THE DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION 
IN THE “MALEFICENT” MOVIE SCRIPT

Submitted to the Board of Examiners as a partial fulfillment of the 
requirements for the degree of SarjanaPendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I) 
English Education Department of Teacher Training and Education Faculty 
State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga

By: 
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ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT 
TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION FACULTY 
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES (IAIN) SALATIGA 
2015
DECLARATION

In the name of Allah,

Hereby, the writer declares that this graduating paper is written by the writer her/himself. This paper does not contain any materials which have been published by other people and it does not cite any other people’s ideas except the information from the references.

This declaration is written by the writer to be understood.
Salatiga, December 01th 2015

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ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR’S NOTE
Case: Dewi Yuliana’s Graduating Paper
Dear,
Dean of Teacher Training and Education Faculty

Assalamu’alaikumwr.wb.

After reading and correcting name’s graduating paper entitled The Descriptive Analysis of Presupposition in the “Maleficent” Movie Script, I have decided and would like to propose that this paper can be accepted by the Teacher Training and Education Faculty. I hope this paper will be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu’alaikumwr.wb.

\

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A GRADUATING PAPER

THE ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION IN THE “MALEFICENT” MOVIE SCRIPT

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Has been brought to the board of examiners of English and Education Department of Teacher Training and Education Faculty at State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga January 27th 2016 and hereby considered to complete the requirements for the degree of Sarjanapendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I) in English and Education.

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MOTTO

Learn from the pass, live for today and plan for tomorrow.

The less you care, the happier you will be.
DEDICATION

TO

This graduating paper is dedicated to:

My Beloved Parents (Is Sugeng and Jamilah)
My Beloved Husband and My Child
My Beloved Brother and My Grandmother
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful, The Lord of Universes. Alhamdulillahirabil ‘alamin, thaks to Allah because of Him, the writer could finish this graduating paper. Secondly, peace and salutation always be given to our Prophet Muhammad SAW, the last messenger of Allah who has guided us from the darkness into the lightness.

This research entitled “The Descriptive Analysis of Presupposition in the “Maleficent” Movie Script” is presented to Education Faculty of State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga as one of the requirement for SarjanaPendidikan Islam at English Department.

However, this success would not be achieved without those support guidance, advice, help, and encouragement from individual and institution. So, it is an appropriate moment for the writer to deepest gratitude for:

1. Dr. RahmatHaryadi, M.Pd, as the Rector of State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga.
2. Suwardi, M.Pd. as the Dean of Teacher Training and Education Faculty.
3. Noor MaliahPh.D, as the head of English department.
4. FaizalRisdianto, S.S, M. Hum, as the writer’s counselor who has educated, supported, directed and given the writer countless advices, suggestion, and recommendation in writing this graduating paper from the beginning until the and. Thanks for your patience and guidance.
5. All lecturers of English Department, the writer deeply thanks all for not only giving knowledge but also insight and values.
6. All staffs of IAIN Salatiga that have helped the writer in processing the graduating paper administration.

7. My lovely friends Alfisyah Liasari, Muhammad Subur who always accompanied me in every consultation.

Eventually, this graduating paper is expected to be able to provide useful knowledge and information to the readers. The writer is pleased to accept more suggestion and contribution for the improvement of this graduating paper.
ABSTRACT


**Keywords**: presupposition, referential and distributional method, Maleficent movie script

The purposes of this research are divided into the types and meaning of each presupposition can be found by the writer, and the most dominant presupposition in “Maleficent” movie script. In this analysis applied Yule theory 1996 that divides type presupposition are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non factive presupposition, lexical presupposition and structural presupposition. In this research, the researcher used referential method and distributional method. The writer used distributional method to select utterances in the movie script to classify the data into the kinds of presupposition and to analyze the data by used distributional method. Analysis of data that has been done from 73 utterance were found there are 42 utterance of existential presupposition, 7 utterance of factive presupposition, 1 utterance of non factive presupposition, for counterfactual presupposition there are 2 utterance, 7 utterance that include of lexical presupposition, and the last is 14 utterances include structural presupposition. The result of the data, it can be concluded that the most dominant in the “Maleficent” movie script is existential presupposition with 42 utterances in total 73 utterances.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Every people need to communicate to each other. As a human can’t live in isolation, communication is needed to convey message to other people. In communication we also need a device to do this process and this device is language. Every single person has message that they need to convey to other people, this is the reason of each community which is formed by the use of language.

According to Bloomfield (1934:21) language is the same no matter what system of writing may be used to record it, just as a person is the same no matter how you taken his picture. Language is a tool to send messages from speaker to hearer and to deliver information. By the use of language we can create a wonderful communication with many expectations that can we create also. Language makes communication more interesting, every people become more active in communication because they can demonstrate their feel by saying words, either by speech or writing. In communication many mistake can occurs especially in understanding of meaning. Many people realize mistaken in communication because the hearer can’t capture the meaning of statement from the speaker, usually the hearer has many assumptions based on statement that speaker as the source of information.

In study of language have two concepts that can be orientation that is pragmatics and semantics. Pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning, sentence which is used in communication, while semantics is defined as the study of word meaning and sentence meaning without any relation to context. In spite of pragmatics and semantics has different concept to interpreting meaning in communication both of them have same focus in general to analysis of speaker intention to hearer. In delivering message or
information from speaker to hearer many possibility mistakes occurred, the information that speaker intend to hearer may be different it will make many interpretation from the hearer according the speaker statement.

A presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance (Yule, 1996:25). The presupposition is talking about the assumptions that may accompany statements. Many statements that said by speaker have ambiguity in meaning. For example “Mary’s dog is cute” this statement can meaning Mary has dog, Mary’s dog is white, Mary cherish a dog. Presupposition had 6 types of presupposition those are Existential presupposition, Factive presupposition, Lexical presupposition, Structural presupposition, Non-factive presupposition, and Counterfactual presupposition to explain the meaning the kinds of presupposition the write was take some example from “Maleficent” movie script.

Existential presupposition at time 00:01:05-00:01:08 “for in the other kingdom, the Moors”, it has meaning that kingdom has named the Moors was exist. Factive presupposition in time 00:48:35-00:48:37 “I know you’re there.” it has meaning she is told somebody in there. Aurora told to Maleficent she is in there. Non-factive presupposition at time 00:50:06-00:50:08 “It’s everything I imagined. It would be” this utterance has meaning it’s not everything. Counterfactual presupposition at time 00:05:24-00:05:28 “if I knew you would throw it away I would have kept it.” it was shown that the speaker indicated he doesn’t knew she would throw it away. Lexical presupposition at time 00:06:03-00:06:06 “We’ll see each other again” this has meaning they are meet ever before. And the last is Structural presupposition at time 00:03:06-00:03:09 “what’s all the fuss about?” this utterance has meaning something is they are make a fuss, for more information about examples of presupposition in “Maleficent” movie script, the writer will explain in chapter four.
Many presupposition can be made by uttering one statement, may be what is all the presupposition that was write above all is wrong in reality. Yule (1996:26) said many discussions of the concept, presupposition is treated as a relationship between two propositions. And Leech in Adisutrisno (2008:77) said semantics and pragmatics presupposition are two kinds of presupposition are cortex free. They are relation of proposition and concern truth and falsehood of proposition.

In pragmatics concept learning presupposition is an appeal to the idea that the speaker assumes certain information is already known by their listener. Because is treated as known, such information will generally not be state and consequently will count as part of what is communicated but not said (Yule, 1994:25). In other source Presuppositions are something like the background beliefs of the speaker propositions whose truth he takes for granted, or seems to take for granted, in making his statement (Stalnaker, 1974).

In semantics concept presupposition positioned as the utterance that produce by speaker to hearer on the truth and falsehood proposition, (Adisutrisno, 2008:78) Semantics is the study of meaning. The study of semantics includes the concept of words which are lying in the human brain as the source of the ideas to be communicated, sentence and utterance.

The writer consider learning presupposing has many benefit, through learning presupposition we can get more information in learning boarded language interpretation and to find more understanding about presupposition. The writer chooses the American movie entitled “Maleficent” to analyze the presupposition found on the conversation in this movie. The writers choose this movie because the themes in this movie are about crime, judges, and law that usually used many utterances that have ambiguous meaning. There are many utterances including the presupposition. The writer would like to present
the reason chooses this drama as the object of the study. Based on explanation above, Therefore the writer interested in conducting analysis in the research entitled “THE DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF PRESUPPOSITION IN THE “MALEFICENT” MOVIE SCRIPT.

B. Statement of the Problems

Based on the writer background, the researchers find one problems of the statement as follows:

1. What are the types and meaning of each presupposition can be found by the writer and the most dominant presupposition in “Maleficent” movie script?

C. Limitation of the Study

Based on the research entitled “the analysis of presupposition in the “Maleficent” movie script the limitation of the study in this research is interpretation meaning of the presupposition, and the implication of the result of the study for English language teaching researchers. This research focuses on the analysis of the direct utterances in the movie script.

D. Objective of the Research

Considering the problems and limitation of the study above, the objectives of this research can be elaborated obviously to find, to identify and to analyze the utterance found in the movie entitled “Maleficent” that belong to presupposition as follows:
1. To find and classify the utterance found and to analyze the interpretation meaning and to the dominant presupposition in the “Maleficent” movie script.

E. Benefits of the Research

The writer expects that the result of this study can give contribution for academic field and practical field, as follows:

1. Theoretically
   a. Giving some contributions to enlarge the knowledge about presupposition, which is hoped that after analyze and read this research the reader will be more understand about presupposition.
   b. After read this research can motivate the reader to find or to identify or even to make their own research about presupposition.
   c. The result of the study can be used as the authentic material to presupposition.

2. Practically
   a. Students

This study gives clear explanation about presupposition in movie entitled “Maleficent”. Besides analyze the presupposition this research also analyze about pragmatics. Many things is can be happen in communication especially when the speaker make a statement that has implicit meaning, because of that study about linguistics is needed to convey the people in communication, so the information that want speaker send to hearer can received without mistake.
b. Lecturer

This study is to develop the lecturer’s insight by dealing with presupposition in the fiction literature. The theories of presupposition in this research hoped to be reference to study presupposition in sociolinguistics, pragmatics, semantics and others.

c. English learning process

Many research about linguistics that done in English Department such as pragmatics and semantics. In learning process especially English, learning linguistics research are needed. As the example, when a student came late to the class and the teacher said “What time is it...?” in this situation teacher doesn’t exactly ask to student about the time, but the teacher ask about the reason student came late. From this simple example we can conclude that every an utterance doesn’t always should implied in literally meaning and it is the reason linguistics research is needed.

Linguistics is needed to analyze about the speaker meaning and for practice, applying linguistics is to increase the students sucess in doing assignment that used language as the main part. Many branch in linguistics, doesn’t limited the study of meaning but for this research the writer want to focus on the speaker meaning especially in the presupposition and expected the result of the study can improve the understanding about presupposition and add the examlpe of presupposition as thematerial in learning presupposition

F. Definition of Key Terms
There are some key terms in this paper. The researchers want to explain the meaning briefly to avoid misunderstanding. Some key terms are defined as listed below:

1. Analysis

Based on Merriam Webster Dictionary, analysis is a careful study of something to learn about its part, what they do, and how they are related to each other, it is an explanation of the nature and meaning of something, online at http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/analysis (last accessed at 14/06/15).

2. Presupposition

A presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Speakers, not sentence, have presupposition for example “Mary’s brother bought three horses”. In producing the utterance in the sentence, the speaker will normally be expected to have the presuppositions that a person called Mary exists and that she has brother. The speaker may also hold more specific presupposition that Mary has only one brother and that he has a lot of money (Yule, 1996:25).

3. Movie

According to (Giannetti, 1999:94), movie is a recording of motion picture, moving picture all these phrases suggest the central importance of motion in the art of film.

4. Script

The written text of a stage play, screenplay, or broadcast specifically: the one used in production or performance, online http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/movie(last accessed at 15/06/2015).
Maleficent

Maleficent is a 2014 American dark fantasy film directed by Robert Stromberg from a screenplay by Linda Woolverton and starring Angelina Jolie, Sharlto Copley, Elle Fanning, Sam Riley, Imelda Staunton, Juno Temple, and Lesley Manvells. The film is a live action reimagining of Walt Disney’s 1959 animated film Sleeping Beauty, Portaying the story from the perspective of the antagonist, Maleficent.

