



**PRESUPPOSITION
ON TV SERIES “GAME OF THRONES” SEASON 1**

**A THESIS
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for S-1 Degree Majoring Linguistics in English Department
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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PRONOUNCEMENT

I honestly confirms that the thesis entitled “Presupposition on TV Series *Game of Thrones* Season 1” has been compiled by myself and without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any university. I also ascertain that I do not quote any material from other publications or someone’s paper except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, July 2017

Putri Ramadhan

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Do it for yourself, but once in a while think back to everyone who said you would never be anything. Do it for them too.”

- The Better Man Project

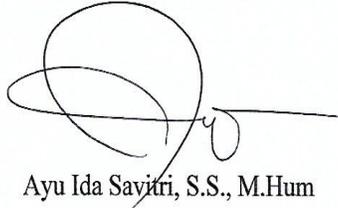
I sincerely dedicated this thesis to my Mom and Dad who always love and support me anytime. I love you both more than anything.

APPROVAL
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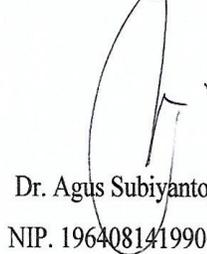
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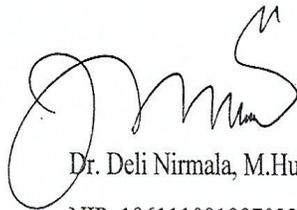
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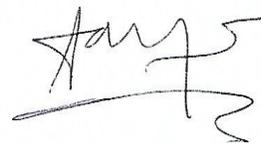
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I realize that the thesis is not perfect yet, therefore I will be glad to receive any constructive criticism and recommendation to make it better. Last but not least, I put big expectation that the thesis can be useful to everyone who reads it.

Semarang, July 2017

Putri Ramadhan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
TITLE	i
PRONOUNCEMENT	ii
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	iii
APPROVAL	iv
VALIDATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
ABSTRACT	xi
CHAPTER I (INTRODUCTION)	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Research Questions.....	3
1.3 Objectives of the Study.....	3
1.4 Previous Studies.....	4
1.5 Scope of the Study	5
1.6 Significance.....	6

1.7 Writing Organization	6
CHAPTER II (UNDERLYING THEORY)	8
2.1 Definition of Presupposition	8
2.2 Entailment	9
2.3 Implicature	11
2.4 Features of Presupposition	13
2.5 Kinds of Presupposition	14
CHAPTER III (RESEARCH METHOD)	23
3.1 Type of Research	23
3.2 Data, Population, and Sampling Technique	23
3.3 Method of Collecting Data	24
3.4 Method of Analyzing Data	25
CHAPTER IV (DISCUSSION)	27
4.1 Existential Presupposition	27
4.2 Factive Presupposition	33
4.3 Non-Factive Presupposition	38
4.4 Lexical Presupposition	41
4.5 Structural Presupposition	47

4.6 Counter-factual Presupposition	59
CHAPTER V (CONCLUSION)	64
REFERENCES	57
APPENDIX	69
Table of Existential Presupposition.....	69
Table of Factive Presupposition	72
Table of Non-Factive Presupposition.....	82
Table of Lexical Presupposition.....	83
Table of Structural Presupposition	85
Table of Counter-Factual Presupposition.....	104

ABSTRACT

Game of Thrones is a science fiction TV series which tells the viewers about a dynastic civil war for control two continents among several competing families. In the TV series, an effective communication plays an important role in order to win the war. Therefore, a presupposition is often used in the conversation between characters. This study aims to identify what kinds of presupposition triggers occurred in the TV series season 1 and to reveal the intentions of each presupposition conveyed by the characters. Non-participant observation is applied to collect the data and identity method is applied to analyze the data. The result shows that presupposition triggers such as existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, and counter-factual presupposition occur in the data and each of presupposition really shows different intentions.

Key words: *Game of Thrones*, Presupposition, Presupposition Trigger

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This study is presented in five chapters; introduction, underlying theory, research method, discussion, and conclusion. This chapter presents some explanations about the background of the study, the research questions, the objectives of the study, the scope of the study, the previous studies whose topics are similar with the study, the significance, and the writing organization.

1.1 Background of the Study

Many people spend their spare time by watching television and one of the most favorite TV programs is TV series. The example of those favorite TV Series is “Game of Thrones” which was firstly premiered on HBO in the USA in April 17th, 2011. The TV Series that was adapted from book series “*A Song of Ice and Fire*” written by George R.R Martin, has become both “The Biggest Drama” and “The Most Talked about Show” (The Guardian, 2014). It also made history as the first-ever science fiction/fantasy show to win the Emmy Award for Outstanding Drama Series in 2015.

Game of Thrones tells the viewers about a fictional world with two continents, Westeros and Essos. It is a story of a dynastic civil war for control of Westeros among several competing families. Because ruling and maintaining the kingdom has been always done in politic ways, every speaker has his/her own communication strategies to achieve their goals. In this case, an effective communication plays an important role. Sometimes, the speakers do not always deliver their messages in directive ways. They use softer ways to convey their intended meaning by letting the hearers construct and assume what the speakers truly mean via utterances. This case is known as presupposition.

As argued by Yule (1996), Pragmatics is a study of how we recognize what is meant through what was said or written. Thus, presuppositions are also beneficial in communication. The speakers do not have to say something in detail to explain or refer to what they intend to say to make the communication efficient. However, both speakers should have shared-knowledge to make presupposition works. If both speakers do not have the same thought, they will misunderstand each other's messages. Presuppositions also make conversations becomes intelligent because both speakers won't say anything in full explanation as they both will cover their intentions through assumptions so the conversation will not be such boring.

From the explanation above, the writer is interested in analyzing presupposition on the dialogue of the characters of TV Series "Game of Thrones" Season 1 as it serves indirect intentions in some conversations of speakers. The

writer is examining the utterances of speakers that consist of presupposition by identifying the triggers using presupposition theory argued by George Yule (1996).

1.2 Research Questions

The research questions of this study are;

1. what kinds of presupposition are conveyed by the speakers in “Game of Thrones” Season 1 TV Series?; and
2. what are exactly the speakers’ intentions by conveying presuppositions in “Game of Thrones” Season 1 TV Series?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are as follows.

1. To identify kinds of presupposition conveyed by the speakers in “Game of Thrones” Season 1 TV Series.
2. To elaborate the intentions of each presupposition conveyed by the speakers of “Game of Thrones” Season 1 TV Series.

1.4 Previous Studies

The writer had found five studies that were similar to the topic. These studies came from 2008 to 2015. The first study is Rachma Yulistina's thesis (2008) which explained the pragmatics presuppositions on drama script *The Wild Duck* by Henrik Ibsen. From 629 utterances containing, she concluded that presupposition and background knowledge took a crucial part within interaction.

The second study is Ria Apriliana's thesis (2008) which discussed the presupposition in *Desperate Housewives* TV series by grouping the presupposition triggers after checking the presupposition result. She discovered that there were some presupposition triggers that could not be found in references, such as 'to mention', 'figure', and 'remember'.

The third study is Ratih Kusumaningsari's thesis (2010) which exposed pragmatics presupposition on Santiago's utterances in *The Alchemist* novel by Paulo Coelho. From 96 of Santiago's utterances containing presuppositions, she figured out that shared knowledge played an important part and it was the prior case why the character delivered his utterance implicitly.

The fourth study is Afrin Rubiyanti's thesis (2013) which described presupposition in interrogative headlines on ALLKPOP news and gossip site by classifying the data into three parts; *-wh* questions, yes-no questions, and alternative

questions. She found out that interrogative is aimed at increasing the readers' interest to read the news, so that it can improve the popularity of the website.

The last study is Winda Astuti's thesis (2015) which showed the narrator's utterances containing presuppositions on TV Program Silet Infotainment. She found some functions on the narrator's presuppositions, such as supporting narrator's position, leading the viewer's assumption, and raising the viewer's belief. She is then classified the presupposition triggers found in narrator's utterances into three parts; single trigger, double trigger, and multi-trigger.

Those previous studies were conducted by using either Yule or Levinson's theory of presupposition and all the data were coming from texts. The difference of those previous studies with this study is that the data of this study were taken from the utterances spoken by the speakers of a science fiction/fantasy TV show and it were analyzed by theory of presupposition defined by Yule (1996). The writer also identifies the intentions of each presuppositions conveyed by the speakers.

1.5 Scope of the Study

In this study, the writer focuses on Pragmatics analysis on presupposition in the utterances of the speakers of "Game of Thrones" Season 1 TV Series which consists of ten episodes. The writer identifies the data that are indicated as kinds of presupposition based on Yule (1996). Not all the speakers' utterances have

presuppositions, so that the writer also checks the presupposition triggers of each utterances before analyzing the presupposition conveyed.

1.6 Significance

The study contributes to the variation of pragmatics presupposition since the data are derived from utterances spoken by the speakers on TV Series “Game of Thrones” Season 1. The study consists of analysis of speakers’ utterances which are indicated as presupposition. Besides, it contains discussion about the intentions of each presuppositions conveyed by the speakers. All the data were analyzed using theory of presupposition defined by Yule (1996).

1.7 Writing Organization

To finish the study, the writer has created an outline writing which was divided into five chapters.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of the study, the research questions, the objectives of the study, the previous studies, the scope of the study, and the writing organization.

