested in conducting this study, to find out the presupposition of the animated film Big Hero 6 to find out the type of presupposition. Given that movies often reflect real-life cultural and communication dynamics, the conversations depicted in them can take place whether or not they are based in reality. The movie depicts society's social life, which is presented more artistically by incorporating some fiction or fantasy. Thus, a movie can likewise exhibit the assumption phenomena. If the presupposition of

the sentence is inconsistent with the actual situation, then it is likely to lead to misunderstanding.

2.3   Translation strategy

According to (Asya , 2023) Communication is usually seen by the language used.(Sari & Zamzani, 2020) state translation involves transferring meaning from one language to another to establish a link between the source and target languages.(Sipayung, 2021) Translation studies provide a pathway to convey or reinterpret meanings and ideas from one language to another, facilitating communication and information transfer. In translation, language and meaning play an important role in effective communication and information transfer. Translation strategies include a set of methods designed to guide the translation process, thus enabling translators and linguists to overcome challenges or obstacles that may be encountered when bridging two languages.

Translation involves transferring meaning from one language (source language) to another (target language). It is also supported by the (Sipayung, 2020) states opinions Transferring meaning from the source text to the destination text is the goal of translation. There are two things to take into account when translating. They are the target language and the source language. People can communicate and share information more easily when it is translated. The key to communication and information in translation is language and meaning. Foreign languages are not as important in today's world because translation is essential for information exchange across linguistic varieties. It is possible to transmit even crucial information with translators and avoid the issue known as miscommunication. While it may occasionally occur, translators can prevent it by using a few techniques known as

translation strategies. Besides that (Ananta, 2023) also gives an opinion that state Translation plays a pivotal role in this regard, as it bridges language barriers and allows a broader audience to engage with content that might not be in their native language So from the statement it can be concluded People can communicate and share information more easily when it is translated.

According to (Baker, 2018: 35-45) is also found in (Valerian, 2021) translation strategies proposed by Baker are "translation by a more general word, translation by a more neutral word, translation by cultural substitution, translation using a loan word, translation by paraphrase using a related word, translation by paraphrase using the unrelated word, translation by omission, and translation by illustration.

1. Translation with a more general word

This is a common strategy for dealing with various non-equivalences, especially those close to the propositional meaning. In this strategy, the translation from the source to the target language uses commonly used language options.

Example :
ST: saya sangat miskin
TT: I'm very poor

2. Translation by a more neutral word

The strategy of substituting a more neutral word in the target language prevents misinterpretations of the emotive meaning expressed in the word from the source language.

Example :

ST : Dia sangat dzolim kepada teman nya .

TT: He is very despotic to his friend.

3. Translation by cultural substitution.

This approach entails replacing culture-specific elements or expressions with target language equivalents, taking into account their relevance to the target audience. The main benefit of using this strategy lies in providing concepts that readers can relate to, offering familiarity and engagement.

Example :

ST : Dia cantik pasti pake susuk.

TT: She's so beautiful that she must have used black magic.

4. Translation using a loan word

These strategies include keywords, contemporary standards, and culturally relevant elements. This is especially true when a story uses loanwords in the text. The loanword can then be used by itself after the explanation; the reader does not need a lengthy explanation. Simply put, this translation technique is beneficial because it incorporates the original word from the source language into the target language, which has a different culture.

Example :

ST : Dia sangat suka makan tape.

TT: he likes eating tape.

5. Translation by paraphrase using a related word

This strategy which maintains the meaning of the word or phrase but changes its form, is used to prevent the translation from being understood incorrectly.

Example :
ST : Dia suka ngabuburit sewaktu pulang kampung .
TT: Hunting for snacks to break the fast

6. Translation by paraphrasing using the unrelated word

This strategy makes use of not employing the exact word found in the source material, but rather a different word with the same meaning something like an explanation of the source word itself.

Example :
ST : Aku tidak bermaksud mengikutimu .
TT: I don't intend to catch up with you.

7. Translation by omission

Translators can and frequently do simply choose not to translate a phrase or expression when the meaning it conveys isn't always crucial enough to the development of the textual material to warrant diverting the reader with long explanations. A translator may choose to leave out a term from the target text if it is required.

Example :
ST : Kata Pak camat rapatnya dibatalkan
TT : The meeting is cancel

8.Translation by illustration

This strategy proves effective when the untranslated terms in the source language relate to real objects that can be presented visually in the target language. This is especially beneficial when there are constraints such as limited space, and requiring clear, concise, and relevant text. Since the word in question is uncommon in the target language, an example is being used to translate it from the source text.

SP :

TT: Fruit Soup

Researcher are interested in conducting this study, to find out the translation strategies used by translators in the animated film Big Hero 6 and classify them into theory Baker, 2018: 35-45. Researchers chose this theory because researchers from various journals that researchers may have read, there are not too many other researchers who use this theory, so researchers are interested in using this theory because it is rarely used.