G. Outline of the paper

This research paper consists of five chapters. Each chapter discusses as follow: Chapter one is an introduction. It contains of the background of the study, which mention the researchers reason for choosing the topic of the research; statement of the problems, which include of the problems of what the researchers want to discuss; limitation of the problems, which contain of the limitation of the study the researchers discuss; objectives of the study, which reveal the researchers aims, targets or purposes of the study; benefits of the study, which mention the advantages of the study; definition of key terms, which explain the definition of the key terms or concept of the study; and the last is the outline of the research paper; which contain of general frameworks for each chapter for this research paper.

Chapter two is underlying theory which covers the key terms of semantics and pragmatics presupposition theory. This chapter discovers the theory which used by the researchers. It contains of the review of previous researches; which contain explanation of the previous researches the researchers used as reference, definition of presupposition, classification of presupposition.

Chapter three is research methodology. It deals with research methodology, research object, data sources, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.
Chapter four is present the data analysis which has been collected. The researchers analyze of presupposition which has been collected, and the implication of the research. Chapter five is closure. It contains of conclusion and suggestion. The last part is references and appendix
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

In this chapter, it will be discussed about definitions and theories which are related to the kinds of object that the write describe especially the description about presupposition and the kinds of presupposition as the object of the research. This chapter also includes supporting theories to help to solve the research.

A. Review of Previous Research

As consideration for conducting this research, the writer uses several studies that conducted by other students. The writer found some research that has same focus and method in research as the source in this research. This previous research also has their own specification related to the subject and the object of the research. In order to help the writer conduct this research, the writers read this previous research as the example and literally review.

The research entitled “An Analysis of Existential Presupposition of Uniform Justice Novel by Donna Leon” this research is the graduating paper of English department student of STAIN Salatiga by UmiAisyahSulistyaningTyas who graduated on 2013. On her graduating paper, she analyzed the presupposition from the dialogue taken from the Uniform Justice Novel. Her research focused on the kinds of existential presupposition used in the Uniform Justice Novel. To analyze her research, she used a descriptive qualitative research and took the primary data sources from the dialogues among all of the characters taken from Uniform Justice Novel. In her research she found many utterances
that include in the kinds of existential presupposition. In the research she found the 30
direct speech utterance that included in existential presupposition, she also analyze the
intrinsic elements that convey in the novel and the complication in the existential
presupposition as they are in the Uniform Justice novel.

The second research is the graduating paper of English department student of
STAIN Salatiga by Sari Marzuqoh entitled “The Descriptive Analysis Of Presupposition
In The “The Trial Of Cate McCall””. On the research, she used same theory with the
writer. Results of the analysis are presented descriptively with regard to the meaning
presupposition pragmatics context can be revealed. In addition the researcher finds out that
from 63 data, there are 44 existential presupposition, 10 structural presupposition, 3
factive presupposition, 1 non factive presupposition, 3 lexical presupposition, and 2
counterfactual presupposition.

The other research about presupposition also conducted by Ricco and Havid
entitled “An Analysis of Presupposition Used in Novel Harry potter And the Deathly
Hallows” who are graduated from State University of Padang (FBS). To collecting data,
the researches only used non-participant observation, on their research also focused in the
utterance in the novel as the primary data of the research, but they doesn’t use entirety of
utterance in the novel. They took 50 utterances as the samples of the data analysis because
they just research about the type of presupposition that often used in “Harry potter And the
Deathly Hallows” novel. Based on their research they can conclude that in the “Harry
potter And the Deathly Hallows” novel, the presupposition that most often raised is
structural presupposition. As the data result, they presented the data as follows 5 lexical
presupposition, 12 existential presuppositions, 14 structural presupposition, 11 factive
presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition.
From three graduating paper that writer used for references in this research it can conclude that any some differences between those research and the writer research, such as the first graduating paper by UmiAisyahSulistyaningTyas in her graduating paper she just analyzed about existential presupposition does not analyze the types of presupposition, she also analyzed the intrinsic elements conveyed in the Uniform Justice novel different with this research where the writer just focus on the types of presupposition that can found in the movie script and analyze the meaning of each presupposition in the movie.

In the second and third graduating paper the writer found that the two graduating paper is only analyze about what are presupposition that can found in the object that they used in their analyze where two of them used movie and novel as the object of the research. Both of them only focus on the types of presupposition without analyze the meaning of each presupposition one by one. But from their research writer is able to understand more about the techniques of collecting data. Both of the researches used note-taking as the method of collecting data also will be used by the writer when watching movie beside analyze the movie script.

B. Pragmatics

Pragmatics refers to the study of relations between language and context that are grammatical, or encoded in the structure of a language (Levinson, 1983:9). It means, pragmatics is study of the relationship between language and context that are relevant to the writing of grammars, in other book Parker (1986:11) state pragmatics is the study of how language is used to communicate. Based on Mey (2001:6) pragmatics is study the use of language in human communication as determined by the condition of society.
In other explanation Yule (1996:4) say that pragmatics is the study of relationship between linguistic forms and the users of the forms. In this three-part distinction, only pragmatics allows humans into the analysis. The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people’s intended meanings, their assumption their purpose or goals, and the kind of action (for example, request) that they are performing when they speak. And based on the definition above Yule classify there are four areas that pragmatics is concerned with, they are:

1. Pragmatics is the speaker meaning(pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by listener (or hearer));
   It refers to the talk about the meaning which is transmitted from a speaker to hearer, from a writer to reader. It means the hearer and the reader need to analyze more on what people intended by their utterance, than the meaning of sentences.

2. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning;
   It includes interpretation of what people mean in particular context and its effect. It is depended on with whom the speaker talks, time place, and condition which is covered in.

3. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said;
   It is explores how is the way to make the listener understand of the speaker intended meaning. Such kind of hidden information is inserted of its talk.

4. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance;
   Sometimes speakers convey their intention to the listener, and sometimes not. It is influenced by the distance of them. The relationship of closeness or distance affected on what the speaker said and unsaid.
From the definition above, the writer can conclude that pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning that means the meaning of a sentence when it is used in communication by speaker and hearer. It is focus on the meaning of speaker’s utterance rather than on the meaning of words or sentence.

C. Presupposition

The usual definitions of presupposition, taken as a relation between sentences or propositions (with their interpretations), either belong to semantics or to pragmatics. In the first case it is given in terms of logical consequence or necessitation relations. In the second case it is based on conditions for the appropriate use of uttered sentences (Teun:74). In other explanation utterance need contextual knowledge to interpreter their meanings. Belonging to contextual knowledge are propositions that are assumed to preexist in order to interpret the utterance’s meaning. The preexisting propositions are called presupposition that pertain to various kinds of knowledge of the world that are shared by the speaker and hearer and become the common ground for understanding an utterance (Adisutrisno, 2008:77).

A presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Speakers, not sentence, have presupposition (Yule, 1996:25). In many discussions of the concept, presupposition is treated as a relationship between two presuppositions. If we say that the sentence in (2a.). Contains the presupposition $p$ and the sentence in (2b.) contains the presupposition $q$, then using the symbol $\gg$ to mean ‘presupposes’, we can represent the relationship as in (2c.).(2)

a. Marry’s dog is cute. (=p)

b. Marry has a dog.(= q)
Interestingly, when we produce the opposite of the sentence in (2a.) by negating it (= NOT p), as in (3a.), we find that the relationship of presupposition doesn’t change. That is, the same presupposition q, repeated as (3b.), continues to be presupposed by NOT p, as shown in (3c.).

\[ \neg p \gg q \]

This property of presupposition is generally described as **constancy under negotiation**. Basically, it means that the presupposition of a statement will remain constant (i.e. still true) even when that statement is negated (Yule, 1996:26). Levinson (1983:168) also add that presupposition used to describe any kinds of background assumption against which an action theory expression or utterance make sense or is rational.

In the Yule’s book (1996:25-26) explained an entailment is something that logically follows from what is asserted in the utterance. Sentence not speakers, have entailments.

We can identify some of the potentially assumed information that would be associated with the utterance of (I).

(I) Mary’s brother bought three horses.

In producing the utterance in (I), the speaker will normally be expected to have the presuppositions that a person called Mary exist and that she had a brother. The speaker
may also hold the more specific presuppositions that Mary has only one brother and that he has a lot of money. All of these presuppositions are the speaker’s and all of them can be wrong in fact. The sentence (I) will be treated as having entailments that Mary’s brother bought something, bought three animals, bought two horses, bought one horse, and many other similar logical sequence. These entailments follow from the sentence, regardless of whether the speaker’s beliefs are right or wrong, in fact. From those explanations we can see that every presupposition that speaker produce, it always followed by entailment as the logically meaning.

D. Presupposition in Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistics forms and the users of those forms. It allows human into the analysis. The advantage of study language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people’s intended meaning, their assumption, their purposes or goals, and kinds of actions that they are performing when they speak. It requires us to make sense of people and what they have in mind (Yule, 1996:4). This field study about utterances meaning, sentences which are used in communication, and also meaning in language interaction between speaker and hearer (Adisutrisno, 2008:63). Pragmatic presuppositions pertain to various kinds of knowledge of the world that are assumed to preexist when an utterance is made. They are determined by the total context in which the utterance is made (Adisutrisno, 2008:78).

Example:

1. The utterance:”A three year old boy named Bartholomew was found at the bus station.”
Meaning: The parents are quite probably Christians, that they must be very anxious and depressed, that they will try any way to find the whereabouts of the boy, and that they earnestly want to get the child back.

2. The utterance :”The thieves ran away with gold loot.”

Meaning:
The house was locked, and that neighbors were not aware of the thief.

3. The utterance :”Mary got an A grade in her oral exam.”

Meaning: Mary is a student, that Mary is a brilliant student, that she had studied hard before the oral examination, that she could answer all or almost all questions, and that the professor was fair in grading.

E. Presupposition in Semantics

Semantic theories of presupposition are the two cardinal properties of presupposition behavior we isolated above: defeasibility and the peculiar nature of the projections do not always survive in certain discourse contexts, as we showed above in connection. It is often sufficient that contrary beliefs are held in a context to cause presuppositions to evaporate, without any sense of semantic or pragmatic anomaly. The definition of semantic presuppositions like that with the bulk of accepted logical apparatus, is to abandon the assumption that there are only two truth values the assumption of bivalence (Levinson, 1983:199).

Example:

1. The utterance:”Either John is away or John’s wife is away”

   “Either John has no wife or John’s wife is away”

   Meaning : John has a wife.

2. The Utterance: “If Harry has children, he won’t regret doing linguistics”.

17
“If Harry does linguistics, he won’t regret doing it”

**Meaning**: Harry is doing linguistics

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**F. Types of presupposition**

According to Yule (1996: 27-30), types of presupposition divided into six categories, they are:

1. **Existential Presupposition**
   
   Speaker is committed to the existence of the entities named any definite noun phrase,

   **Example:**
   
   a. At time 00:01:05-00:01:08
      
      **Utterance**: For in the other kingdom, **the Moors**
      
      **Meaning**: it is name of place that has name the Moors kingdom
   
   b. At time 00:03:35-00:03:38
      
      **Utterance**: She’s always in a hurry with **her big wings**
      
      **Meaning**: it is Maleficent have big wings
   
   c. At time 00:02:48-00:02:50
      
      **Utterance**: Love **your walk**, girl
      
      **Meaning**: it is Maleficent walk

2. **Factive Presupposition**
   
   Certain verb/ construction indicate that something is a fact.

   **Example:**
   
   a. At time 00:00:34-00:00:37
      
      **Utterance**: “how well you **know** it”
      
      **Meaning**: she/he
b. At time 00:06:05-00:06:08
Utterance : “you really shouldn’t come here you know“
Meaning : She/He told old story

c. At time 00:48:35-00:48:37
Utterance : “I know you’re there”
Meaning : she told somebody in there

3. Non Factive Presupposition
Certain verbs/constructions indicate something is not fact/not true, but is the opposite of what is true, i.e.
Example:

a. At time 00:50:06-00:50:08
Utterance :
“it’s everything I imagined. It would be”
Meaning :
it’s not everything

4. Counterfactual Presupposition
Structures mean that what is presupposed is not only not true, but is the opposite of what is true, i.e. contrary to facts.
Example:

a. At time 00:05:24-00:05:28
Utterance : “if I knew you would throw it away, I would have kept it.”
Meaning :He doesn’t knew she would throw it away
5. Lexical Presupposition

The use of a form with is asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another, non-asserted meaning is understood.