CHAPTER II UNDERLYING THEORY

In this chapter, the writer explains theory of presupposition argued by Yule (1996) to support the study. It gives a brief explanation about pragmatics, presupposition, and kinds of presupposition.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method of the study. It consists of type of the research, data, population, and sampling technique, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

CHAPTER IV DISCUSSION

The writer does the data analysis in this chapter. It defines the kinds of presupposition of the data and examines each of the intentions.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

This chapter is the final chapter of the study which contains the conclusion.

CHAPTER II

UNDERLYING THEORY

This chapter contains theory which supports the data analysis. Below are some explanations about Pragmatics, Presupposition, Entailment, Implicature, Features of Presupposition, and Kinds of Presupposition.

2.1 Definition of Presupposition

Generally, Pragmatics is a branch of Linguistics that studies about meaning in language through what is said or written (Yule, 1996). According to Levinson (1985:21), Pragmatics is a study of language that tries to find the connection between the language used and the context in where the language is used. In other words, it discusses the implicit meaning on how language is used based on the context.

One of the topics in Pragmatics is presupposition. It is a term that defines an implicit assumption of what was said by the speaker in conversation. Stalnaker (1998) clarified that presupposition is propositions which can have truth or false value that becomes a background beliefs of a speaker and they are commonly being unsaid in a conversation. It can be said that there is a difference between presupposition and assertion related to content and truth-conditions of the sentence

uttered. If the propositions of presupposition is true, then the assertion can have the truth value and if the propositions of the presupposition is false, then the assertion have the lack of truth value. According to Yule (1996:25), a presupposition is something unsaid that becomes the assumption of a speaker when producing utterances.

When a speaker has a ‘presupposition’ on a listener, the speaker has thought that the listener will know what the speaker is trying to ‘address’. He/she wants to make the listener conveys their utterances. In this case, a shared knowledge plays an important part. The speaker and the listener should have the shared knowledge to make sure that the “assumption” assumed by the speaker is taken in a right way by the listener as it is supported by Stalnaker (1973) that presupposition should be something like a background beliefs of the speaker and listener. Presupposition is also beneficial in making communication becomes efficient, because the speaker does not have to utter the detail information to the listener.

2.2 Entailment

It needs to be noted that presupposition is different from entailment and implicature even though they have similar focus which is implicit meaning. According to Yule (1996:25) entailment is a logical inference made by listeners from what is asserted after the utterance is declared. Therefore, speakers have assumptions

while listeners have inferences. There are two types of entailment. The first is background entailment which has large number of inferences consisting truth value from what is uttered. It can be seen that the entailments of sentence (1) are presented in (2) in the example below.

- (1) Rover chased three squirrels.
- (2) a. Something chased three squirrels.
 - b. Rover did something to three squirrels.
 - c. Rover chased three of something.
 - d. Something happened.

When someone utter the sentence (1), the listener may have logical inferences as it is written in (2a) to (2d), therefore the speaker needs to be more focused on what they want to deliver to the listener so the listener can correctly infer what is exactly being communicated. The way to reach the point is by using stress which entailment is assumed to be the prominence. It is the second type of entailment called as foreground entailment. The example of it is down below (still use the sentence (1) as the utterance).

- (3) a. Rover chased **THREE** squirrels.
 - b. **ROVER** chased three squirrels.

From the example, the main assumption of the speaker can be clearly interpreted by the listener because there is a stress used. The focus of (3a) lies in the quantity of something and the main assumption is that Rover chased certain numbers of squirrels.

Whereas, the focus of (3b) comes to the actor that has done something named Rover and the main assumption is that something chased three squirrels.

2.3 Implicature

In a conversation, speakers do not always utter what they really mean in the surface and listeners do not always give the responds as they should be ordered. Sometimes, the listeners respond to the utterance of the speakers using sentences that also need to be interpreted by the speakers in order to receive the meaning of the listeners' responds. This case is known as implicature. According to Yule (1996:35), implicature is an additional conveyed meaning. It underlines that words are not just words but something implicitly communicated. To make the implicature works for both speakers and listeners, there is a need of cooperation in conversation between speakers and listeners. It can be conclude that understanding an implicature is always related to speakers and listeners cooperating with each other in a certain context.

There are some types of implicature such as generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. Generalized conversational implicature is when there is no specific knowledge required in the context to figure out the additional conveyed meaning (Yule, 1996:40-41).

(4) Doobie : Did you invite Bella and Cathy?

Mary : I invited Bella.

From the conversation (4), it is seen that Mary gives respond to Doobie's question by using an implicature. Doobie asked whether Mary had invited Bella and Cathy and Mary answered her by uttering the sentence "*I invited Bella.*" Mary's utterance can be implied that she did not invite Cathy as Doobie's requested, she only invited Bella, not Cathy. Because Mary does not mention the name of Cathy, Doobie must interpret that Mary only invited Bella.

Another type of implicature is particularized conversational implicature. It differs from the previous type of implicature that there is no specific knowledge required to calculate the additional conveyed meaning. In particularized conversational implicature, a specific context plays important role as it is followed by local recognized inferences assumed. These inferences are needed to work out with the additional conveyed meaning.

(5) Leila : Whoa! Has your Boss gone crazy?

Mary : Let's go get some coffee.

In conversation (5) Leila just walks into Mary's room and notices all the work Mary has to do in her desk. Leila comments on that case by uttering a question. Mary then responds to her without saying "yes, he has" or "no, he has not" as it is should be. She responds to Leila by uttering a sentence which needs to be interpreted by Leila in that time. However, Leila will infer that there is a local reason why Mary gives her respond like that. Leila will consider if there is a Mary's Boss around them so Mary cannot give the proper answer in the context.

2.4 Features of Presupposition

Presupposition has some features. The first feature is that presupposition uses symbol to portray the analysis of it. Symbol of “>>” refers to “presuppose” to show the analysis of presupposition in the text as it is stated by Yule (1996: 26) and Levinson (1983:181). It can be explained through the example below:

(6) Monica’s hat is unique.

>> Monica has a hat.

Based on the example, the presupposition of text (6) is that “Monica has a hat”.

The second feature of presupposition is that it has a term known as constancy under negation which is defined by Yule (1996: 26). It means that the presupposition result is not influenced by a negative statement, such as:

(6a) Monica’s hat is not unique.

(6b) >> Monica has a hat.

The presupposition of the text (6b) remains the same that “Monica has a hat.” even though the text (6a) is added by a negative word. It can be seen that putting negation does not influence the presupposition and it can make the presupposition survives as it stated by Saeed (1997: 104). Therefore, this negative process can be used to prove

whether a statement contains presupposition or not except for presupposition triggers of question (Levinson, 1983: 184).

Based on Levinson (1983), negation cannot be applied in presupposition triggers of question because they have different form. Others are declarative forms while presupposition triggers of question are interrogative forms. He divided the presupposition triggers into three parts; -wh question, yes/no question, and alternative question. Each of them has different role such as; -wh question functions to gain the missing information, yes/no question functions to gain a possibility of a case which is not yet known to be true, and alternative question functions to gain the truth from choices offered.

2.5 Kinds of Presupposition

The presence of presupposition can be detected by some items that come within the text which is called as potential presupposition. It consists of linguistic forms that may trigger a presupposition. To make it simple, it can be said that a potential presupposition is a foundation of a presupposition. Whether a presupposition is right or wrong, every trigger words will trigger a potential presupposition. Based on the combination of Karttunen (Karttunen in Levinson, 1983: 181-184) and Yule (1996), there are three main parts of types of presupposition, such as existential presupposition (definite descriptions), lexical

presupposition (implicative verbs, factive items, change of state verbs, verbs of judging, counter-factual verbs, conventional items, iteratives), and structural presupposition (cleft constructions, wh-questions, adverbial clause, comparative constructions, counter-factual conditionals, non-restrictive clauses).

2.5.1 Existential Presupposition

a. Definite Descriptions

Existential presupposition is assumed to commit the existence of something.

It usually comes within definite noun phrases or any possessive constructions in English, such as:

(7) John buys *the Pink Floyd tees*.

>> The Pink Floyd tees exist.

2.5.2 Lexical Presupposition

b. Implicative Verbs

Implicative verbs are verbs which have unasserted meaning that normally interpreted by the listener such as the verb “*manage*”. The verb “*manage*” has unasserted meaning “*try*”. If someone manages something, it must be he or she has already tried to do it.

(8) John *manages* to open the can.

>> John tries to open the can.

c. Factive Verbs

Factive verbs are classifications of verbs which have complement clause after the verb and it is assumed there is a fact within the clause. The factive verbs are such as “*realize*”, “*make sense*”, “*know*”, “*regret*”.

(9) John *knows* the girl is sick.

>> The girl is sick.

d. Change of State Verbs

Change of state verbs are also known as “aspectual verbs”. As stated by Saeed (1997), it has a switch assumption of a case which the new state is described within the verbs. The examples of the verbs are such as “*continue*”, “*begin*”, “*finish*”, “*take*”, “*leave*”, “*come*”, “*stop*”, and “*go*”.

(10) John *begins* to smoke.

>> John has not smoked.

e. Verbs of Judging

According to Levinson (1983:182), verbs of judging are different from other presuppositions because the implications constructed by the listener are not related to the speaker.

(11) John *accused* Martha *of* plagiarism.

>> (John thinks) that plagiarism is bad.

f. Counter-factual Verbs

This type of presupposition carries a falsity of a case within the complement clause after the verb. The examples of the verbs are “*pretend*” and “*imagine*”.

(12) John *pretends* that he was the King of Essos.

>> He is not the King of Essos.

g. Conventional Items

Levinson (1983:206) argued that there is conventional meaning in presupposition of sentences which are related to lexical items. Besides, not only related to lexical items, but also nouns that can have conventional meaning expressed through the sentences such as;

(13) John is *a bachelor*.