2.4   Main Character

The main character is the central character of a story, its focal point, and the person the reader follows throughout the narrative. Here, "the center" refers to the protagonist or central character of a tale or motion picture. Typically, the story's dilemma, climax, and resolution involve the main character. Here, "climax" refers to the point at which something that has been developing gradually comes to a head.

2.5   Movie

A movie sometimes referred to as a living picture, theatrical film, or motion picture, is a collection of still images that, thanks to the phi effect, appear to move when seen on a screen. The observer is forced to perceive constant motion between

several objects in rapid succession due to this optical illusion. Filmmaking is an artistic and commercial process.

A movie can be produced through a variety of means, including using film cameras to record real-life scenes, using traditional animation methods to depict "miniature" drawings or models, utilizing computer graphics and animation, or combining these techniques with additional visual effects. (Melly & Ambalegin, 2022) state in the movie, of course, the conversation also requires a reciprocal relationship and mutual understanding between both involved parties (speaker and listener). Because of this, apart from being a medium of entertainment through movies, we can also learn from conversation, both for language and other interactions.

2.5.1 Animation movie

Animation usually includes the creation of images through hand-drawn or painted illustrations on transparent celluloid sheets, which are then filmed and displayed. Different types of animation include 3D, 2D, Whiteboard, Typography, Claymation, Stop Motion, Traditional Cel, and Rotoscope Animation. Bendazzi, 2018 (Astuti,2019) explained that the provisions in the animation movie, the language should be summarized naturally and must be continuous with art and rhythm, this activity is carried out by artists and craftsmen of small studio groups of their time. Consequently, the consensus on the film is that an animated film is a film that has been edited to enhance its visual appeal and draw in audiences.

2.5.2 Animation movie Big Hero 6

Big Hero 6 is the first Disney animated film to use characters from the Marvel comic book series. This film's story is set in a made-up metropolis that

combines elements of Tokyo and San Francisco: San Fransokyo. San Francisco is a technologically advanced futuristic city. On October 23, 2014, Big Hero 6 premiered at the 27th Tokyo International Film Festival.

The movie was released on November 7 in the United States. Critics gave the movie high marks, highlighting its heart, emotional weight, entertainment value, action scenes, and animation. With global box office receipts exceeding $657.8 million, it emerged as the highest-grossing animated film of 2014. In addition to receiving numerous nominations and awards, Big Hero 6 won a Golden Globe and was nominated for seven Annie awards, of which it won one. At the 2015 Academy Awards, Big Hero 6 also took home the Best Animated Feature trophy. In this research, the researcher focuses on the main characters, Hiro Hamada, Baymax, Fred, Gogo Tomago, Honey Lemon, and Wasabi. The researcher only focuses on the main character because the researcher wants to get more data compared to other characters who only have short dialogues.

1. Hiro Hamada

The 14-year-old technological prodigy Hiro Hamada had originally intended to utilize his cunning to trick others by engaging in back alley bot combat. With the encouragement and persuasion of his elder brother Tadashi, Hiro decided to enroll in the San Francisco Institute of Technology and apply his intelligence. But then tragedy struck when Tadashi was killed in a fire. This is when Hiro decides to use his cunning to partner up with his pals and take control of Big Hero 6.

2. Baymax

Tadashi Hamada is the creator of Baymax, an inflatable medical robot. The whole purpose of Baymax has been to assist individuals not just physically but also psychologically and emotionally. Following Tadashi's passing, Baymax believed that helping Tadashi's younger brother Hiro was his new mission. With a shaky grasp of common sense and armed with "10,000 different medical procedures" and many martial arts techniques, Baymax tries his hardest to save people in multiple ways.

3. Honey Lemon

Honey Lemon is a chemist who enjoys what she does. She may be a little crazy and quirky, but she genuinely loves her friends and does her hardest to make them feel hopeful. Although she does not always believe that violence is the solution, she is not afraid to take a stand when necessary.

4. Gogo Tomago

Gogo Tomago is a sarcastic adrenaline junkie who prefers working with electromagnets. She is a true member of the squad. Because of her past, she appears to be the most experienced fighter when battling, yet she prefers to fight with her squad.

5. Wasabi

Wasabi is an expert in laser technology. He is an OCD-tidy freak who values order and systems over chaos and impromptu. Despite his seeming cowardice, he stands up for his friends and, much to everyone's surprise, even himself, occasionally displays a flair for the heroic life.

6. Frederick Flamarian "Fred" Frederickson IV

Frederick Flamarian "Fred" Frederickson IV is a billionaire's son who flips signs as a school mascot and is a huge comic book geek who also happens to be a "science enthusiast". Equipped with a kaiju outfit named "Fredzilla" and his expertise in comic book mythology, his antics entertain, irritate, and support his team members.