Example:

a. At time 00:06:03-00:06:06
   Utterance : “we’ll see each other again”
   Meaning : They’re meet ever before

b. At time 00:06:46-00:06:49
   Utterance : “so that their hands might touch again”
   Meaning : Their hands once touch

6. Structural Presupposition

Certain sentence structures conventionally and regularly presuppose that part of the structures is already assumed to be true. This type of presupposition can lead listeners to believe that the information presented is necessarily true, rather than just the presupposition of the person asking question. If the question is answered with some estimated of the speed the speaker would appear to be accepting the truth of the presupposition. Such structurally based presupposition may present subtle ways of making information that the speaker believes appear to what the listener should believe

Example:

a. At time 00:00:34-00:00:37
   Utterance : “how well you know it?”
   Meaning : He/she know it

b. At time 00:03:06-00:03:09
Utterance: “What’s all the fuss about?”
Meaning: They are make a fuss

c. At time 00:04:47-00:04:49
Utterance: “Who are you?”
Meaning: You are fine

G. Authentic Material in English Language Teaching (ELT)

The study of pragmatic explore the ability of language users to match utterance with contexts in which they are appropriate, in Stalnaker’s word, pragmatics is “the study of linguistics acts and the contexts in which they are performed” (1972, p.383). The teaching of pragmatics aims to facilitate the learners’ sense of being able to find socially appropriate language for the situation that they encounter. Within second language studies and teaching, pragmatics encompasses speech acts, conversational structure, conversational implicature, conversation management, discourse organization, sociolinguistic aspects of language use such as choice of address forms. As Bardovi-Harlig (1996) advocate, teaching pragmatics because quite simply, observation of language learners shows that there is a demonstrated need for it and that instruction in pragmatics can be successful. Kasper & Schmidt (1996) explain further that learners show significant differences from native speaker in the area of language use, in the execution and comprehension of certain speech acts, in conversational functions such as greetings and leave takings, and in conversational management such as back channeling and short responses.

Relevant work in English Language Teaching (ELT) and medium studies have long believed that movie and video materials can help students understand the content of the materials as well as help the teacher language modules, (Allan 1985, Sempleski & Tomalin 1990, Hill 1991, and Baddock 1996). On the one hand, students are easier to become
concentrated on the materials, Stempleski and Tomalin (1990,p.3) assert, “children and adult feel their interest quicken when language is experienced in a lively way through television and video”. On the other hand, it is possible for the teacher to transmit specific language points. Through using movie segment, which combine authentic language and visual pictured, Baddock (1997) state the using film as supplementary materials is by far the most fruitful role of the medium as a result of the recent shift from the structure or grammar based syllabus toward process or task based one which favors the bringing-in of film scenes as bases for different tasks and activities. Thus, “it is time for English teacher to stop treating film as a back up activity and instead embrace it as a visual reinforcement of our curriculum” (Jolly, 1998, p.5) Stempliski and Tamolin (1990, p.3) state that “from their wide experience in training teacher in primary, secondary as a language teaching aid is a crucial addition to the teacher’s recourses ”. Thus, movie and video materials could also play an important role in teacher training.

Nowadays, language teaching and learning has developed in various activities and innovations. Many teachers develop new strategy and materials to help the students understand and increase their language skills. Those strategies came to make the learning enjoyable and easy to be understood. Many kinds of materials used in learning activity such as videos, songs, pictures, etc. Those kinds of materials taken from the real life used in teaching and learning activity often called authentic materials. In this study, the Maleficentmovie can be one choice to be authentic materials especially to teach presupposition. In this movie there are many presupposition utterances, so this movie can be authentic materials to give understanding to the students about presupposition.

There are different definitions for the authentic materials, but they do have something in common. All the definitions highlight the fact that authentic materials mean “exposure to real language and its use in its own community” (Widdowson, 1990:
67) as cited by Tamo, D, (2009:1). “Authentic materials are materials that we can use in the classroom and that have not been changed in any way for ESL students” (Sanderson, 1999) as cited by Tamo, D, (2009:1) in his journal entitled \textit{The Use of Authentic Materials in Classrooms}.

Therefore according to David Heitler (2005:5) authentic materials are any texts written by native English speakers for native English speakers. Wallace (1992:145) as cited by Sacha Anthony Berardo (2006:2) on his journal entitled \textit{The Use of Authentic Materials in the Teaching of Reading}, defines authentic materials as real-life texts, not written for pedagogic purposes. They are therefore written for native speakers and contain “real” language. They are materials that have been produced to fulfill some social purpose in the language community. This means that most everyday objects in the target language qualify as authentic materials. Furthermore based on American Institute for Research (Ianiro, 2007: 1) define authentic materials as print, video, and audio materials students encounter in their daily lives, such as change-of-address forms, job applications, menus, voice mail messages, radio programs, and videos. Authentic materials are not created specifically to be used in the classroom, but they make excellent learning tools for students precisely because they are authentic. From this definition it can be understood that authentic materials are materials in real life that used as learning media to help the students get more understanding. In short, “authentic materials are materials that can be used by the teacher with the students in the classroom and that have not been changed in any way for ESL students. A classic example would be a newspaper article that’s written for a native-English speaking audience” (Sanderson, 1999) cited by Tamo, D. (2009:2) on his journal entitle \textit{The Use of Authentic Materials in Classrooms}. 
According to Sally Ianiro from American Institute for Research (2007:1-2) there are two main categories of authentic materials, they are:

1. Authentic print materials

Authentic print materials are real printed materials used as the learning materials. Here are some examples of the many types of authentic print materials included, utility bills, packing slips, order forms, atm screens, atm receipts, websites, street signs, coupons, traffic tickets, greeting cards, calendars, report cards, television guides, food labels, magazines, newspapers.

2. Authentic auditory materials

Authentic auditory materials are authentic audio in real life used as the learning materials such as, audio recording, phone messages, radio broadcasts, podcasts, e-books, movies, videos and DVDS, television programs, etc.

The result of this study can be authentic materials in teaching and learning. The subtitles of this drama can be the printed authentic materials if it has been written in script form. The videos of this drama itself can be the auditory materials in teaching and learning.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research method of study was expanded into six points, movie review, namely type of research, object of the research, data source, method of collecting data and technique of analysis data. The explanation of each point is discussed further into detail explanation.

A. Type of Research

To analyze the presupposition in the “Maleficent” movie script, the writer used the type of descriptive qualitative research method. Qualitative research method is defined as a research procedure which produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of the person (Bogdan and Taylor, 1975:5 in Moleong, 2002:3).

In line with the statement, Kirk and Miller (1986:9) as cited by Moleong (2002:3) define that qualitative research method is specific tradition in social science, which fundamentally relies on the observation of humans in its own region and relate to the person in a language and terminologies.

In this research the writer used descriptive research approach. According to Arikunto (2010:3) descriptive research is the study intended to investigate the situation, condition, circumstances, events, and other activities, and the result presented in the form of the research report. In other statement, Arikunto (1995:310) explains that this research is not intended to test a specific hypothesis but only describe as it is about a variable, phenomenon or situation.

Moreover, Isaac and Michael (1984:46) state that the purpose of descriptive research is to describe systematically the facts and characteristics of a given population
or area of interest, factually and accurately. Descriptive research is used in the literal sense of describing situations or events. It is the accumulation of a data base that is solely descriptive it does not necessarily seek or explain relationships, test hypotheses, make predictions, or get at meanings and implications, although research aimed at these more powerful purposes may incorporate descriptive method. The steps of descriptive research as follows:

1. Define the objectives in clear, specific terms. What facts and characteristics are to be uncovered?

2. Design the approach. How will the data be collected? How will the subjects be selected to insure they present the populations to be described? What are instruments or observation techniques are available or will need to be developed? Will the data collection methods need to be field-tested and will data gatherers need to be trained?

3. Collect the data.

4. Report the result.

The writer conducts those steps as a guide in this research. The writer determined the objectives of the research to be achieved by formulating the problems of the study. Then, the writer determined the reason for conducting and doing this research. After formulating the problems, the writer determined the object to be investigated and the research methods, in this case the writer decided to use descriptive analysis methods. Then, the writer tried to find the references as the basic and theory of the research, such as the kinds of presupposition theory from George Yule. Then the writer did and collected the data by observing the video of The Maleficent”. The writer searched the subtitle this movie in internet to collect the presupposition utterances as the data. After that, the writer categorized and analyzed the data into kinds of presupposition. The last
stage was conducting the research report from the background of the study until the conclusion.

B. Object of Research

In this research, the writer object was the “Maleficent” movie script, which limited on utterance that found in movie. The utterances in the “Maleficent” movie script including the presupposition. The writer analyzed all the script in this movie. This research was held in October 02th to 26th, 2015

C. Data Sources

In the line, Moleong (1998) in Arikunto (2010:22) states that data sources of qualitative research is presented in spoken or written that accurate by the researcher, and the things detail monitored in order to be able to catch the implicit meaning on the document or the thing. Data source should original, however if the original is difficult to get, photocopy or imitation is not be a problem, as long as the evidence can be acquired.

Arikunto also said data source is subject where the data acquired (2010:172). In order to analyze the presupposition in utterance found on the “Maleficent” movie script, the writer used the data sources from primary and secondary data.

1. Primary

Primary data source is data in the verbal form or word that spoken, gesture or attitude done by the trustworthy subject, in other word this is research subject related to researched variable (Arikunto, 2010:22). In this research the primary data source was taken from utterance found in “Maleficent” movie script. The data focused on the kinds of presupposition. The script of this movie was
downloaded from in the internet. The script from this movie was the primary data in this research.
2. Secondary

The secondary data source is data acquired from graphic (tables, note, SMS, book, etc.), photos, movies, video recorder, things, etc. to enrich primary data (Arikunto, 2010:22). The writer used several references to support the data, they took from several books related to method and technique analysis, presupposition theory, and the kinds of presupposition. In addition, the writer used English movie script of “Maleficent” as secondary data to support the primary data.

D. Methods of Data Collecting

1. Observation

According to Guba and Lincoln (Moleong, 2009:216), document is all of written substance or film. The writer did observation by watching the videos of the “Maleficent” movie to help find and select the presupposition, in this process the writer watched the movie three times to understand about the movie plot, it can help the writer in analysis the presupposition meaning.
2. **Taking note**

The writer also used taking note method to found the data. This method was used to help the writer conduct this research as the supporting materials and data because the writer could compare the movie script and utterance in the movie that the writer had. This process did by the writer during watch the movie, the writer wrote the dialogue that can include to types of presupposition and wrote some scene when the utterances was produce in the movie, it is used to analysis the meaning of presupposition.

3. **Data validation**

The writer was collecting data validation by checking the note and script. The writer classifying the data into types of presupposition. In this step the writer classifying includes the utterances that found in the movie to types of presupposition like existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non factive presupposition, and the last is counterfactual presupposition.

4. **Making table**

As the last steps the writer making table which contains the types of presupposition and the meaning of presupposition itself. The writer divide the utterances depend on the types of presupposition and analyze the meaning each presupposition based on the movie story.

**E. Methods of Analysis Data**

Kerlinger (1973:134) stated that analysis means the categorizing, ordering, manipulating, and summarizing of data to obtain and serve to research question. In other definition Ian Dey (1995:30) explained in (Kasiram, 2010:353-354) that analysis is
process of resolving data into its constituent component to reveal its characteristic elements and structure.

Moreover, Kasiram (2010:355) cited from Bogdan and Bikllen (1998:157), data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others.

From those definitions above, it could be understood that data analysis is process to present and discover the data of the research to others. Therefore, the writer used method of data collection and also conducted library research to get information about presupposition.

Based on Sudaryanto (1993:13) there are two methods that can be used to analyze language, *padan* method (referential method) and *agih* method (distributional method). Referential method is method that data source from outside of language (extra linguistics). Different with referential method, distributional method is method that data source from language itself (intra linguistics).

In this research, the researcher used referential method and distributional method. The writer used distributional method to select utterances in the movie script to classifying the data into the kinds of presupposition and to analyze the data the writer used distributional method.

The methods of data analysis as follows:

1. Selecting

The writer selected the utterance in “Maleficent” movie script that includes kinds of presupposition. The writer leaved out the other utterances.

2. Categorizing
The researcher classified the utterance based on the forms of presupposition whether existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and the last is counterfactual presupposition.