>> John is unmarried.

(14) John’s room has been cleaned.

>> John’s room was dirty.

h. Iteratives

Iterative is a term that refers to a case which has repetition. Levinson (1983:182) gives some examples of iterative categories such as the words “again”, “another”, “anymore”, and “another time”.

(15) John eats *another* pie.

>> John had eaten at least one.

2.5.3 Structural Presupposition

a. Cleft Constructions

Cleft is a construction in which some elements are transferred from its normal place into a detached clause. It functions to give an emphasis of a sentence. There are two types of cleft in English such as *it-clefts* and *wh-clefts*. Both clefts share the same presupposition as argued by Levinson (1983).

(16) ***It*** was him that made the cake.

>> Someone made the cake.

(17) ***What*** she really needs is money.

>> She needs something.

b. Questions

Questions structure is a type of presuppositions which deliver the case after the question tag itself. Therefore, the information after the question tag is already known to be the truth.

(18) Who does eat the pizza?

>> Someone eats the pizza.

c. Adverbial Clauses

This type uses adverbial as the main clause and it can be in the initial or in the final position. The clause triggers the presuppositions, therefore it can be said that sentence presupposes another sentence.

(19) John wrote a poem when he lived in London.

>> He lived in London.

d. Counter-factual Conditionals

This type of presupposition shows not only the falsity but also the contrary of a case that becomes the presupposition. The information after the word “*if*” states the untrue of a case.

(20) *If* I were rich, I would travel around the world.

>> I am not rich.

e. Non-restrictive Clauses

Levinson (1983) argued that non-restrictive clauses can trigger presupposition. In case of non-restrictive clause, the clause is not influenced by the negation so the clause can survive from the negation.

(21) John’s brother, who finished his study in Milan, came to visit his family after two years.

>> John’s brother finished his study in Milan.

Yule (1996: 27) simplified his own views in presupposition. He classified the presupposition triggers into six types. They are:

a. Existential Presupposition

It can be identified by the possessive forms or any definite phrases that attach to the sentence. It functions to lead the speaker to acknowledge that something does exist.

(22) *The President of USA*

b. Factive Presupposition

It usually appears with the “classification of verbs” that can be regarded as a fact. The examples of the verbs are *know, realize, regret, agree, see, amuse,* and *make sense* and it is added the adjective and noun constructions, such as *be* and *aware*.

(23) Paul *knows* that she is sick.

>> The girl is sick.

c. Non-factive Presupposition

It can be considered as the falsity of something. The expressions that describe non-factive presupposition are *dream, imagine, and pretend*.

(24) She *dreamt* she was the queen of Essos.

>> She was not the queen.

d. Lexical Presupposition

It is a term that defines the implicit meaning of a form that is not inserted but need to be conceived. The addressee will interpret ordinarily of what the speaker says. For example, when the speaker says ‘I stop running’, the word *stop* here can be meant that the speaker used to run, but now he does not. In this case, the expression is used by the speaker to assume another un-applied meaning. Other expressions of the type are such as *again, before, and when*.

(25) He *starts* learning English.

>> He does not learn English before.

e. Structural Presupposition

In structural presupposition, the sentence structures are always the prior case to be elaborated. After the sentence structure is analyzed, the speaker delivers the information and also his/her presupposition ordinarily and lets the addressee convince the case to be the truth. The structures of this case can be the *-wh* questions, passive sentences, and active sentences.

(26) **Who** have eaten the apple?

>> Someone has eaten the apple.

f. Counterfactual Presupposition

It is a term that describes something that is false and very contrast to the fact and it is identified as the expression that reflects a counterfactual presupposition.

(27) **If** I were Courtney Love, I would not let Kurt Cobain died.

>> I am not Courtney Love.

After explicating the theories that support the data analysis, the writer believes that pragmatic presupposition's theory is appropriately used to analyze the data since they are coming from utterances of the speakers of "Games of Thrones" Season 1 TV. The writer chooses Yule's theory instead of Karttunen's theory because Yule has simplified the types of presupposition into six types of

presupposition which the writer thinks it is better and more compendious. Besides, types of presupposition of Karttunen can be included in Yule's theory.

. There are six kinds of presupposition argued by Yule (1996) that will be used to identify each utterance such as, existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, and counter-factual presupposition. The intentions of each utterance can be analyzed after the presupposition of each utterance is defined. Each intention contained in speakers' utterance is different from another because every kinds of presupposition have its own purposes.

The result of this study will show what kinds of presupposition that are mostly used and why the speakers of "Games of Thrones" Season 1 TV Series apply presuppositions as they communicate with others.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes how the study is done. It concludes explanations about type of research, data, population, and sampling technique, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

3.1 Type of Research

The type of this study is descriptive qualitative research because the writer found that descriptive qualitative research supports the data analysis by uncovering the deeper meaning of human experience. The writer focuses on analyzing the utterances of speakers on TV Series “Game of Thrones” Season 1 by examining their utterances that are indicated as presupposition. By applying the descriptive qualitative research, the writer is able to discover the words and meaning of the utterances.

3.2 Data, Population, and Sampling Technique

The data of this study are the utterances of speakers of TV Series “Game of Thrones” Season 1 which consists of 10 (ten) episodes. The population of this study

derives from the utterances spoken by speakers of “Game of Thrones” Season 1. In addition, the purposive sampling technique is used because the population is in the same characteristics (having triggers of presupposition). As a result, the sample of the study is utterances containing presuppositions.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

The method of collecting data that is applied in this study is non-participant observation. The writer uses this method because the writer does not take any part of the conversation. Additionally, the note taking technique is also used to obtain the data since the data are coming from videos.

There are some steps that the writer does to collect the data. Firstly, the writer downloads the TV Series of Game of Thrones Season 1 which consists of ten episodes from the website www.moviescouch.com. Secondly, the writer does a non-participant observation by watching the videos from one episode to another episode in a full attention. While watching the videos, the writer also makes transcriptions to gain the data. After all the data are taken, the writer will divide the data into two parts. The first part is the data indicated presuppositions and the second is non-indicated. Therefore, only the data that are indicated as presuppositions will be the focus of the study.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

In this study, the writer uses pragmatic identity and referential method in analyzing the data. Based on Sudaryanto (1993), identity method is a one of the types of analyzing method that employs the outer aspect of language as the determiners. The determiners include referent of language, speech organ, orthography, another language, and partner of speech. Considering this study, the writer uses pragmatic identity method according to the data which are utterances. Pragmatic identity method is applied to identify the presupposition that occur on the speakers' utterances based on each context of the conversation. Additionally, referential method is used to show the presupposition triggers conveyed by the speakers through the linguistic features or expressions uttered. The following steps are the procedure done by the writer to analyze the data.

1. The writer downloads the video of Game of Thrones Season 1 (consisting ten episodes) from the website www.moviescouch.com.
2. The writer watches the video and does transcriptions based on the conversations.
3. The writer reads and tries to understand every utterance that has been transcribed and starts to identify the utterances that are indicated as presuppositions using presupposition triggers by George Yule; factive, non-factive, counter-factual, structural, existential, and lexical presuppositions.

4. After identifying and grouping all the data based on their types of presuppositions, the writer analyzes each presupposition and tests the presupposition using the negation based on Yule (1996).
5. Last but not least, the writer examines each intention of presuppositions conveyed by the speakers. The writer also put a description of context whenever the conversation takes place.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses data analysis of utterances containing presuppositions based on Yule's Theory (1996) which classifies them into six kinds of Presupposition. They are Existential Presupposition, Factive Presupposition, Non-Factive Presupposition, Lexical Presupposition, Structural Presupposition, and Counter-Factual Presupposition. This chapter also contains brief explanation of intentions that come within each presupposition.

4.1 Existential Presupposition

The existential presupposition is something which is assumed to exist and which commonly appears within possessive constructions and definite noun phrase. The writer found more than thirty utterances containing existential presupposition but only used four as the example of data analysis.

There are names and referents that occurred in the data. From the story, it is known that there exist some clans which are The Starks, The Targaryens, The Lannisters, The Dothraki, and The Freys, and The Greyjoys. There are also Kings who rule each kingdom such as King Robert. Additionally, there is the most vicious

creature named the White Walkers. There also exist regions in the story such as Winterfell, Kings Landing, Riverland, Casterly Rock, the Wall, the Vale, Dorne, Volantis, and Kingsroad.

4.1.1 Data 1

Context:

Data 1 came from episode 1 (Winter is Coming). This conversation happened between Gared, Will, and Royce. They were the rangers of the Night's Watch (a community which protect The Wall). They were riding into the wood. Suddenly Will saw a campsite which was full of mutilated body. Looking so frightened, he ran back to Gared and Royce to tell what he had found. Gared and Will agreed to head back to The Wall, except Royce.

Utterance of Gared (28):

(28) *Our orders were to track the Wildlings. We tracked them. They won't trouble us no more.*

(28a) *Our orders were not to track the Wildlings. We did not track them. They will trouble us no more.*

(28b) >> *There are the Wildlings.*

The utterance (28) above is triggered by a definite noun phrase which is 'the Wildlings'. It means that the speaker (Gared) assumes that "the Wildlings" does exist and the listeners (Gared and Royce) have shared knowledge about the name which

makes the utterance understandable. The presupposition of the utterance is (28b) *There are the Wildlings*. The presupposition stays the same even though the utterance is added by negation as in (28a).