2.6 Previous Study

Some previous studies already discuss similar topics. (Oladayo, 2018) in research entitled Language In Political Discourse: A Pragmatic Study Of Presupposition And Politeness In The Inaugural Speech Of President Donald Trump investigates pragmatic presuppositions made and politeness strategies. The researchers focus on analyzing the Speech Of President Donald Trump. The similarity of this research is in the similarity of the science that is aimed at, namely the presupposition that is studied in a speech. while the difference is the purpose of the advanced science that is aimed at Politeness In The Inaugural Speech. This research also does not determine the type of presupposition in a speech. This research also only stops at presupposition and does not determine the translation strategy.

(Puksi, 2018) in research entitled presupposition contributions in stand-up comedy (Discourse analysis of Raditya Dika's stand-up comedy on YouTube). This study aims to find out how a comic establishes strategy through presupposition in contributing to building a humor effect in stand-up comedy and finds that presupposition will contribute to creating humor if in a statement there is a presupposition with different and conflicting perspectives. The researchers focus on

analyzing Raditya Dika's stand-up comedy on YouTube. The similarity of this research is in the similarity of the science that is aimed at, namely the presupposition that is studied in stand-up comedy. In addition to differences in the object of research. This research only stops at presupposition and does not determine the type of presupposition found in stand-up comedy. Significant differences also exist in the translation strategy used in presupposition in collecting data.

In line with that another research about translation strategy (Sipayung, 2018) in research (The Impact of Translation Shift and Method on Translation Accuracy Found in Bilingual History Textbook). The similarity is the field of science that is aimed at, namely translation strategy. The difference is in the science of presupposition, where this research only stops at the translation strategy.

(Sari & Zamzani, 2020) in research (An Analysis of Translation Strategies of Honorific Terms in the Film "The Boss Baby"). Examine the honorific term's translation strategy from English to Indonesia and six types consist of literal translation, generalization, reduction, transposition, naturalization, and language compression. The similarity is the field of science that is aimed at, namely translation strategy. The difference is in the science of presupposition, where this research only stops at the translation strategy. From these studies, the researcher is interested in further research on translation strategies by using Mona Baker's theory in which there are 8 types of translation strategies.

(Masykuroh, 2022) in research entitled Presupposition in Raya and the Last Dragon Disney animation movie (2021): A pragmatic analysis. This research aims

to examine different types of presuppositions, with a particular focus on analyzing the Disney animated film "Raya and the Last Dragon" (2021). The findings of this study reveal the use of presupposition in the cinematic realm, which provides significant insight into the depiction of objects relevant to the narrative. The similarity with this research is in the goal, where the goal is to determine the type of presupposition of an animation. while the difference is in the object or character studied, it is not explained in detail, which is data collection or random data collection. What distinguishes this study is that the researcher also examines translation on the presuppositions found.

Based on the findings and the research gap, researchers began to develop again by conducting research, where previous researchers did not explain character analysis in detail or random data collection, so this became one of the differences taken by researchers. This research aimed to re-examine the types of presuppositions of the main character in the Big Hero 6 animated film.