3. Analyzing

After classifying the utterance, the researcher described and analyzed the chosen utterances which include types of presupposition from the “Maleficent” movie script.
The writer analyzed the utterances in this movie which were performed by the entire actors in this movie. The data analysis result is taken from the analyzing process through data concerning in presupposition that found in the movie “Maleficent”. In this movie the writer found many presupposition utterances which were uttered by all the cast in the movie such as existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition.

A. Type of Presupposition

4.1 Table of Data Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Type of Presupposition</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Existential Presupposition</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Factive Presupposition</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Non Factive Presupposition</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Counterfactual presupposition</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lexical presupposition</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Structural Presupposition</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>73</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the movie script of the “Maleficent”, the writer found many kinds of presupposition utterances presented as well in the table above as the data result. It could be seen that there
are 73 utterances of presupposition which divided into six categories. It was consist of 42 utterances of existential presupposition as the most dominant and followed by others, that is 7 utterances of factive presupposition, 1 utterance of non factive presupposition, 2 utterances of counterfactual presupposition, 7 utterances of lexical presupposition, and 14 utterances of structural presupposition.

B. Data Presentation

In this part the writer presented the data that have been analyzed in the kinds of presupposition. The data is utterances at Maleficent movie script.

4.2 A. Existential Presupposition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types of presupposition</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1  | Existential Presupposition | 00:00:46-00:00:51 | Narrator : That is was said only a **great hero**
Narrator : Or a terrible villain might bring them together. | A.1 |
| 2  | Existential Presupposition | 00:00:52-00:00:58 | Narrator : In one **kingdom** lived folk like you and me
Narrator : With a vain and greedy king to rule over them. | A.2 |
| 3  | Existential Presupposition | 00:00:55-00:00:58 | Narrator : With a vain and **greedy king** to rule over them.
Narrator : They were forever discontent and envious. | A.3 |
<p>| 4 | Existential Presupposition | 00:01:02-00:01:08 | Narrator: Of the wealth and beauty of their neighbor. Narrator: For in the other kingdom, the Mors. | A.4 |
| 5 | Existential Presupposition | 00:01:19-00:01:29 | Narrator: In a great tree on a great cliff in the Moors Narrator: Lived one such spirit Narrator: You might take her for a girl. | A.5 |
| 6 | Existential Presupposition | 00:01:29-00:01:35 | Narrator: But she was not just any girl. Narrator: She was a fairy. | A.6 |
| 7 | Existential Presupposition | 00:01:33-00:02:10 | Narrator: She was a fairy Maleficent: There you go Narrator: And her name was Maleficent. | A.7 |
| 8 | Existential Presupposition | 00:02:19-00:02:23 | Maleficent: Good morning, MrShantuwell. I love your car Maleficent: No! no! don’t do it! | A.8 |
| 9 | Existential Presupposition | 00:02:36-00:02:40 | Maleficent: Good morning. Fairy: good morning Maleficent: Love your walk, girls. | A.9 |
| 10 | Existential Presupposition | 00:03:06-00:03:09 | Maleficent: What’s all the fuss about? | A.10 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Existential Presupposition</th>
<th>00:03:35-00:03:38</th>
<th>Thistletwit : I’m sorry Thistletwit : She’s always in a hurry with her big wings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Existential Presupposition</td>
<td>00:04:36-00:04:43</td>
<td>Maleficent : Are you fully grown? Stefan : No Maleficent : I believe he’s just a boy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Existential Presupposition</td>
<td>00:04:47-00:04:52</td>
<td>Maleficent : Who are you? Stefan : I’m called Stefan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Existential Presupposition</td>
<td>00:05:37-00:05:47</td>
<td>Stefan : Someday, you know, I’ll live there. In the castle. Maleficent : Where do you live now?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Existential Presupposition</td>
<td>00:05:50-00:05:55</td>
<td>Maleficent : So, your parent are farmers then? Stefan : My parent are dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Existential Presupposition</td>
<td>00:06:39-00:06:46</td>
<td>Narrator : Maleficent thought of how Stefan cast away his ring. Narrator : He who had so little in the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Existential Presupposition</td>
<td>00:06:46-00:06:52</td>
<td>Narrator: So that their hands might touch again. Narrator: And her heart was moved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Existential Presupposition</td>
<td>00:06:52-00:06:59</td>
<td>Narrator: Thus did the young thief who had hoped to steal a jewel. Narrator: Steal something far more precious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Existential Presupposition</td>
<td>00:07:34-00:07:42</td>
<td>Narrator: And for a time. It seemed as if in them at least. Narrator: The old hatred between man and fairy had been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Existential Presupposition</td>
<td>00:10:13-00:10:17</td>
<td>King Henry: The mysterious Moors and no one dares to venture. King Henry: For fear of the magical creatures that lurk within”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Existential Presupposition</td>
<td>00:14:38-00:14:45</td>
<td>King Henry: Defeated in battle. King Henry: Is this to be my legacy. King Henry: I see you’re waiting for me to die.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Existential Presupposition</td>
<td>00:14:49-</td>
<td>King Henry: I will choose a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presupposition</td>
<td>00:14:56</td>
<td>successor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>King Henry: To take the throne and care for my daughter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 24 | Existential Presupposition 00:15:04-00:15:10 | King Henry: Avenge me! |
|    |                                           | King Henry: And upon my death you will take the crown |

| 25 | Existential Presupposition 00:16:00-00:16:05 | Stefan: They mean to kill you. |
|    |                                           | Stefan: King Henry will stop at nothing. |

| 26 | Existential Presupposition 00:19:29-00:19:40 | Stefan: I have Avenged you, Sire. |
|    |                                           | King Henry: She is vanquished? |
|    |                                           | King Henry: Ah, you have done well my son. |

| 27 | Existential Presupposition 00:23:08-00:23:17 | Diaval: Whatever you need. |
|    |                                           | Maleficent: Wings. |
|    |                                           | Maleficent: I need you to be my wings. |

| 28 | Existential Presupposition 00:26:50-00:27:03 | Diaval: They say it's to be a grand celebration. |
|    |                                           | Maleficent: A grand celebration for a baby. |

| 29 | Existential Presupposition 00:28:11-00:28:17 | Knotgrass: Sweet Aurora. |
|    |                                           | Knotgrass: I wish for you the gift of beauty. |
| 30 | Existential Presupposition | 00:30:25-00:30:39 | Maleficent: I too shall bestow a gift on the child.  
Stefan: No! We don’t want your gift!.
Three Little fairies: Stay away from the princess! Yes, stay away. | A.30 |
| 31 | Existential Presupposition | 00:31:37-00:31:47 | Maleficent: Before the sun sets on her 16th birthday.
Maleficent: She will prick her finger on the spindle of spinning wheel. | A.31 |
| 32 | Existential Presupposition | 00:34:09-00:34:16 | Narrator: The fairies began their charge.
Narrator: To raise Aurora in a snug little cottage in the woods | A.32 |
| 33 | Existential Presupposition | 00:42:54-00:43:07 | Narrator: Far away from the lofty palace that she remembered not  
Narrator: And as the seasons changed  
Narrator: And the flowers grew | A.33 |
| 34 | Existential Presupposition | 00:49:41-00:49:48 | Aurora: I remember you… pretty bird  
Maleficent: This is Diaval | A.34 |
|   | Existential Presupposition | 00:51:20-00:51:27 | Stefan : I know exactly… What you’re doing  
Palaces servant : Sire, your presence has been requested by the Queen | A.35 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Existential Presupposition</td>
<td>00:59:14-00:59:16</td>
<td>Philip : I’m sorry to bother you. Philip : But I’m on my way to King Stefan’n castle.</td>
<td>A.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Existential Presupposition</td>
<td>00:59:50-00:59:53</td>
<td>Aurora : What’s your name? Philip : It’s Philip</td>
<td>A.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Existential Presupposition</td>
<td>01:05:34-01:05:38</td>
<td>Palaces servant We found this girl at the gate. Palaces servant : She claim to be the princess.</td>
<td>A.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Existential Presupposition</td>
<td>01:06:03-01:06:10</td>
<td>Stefan : They brought you back a day too soon. I told those three idiots! Stefan : Look her up in her room</td>
<td>A.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Existential Presupposition</td>
<td>01:27:05-01:27:13</td>
<td>Maleficent : Our kingdom have been unifield Maleficent : You have your queen!</td>
<td>A.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Existential Presupposition</td>
<td>00:27:05-01:27:13</td>
<td>Maleficent : Our kingdom have been unifield Maleficent : You have your</td>
<td>A.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Types of presupposition</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Utterances</td>
<td>Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Factive presupposition</td>
<td>00:00:30-00:05:42</td>
<td>Narrator: Let us tell an old story a new story. &lt;br&gt;Narrator: And we will see &lt;br&gt;Narrator: How well you know it</td>
<td>B.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Factive presupposition</td>
<td>00:05:37-00:05:47</td>
<td>Stefan: Someday, you know, I’ll live there. In the castle. &lt;br&gt;Maleficent: where do you live now?</td>
<td>B.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Factive presupposition</td>
<td>00:06:03-00:06:08</td>
<td>Stefan: We’ll see each other again. &lt;br&gt;Maleficent: You really shouldn’t come back here you know.</td>
<td>B.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Factive presupposition</td>
<td>00:46:35-00:46:42</td>
<td>Maleficent: Fine, next time I’ll turn you into a mealy wurm. &lt;br&gt;Diaval: Well I’ll be a mealy</td>
<td>B.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Types of presupposition</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Utterances</td>
<td>Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1  | Non factive presupposition | 00:50:06-00:50:13 | Aurora: It’s everything I **imagined**. It would be  
Aurora: oh, it’s just so beautiful  
Aurora: Live always wanted to come. | E.1 |

---

4.4 C. **Non factive presupposition**
### 4.5 D. Counterfactual presupposition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types of presupposition</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Counterfactual presupposition</td>
<td>00:05:24-00:05:34</td>
<td>Stefan: <em>If I knew you would throw it away</em>, I would have kept it. Maleficent: I didn’t throw it away Maleficent: I delivered it home as I’m going to do for you.</td>
<td>F.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Counterfactual presupposition</td>
<td>01:10:05-01:10:19</td>
<td>Diaval: They pulled the guards He’s waiting for you in there. Diaval: <em>If we go inside those walls</em>, we’ll never out alive.</td>
<td>F.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.6 E. Lexical presupposition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types of presupposition</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lexical presupposition</td>
<td>00:06:03-00:06:10</td>
<td>Stefan: We’ll see each other <em>again</em> Maleficent: you really shouldn’t come back here Maleficent: It’s not safe</td>
<td>C.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lexical</td>
<td>00:06:43-</td>
<td>Narrator: he, who had so little in</td>
<td>C.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presupposition</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Utterances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:06:49</td>
<td></td>
<td>the world.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Narrator: So that their hands might touch <strong>again</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lexical</td>
<td>Stefan: They mean to kill you.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:16:00-00:16:02</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stefan: King Henry will <strong>stop</strong> at nothing”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lexical</td>
<td>Diaval: I’m not certain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:22:50-00:22:55</td>
<td></td>
<td>Maleficent: <strong>Stop</strong> complaining. I save your life</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lexical</td>
<td>Narrator: But she made walls of her own.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:33:49-00:33:55</td>
<td></td>
<td>Narrator: That the Moors might never <strong>again</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lexical</td>
<td>Knotgrass: What!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:37:22-00:37:27</td>
<td></td>
<td>Flittle: You’re cheathing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thistletwit: I saw that.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Flittle: We’re <strong>starting again</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lexical</td>
<td>Three fairies: It’s good to be small <strong>again</strong>!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01:06:15-01:06:23</td>
<td></td>
<td>Flittle: Look at my feet!... I love my tiny little feet.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4.7 F. Structural presupposition**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Structural presupposition</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Transcript</th>
<th>TimeSpan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>00:00:30-00:00:37</td>
<td>Narrator: Let us tell old story a new&lt;br&gt;Narrator: And we will see…. <strong>How</strong> well you know it.“</td>
<td>D.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>00:05:46-00:05:50</td>
<td>Maleficent: <strong>Where</strong> do you live now?&lt;br&gt;Stefan: In a burn</td>
<td>D.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>00:06:39-00:06:46</td>
<td>Narrator: Maleficent thought of how Stefan cast away his ring&lt;br&gt;Narrator: He, Who had so little in the world</td>
<td>D.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>00:07:09-00:07:20</td>
<td>Stefan: I thought it worth the risk.&lt;br&gt;Stefan: So, <strong>what</strong> do you do for fun?“</td>
<td>D.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>00:09:14-00:09:19</td>
<td>Narrator: Maleficent wandered alone.&lt;br&gt;Narrator: And sometimes wondered. <strong>Where</strong> Stefan might be.</td>
<td>D.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>00:14:49-00:15:00</td>
<td>King Henry: I will choose a successor.&lt;br&gt;King Henry: To take the throne and care for my daughter.</td>
<td>D.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