The intention of the presupposition conveyed by the speaker (Gared) is that he wants to remind and emphasize his friends (Will and Royce) that there are the Wildlings and their main orders are only to track them as a ranger of the Night's Watch. For the speaker, there is no need to track other tribes, but the Wildlings who has become real enemies since a long time ago.

4.1.2 Data 2

Contex:

Data 2 came from episode 1 (Winter is Coming). The conversation occurred in a courtyard of Winterfell Kingdom where a death penalty took place. Ned who was the King, his sons, and some soldiers were attending the death penalty of a deserter. The deserter's name was Will. He was punished because as a ranger of the Night's Watch, he had broken his own oath by running away after the White Walkers killed his friends. He said that he saw White Walkers who have been gone long ago. He kept saying this utterance as soldiers of Winterfell took him to the block.

The utterance of Will (29):

(29) *White Walkers, I saw the White Walkers.*

(29a) *White Walkers, I did not see the White Walkers.*

(29b) >> *There were the White Walkers.*

The utterance (29) is triggered by the definite noun phrase ‘the White Walkers’ so it is classified as the existential presupposition. The speaker (Will) has assumption that the White Walkers does exist and it becomes the shared knowledge between the speaker and the listener (people who attend the death penalty). The presupposition of the utterance (29) is (29b) *There were the White Walkers.* After putting negation as in (29a), the presupposition remains.

The function of presupposition conveyed by the speaker (Will) is to convince others that what he saw, the White Walkers, were real. The speaker (Will) also declares that he was not lying and he can prove his words that he really saw the White Walkers. It is seen that he emphasizes others to believe in him by using repetition. It also seems like an announcement to people of Winterfell to keep safe because the most vicious creature of the North has returned.

4.1.3 Data 3

Context:

Data 3 came from episode 2 (The Kingsroad). The conversation happened between Tyrion and Joffrey. Joffrey was told by her mother to look for his uncle,

Tyrion. He found Tyrion falling asleep in the dog's pen of Winterfell. He told his uncle to ride to King's Landing on the next day.

The utterance of Tyrion (30):

(30) *Before you go, you will call on Lord and Lady Stark and offer your sympathies.*

(30a) *Before you go, you won't call on Lord and Lady Stark and offer your sympathies.*

(30b) >> *There are Lord and Lady of Stark.*

The utterance (30) is triggered by a noun phrase 'Lord and Lady Stark', so it determined as existential presupposition. The speaker (Tyrion) has assumed that the listener (Joffrey) has already known those two people he was referring to. The presupposition of utterance (30) is (30b) *There are Lord and Lady of Stark.* The presupposition of utterance (30) remains the same even though it was added by negation (30a).

The function of speaker's (Tyrion) utterance is telling the listener (Joffrey) to be polite and respectful to the leaders of Winterfell by using their title, Lord and Lady. Besides, the speaker (Tyrion) reminds the listener (Joffrey) to give sympathies for the bad accident happened to the King's son in order to keep the good relation between two families.

4.1.4 Data 4

Context:

Data 4 came from episode 4 (Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things). The conversation held between Arya and Lord Eddard. Arya was Lord Eddard's younger daughter. He met Arya on the way back to his room after attending the Small Council meeting in King's Landing. Arya was practicing her sword skill by balancing on one foot in front of a staircase. Lord Eddard was worry if Arya fell and hurt herself.

The utterance of Arya (31):

(31) *Syrio says that every hurt is a lesson and every lesson makes you better.*

(31a) *Syrio does not say that every hurt is a lesson and every lesson makes you better.*

(31b) >> *There is a person named Syrio.*

The utterance (31) is triggered by a noun phrase which is a proper name, 'Syrio' so it has one of the characteristics of existential presupposition. The speaker (Arya) has assumed that the listener (Lord Eddard) knows the person whom she concerns. The presupposition of the utterance (31) is (31b) *There is a person named Syrio*. It is proven because the presupposition does not change even after it is tested by negation as in (31a).

The use of existential presupposition conveyed by the speaker (Arya) in utterance (31) is to state that there is a person whose name is Syrio. Syrio is Arya's

sword trainer who comes from Bravos, a country where many professional swordsmen were born. The speaker (Arya) also gives the listener (Lord Eddard) additional information that Syrio has taught her not to be afraid of hurt and not to stop learning.

4. 2 Factive Presupposition

Factive presupposition usually appears with certain verbs that are considered as a fact, such as *know*, *realize*, *regret*, *see*, *amuse*, and *make sense*. The writer found more than twenty-five utterances containing factive presupposition in the data, but only four written as data explanation. The factive verbs that the writer had obtained are such as *seen*, *know*, *seem*, *realize*, *glad*, *remember*, and *regret*. The verb *know* becomes the most frequent trigger among other factive verbs.

4.2.2 Data 5

Context:

Data 5 came from episode 2 (The Kingsroad). This conversation occurred when Jaime Lannisters approaching Jon Snow who was standing near the Smith in a courtyard of Winterfell. Jaime already knew the news that Jon would be leaving Winterfell and joined as a ranger of the Night's Watch. Jaime asked Jon whether he had a sword and had swung it to someone or not.

The utterance of Jaime (32):

(32) *At someone, I mean. It's a strange thing, the first time you cut a man. You realize we're nothing but sacks of meat and blood and some bone to keep it all standing.*

(32a) *At someone, I mean. It's a strange thing, the first time you cut a man. You don't realize we we're nothing but sacks of meat and blood and some bone to keep it all standing.*

(32b) >> *We're nothing but sacks of meat and blood and some bone to keep it all standing.*

The utterance (32) is triggered by the verb 'realize' and it can be classified as factive presupposition. The speaker (Jaime) has assumption that the listener (Jon Snow) knows the fact that they are just human. The presupposition of the utterance (32) is (32b) *We're nothing but sacks of meat and blood and some bone to keep it all standing*, since it has been tested by using negation as in (32a) and the presupposition stays the same.

The function of factive presupposition conveyed by the speaker (Jaime) in utterance (32) is to make the listener (Jon Snow) realizes that they both are human. Besides, the speaker gives information about a fact of human's body when he/she got swung by a sword. Their bodies are only a group of meat, blood, and bone.

4.2.2 Data 6

Context:

Data 6 came from episode 4 (Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things). The conversation happened between Alliser Thorne and members of the Night's Watch in courtyard of Castle Black where all members of the Night's Watch live. There was Jon who was one of the members of the Night's Watch and he was giving a group lesson in fighting as Alliser came bringing a new member of the Night's Watch. Sadly, the new member had no experience in fighting. Alliser said the utterance right after seeing the new member's skill.

The utterance of Alliser (33):

(33) *It seems they've run out of poachers and thieves down South.*

(33a) *It does not seem they've run out of poachers and thieves down South.*

(33b) >> *They've run out of poachers and thieves down South.*

The utterance (33) is triggered by the verb 'seems'. It is one of the characteristics of factive presupposition. The speaker has assumed that the listeners have known the recent condition and considered it as a fact. The presupposition of the utterance (33) is (33b) *They've run out of poachers and thieves down South*. The presupposition has been tested using negation (33a) and it still remains.

The use of factive presupposition conveyed by the speaker (Ser Alliser) in utterance (33) is to show to the listeners (members of Night's Watch) about recent condition. The condition itself refers to the fact that there are no bad people like poachers and thieves who used to fighting to become new members of the Night's Watch. The speaker also shows his disappointment about a new member's skill on fighting by using presupposition on his utterance. It is an indirect way of saying that the new member leaves the speaker unsatisfied.

4.2.3 Data 7

Context:

Data 7 came from episode 4 (Cripple, Bastards, and Broken Things). Lord Eddard and his guard Jory Cassel were visiting an armorer in King's Landing. Lord Eddard was told that the former Hand of the King, Jon Arryn, had come several times to see a boy who worked there before his death. As arrived, Lord Eddard talked to the armorer whose name was Tobho Mott about Jon Arryn and the boy.

The utterance of Tobho Mott (34):

(34) *I regret to say that he did not honor me with his patronage.*

(34a) *I don't regret to say that he did not honor me with his patronage.*

(34b) *>> He said the man did not honor him with his patronage.*

The utterance of the speaker (Tobho Mott) is triggered by the verb *regret* and it makes the utterance indicated as factive presupposition. The speaker has assumption that the listener knows the man he is referring to. The presupposition of the utterance (34) is (7b) *He said the man did not honor him with his patronage*. The utterance is also added by negation (34a) to test the presupposition and the presupposition (34b) does not change.

The factive presupposition conveyed by the speaker (Tobho Mott) in his utterance is aimed at telling the listener (Lord Eddard and Jorry) a fact that the man he refers to really had come for several times. It also expresses the speaker's feeling that he is disappointed because the man does not become his regular buyer. It answers the listener's curiosity about Jon Arryn and the boy.

4.2.4 Data 8

Context:

Data 8 came from episode 5 (The Wolf and The Lion). Lady Catelyn was accused Tyrion of pushing away his son, Brann, from the tower. Therefore, Lady Catelyn kidnapped Tyrion and brought him to his sister's kingdom, The Vale. This conversation happened between Lady Catelyn and Tyrion when they stopped for a rest.

The utterance of Tyrion Lannister (35):

(35) *Everyone knows a Lannister always pays his debt.*

(35a) *Everyone does not know a Lannister always pays his debt.*

(35b) *>> A Lannister always pays his debt.*

The utterance of the speaker (Tyrion) is triggered by the verb *know* and it is called as factive presupposition. The speaker has assumed that the listener knows a fact that the speaker was born as a Lannister and a Lannister always pays his charge. The presupposition of the utterance (35) is (35b) *A Lannister always pays his debt*. The presupposition is constant under negation as in (35b).