After finding the presuppositions researcher will analyze the translation strategy using Mona Baker's theory in the utterances that have a presupposition on the main character in The Big Hero 6. This is a very significant difference from previous studies, which not only stop at the type of presupposition but also analyze translation.
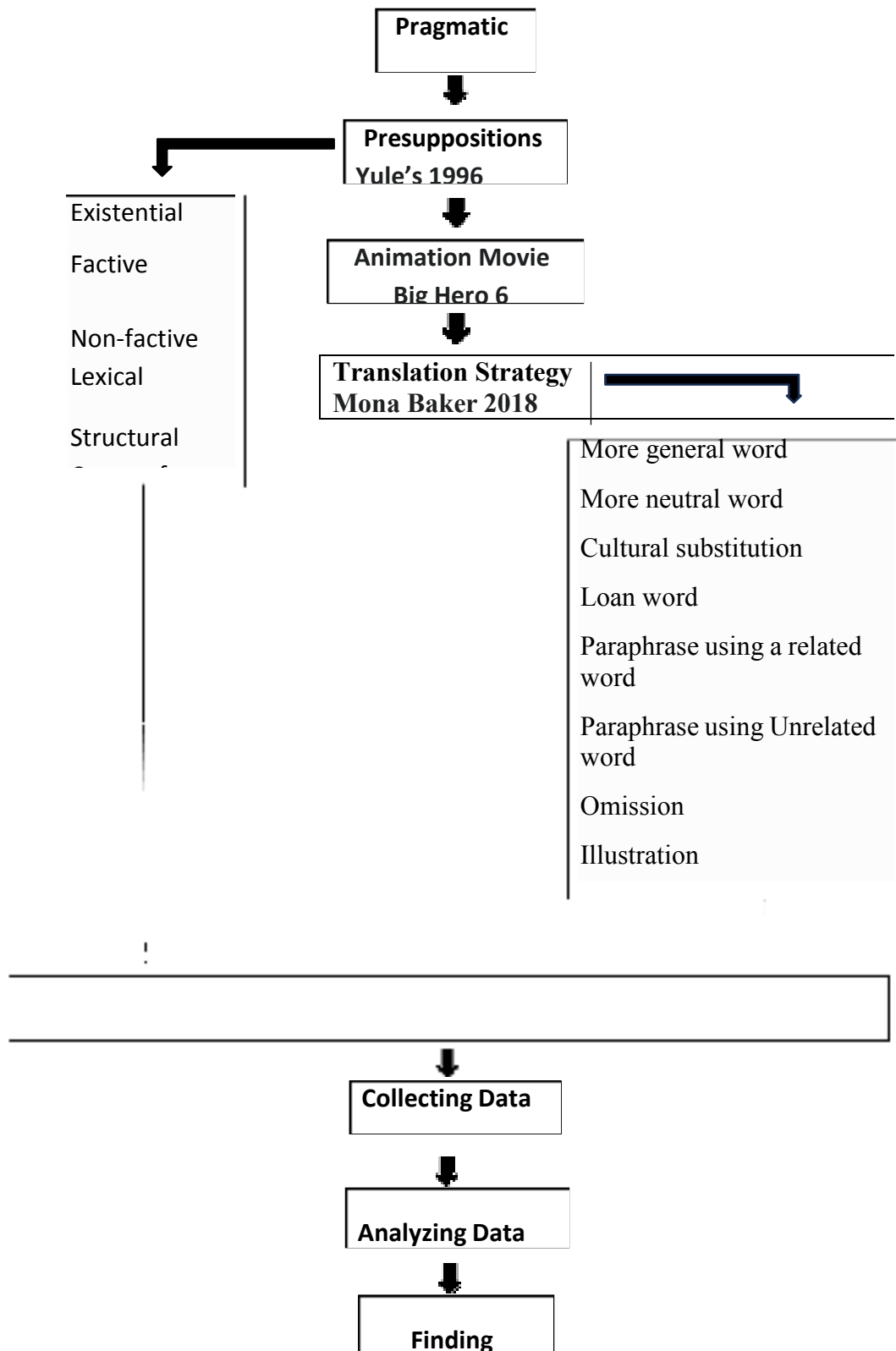
2.7   Theoretical Framework

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Sugiyono,(2018) also found in (Rosanti, 2022) state descriptive qualitative research investigates phenomena characterized by descriptive attributes and emphasizes analysis. The research design used is descriptive qualitative, as this research centers on the analysis and description of the types of presuppositions as well as translation strategies in line with the research problem.

3.2 Data and Source Data

Data is a collection of raw information. In this study, researchers used qualitative data. where the data is collected in the form of words or dialog found in the film. The source data of this research is an animated film entitled Big Hero 6. Where the data source focuses on the main character of the animated film Big Hero 6. Researchers focus on the main character because has more dialog than other auxiliary actors so that as a data source allows more data collection.

3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data

Research instruments play an important role in data collection because they make work easier and obtain better, complete, and systematic data so that the data is easy to process. In this study, researchers used the observation method. Riyanto (2010) also found in (Lara, 2022) states observation as a data collection method involves direct or indirect observation of phenomena. Researchers use the observation method where observation is a way to conduct an assessment by direct and systematic observation.

3.4   The Technique of Collecting Data

Data collection techniques refer to the methods used in a study to obtain relevant data. In this study, the researcher made observations starting from :

1. Watching the movie Big Hero 6.

2. Find the transcripts or dialogs performed by the main character of Big Hero 6 as data.

3. The researcher writes the names of the main characters, the dialogue of the main characters in the movie, the Translation of dialogue of the main characters in the movie, and the minute dialog of the main characters in the movie and compiles them into a table as data.

3.5   Technique of Analyzing Data

Data analysis techniques involve systematically processing data and information in the research process, with the ultimate goal of utilizing the findings as research results or generating new insights. In analyzing the data to answer the research problems, researchers took several steps including a modification of the Miles, Huberman, and Saldana data analysis theory:

1. The researcher analyzes data using Yule's theory about pragmatic presupposition.

2. The researcher analyzes the transcripts or dialogs performed by the main character of Big Hero 6 to identify the type of presupposition.

3. After finding the presupposition type, the researcher analyzes the translation strategy used in the sentence using Mona Baker's theory (2018).

4. After finding the type of presupposition and the translation strategy in the main character of Big Hero 6, the researcher counts the number of type presuppositions and also translation strategies as findings.