46
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Type of presupposition</th>
<th>Time (HH:MM:SS-MM:MM:SS)</th>
<th>Dialogue</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Structural presupposition</td>
<td>00:19:38-00:19:43</td>
<td>King Henry: Ah, you have done well my soon. King Henry: Have you done.. What other failed to do”</td>
<td>D.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Structural presupposition</td>
<td>00:22:44-00:22:49</td>
<td>Diaval: What have you done to my beautiful south Maleficent: would you rather I let them beat you to death</td>
<td>D.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Structural presupposition</td>
<td>00:29:15-00:29:34</td>
<td>Maleficent: well, well Maleficent: What a glittering assemblage King Stefan Maleficent: Royalty, nobility</td>
<td>D.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Structural presupposition</td>
<td>00:35:18-00:35:24</td>
<td>Thistletwit: There you are. Why are you always hiding? Thistletwit: come on here you go</td>
<td>D.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Structural presupposition</td>
<td>00:51:39-00:51:53</td>
<td>Stefan: Can you not see we’re having a conversation? Stefan: When the curse fails, Maleficent will come for me</td>
<td>D.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Structural presupposition</td>
<td>01:03:50-00:03:06</td>
<td>Aurora: Fairy godmother! Maleficent: I’m here. Aurora: When were you going to tell me that I’m cursed? Aurora: is it true.</td>
<td>D.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 13 | Structural presupposition | 01:13:13-01:13:17 | Knotgrass: Why have you come?  
Philip: My father sent me to see the king.” |
| 14 | Structural presupposition | 01:13:17-01:13:19 | Knotgrass: Who is your father?  
Philip: King John of Ofsted  
Three Fairies: A prince! |

C. Data Analysis

The following explanation, the researchers discussed those findings more detail

1. Existential Presupposition

Existential Presupposition is speaker is committed to the existence of the entities named any definite noun phrase. In this research the writer found 42 utterances that belong to the type of existential presupposition those are

1) The utterance at 00:00:46-00:00:51

“Narrator: That is was said only a great hero

Narrator: Or a terrible villain might bring them together”
This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the narrator mention a name that is a great hero. A great hero in this utterance refers to Maleficent. This is said by narrator.

2) The utterance at 00:00:52-00:00:58

“Narrator : In one **kingdom** lived folk like you and me
Narrator : With a vain and greedy king to rule over them”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was talking about existence of a kingdom. This is utterance that stated by narrator.

3) The utterance at 00:00:55-00:01:02

“Narrator : **With a vain and greedy king**
Narrator : They were forever discontent and envious”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker talking about existence of someone as vain and greedy king. This utterance said by narrator.

4) The utterance at 00:01:02-00:01:08

“Narrator : Of the wealth and beauty of their neighbor.
Narrator : For in the other kingdom, **the Moors**”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the narrator mention the name of place the Moors

5) The utterance at 00:01:19-00:01:29

“Narrator : In a great tree on a great cliff in the Moors
Narrator : Lived one such spirit
Narrator : You might take her for a **girl**”
This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the narrator mention about existence of the girl. A girl in this utterance refers to Maleficent. This is said by narrator.

6) The utterance at 00:01:29-00:01:35

“Narrator : But she was not just any girl.

Narrator : She was a fairy”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker mention about existence of a fairy. A fairy in this utterance refers to Maleficent. This is said by narrator.

7) The utterance at 00:01:33-00:02:10

“Narrator : She was a fairy

Maleficent : There you go

Narrator : And her name was Maleficent”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker mention the name of persons Maleficent is a fairy. This utterance said by the narrator.

8) The utterance at 00:02:19-00:02:23

“Maleficent : Good morning, MrShantuwell. I love your car

Maleficent : No! no! don’t do it!”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker mention a person who is name MrShantuwell. This utterance said by Maleficent when she meetMrShantuwell. And the speaker mention about existence of car. This utterance said by Maleficent when she met MrShantuwell.
9) The utterance at 00:02:36-00:02:40

“Maleficent : Good morning.

Fairy : good morning

Maleficent : Love your walk, girls”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker mention about exist of someone’s walk. This utterance said by Maleficent when she flew and met her friends.

10) The utterance at 00:03:06-00:03:09

“Maleficent : What's all the fuss about?

Knotgrass :The border guards”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker mention about the existence of the border guards. This utterance said by Knotgrass fairy when she had a chad to Maleficent.

11) The utterance at 00:03:35-00:03:38

“Thistletwit : I’m sorry

Thistletwit : She’s always in a hurry with her big wings”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker mention about existence of big wings. This utterance said by Thistletwit fairy when she looked Maleficent flew.

12) The utterance at 00:04:36-00:04:43

“Maleficent : Are you fully grown?

Stefan : No

Maleficent : I believe he’s just a boy”
This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker mention about existence of a boy. This utterance said by Maleficent to Balthaza when Stefan entered the Moors.

13) The utterance at 00:04:47-00:04:52

“Maleficent: Who are you?
Stefan: I’m called Stefan”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker stalking about someone who is name Stefan and he is exist. This utterance said by Stefan when he introduced himself to Maleficent.

14) The utterance at 00:05:37-00:05:47

“Stefan: Someday, you know, I’ll live there. In the castle.
Maleficent: Where do you live now?”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker talking about the existence of thing (the castle). This utterance said by Stefan when he had a chat to Maleficent about his dream.

15) The utterance at 00:05:50-00:05:55

“Maleficent: So, your parent are farmers then?
Stefan: My parent are dead”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker mention that he has parent and they exist. This utterance stated by Stefan when he had a chat with Maleficent.

16) The utterance at 00:06:22-00:06:27

“Stefan: What’s wrong?
Maleficent: *Your ring!* Iron burn.”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker talking about the existence of thing (ring). This utterance said by Maleficent when she shook hands with Stefan and touch his ring.

17) The utterance at 00:06:39-00:06:46

“Narrator: Maleficent thought of how Stefan cast away his ring.

Narrator: He who had so little in the world.”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker talking about the existence of the world. This utterance said by narrator when had a chat about Stefan, who had so little in the world.

18) The utterance at 00:06:46-00:06:52

“Narrator: So that their hands Might touch again

Narrator: And her heart was moved”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker talking about the existence of things (their hands). This utterance said by the narrator when a conversation about that their hands might touch again.

19) The utterance at 00:06:52-00:06:59

“Narrator: Thus did the young thief who had hoped to steal a jewel

Narrator: Steal something far more precious”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker talking about the existence of a jewel. This
utterance said by the narrator when had a chat about the young thief who had hoped to steal a jewel.

20) The utterance at 00:07:34-00:07:42

“Narrator: And for a time. It seemed as if in them at least.
Narrator: *The old hatred between man and fairy had been*”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker talking about the existence of the old hatred. This utterance said by the narrator when had a chat about the old hatred between man and fairy.

21) The utterance at 00:10:13-00:10:17

“*King Henry: The mysterious Moors and no one dares to venture.*
King Henry: *For fear of the magical creatures that lurk within*”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker talking about the existence of the magical creatures. This utterance said by King Henry when he would attack the Moors kingdom.

22) The utterance at 00:14:38-00:14:45

“*King Henry: Defeated in battle.*
King Henry: *Is this to be my legacy.*
King Henry: *I see you're waiting for me to die.*”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker mention he has the legacy and it is exist. This utterance stated by King Henry when he looked for the heir.

23) The utterance at 00:14:49-00:14:56

“*King Henry: I will choose a successor*
King Henry: To take the throne and care for my daughter”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker mention he has a daughter and she is exist. This utterance stated by King Henry when he looked for the heir.

24) The utterance at 00:15:04-00:15:10

“King Henry: Avenge me!

King Henry: And upon my death you will take the crown”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker mention about existence of something (death). This utterance stated by King Henry when he look for heir. And that the speaker mention he has the crown and it is exist. This utterance stated by King Henry when he looked for heir.

25) The utterance at 00:16:00-00:16:05

“Stefan: They mean to kill you.

Stefan: King Henry will stop at nothing.”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker mention a person who name King Henry. This is stated by Stefan to Maleficent when he tried to trick her.

26) The utterance at 00:19:29-00:19:40

“Stefan: I have Avenged you, Sire.

King Henry: She is vanquished?

King Henry: Ah, you have done well my son”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker mention he has a son and it is exist. This utterance stated he say to King Henry that he killed Maleficent.
27) The utterance at 00:23:08-00:23:17

“Diaval: Whatever you need.

Maleficent: Wings.

Maleficent: I need you to be my wings”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker mention she has wings and it is exist. This utterance stated by maleficent to Diaval.

28) The utterance at 00:26:50-00:27:03

“Diaval: They say it’s to be a grand celebration.

Maleficent: A grand celebration for a baby.”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker talking about the existence of a baby. This utterance said by Diaval to Maleficent when he had a chat about the celebration for a baby in the palace.

29) The utterance at 00:28:11-00:28:17

“Knotgrass: Sweet Aurora.

Knotgrass: I wish for you the gift of beauty”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker mention the name of someone. This is the utterance said by fairy knotgrass when she blessed Aurora.

30) The utterance at 00:30:25-00:30:39

“Maleficent: I too shall bestow a gift on the child.

Stefan: No! We don’t want your gift!

Tree Little fairies: Stay away from the princess! Yes, stay away”
This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker talking about the existence of the princess. This utterance said by three fairies when they tried to stop Maleficent cursed the baby (Princess Aurora)

31) The utterance at 00:31:37-00:31:47

“Maleficent: Before the sun sets on her 16th birthday.
Maleficent: She will prick her finger on the spindle of spinning wheel”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker talking about the existence of the things (her finger). This utterance said by Maleficent when she cursed the baby (Princess Aurora).

32) The utterance at 00:34:09-00:34:16

“Narrator: The fairies began their charge.
Narrator: To raise Aurora in a snug little cottage in the woods”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker mention the name of person. This utterance said by narrator when the fairies began their charged to raise Aurora.

33) The utterance at 00:42:54-00:43:07

“Narrator: Far away from the lofty palace that she remembered not
Narrator: And as the seasons changed
Narrator: And the flowers grew”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker mention the existence of place. This utterance said by the narrator when had a chat Aurora lived far away from the lofty palace that she remembered not.
34) The utterance at 00:49:41-00:49:48

“Aurora : I remember you... pretty bird

Maleficent : This is Diaval”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker stalking about someone who is name Diaval and he was exist. This utterance said by Maleficent when she introduced Diaval to Aurora.

35) The utterance at 00:51:20-00:51:27

“Stefan : I know exactly... What you’re doing

Palaces servant : Sire, your presence has been requested by the Queen”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker talking about the existence of the Queen. This is utterance said by palaces servant to king Stefan when he has been requested by the queen.

36) The utterance at 00:59:14-00:59:16

“Philip : I’m sorry to bother you.

Philip :But I’m on my way to King Stefan’n castle.”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker mention the name of place King Stefan’s castle. This utterance said by Philip when he meet Aurora on his way to castle.

37) The utterance at 00:59:50-00:59:53

“Aurora : What’s your name?

Philip :It’s Philip”
This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker call someone who is name Philip. This utterance said by Philip when he meet Aurora and introduce himself to her.

38) The utterance at 01:05:34-01:05:38

“Palaces servant: We found this girl at the gate.

Palaces servant: She claim to be the princess.”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker talking about the existence of the princess. This utterance said by the palaces soon to the King Stefan.

39) The utterance at 01:06:03-01:06:10

“Stefan: They brought you back a day too soon. I told those three idiots!

Stefan: Look her up in her room”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker talking about the existence of a place (her room). This utterance said by King Stefan to his sounds when asked them to bring Aurora.

40) The utterance at 01:27:05-01:27:13

“Maleficent: Our kingdom have been unifield

Maleficent: You have your queen!”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker talking about the existence of things (our kingdom). This utterance said by Maleficent to Aurora.

41) The utterance at 00:27:05-01:27:13

“Maleficent: Our kingdom have been unifield

Maleficent: You have your queen!”
This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker talking about the existence of person (your queen). This utterance said by Maleficent to the Moors people.