The use of factive presupposition in speaker's (Tyrion) utterance (35) is to declare that the speaker (Tyrion) is one of Lannister's family and the fact that Lannisters are well known of never breaking their promises. By saying the utterance, the speaker (Tyrion) wants to make an appointment with the listener (Lady Catelyn). If the listener (Lady Catelyn) frees him, the listener (Lady Catelyn) will get return of letting him go. A Lannister always pays his debt.

4.3 Non-Factive Presupposition

This presupposition shows the falsity of a case. It means that the information after those expressions is not true. It is seen from the expressions such as *dream*, *imagine*, and *pretend*. There are four utterances containing non-factive presupposition in the TV Series, but only two written as data explanation due to the

same expressions. In the data, the writer only found one kind of non-factive verb which were *imagine*.

4.3.1 Data 9

Context:

Data 9 came from episode 3 (Lord Snow). After watching a training session led by Jon Snow, Tyrion came to visit Jon who was already in armory room of Castle Black. Tyrion aimed at informing news from Winterfell to Jon, but as he walked in, he saw three other rangers jumped Jon. They felt angry to Jon because he could beat them in a training session. Realizing Tyrion came in, the three rangers stopped their act. The conversation happened between Tyrion and Jon.

The utterance of Tyrion (36):

(36) *It's a lucky thing, none of them were trained by a master-at-arms like your Ser Rodrik. I imagine any of them have ever held a real sword before they came here.*

(36a) *It's a lucky thing, none of them were trained by a master-at-arms like your Ser Rodrik. I don't imagine any of them have ever held a real sword before they came here.*

(36b) >> *They never have held a real sword before they came to Castle Black.*

The utterance of the speaker (Tyrion) is triggered by the word 'imagine'. The utterance contains non-factive presupposition because the word 'imagine' describes untrue information after it. The information only exists in the speaker's mind, not in the real life. The presupposition of the utterance (36) is (36b) *They never have held a*

real sword before they came to Castle Black. The presupposition is added with negation as in (36a) and it still stays the same.

The intention of the speaker's (Tyrion) utterance is to implicitly state to the listener (Jon) that the rangers are never trained by an expert like the listener got. The speaker (Tyrion) wants to show the difference between the listener (Tyrion) who were raised in kingdom and those who are raised in the streets. Their skills are nothing compared to the listener's (Jon). In this utterance, the speaker (Tyrion) admits indirectly that the listener (Jon) is way better than them. The speaker (Tyrion) also avenges them for what they did to the listener (Jon) through his sarcastic utterance.

4.3.2 Data 10

Context:

Data 10 came from episode 10 (Fire and Blood). In his first day being a new King, Joffrey Lannister sat on the Throne Room at the Red Keep listening to Marillion the bard. His mother, Cersei stood beside him and Sansa watched them in another place. The conversation occurred between King Joffrey and Marillion after Marillion finished his performance.

The utterance of Joffrey (37):

(37) I imagine it was even better received at the tavern.

(37a) *I don't imagine it was even better received at the tavern.*

(37b) >> *It was not received at the tavern.*

The utterance of the speaker (Joffrey) is triggered by the word *imagine* and it is defined as non-factive presupposition. The information that follows the word *imagine* is not true. It only exists in the speaker's (Joffrey) mind. The presupposition of the utterance (37) is (37b) *It was not received at the tavern*. The presupposition (37b) has been added by negation as in (37a) and it still remains.

The intention of the utterance (37) is that the speaker (Joffrey) wants to tell his opinion that the song should not be sung in the Throne Room. He expresses his dislike in indirect way by conveying non-factive presupposition in his utterance. He thinks that the song would be better sung at the tavern. Additionally, the speaker (Joffrey) implicitly mocked the listener (Marillion) in front of public.

4. 4 Lexical Presupposition

Lexical presupposition usually appears within lexical items such as *manage*, *stop*, *another*, *start*, and *again*. By using the items, the speaker delivers unstated meaning to the listener. There are sixteen utterances containing lexical presupposition in "Games of Thrones" TV Series Season 1, but only three used as data explanation due to the same expressions. The lexical items that had been

obtained are *manage, start, lost, no more, stopped, accused of, another, and again*.

The most frequent trigger of this type is “*again*”.

4.4.1 Data 11

Context:

Data 11 came from episode 1 (Winter is Coming). The conversation happened between Sansa and Septa Mordane inside the castle. There was a practice of needling. Sansa who was very good at needling received many compliments from Septa Mordane.

The utterance of Septa Mordane (37):

(37) *I love the detail that you've managed to get in this corner.*

(37a) *I don't love the detail that you've managed to get in this corner.*

(37b) >> *The girl had tried to get in the corner.*

The utterance of the speaker (Septa Mordane) is triggered by the word *manage* and it can be defined as an example of lexical presupposition. The speaker (Septa Mordane) delivers unstated meaning to the listener (Sansa) about her work. The word ‘manage’ have an asserted meaning which is ‘succeed’ and it means that the listener (Sansa) had succeed to do her work, but the unasserted is ‘try’. The presupposition of the utterance (37) is (37b) *The girl had tried to get in the corner*. It

has been added by negation as in (37a). As a result, the presupposition does not change.

The intention of the presupposition conveyed in the speaker's (Septa Mordane) utterance is to express unstated thought with the listener. The listener (Sansa) should convey and understand its implicit meaning from the speaker's utterance. The unstated meaning of the word 'manage' in utterance (37) is that the listener (Sansa) had tried doing her work and she succeed, so it can be the way to deliver a compliment to the listener (Sansa).

4.4.2 Data 12

Context:

Data 12 came from episode 2 (The Kingsroad). After the accident of Bran falling from the bridge, her mother, Lady Catelyn kept taking care of him. She never left Bran's room and it made everyone felt worry about her. Queen Cersei who was visiting Winterfell came in to see Bran and Lady Catelyn.

The utterance of Queen Cersei (34):

(38) *I lost my first boy, a little black-haired beauty.*

(38a) *I did not lose my first boy, a little black-haired beauty.*

(38b) *>> I had a boy.*

The utterance of the speaker (Queen Cersei) can be stated as lexical presupposition because it is triggered by the word 'lost'. The word 'lost' has unasserted meaning which is something had ever existed and stayed. The word has also being classified as a change of state verb. In this utterance, the speaker (Queen Cersei) delivers unstated meaning that she once had a boy before she lost him (the boy died). Therefore, the presupposition of the utterance (38) is (38b) *I had a boy*. The presupposition is tested with negation as in (38a) and it stays the same.

The intention that draws in the utterance is that the speaker (Queen Cersei) wants to express her sympathies to the listener (Lady Catelyn) in indirect way. By conveying the presupposition, the speaker (Queen Cersei) told the listener (Queen Cersei) that she once had a boy, but now she lost him. She also said she was ever be in the same situation but even worse than the listener (Lady Catelyn). She tried to make the listener (Lady Catelyn) being grateful because the listener's (Lady Catelyn) son does not die, but comatose.

4.4.3 Data 13

Context:

Data 13 came from episode 1 (Winter is Coming). In the day of Jon Arryn's death ceremony, Queen Cersei stood up in a balcony of the Iron Throne, she was looking her surrounding as her brother, Jaime Lannister approached her. Cersei has

been worry if there was someone out there knowing the truth of Jon Arryn's death.

This conversation held by Queen Cersei and Jaime Lannister.

The utterance of Jaime Lannister (39):

(39) *You worry too much. It's starting to show.*

(39a) *You worry too much. It's not starting to show.*

(39b) *>> It did not start before.*

The utterance of the speaker (Jaime) is triggered by the word 'starting' and it means that the utterance contains lexical presupposition. The word 'start' has asserted meaning that something begins to appear now and it has unasserted meaning that something does not start before. It is also classified as a change of state verb. The speaker has assumption that there is no worry in the listener's face before. The presupposition of the utterance (39) is (39b) *It did not start before*. The presupposition remains the same even though it is added with negation as in (39a).

The intention of the lexical presupposition conveyed in the utterance (39) is to tell the listener (Queen Cersei) that her worry seems to appear now. The speaker (Jaime) also reminds the listener (Queen Cersei) not to be afraid of what had just happened.

4.4.4 Data 14

Context:

Data 14 came from episode 6 (A Golden Crown). Tyrion was accused of trying to kill Brandon Stark, who was Lady Catelyn's son, because Bran became a living witness of a secret relationship of Queen Cersei and her twin, Jaime Lannister. Tyrion finally came to Lady Lysa to confess the real fact about this case because he felt he did not know anything about trying to murder Bran. He stated everything he had known in front of Lady Lysa and Lady Catelyn, but Lady Catelyn seemed not to believe everything he said. The conversation happened between Lady Catelyn and Tyrion Lannister.

The utterance of Lady Catelyn (40):

(40) *Lord Tyrion, you are accused of hiring a man to slay my son Bran in his bed, and of conspiring to murder my sister's husband; Lord Arryn, the Hand of the King.*

(40a) *Lord Tyrion, you are not accused of hiring a man to slay my son Bran in his bed, and of conspiring to murder my sister's husband; Lord Arryn, the Hand of the King.*

(40b) >> *(Lady Catelyn thinks) that hiring a man to slay her son and conspiring to murder Lord Arryn are bad.*

The utterance of the speaker (Lady Catelyn) consists of lexical item which is *accused of*. The item can be classified as a presupposition trigger because the verb phrase *accused of* presupposes that the information after the item have negative

connotation. According to Levinson (1983), this item is categorized as verbs of judging and it is group of lexical presupposition. The speaker (Lady Catelyn) assumes that the listener (Tyrion Lannister) has already known that what the listener (Tyrion Lannister) done can be stated as crime. The presupposition of the utterance (40) is (40b) (*Lady Catelyn thinks*) *that hiring a man to slay her son and conspiring to murder Lord Arryn are bad.*, it is also constant under negation as in (40a).

The speaker (Lady Catelyn) actually wants to deliver her message that the listener (Tyrion Lannister) had done such crimes. She implicitly persuades others that it is Tyrion Lannister that had tried to murder her son and managed to poison the Hand of the King. Moreover, she implicitly denies the listener's (Tyrion Lannister) statement that he did not know anything about the murder case. In other words, the speaker (Lady Catelyn) wants to make the listener (Tyrion Lannister) confesses his crimes and puts him to the cells.

4. 5 Structural Presupposition

Structural presupposition has different forms from other presuppositions. It usually comes with question forms, but it also occurs in active and passive sentences. In passive and active structure sentences, there are *it* and *wh*- cleft structure and adverbial clauses. In question structures, Levinson (1983) divides question structural presupposition into three types; -wh questions, yes/no questions, and alternative

questions. In this analysis, the writer doesn't use negation because the question forms have different structures from declarative forms (Levinson, 1983). The presupposition usually comes after the triggers. The writer had obtained 185 utterances containing question structural presupposition triggers such as *how, what, when, who, where, why, do, does, is, are, could, may, will, and can*. For the adverbial, the writer found one type which is *when* and the *wh-* cleft is *what*. The most frequent presupposition trigger of this type comes to auxiliary verb *Do*. There are many utterances containing the auxiliary verb *do* as a questions tag. It can be stated that the speakers often want to clarify something from the listeners.

4.5.1 Data 15

Context:

Data 15 came from episode 1 (Winter is Coming). There was a death penalty of a deserter of the Night's Watch. It took place in courtyard of Winterfell. Bran, who was Lord Eddard's son, was asked to attend the death penalty. Her father thought this was the time for him to see such thing because he would be no boy anymore. Standing beside his brother, Bran finally watched the death penalty without closing his eyes. After all finished, Lord Eddard approached his son, Bran. The conversation occurred between Lord Eddard and Bran.

The utterance of Lord Eddard (41):

(41) *Do you understand why I did it?*

(41a) >> *Either the boy understands or he does not.*

The utterance of the speaker (Lord Eddard) is triggered by the word *do*. It is classified as structural presupposition because *do* is type of yes/no questions. The triggers show that there are two possibilities whether the listener (Bran) has understood or not. The speaker (Lord Eddard) has assumptions that the listener (Bran) would know the reason why the speaker (Lord Eddard) did such thing. The listener (Bran) also has shared knowledge about the thing the speaker (Lord Eddard) did so there is no misunderstanding. The presupposition of the utterance (41) is (41a) *Either the boy understands or he does not.*

The intention of the utterance (41) is that the speaker (Lord Eddard) wants to know the truth whether the listener (Bran) has understood or not about the reason why the speaker (Lord Eddard) did a death penalty. The speaker (Lord Eddard) wants to give an experience and lesson to his son that a deserter deserves a death. He implicitly shows the listener (Bran) that an oath is not only words but commitment to keep it unbroken.

4.5.2 Data 16

Context:

Data 16 came from episode 1 (Winter is Coming). Inside the castle of Winterfell, there was a welcoming party of King and Queen of Seven Kingdoms.

Musics and foods are combined to make a good atmosphere. Benjen Stark who was Lord Eddard's brother, arrived at the outside of the castle and saw Jon Snow. He came approaching Jon who was feeling frustration at that time. Lady Catelyn told Jon that it was impolite to let a bastard attending the King's party. The conversation happened between Jon Snow and Benjen Stark.

The utterance of Benjen Stark (42):

(42) *You got bigger. I rode all day. Didn't want to leave you alone with the Lannisters. Why aren't you at the feast?*

(42a) >> *The man is not at the feast.*

The utterance of the speaker (Benjen Stark) is triggered by the question tag *why*. It is classified as structural presupposition and its type is –wh questions. The word 'why' presupposes that there is a reason of a case. The presupposition of the utterance (42) is the clause after it which is (42a) *The man is not at the feast*.

The intention of the speaker's utterance (Benjen Stark) is to know the listener's (Jon) reason why he is not at the feast. The speaker (Benjen Stark) has assumed that there should be a reason of the case. The speaker (Benjen Stark) wants to receive the missing information about the listener's (Jon) reason because the speaker (Benjen Stark) feels that it is strange to see someone outside while there is a party.

4.5.3 Data 17

Context:

Data 17 came from episode 1 (Winter is Coming). After attending the King's party, Lord Eddard and Lady Catelyn came to their room. They were having a conversation about Ned's decision to become Hand of The King and to leave Winterfell. Suddenly, the topic changed into King Robbert's appearance. The conversation happened between Lord Eddard and Lady Catelyn in their bedtime.

The utterance of Lord Eddard (43):

(43) *How did he get so fat?*

(43a) >> *He gets fat.*

The utterance of the speaker (Lord Eddard) is triggered by the question tag *how*. It is defined as structural presupposition because the word *how* presupposes a way or a manner. The speaker assumes that the listener knows the way of a case that he does not know. The presupposition of the utterance (43) lies after the word *how*. Therefore, the presupposition of utterance (43) is (38a) *He gets fat*.

The intention of the presupposition conveyed in the speaker's (Lord Eddard) utterance is to know the missing information about the way of a case. The speaker (Lord Eddard) wants to get the answer from the listener (Lady Catelyn) whom he assumes knowing the answer how King Robert getting so fat now. The utterance (43)

also shows the speaker's (Lord Eddard) opinion about King Robert's appearance now.

4.5.4 Data 18

Context:

Data 18 came from episode 3 (Lord Snow). In a dining table of the Casterly Rock, Arya, Sansa, and Septa Mordane were eating their food. Arya stopped eating and started to stab her food. This made Septa and Sansa annoyed. Septa tried to advise her, but she refused and ran to her room. Lord Eddard came and saw the scene. Knowing Arya being rude, Lord Eddard approached Arya in her room. The conversation happened between Arya and Lord Eddard.

The utterance of Lord Eddard (44):

(44) *Where did you get this? This is no toy. Little lady should not play with swords.*

(44a) >> *The girl had it.*

The utterance of the speaker (Lord Eddard) is triggered by question tag *where*. It is classified as structural presupposition because the word *where* presupposes a place. The speaker assumes the listener knows the place of the case he does not know. The presupposition of the utterance (44) is (44a) *The girl had it*.

The use of the presupposition conveyed in speaker's (Lord Eddard) utterance is to know the missing information about a place where the listener (Arya) got the

sword. He wants the listener (Arya) to tell the truth because he thinks that a sword is not appropriate for a little girl. He also shows his worry to the listener if she keeps playing the sword without knowing how to use it.

4.5.5 Data 19

Context:

Data 19 came from episode 4 (Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things). After attending the small council, Lord Eddard who was the Hand of the King stopped Grand Maester Pycelle. Lord Eddard had been hoping to talk to him about Jon Arryn's death. He found out that Jon Arryn's death did not cause of sickness, but something else. The conversation occurred between Lord Eddard and Grand Maester Pycelle.

The utterance of Lord Eddard (45):

(45) *What did Jon want the night before he died?*

(45a) >> *Jon wanted something before he died.*

The utterance of the speaker (Lord Eddard) contains structural presupposition because it is triggered by the question tag *what*. The word *what* presupposes there is something in a case. The speaker (Lord Eddard) assumes the listener (Pycelle) knows something about the case he talks about. The presupposition of the utterance (45) is (45a) *Jon wanted something before he died.*

The intention of structural presupposition conveyed in the utterance (45) is to gain the missing information about Jon Arryn's death. The speaker asks the listener whom he assumes to know the truth. The speaker (Lord Eddard) does not believe the fact that Jon died because of fever. To get the truth about it, Lord Eddard asked Pycelle to hesitate his curiosity.

4.5.6 Data 20

Context:

Data 20 came from episode 8 (The Pointy End). After escaping from the Vale, Tyrion Lannister and Bronn ran to the south. On the way to the south, they both met people of hill tribe who threatened them. They finally made a deal to bring the tribe to King's Landing. As arrived, Tyrion brought them to his father, Tywin Lannister. The conversation occurred between Tyrion Lannister and Tywin Lannister.

The utterance of Tywin Lannister (46):

(46) *And who are these companions of yours?*

(46a) >> *Few men become companions of his.*

The utterance of the speaker (Tywin) is triggered by the question tag *who*. It is defined as structural presupposition because the word *who* presupposes that there is someone included in a case. The speaker (Tywin) has an assumption that the

listener (Tyrion) knows the information about the case. The presupposition of the utterance (46) is (46a) *Few men become companions of his*.

The intention of structural presupposition conveyed by the speaker's utterance (Tywin) is to gain the missing information about some guys who was brought by the listener (Tyrion). The speaker (Tywin) implicitly asks the listener (Tyrion) to introduce his new friends because he does not recognize faces like them in King's Landing.

4.5.7 Data 21

Context:

Data 21 came from episode 1 (Winter is Coming). Viserys Targaryen made a deal with the Dothraki. He wanted to take the throne back, but he got no army. Therefore, the only way to get armies was by making a deal with Khal Drogo, a leader of Dothraki. Khal would marry Viserys' sister, Daenerys, and Viserys would get the army. The conversation occurred between Viserys and Illyrio.