42) The utterance at 01:27:19-01:27:21

“Aurora : And I should know.

Aurora : For I was the one they called sleeping beauty”

This bold utterance was classified in the existential presupposition because it was shown that the speaker talking about the existence of sleeping beauty. This utterance said by Aurora.

2. Factive Presupposition

Factive presupposition is certain verb/ construction indicateds that something is a fact. In this research the writer found 7 utterances that belong to the type of existential presupposition those are

1) The utterance at 00:00:30-00:05:42

“Narrator : Let us tell an old story a new

Narrator : And we will see

Narrator : How well you know it”

This bold utterance was classified in the factive presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated who is talking about the story. This utterance said by the narrator, when she opened or introduced the story.

2) The utterance at 00:05:37-00:05:47

“Stefan : Someday, you know, I’ll live there. In the castle.

Maleficent : where do you live now?”
This bold utterance was classified in the factive presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated he believe that someday he will live there (in the castle). This utterance said by Stefan when he had a chat about his dream to Maleficent.

3) The utterance at 00:06:03-00:06:08

“Stefan : We’ll see each other again.
Maleficent : You really shouldn’t come back here you know”

This bold utterance was classified in the factive presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated she counseled someone. This is utterance said by Maleficent to counseled Stefan for not come to Moors kingdom because it is not safe.

4) The utterance at 00:46:35-00:46:42

“Maleficent : Fine, next time I’ll turn you into a mealy wurm.
Diaval : Well I’ll be a mealy worm gladly!.. anything but a filthy, stinking”

This bold utterance was classified in the factive presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated he is glad to be worm. This utterance said by Diaval when he protested after Maleficent change him to be a dog. He preferred to be a worm than a dog.

5) The utterance at 00:48:35-00:48:44

“Aurora : I know you’re there

Aurora : Don’t be afraid
Maleficent I’m not afraid”

This bold utterance was classified in the factive presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated she know about the existence of
Maleficent. This utterance said by Aurora when she know that Maleficent hide and watched her.

6) The utterance at 01:12:39-01:12:44

“Flittle : What are we going to do?
Knotgrass : Well, we can’t give up, can we?
Knotgrass : Come on, girls!
Flittle : But we don’t even know where to start”

This bold utterance was classified in the factive presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated they flustered about what they have going to do. This utterance said by Flittle when she confused about how to get a true love for Aurora.

7) The utterance at 01:12:58-01:13:03

“Philip : Pardon me.
Philip : I’m embarrassed to say that I don’t know where I am”

This bold utterance was classified in the factive presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated he worry where he is. This utterance said by Philip to three fairies when he awaked from his “sleep” and find himself in a strange place.

3. Non Factive Presupposition

Non factive presupposition is the opposite of factivepresupposition, certain verbs/constructions indicated something is not fact/not true. In this research the
writer found 1 utterance that belong to the type of non factive presupposition those are

1) The utterance at 00:50:06-00:50:13

“Aurora :It’s everything I imagined. It would be
Aurora : oh, it’s just so beautiful
Aurora : Live always wanted to come.”

This bold utterance was classified in the non factive presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated she never see that place (the Moors) before. This is said by Aurora to Maleficent and Diaval the show that what. She always imagined about the Moors is same as what she saw now.

4. Counterfactual Presupposition

Counterfactual presupposition is Structures mean that what is presupposed is not only not true, but is the opposite of what is true, i.e. contrary to facts. In this research the writer found 3 utterances that belong to the type of non counterfactual presupposition those are

1) The utterance at 00:05:24-00:05:34

“Stefan :If I knew you would throw it away, I would have kept it.
Maleficent : I didn’t throw it away
Maleficent : I delivered it home as I’m going to do for you.”

This bold utterance was classified in the counterfactual presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated he doesn’t kept the jewel this utterance said by Stefan to Maleficent to protested maleficent
why she throw the jewel, maleficent answer that she doesn’t throw the jewel but she only return it to it’s source.

2) The utterance at 01:10:05-01:10:19

“Diaval : They pulled the guards He’s waiting for you in there.

Diaval : If we go inside those walls, we’ll never out alive.

Maleficent : Then don’t come

Maleficent : It’s not fight.”

This bold utterance was classified in the counterfactual presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated he warn Maleficent not to go inside. This utterance said by Diaval to Maleficent when they would come to the castle and diaval warn Maleficent that it is very dangerous if they so inside she would.

5. Lexical presupposition

Lexical presupposition is the use of a form with is asserted meaning is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another, non-asserted meaning is understood. In this research the writer found 7 utterances that belong to the type of existential presupposition those are

1) The utterance at 00:06:03-00:06:10

“Stefan : We’ll see each other again

Maleficent : you really shouldn’t come back here

Maleficent : It’s not safe”

This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated Stefan hope that he can meet
Maleficent next time. This utterance said by Stefan when Maleficent said goodbye to him.

2) The utterance at 00:06:43-00:06:49

“The narrator said: he, who had so little in the world.
Narrator: So that their hands might touch again.”

This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated Maleficent hope that she can touch Stefan’s hand next time. This utterance said by narrator.

3) The utterance at 00:16:00-00:16:02

“The Stefan said: They mean to kill you.
Stefan: King Henry will stop at nothing”

This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated he know King Henry will not stop. This utterance said by Stefan when he had a chat to Maleficent in order to trick her.

4) The utterance at 00:22:50-00:22:55

“Diaval said: I’m not certain
Maleficent: Stop complaining. I save your life”

This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated she hope he stop. This utterance said by Maleficent to Diaval when he complained to her for change him to be a human.

5) The utterance at 00:33:49-00:33:55

“The narrator said: But she made walls of her own.
Narrator: That the Moors might never again”
This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated the Moors ever touched by human. This utterance said by narrator to tell the situation that Maleficent won’t the Moors never touched by human

6) The utterance at 00:37:22-00:37:27.

“Knotgrass : What!
Flittle : You’re cheathing
Thistletwit : I saw that.
Flittle : We’re starting again”

This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated he want restart the game. This utterance said by the fairy when she knew that her friend play dishonestly.

7) The utterance at 01:06:15-01:06:23

“Three fairies : It’s good to be small again!
Flittle : Look at my feet!... I love my tiny little feet”

This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated she happy changed to be small as before. This utterance said by the fairy when she changed from a human body (big) to be a fairy body (small) as before.

6. Structural Presupposition

Structural presupposition is certain sentence structures conventionally and regularly presuppose that part of the structures is already assumed to be true. Such structurally based presupposition may present subtle ways of making
information that the speaker believes appear to what the listener should believe and usually this presupposition is form WH questions. In this research the writer found 14 utterances that belong to the type of structural presupposition those are

1) The utterance at 00:00:30-00:00:37

“Narrator : Let us tell old story a new

Narrator : And we will see.... How well you know it.“

This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated you (the audiences) know about the story. This utterance said by the narrator. She that the audience know about the part of story.

2) The utterance at 00:05:46-00:05:50

“Maleficent :Where do you live now?

Stefan : In a burn “

This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated who is talking with her live in somewhere. This utterance was happened when Maleficent asked to Stefan where he live.

3) The utterance at 00:06:39-00:06:46

“Narrator :Maleficent thought of how Stefan cast away his ring

Narrator : He, Who had so little in the world”

This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated that Stefan cast a way his ring. The utterance to show Maleficent felt about Stefan.

4) The utterance at 00:07:09-00:07:20
"Maleficent: After all these weeks look who came back.

Stefan: I thought it worth the risk.

Stefan: So, what do you do for fun?“

This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated that Maleficent do something for fun. This utterance was happen when Stefan asked to Maleficent play with him.

5) The utterance at 00:09:14-00:09:19

“Narrator: Maleficent wandered alone.

Narrator: And sometimes wondered. Where Stefan might be”

This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated that Maleficent wonder about Stefan’s existence. This utterance said by the narrator to had a chat the audience about Maleficent felt after Stefan leave her.

6) The utterance at 00:14:49-00:15:00

“King Henry: I will choose a successor.

King Henry: To take the throne and care for my daughter.

King Henry: Who among you is worthy?”

This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated are of them are worthy. This utterance said by King Henry when he asked someone to kill Maleficent.

7) The utterance at 00:19:38-00:19:43

“King Henry: Ah, you have done well my soon.

King Henry: Have you done.. What other failed to do”
This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated Stefan success kill Maleficent. This utterance said by King Henry when Stefan given him Maleficent wings and he believed that Stefan kill Maleficent.

8) The utterance at 00:22:44-00:22:49

“Diaval: What have you done to my beautiful south
Maleficent: would you rather I let them beat you to death”

This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated his wing and body was changed. This utterance said by Diaval when Maleficent change him from a crown to be a man.

9) The utterance at 00:29:15-00:29:34

“Maleficent: well, well
Maleficent: What a glittering assemblage King Stefan
Maleficent: Royalty, nobility”

This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated the party is glittering. This utterance said by maleficent when she come to the castle in order to cursed the baby.

10) The utterance at 00:35:18-00:35:24

“Thisistletwit: There you are. Why are you always hiding?
Thisistletwit: come on here you go”

This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated the fairy found the baby Aurora.
This utterance said by the fairy to Aurora when she found her and suppose that Aurora is hiding.

11) The utterance at 00:51:39-00:51:53

“*Stefan : Can you not see we’re having a conversation?*

*Stefan : When the curse fails, Maleficent will come for me*”

This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated that Maleficent will come if the curse fail. This utterance said by King Stefan to Maleficent wings when she believed that the curse will be fail and Maleficent would attack him.

12) The utterance at 01:03:50-00:03:06

“*Aurora : Fairy godmother!*

*Maleficent : I’m here.*

*Aurora : When were you going to tell me that I’m cursed?*

*Aurora : is it true*”

This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated that she know she is curse. This utterance said by Aurora to Maleficent when she knew that she is cursed, and she tried to get Maleficent explanation about it.


“*Knotgrass : Why have you come?*

*Philip : My father sent me to see the king.*”

This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated that Philip come for a reason. This utterance said by the fairy to Philip when she curious Philip attendance.
14) The utterance at 01:13:17-01:13:19

“Knotgrass: **Who is your father?**

*Philip*: *King John of Ofsted*

*Three Fairies*: *A prince!*

This bold utterance was classified in the lexical presupposition because it was shown that the speaker indicated that Philip has father. This utterance said by the fairy to Philip when she curious about who Philip is.

C. **Conclusion of Analysis**

From the analysis above the writer conclude that every presupposition was produce it has meaning that want to send by speaker to hearer, every presupposition it can depends on the condition or the situation when the speaker said a presupposition. When the speaker produces a presupposition we should consider about the situation that convey the presupposition itself, so it can decrease the mistakes in recived meaning.
CHAPTER V

CLOSURE

After conducting, present the data, analyze the data and discussing the result, in this chapter the researchers would like to present the conclusion and suggestion of this research which is entitled *The Analysis of Presupposition in the “Maleficent” Movie Script*.

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data of Presuppositions, the writer accomplished to the conclusion as follows:

a. In the “Maleficent” movie script there were 73 utterance which were detected as Presupposition. Those utterances classified into six categories those are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, counterfactual presupposition, lexical presupposition, and structural presupposition. From 73 utterances were found there are 42 utterances of existential presupposition, 7 utterances of factive presupposition, 1 utterances of non-factive presupposition, for counterfactual presupposition there are 2 utterances, 7 utterance that include of lexical presupposition, and the last is 14 utterances include structural presupposition. From the result of the data, it can be concluded that the most dominant in the “Maleficent” movie script is existential presupposition with 42 utterances in total 73 utterances. It can be understood because of the background of this movie is a live action reimagining of Walt Disney’s 1959 animated film Sleeping Beauty, Portaying the story from the perspective of the antagonist, Maleficent. A beautiful, pure-hearted young woman, Maleficent has an idyllic life growing
up in a peaceable forest kingdom, until one day when an invading army threatens the harmony of the land. Maleficent rises to be the land's fiercest protector, but she ultimately suffers a ruthless betrayal an act that begins to turn her pure heart to stone. Bent on revenge, Maleficent faces a battle with the invading king's successor and, as a result, places a curse upon his newborn infant Aurora. As the child grows, Maleficent realizes that Aurora holds the key to peace in the kingdom and perhaps to Maleficent's true happiness as well. Based on situation above, this is normal if we found many existential presuppositions in the scrip.