The utterance of Viserys (47):

(47) *When will they be married?*

(47a) >> *They will be married.*

The utterance of the speaker (Viserys) contains structural presupposition because it is triggered by the question tag *when*. The word *when* presupposes a time

when a case happens. The speaker (Viserys) has an assumption that the listener (Illyrio) knows the truth about the case the speaker does not know. The presupposition of the utterance (47) is (47a) *They will be married.*

The intention of structural presupposition conveyed by the speaker's utterance (Viserys) is to get the missing information of time when a case happens. The speaker (Viserys) assumes the listener (Illyrio) knows the time when his sister and Khal Drogo gets marry. The speaker (Viserys) also shows his impatience to get the armies so he can take the throne back and fight the enemies.

4.5.8 Data 21

Context:

Data 21 came from episode 1 (Winter Is Coming). The conversation took place in the Winterfell settlement between Ros and Tyrion Lannister. Tyrion, who had just arrived in Winterfell, went straight to a house which full of Northern women. At first, he was enchanted by the beauty that appeared in Northern women. Then he started to talk with one of them named Ros. They both had a chat while drinking wine.

The utterance of Tyrion (48):

(48) *Mmmhh. It is true what they say about the Northern girls.*

(48) *Mmmhh. It is not true what they say about the Northern girls.*

(48) >> *Someone says something about the Northern girls.*

The utterance of the speaker (Tyrion) can be classified as structural presupposition because it contains the cleft structural *It*. The word *It* can presuppose that something becomes the focus of a case. It also emphasizes the case in the utterance. While conveying the cleft structure in the utterance, the speaker (Tyrion) assumes that the listener has already known the case which is about people's opinions of the Northern women that becomes the concern. The presupposition of the utterance is (49b) *someone says something about the Northern girls* and it stands still even though it is added by negation as in (49a).

The speaker (Tyrion) intends to deliver his message that he had heard something about the Northern women and all is true as he saw by himself what the Northern women look like. He also implicitly agrees to the opinion of people build about the women that they are perfectly beautiful. Besides, it is such a compliment to the listener (Ros) who is one of the Northern women.

4.5.9 Data 22

Context:

Data 22 came from episode 1 (Winter is Coming). The conversation occurred in dinner of welcoming King Robert to Winterfell. At that time, Queen Cersei, who was King Robert's wife, sat beside Lady of Winterfell, Catelyn. They both finally had a conversation after observing the guests who were enjoying the meal. Lady Catelyn started the talk by asking the Queen if it was her first visit to Winterfell.

Then the Queen gave a good respond about Winterfell, but Lady Catelyn did not seem to believe the Queen's opinion.

The utterance of Lady Catelyn (50):

(50) *I'm sure it is very grim. I remember how scared I was when Ned brought me up here for the first time.*

(50) *I'm sure it is very grim. I don't remember how scared I was when Ned brought me up here for the first time.*

(50) >> *Ned brought up her for the first time.*

The utterance of the speaker (Lady Catelyn) consists of an adverbial clause "when". In English structure, an adverbial clause can also trigger a presupposition. The presupposition usually lies after the adverbial expression itself and it can be positioned in the initial yet final position of a sentence. The speaker (Lady Catelyn) assumes that the listener has already known that there was a true event happened in her life. The presupposition of the utterance (50) is (50b) *Ned brought up her for the first time*. The adverbial clause is located in the final position and it is not influenced by the negation as in (50a). The presupposition remains the same.

The speaker (Lady Catelyn) intends to deliver her message by conveying the adverbial clause in her utterance is that she implicitly states that her husband, Ned, brought her to live in the Winterfell for the first time. She also declares that she felt scared the first time she moved there. Besides, she disagrees with the opinion of Queen Cersei who said that Winterfell was a beautiful country. However, it is

impolite to directly say disagreement in front of the Queen, so the speaker (Lady Catelyn) tries to lessen her directness by uttering the sentence as in (). In point of the speaker's (Lady Catelyn) view, Winterfell is not as beautiful as it seems, the country is a dangerous country to live in because it is very close to the White Walkers' region (the most vicious creatures in the story). Moreover, when the winter comes, Winterfell can turn into a dying country.

4. 6 Counter-factual Presupposition

Counter-factual Presupposition can be defined as presupposition which conveys not only the non truth condition, but also the opposite of the case. Commonly, the expressions of counterfactual presupposition are 'if' and 'wish'. There are more than twenty counter-factual presuppositions found on the data, but only three written as data explanation due to the same expressions which are "*if*".

4.6.1 Data 23

Context:

Data 23 came from episode 2 (The Kingsroad). In few hours, Jon Snow would go to the Castle Black to join the Night's Watch and leave Winterfell forever. Before going, he visited his younger brother from another mother, Brann. Brann was

still in comatose and there was Lady Catelyn sitting on his bedside as Jon came in.

Jon said goodbye to his brother.

The utterance of Jon Snow (51):

(51) *I wish I could be here when you wake up.*

(51a) *I don't wish I could not be here when you wake up.*

(51b) >> *The man couldn't be there when the boy wakes up.*

The utterance of the speaker (Jon) is triggered by the word *wish* and it is considered as an example of counter-factual presupposition. The word *wish* presupposes a contrary of a case. The speaker (Jon) has assumed that the listener (Bran) knows that it is impossible for him to be there when the listener (Bran) wakes up. The presupposition of the utterance (51) is (51b) *The man couldn't be there when the boy wakes up*. The presupposition has been tested by negation as in (51a) and it stands still.

The intention of counter-factual presupposition conveyed by the speaker (Jon) is to show his wish which is never becoming real. It also states a fact that the speaker (Jon) could not see the boy when he recovers from his injury, because he is about to leave.

4.6.2 Data 24

Context:

Data 24 came from episode 1 (Winter is Coming). The conversation happened between Cersei and Jaime Lannister and it took place in King's Landing which was the capital City of Westeros at the time of Jon Arryn's death ceremony. Cersei and Jaime Lannister were talking about the death of Jon which was caused by both of them but none had known the fact. Cersei felt worry if someone had known the truth.

The utterance of Jaime (52):

(52) *If he told the King, both our heads would be skewered on the city gates by now.*

(52a) *If he did not tell the King, both our heads would be not skewered on the city gates by now.*

(52b) >> *He did not tell the King.*

The utterance of the speaker (Jaime) contains a counter-factual presupposition because it is triggered by the word *if*. The word *if* presupposes something that is not only untrue, but also a contrary. Therefore, the presupposition of the speaker's (Jaime) utterance is (52b) *He did not tell the king*. The presupposition does not change even though it is added with negation as in (52a).

The counter-factual presupposition conveyed by the speaker (Jaime) in his utterance intends to show the untrue condition of a case that both speaker (Jaime) and

listener (Cersei) already know. The speaker implicitly states that nobody has known the truth about what caused Jon Arryn's death. It is proven by a fact that both speaker (Jaime) and listener's (Cersei) heads are still in their places. Besides, the speaker (Jaime) also calms the listener (Cersei) by letting the listener conveyed the untrue condition stated in his utterance.

4.6.3 Data 25

Context:

Data 25 came from episode 3 (Lord Snow). In the Castle Black, members of Night's Watch were training for a fight. Jon took his turn to fight with Grenn. Jon was doing great. He broke Grenn's nose and won the fight. Ser Alliser watched them and asked Pyp to change Grenn in fighting with Jon. The conversation occurred between Ser Alliser and Grenn.

The utterance of Alliser (53):

(53) *If that were a real sword, you'd be dead.*

(53a) *If that weren't a real sword, you wouldn't be dead.*

(53b) >> *It was not a real sword.*

The utterance of the speaker (Alliser) is triggered by the word 'if' and it is classified as counter-factual presupposition. The word 'if' defines a contrary and a

non-truth conditional of a case. The presupposition of the utterance (53) is (53b) *It was not a real sword*. The presupposition is constant under negation as in (53a).

The counter-factual presupposition conveyed in the speaker's (Alliser) utterance is to show a falsity and contrast of one condition. The speaker (Alliser) assumes that the listener (Grenn) knows that what the speaker (Alliser) said is a falsity. The speaker (Alliser) indirectly states that the listener (Grenn) should improve his skill in sword fighting. The speaker (Alliser) also warns the listener (Grenn) that if it's in the battle and real swords are used, the listener (Grenn) should be dead at that time.

In the end of this chapter, the writer can sum up that the whole discussion reveals that all kinds of presupposition defined by Yule (1996) are contained in the utterances of the speakers of "Game of Thrones" TV Series Season 1. Each kind of presupposition has its own function regarding to the context of the conversation and intention of the speakers. In addition, presupposition also shows that there is a case which is happening in the conversation. The way the case is brought up by the speakers becomes intelligent and efficient because they do not have to explain it in detail. Overall, there is no misunderstanding taken in the data because both speakers and listeners already have shared-knowledge which makes the presuppositions succeed.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

As it is mentioned in the previous chapters, that in a conversation, a presupposition can only be made by a speaker, whereas entailment is owned by a listener. While every speaker may put different assumption depending on their intention, every listener may interpret the speaker's utterances based on their own knowledge about the speaker's assumption. Therefore, a presupposition of a speaker might be delivered or not depends on whether a listener can understand the speaker's assumption or not. A speaker uses presupposition to make the conversation becomes efficient and intelligent because the speaker does not have to utter or explain what he/she means in full explanation which may cause the conversation ends up boring.