B. Suggestion

After analyzing the data and discussing the result, the writer gives some suggestions to those who might be benefited to the result of this research; they are the reader, English Department students and future researcher.

1. For the readers

The writer hopes that this research could be improve the reader’s knowledge about presupposition. This is also could be one the reader’s reference when study about presupposition. It is also hopes after read this research the readers would be understand if every utterance that produce by people sometimes has implicit meaning that want to send to hearer, so the reader can be communicate well with the others.

2. English Department Students

The researchers hope this research could be one of references in studying presupposition especially to give more understanding about presupposition as one of the part pragmatics study in linguistic field.
3. The future researcher

   This research could be one of the references in studying presupposition and for the other researcher, and the writer hopes that in the future there will be other researchers who will conduct the same topic to complete this research although in different field.

4. English Teacher

   The writer hope the English teacher can use this study as the authentic material to teach presupposition.
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APPENDIXES
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**CATATAN:**

*SETIAP KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA*
CURRICULUM VITAE

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<th>Full Name</th>
<th>: Dewi Yuliana</th>
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<td>Nick Name</td>
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Education History

1. SDN 2 Koripan  Graduated in 2003
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3. SMK Telekomunikasi Tunas Harapan Graduated in 2008
4. IAIN Salatiga  Graduated in 2016

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<td>15 Desember 2012</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>&quot;Membutuhkan Kembali Jiwa Kekariminan dalam&quot;</td>
<td>17 Mei 2011</td>
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<td>22 Juni 2011</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Youngster Today is The Leader Of Tomorrow</td>
<td>18-20 November 2013</td>
<td>Peserta</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>&quot;Sosialisasi UU NO.1 TH 2013, Peran Serta Fungsi OJK&quot; &quot;Peran Pemerintah dalam Pengawasan LKM&quot;</td>
<td>30 September 2013</td>
<td>Peserta</td>
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<td>Pelatihan Sholat Khusu'</td>
<td>29 Januari 2012</td>
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<td>Pelatihan Mengatasi Kecepatan Tampil Di Depan Umum</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>Deteksi Dini Gangguan Perkemaman Anak</td>
<td>18 Juni 2013</td>
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</table>

Salatiga, 12 Januari 2016

Mengetahui,
Wakil Dekan Bidang

Kemahasiswaan dan Kerjasama

(Abmár Maimun, M.Ag.
NIP. 19700510 199803 1 003)

84
Let us tell an old story anew. And we will see how well you know it.

Once upon a time there were two kingdoms that were the worst of neighbours. So vast the discord between them that is was said only a great hero or a terrible villain might bring them together.

In one kingdom lived folk like you and me with a vain and greedy king to rule over them. In a great tree on a great cliff in the Moors lived one such spirit.

They were forever discontent and envious of the wealth and beauty of their neighbours. For in the other kingdom, the Moors lived every manner of strange and wonderful creature. But she was not just any girl. She was a fairy.
There you go.

00:02:06,164 --> 00:02:10,139

Why’d you get to tell her?

And her name was Maleficent.

00:02:19,527 --> 00:02:23,304

Good morning, MrShantuwell.

I love your car.

00:02:28,903 --> 00:02:31,141

No! No! Don’t do it!

00:02:35,332 --> 00:02:38,209

Ha, you missed me!

00:02:38,688 --> 00:02:40,279

Good morning.

- Good morning.

00:02:48,391 --> 00:02:50,389

Love your walk, girls.

00:03:09,115 --> 00:03:11,394

Maleficent, the border guards...

00:03:11,411 --> 00:03:14,360

There are rules, Flittle.

00:03:14,438 --> 00:03:16,344

I’m sorry.

00:03:16,418 --> 00:03:18,571

The border guards...

00:03:18,679 --> 00:03:20,072

Tell me what?

00:03:20,128 --> 00:03:22,939

Fine!

00:03:29,728 --> 00:03:31,235

I tell this time, you tell next time.

00:03:35,950 --> 00:03:38,655

No, you told last time.

00:03:38,702 --> 00:03:42,492

She’s always in a hurry with her big wings.

30

The border guards have found a human thief at the Pool of Jewels!

31

I’m sorry.

32

So I should tell this time andThistletwit next time.

33

Humans, here.

34

I hope this isn’t another war.

35

Tell me what?

00:03:53,768 --> 00:03:55,665

I’m not afraid.

00:03:55,989 --> 00:03:59,938

Besides, I’ve never seen a human up close.

00:03:23,039 --> 00:03:24,631

Fine!

40

Tell me what?

41

I’m not afraid.

36

The border guards have found a human thief at the Pool of Jewels!

37

I’m sorry.

38

The border guards...

39

Humans, here.

40

Tell me what?

41

I’m not afraid.

36

The border guards have found a human thief at the Pool of Jewels!

37

I’m sorry.

38

The border guards...

39

Humans, here.

40

Tell me what?

41

I’m not afraid.
Come out!

No! They mean to kill me.

And besides, they're hideous to look at.

That's extremely rude!

Don't listen to him, Balthazar.

You're classically handsome.

It's not right to steal, but we don't kill people for it.

Come out! Come out this instant!

Are you fully grown?

I believe he's just a boy.

That's just a girl, I think.

I'm called Stefan.

I'm Maleficent.

You have to give it back.

Give what back?

If I knew you would throw it away, I would have kept it.

I didn't throw it away.

I delivered it home, as I'm going to do for you.

Someday, you know, I'll live there.

In the castle.

Where do you live now?
In a barn.

So, your parents are farmers then?

My parents are dead.

What's wrong?

Mine too.

Your ring! Iron burns fairies.

We'll see each other again.

I'm sorry.

We really shouldn't come back here, you know.

I like your wings.

You really shouldn't come back here, you know.

Maleficent thought of how Stefan cast away his ring.

It's not safe.

After all these weeks,
look who came back.

I thought it worth the risk.

So, what do you do for fun?

Stefan and Maleficent became the most unlikely of friends.

And on her 16th birthday

Stefan gave Maleficent a gift.

He told her it was true love’s kiss.

But it was not to be.

As the years passed

For a time,

it seemed as if – in them at least

the old hatred between man and fairy had been forgotten.

As it will friendship slowly turned into something else.

And for a time,

it seemed as if – in them at least

the old hatred between man and fairy had been forgotten.

And on her 16th birthday

of the fairies

rose to become the protector of the Moors.

Maleficent often wandered alone

and sometimes wondered where Stefan might be.

For she had never understood the greed and envy of men.

But she was to learn.

For the human king had heard of a growing power in the Moors.
And he sought to strike it down.

Guards, hold!

Guards, hold!

There they are!

The mysterious Moors and no one dares to venture

You are no king to me!

You will not have the Moors.

not now, nor ever!

for fear of the magical creatures that lurk within.

that lurk within.

Arise and stand with me!

When I ascended to the throne

I promised the people
one day

130

00:14:11,069 --> 00:14:15,564

It won't be long.

00:14:16,665 --> 00:14:19,927

we would take the Moors and it's treasures.

Each of you swore allegiance to me and to that cause...

Your Majesty.

Defeated in battle.

00:14:16,665 --> 00:14:19,927

I will choose a successor

Maleficent.

00:14:20,008 --> 00:14:24,427

to take the throne and care for my daughter.

00:14:29,859 --> 00:14:31,858

Who among you is worthy?

Maleficent, I've come to warn you.

00:14:29,859 --> 00:14:31,858

Your Majesty.

00:14:34,883 --> 00:14:37,607

Kill the winged creature!

00:14:34,883 --> 00:14:37,607

They mean to kill you.

00:14:37,649 --> 00:14:41,248

Avenge me!

00:14:37,649 --> 00:14:41,248

Is this to be my legacy?

00:14:41,680 --> 00:14:45,324

And upon my death please, you have to trust me.

00:14:41,680 --> 00:14:45,324

I see you're waiting you will take the crown.

00:14:45,867 --> 00:14:49,401

It won't be long.

00:14:52,290 --> 00:14:56,081

with the humans?

00:14:55,939 --> 00:15:00,253

to warn you.

00:15:01,480 --> 00:15:04,477

They mean to kill you.

00:15:04,653 --> 00:15:06,704

King Henry will stop

00:15:04,653 --> 00:15:06,704

at nothing.

00:15:07,356 --> 00:15:10,759

Please, you have to trust me.

00:15:07,356 --> 00:15:10,759

Is this to be my legacy?

00:15:14,695 --> 00:15:16,941

for me to die.

00:15:38,046 --> 00:15:40,021

Maleficent.

00:15:40,832 --> 00:15:42,932

Maleficent!

00:15:50,580 --> 00:15:54,006

So, how is life

00:15:56,487 --> 00:15:59,353

with the humans?

00:16:00,062 --> 00:16:02,159

Maleficent, I've come to warn you.

00:16:02,752 --> 00:16:05,660

King Henry will stop at nothing.

00:16:07,546 --> 00:16:11,510

Please, you have to trust me.

00:16:14,695 --> 00:16:16,941

for me to die.
They spoke of many things. 00:19:33,009 --> 00:19:35,493

She is vanquished? 00:22:13,002 --> 00:22:15,595

and the years faded away. 00:19:38,155 --> 00:19:40,446

Wicked bird!

And she forgave Stefan, 00:19:40,471 --> 00:19:43,348

Ah, you have done well. 00:22:29,057 --> 00:22:30,673

my son. 00:22:29,057 --> 00:22:30,673

It's a demon!

his folly and his ambition. 00:19:40,471 --> 00:19:43,348

You have done 00:22:44,039 --> 00:22:46,441

what others failed to do. What have you done

And all was as it happened 162 to my beautiful south?

long ago. 00:19:43,747 --> 00:19:46,312

You will be rewarded. 00:22:46,473 --> 00:22:49,151

Are you thirsty? 00:19:48,338 --> 00:19:50,403

beat you to death?

I shall do my best 171

You are 00:22:50,443 --> 00:22:53,782

I'm not certain.

Maleficent? 00:19:50,571 --> 00:19:53,298

to be a worthy successor. - Stop complaining.

What is this? 00:19:53,439 --> 00:19:55,145

I'm not certain.

Your Majesty. 00:22:53,877 --> 00:22:55,965

I saved your life.

I have avenged you, Sire. 00:22:06,828 --> 00:22:08,478

I'm not certain.

I got you! 00:22:58,778 --> 00:23:00,682

Forgive me.
What do I call?
- Diaval.

And in return for saving my life
so he would be king.

I am your servant.

Whatever you need.

Wings.

I need you to be my wings.

I present to you
the first of his line:

King Stefan.

- What?

Now what, mistress?

She!

Her wings!

It's a girl!

O, my God, it's a girl!

- It's a girl!

Well?

- Well, I saw nothing.

But there's been a...

child.

King Stefan and the Queen

have had a child.

There'll be a christening.

They say it's to be a grand celebration.

for a baby.
How wonderful!

I am Knotgrass of the Moorland fair folk.

All manner of folk came to the christening.

Even three of the fairies who sought to foster peace and good will.

Look, there's the baby! - Love baby!

Concentrate, please!

I'm not telling you again.

Greetings, Your Majesty.

Very well.
Well, well.

What a glittering assemblage, King Stefan.

Royalty, nobility the gentry and...

How quaint.

Even the rabble.

I must say I really felt quite distressed.

And to show I bear no ill-will

I too shall bestow a gift on the child.

You're not welcome here.

Stay away from the princess!

- Yes, stay away!

Oh, dear.

Listen well, all of you.

The princess shall indeed grow in grace and beauty.

Beloved by all who meet her.

That's a lovely gift.

Don't do this.
But...

Before the sun sets on her 16th birthday she will prick her finger on the spindle of a spinning wheel and fall into a sleep like death!

Maleficent, please don't do this. I'm begging you. True love's kiss.

A sleep from which she will never awaken! But only by...

This curse will last until the end of time! No power on earth can change it!

Maleficent ordered his men to seize every spinning wheel in the kingdom. The wheels were broken and burned and thrown in the deepest dungeon in the castle.
Secretly he entrusted the safety of the child to the magic of the pixies who would take her to a remote hideaway for sixteen years and a day.

Stefan shut himself behind the walls of his castle while his soldiers rode far and wide to hunt Maleficent down.

But she made walls of her own that the Moors might never again suffered the touch of any human. Stefan shut himself behind the walls of his castle that her curse had brought.

So, what we need is a proper disguise. No, what we need is a proper disguise.

We need a smaller baby. Or a bigger body.

We need a smaller baby. Or a bigger body.

Would you like a smaller baby? Or a bigger body?

Secretly he entrusted the safety of the child to the magic of the pixies who would take her to a remote hideaway for sixteen years and a day.

They made walls of their own that the Moors might never again suffered the touch of any human.
Well, we have to blend in, don't we?

We have to be big enough to look after this baby.

So, gather around, ladies.

One, two, three. Grow!

It's so ugly you could almost feel sorry for it.

Get ready.

And no magic.

No flying?

- No, no.

- No magic?

We are no longer fairies.

Where you are.

Why are you always hiding?

So, no more flying.

No flying?

- No, no.

It's so ugly you could almost feel sorry for it.

- No magic?

I hate you.

I hate you.

The fairies were perhaps unequal to their task.

- But we in the middle of nowhere.

Yes, you've heard.

No one is going to find us here.

Come on. Here you go.

One, two, three. Grow!

And no magic.

Beastie.

Oh, that went quite well.

That's very nice.

The fairies were perhaps unequal to their task.

- But we in the middle of nowhere.

Why is she crying?

Now, there'll be no questions asked.

No one is going to find us here.
Maybe she might be hungry.

Then feed her!

It's gonna to starve with those three looking after it.

I saw that.

What?

- You're cheating.

- We're starting again.

Stop it!

Stop doing that.

This is all your fault!

I'm not doing anything.

Oh, come on! That's funny!

Make ready!

Well, someone is.

As the days went on,

- It's not me.

Stefan darkened...

- It's not me.

Release!

You two are having a go at me further consumed by

You failed me.

and I will not tolerate... paranoia and vengeance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timestamp</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Timestamp</th>
<th>Text</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:39:37,252 --&gt; 00:39:39,601</td>
<td>The wall cannot be burned.</td>
<td>00:41:43,038 --&gt; 00:41:44,601</td>
<td>in grace and beauty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>324</td>
<td>Hello.</td>
<td>00:42:51,778 --&gt; 00:42:53,525</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>00:39:40,165 --&gt; 00:39:42,120</td>
<td>It is indestructible.</td>
<td>00:41:56,546 --&gt; 00:41:59,383</td>
<td>Pretty bird.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325</td>
<td>Go away.</td>
<td>00:42:54,679 --&gt; 00:42:59,176</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:39:46,329 --&gt; 00:39:49,333</td>
<td>Nothing is indestructible!</td>
<td>00:42:00,407 --&gt; 00:42:01,976</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>326</td>
<td>Go.</td>
<td>00:42:54,679 --&gt; 00:42:59,176</td>
<td>Far away from the lofty palace that she remembered not.</td>
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<tr>
<td>00:39:49,444 --&gt; 00:39:52,289</td>
<td>Not a wall, not Maleficent!</td>
<td>00:42:00,407 --&gt; 00:42:01,976</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>327</td>
<td>Go away.</td>
<td>00:42:51,988 --&gt; 00:43:04,740</td>
<td>And as the seasons changed</td>
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<tr>
<td>00:39:52,392 --&gt; 00:39:54,425</td>
<td>I don't like children.</td>
<td>00:42:03,768 --&gt; 00:42:05,868</td>
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<tr>
<td>328</td>
<td>Not even her curse!</td>
<td>00:42:00,407 --&gt; 00:42:01,976</td>
<td>and the flowers grew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:40:12,422 --&gt; 00:40:14,772</td>
<td>Up, up.</td>
<td>00:42:07,970 --&gt; 00:42:09,971</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>329</td>
<td>Bring me the iron workers.</td>
<td>00:43:01,988 --&gt; 00:43:04,740</td>
<td>so did she.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:40:52,516 --&gt; 00:40:56,999</td>
<td>Go on. Go, go.</td>
<td>00:42:28,984 --&gt; 00:42:31,173</td>
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<tr>
<td>00:41:22,835 --&gt; 00:41:24,427</td>
<td>Oh, look! The little beast is about to fall off the cliff.</td>
<td>00:42:42,921 --&gt; 00:42:44,871</td>
<td>Hello.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330</td>
<td>As Maleficent had said</td>
<td>00:43:22,425 --&gt; 00:43:23,931</td>
<td>That's it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:41:22,835 --&gt; 00:41:24,427</td>
<td>Aurora did grow</td>
<td>00:43:24,031 --&gt; 00:43:25,732</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What?</td>
<td>00:42:44,972 --&gt; 00:42:48,875</td>
<td>00:43:32,365 --&gt; 00:43:35,635</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
She wondered at the world about her

and at what lay beyond the fearsome wall of thorns.

Curious little beastie.

She was not the only one who wished to get through.

Is that her? Is that Maleficent?

I don't know.

Bring her to me.

Ah, it's just a silly peasant girl.

It's her! - It's her!

How could you do that to me?

- You said, anything I need!

Yeah, but not a dog!

It was a wolf, not a dog.

- It's the same thing!

They are dirty, vicious and they hunt birds!

Fine, next time I'll turn you into a mealy wurm.

Well, I'll be a mealy wurm gladly!

Anything but a filthy, stinking...

I wonder...

I know you're there.

Don't be afraid.

I'm not afraid.

Then come out.

Then you will be afraid.

Anything but a filthy, stinking...

I wonder...

I know you're there.

Don't be afraid.

I'm not afraid.

Then come out.

Then you will be afraid.
No, I won't.

I know who you are.

Do you?

You're my fairy godmother.

What?

You've been watching over me my whole life.

I've always known you were close by.

How?
They're so beautiful.

Let it be no more!

I revoke the curse.

This curse will last until the end of times

The nurses are fearful that she won't make it through the night.

I revoke the curse.

No power on earth can change it.

Let it be no more.

Do all the fair people have wings?

I revoke my curse!

Most do.

Let it be no more!

Then, why don't you?

I revoke my curse!

All the other fairies fly.
I had wings once.
They were stolen from me.

That's all I wish
to say about it.

What colour were they?

Were they big?
when I walked.

And they were strong.

They could carry me above the clouds
and into the headwinds.

She's coming.

Where are your workers?

So big they dragged behind me
So, wake them up!

And get them back to work now!

We're running out of time!

Go on!

Aurora!

Come here.

Sit.

There is something I need to tell you.

When I grow up, I'm going to live here in the Moors with you.

Then we can look after each other.

You don't have to wait until you're older.

You could live here now.

Then I will!

I'll sleep in a tree and eat berries and black nuts.

And all the fair people will be my friends.
But it's time to say goodbye.

I'll be happy here for the rest of my life.

You've been very good to me. I'm sorry, that was my fault.

I'm going to tell my aunties tomorrow. I rushed into...

Except the time you accidentally fed me spiders. Forgive me.

It's that way.

Hello.

The castle.

I'm sorry to bother you.

What's your name?

- It's Phillip.

- Aurora.

Can you help me?
Hello, Aurora.

Well, it was nice meeting you and once again my apologies for being such a clumsy fool.

You're forgiven.

- That's good.

Well, I'll best be off then.

Goodbye, Phillip.

for being such a clumsy fool.

for being such a clumsy fool.

Have you not worked it out yet?

That boy could be the answer!

That boy could be her only chance.

Will you be back this way?

- Yes!

Nothing could stop me.

True love's kiss, remember?

It can break the spell.

True love's kiss?

I cursed her that way, because there is no such thing.

Well, that might be how you feel.

But... what about Aurora?

That boy is the answer!

That boy could be her only chance.

It's her fate, anyway.
Go ahead.

Turn me into whatever you want.

A bird, a wu...m.

I don't care anymore.

I'm so happy we're leaving tomorrow.

You're not leaving tomorrow.

Tomorrow is Aurora's 16th birthday.

And Stefan told us to take her back the day after her birthday.

Stop it!

No, he said, on her birthday.

No, after her birthday.

On.

On.

On.

I need to talk to you about something.

I'm sorry to have to tell you this.

But I'll be 16 tomorrow.
I'm leaving home.

my parents were dead.

520

527

01:04:15,895 --> 01:04:18,827

01:03:13,024 --> 01:03:14,751

01:03:34,509 --> 01:03:37,235

I... I can't remember her name.

See here, young lady.

I think you better come

521

and sit down.

01:04:19,194 --> 01:04:22,853

01:03:14,826 --> 01:03:18,469

528

They said...

I did not spend 16 years

01:03:50,608 --> 01:03:52,359

that is was...

in this miserable hovel

Fairy godmother!

522

529

01:04:23,109 --> 01:04:24,751

01:03:18,536 --> 01:03:20,516

01:03:53,774 --> 01:03:55,501

Maleficent.

with these two imbeciles... Hush!

I'm here.

523

530

01:04:36,401 --> 01:04:37,994

01:03:20,582 --> 01:03:22,907

01:03:56,980 --> 01:03:59,549

Is that you?

So that you could ruin it

When were you going to tell me

that I'm cursed?

538

01:04:41,744 --> 01:04:43,784

01:03:23,038 --> 01:03:25,667

01:04:04,270 --> 01:04:06,096

539

Are you Maleficent?

We are taking you back

Is it true?

524

531

01:04:47,318 --> 01:04:50,250

01:03:25,667

532

No! Don't touch me.

to your father without...

535

536

01:04:10,424

540

01:03:26,315 --> 01:03:28,059

It is.

01:04:08,850 --> 01:04:10,424

01:04:51,088 --> 01:04:53,497

My father?

You're the evilest in the world.

525

533

01:04:12,339 --> 01:04:15,402

541

01:03:28,059

526

01:04:15,402

541

01:03:29,376 --> 01:03:31,892

My aunts said

My aunts said

01:04:54,171 --> 01:04:55,992

You told me

it was an evil fairy.

it's you!

537

538

540
You look just like your mother.

Pay attention!

We have to find Aurora!

They brought you back a day too soon.

Oh, the king will have our heads!

I told those three idiots!

Wait!

Lock her up in her room.

Prepare the net.

Maleficent is coming.

- Of course you are.

I'm looking for a girl.

I need a horse.

Come on, Diaval!

Faster, Diaval!

Faster!
I can't do this without you, Diaval.

It's done.

They pulled the guards.

He's waiting for you in there.

Look at her.

If we go inside those walls, we'll never come out alive.

Look at what you've done.

Then don't come.

Then don't come.

It's not your fight.

She's only sleeping, you say?

Well, thank you very much.

I need you, Diaval.

What about the kiss?

Yes, true love's kiss.

True love does not exist.

But it's her only chance.

Your Majesty.

Mistress.

What are we going to do?

Well, we can't give up, can we?

Come on, girls!

But we don't even know

where to start!
True love doesn't just fall from trees, you know.

Although I can't recall how I got here.

Why have you come?

- My father sent me to see the king.

Pardon me.

Who is your father?

- King John of Ofsted.

I'm embarrassed to say that I don't know where I am.

In King Stefan's castle.

A prince!

This is where I was meant to be.

Aurora.

Very much.

I'm not sure about it. I barely know her.

We've only met once.

An enchantment, you say?

He knows her.

Why is she sleeping?

She's trapped in an enchantment.

Isn't she beautiful?

The most beautiful girl I have ever seen.

Haven't you ever heard of love at first sight? Kiss her! Go on.

Just go on then.
Kiss her!

You didn't do it properly!

It's supposed to be true love's kiss!

I was certain he was the one!

- What are you doing?

We have to keep looking.

I told you.

I will not ask your forgiveness.

Because what I have done to you is unforgivable.

I was so lost in hatred and revenge.

Sweet Aurora.

You stole what was left of my heart.

And now I have lost you forever.

I told you.

I will not ask your forgiveness.

As long as I live.

Because what I have done to you is unforgivable.

And not a day shall pass that I don't miss your smile.

Hello, godmother.

Hello, beastie.

No true love.

She's here, Sire.

Are we going back to the Moors now?

If that is what you wish.
Stop!
- Get back!

Into a dragon.

Run, Aurora!

Enough!

Maleficent brought down
and took off her crown

To be a fairy creature without wings?

In a world where you don't belong!

Long ago when Maleficent was but a child

and her heart was bright.

For now, it was again.

But that was not all.

Over there she is. Hurry up, they're waiting!

We present this crown to our little Aurora for whom we have sacrificed the best years of our...
Never mind.

Our kingdoms have been unified.

You have your Queen!

So you see, the story is not quite as you were told.

Maleficent.

Subtitle: Aurora.

In the end.

my kingdom was united.

And her name was Maleficent.

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