From the data analysis in the previous chapter, the writer discovers that all kinds of presupposition argued by Yule (1996) appear in the utterances of the speakers of "Game of Thrones" TV Series Season 1. They are Existential Presupposition, Factive Presupposition, Non-Factive Presupposition, Lexical Presupposition, Structural Presupposition, and Counter-Factual Presupposition. Structural Presupposition is noted as the most frequent presupposition that appears in the TV series. This case happens because there are many missing information that speakers and listeners handle. Besides, the expressions of structural presupposition are simpler and easy to find than others. It is related to the story of dynastic civil war

concerning on politics where curiosity of tactics and truths about something are very high in order to win the war.

Meanwhile, the less frequent presupposition that appears in the TV series is non-factive presupposition. It definitely happens because the number of expressions of non-factive presupposition is less than other presuppositions and they are very limited. Actually, there is no fixed factor which can be related to the story, but it might be a possible reason why it is rarely used in the TV series. It is because a non-factive presupposition delivers falsity of a case while the story of the TV series mostly concerns about facts which makes the presupposition inappropriate to use.

Discussing about presupposition's functions, each has similar function which is bringing up a case, whether the case is already known to be true or not. Nevertheless, each presupposition has its own specific function in the conversation. The first is existential presupposition which functions to show and acknowledge the listener that something which becomes the case does exist. The speakers mostly use this presupposition to deliver their intentions, such as convincing the listeners about a case which actually exist and it is true. The second is factive presupposition which aims to declare a case which is believed to be the fact. In the conversation, the speakers mostly apply the presupposition in their utterances to indirectly tell the listeners about recent condition or information whose values are truth. The third is non-factive presupposition which is used to show the falsity of a case. Based on the data, this presupposition is applied by the speakers to deliver their opinion about a

case, mostly to quip a case related to the listeners or even to tell dislike on something. The speakers send their messages implicitly by using the false information which needs to be interpreted by the listeners. The fourth is lexical presupposition which aims to express unstated meaning to the listeners, so the listeners need to figure out what the speakers actually mean. In the data, most speakers use this presupposition to deliver compliment and reminder. The fifth is structural presupposition which the speakers use to deliver their curiosity of the truth of a case. It functions to collect the missing information from the listeners about a case that the speakers do not know. Last but not least, there is counter-factual presupposition. The speakers use this presupposition to show the truth implicitly by uttering not only the falsity but also the contrary condition of a case they are referring to.

Presupposition will never succeed without shared-knowledge. In the data, the writer does not find any misunderstanding between both speakers and listeners while they are having a conversation. Whenever the speakers apply presupposition in their utterances, the listeners always correctly refer to what case they are talking about. Furthermore, the conversation becomes efficient and it flows as the speakers want.

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APPENDIX

Table 1 – Existential Presupposition

No.	Episode	Triggers	Utterances
1.	Winter is Coming	The wall	(Gared) “We should head back to the wall.” >> There is a place called the wall.
2.	Winter is Coming	Wildlings	(Gared) “Our orders were to track wildlings.” >> There were wildlings.
3.	Winter is Coming	Father	(Jon) “Go on. Father’s watching.” >> There is father.
4.	Winter is Coming	Bran	(Ned) “And which one of you was a marksman at ten? Keep practicing Bran, go on.” >> There is a person named Bran.
5.	Winter is Coming	The Night’s Watch	(Cassel) “They have captured a deserter from the Night’s Watch.” >> The Night’s Watch exists.
6.	Winter is Coming	The white walkers	(Will) “White walkers, I saw the white walkers.” >> There are White Walkers
7.	Winter is Coming	Jon	(Bran) “Jon said he was a deserter.” >> Jon exists.
8.	Winter is Coming	A raven	(Lady Catelyn) “There was a raven from King’s Landing.” >> There was a raven.
9.	Winter is Coming	Lord Tyrion’s chamber	(Lady Catelyn) “We need plenty of candles for Lord Tyrion’s chamber. I’m told he reads all night.”

			>> There is Lord Tyrion's chamber.
10.	Winter is Coming	Jaime Lannister	(Arya) "That's Jaime Lannister, the queen's twin brother." >> There is a person named Jaime Lannister.
11.	Winter is Coming	The Iron Throne	(King Robert) "Damn it, Ned, stand up. You helped me win the Iron Thorne, now help me keep the damn thing." >> The Iron Throne exists.
12.	Winter is Coming	The Seven Kingdoms	(Ros) "They say he is the most handsome man in the Seven Kingdoms." >> There are Seven Kingdoms
13.	Winter is Coming	The Starks	(Jaime) "A family trait. Now, the Starks are feasting us at sundown. Don't let me alone with these people." >> There are the Starks.
14.	Winter is Coming	The Targaryens	(Ned) "It's done, Your Grace. The Targaryens are gone." >> There are the Targaryens.
15.	Winter is Coming	The Dothraki	(Illyrio) "The Dothraki are not known for their punctuality." >> There are the Dothraki.
16.	Winter is Coming	The Lannisters	(Benjen) "You got bigger. I rode all day, did not want to leave you alone with the Lannisters." >> There are the Lannisters.
17.	The Kingsroad	Magister Illyrio	(Jorah) "Magister Illyrio has extended his hospitality." >> Magister Illyrio exists.
18.	The Kingsroad	Lord and Lady Stark	(Tyrion) "Before you go, you will call on Lord and Lady Stark and offer your sympathies." >> There are Lord and Lady Stark.

19.	The Kingsroad	Sansa	(Arya) “Sansa can keep her sewing needles.” >> Sansa exists.
20.	The Kingsroad	Daenerys Targaryen	(Lord Eddard) “Daenerys Targaryens has wed some Dothraki horselord.” >> Daenerys Targaryen exists.
21.	The Kingsroad	Poole	(Luwin) “Poole went south with the Hand of the King, My Lady.” >> Poole exists.
22.	The Kingsroad	Maester Luwin	(Robb Stark) “Maester Luwin says the most dangerous time has passed.” >> Maester Luwin exists.
23.	The Kingsroad	The Queen	(Cassel) “The Queen ordered them to bring her straight to him.” >> The Queen exists.
24.	Lord Snow	Grand Maester Pycelle	(King’s Landing Guard) “Welcome Lord Stark. Gran Maester Pycelle has called a meeting of the Small Council.” >> Grand Maester Pycelle exists.
25.	Lord Snow	The Crown	(Petyr Baelish) “I’m telling you the Crown is six million in debt.” >> There is the Crown.
26.	Lord Snow	The northernes	(Joffrey) “We allow the northerners too much power.” >> There are the northerners.
27.	Lord Snow	Needle	(Arya Stark) “It’s called Needle.” >> Needle exists.
28.	Lord Snow	Lord Snow	(Alliser) “Lord Snow here grew up in a castle spitting down on the likes of you.” >> There is Lord Snow.
29.	Lord Snow	Littlefinger	(Lord Eddard) “Littlefinger’s right. I can’t do anything without proof.”

			>> There is Littlefinger.
30.	Lord Snow	The battle of Summerhall	(King Robert) “Mine was some Tarly boy at the Battle of Summerhall.” >> There is a Battle of Summerhall.
31.	Lord Snow	The First Ranger	(Benjen Stark) “I’m the First Ranger. My job is out there.” >> There is a First Ranger.
32.	Lord Snow	The Great Stallion	(Irri) “It’s a blessing from the Great Stallion.” >> There is the Great Stallion.
33.	Lord Snow	Our own rangers	(Jeor Mormont) “One of our own rangers swore that he saw them kill his companions.” >> There are their rangers.
34.	Lord Snow	The Bravo’s dance	(Syrio) “This is the Bravo’s dance, the water dance.” >> The Bravo’s dance/the water dance exist.
35.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	The Narrow Sea	(Viserys) “The Dothraki have never crossed the Narrow Sea.” >> There is the Narrow Sea.
36.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	The Mad King	(Septa) “Commonly known as the Mad King.” >> The Mad Kings exists.
37.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Syrio	(Arya) “Syrio says every hurt is a lesson and every lesson makes you better.” >> There is Syrio.
38.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	The youngest Greyjoy lads	(Jaime) “I saw the youngest of Greyjoy lads at Winterfell.” >> There is the youngest of Greyjoy lads.
39.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken	The Khaleesi of the Dothraki	(Daenerys) “I am the Khaleesi of the Dothraki!” >> There is a Khaleesi of the Dothraki.

	Things		
40.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	The last dragon	(Jorah) “Your brother Rhaegar was the last dragon.” >> There is the last dragon.
41.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	The Mountain	(Baelish) “They called him The Mountain.” >> The Mountain exists.
42.	The Wolf and the Lion	Loras	(Baelish) “Loras knew his mere was in heat.” >> There is Loras.
43.	The Wolf and the Lion	The Kingsroad	(Tyrion) “This is not the Kingsroad.” >> There is Kingsroad.
44.	The Wolf and the Lion	The tears of Lys	(Varys) “The tears of Lys, they call it.” >> The tears of Lys exist.
45.	The Wolf and the Lion	Lord Arryn	(Varys) “Lord Arryn was a kind and trusting man.” >> There is Lord Arryn.
46.	The Wolf and the Lion	Lord Redwyne	(Varys) “Oh I’m sure. Lord Redwyne likes his boys very young, I hear.” >> There is Lord Redwyne.
47.	The Wolf and the Lion	Arya Stark of Winterfell	(Arya) “I’m Arya Stark of Winterfell, and if you lay a hand on me, my father will have both your heads on spikes!” >> There is Arya Stark of Winterfell.
48.	The Wolf and The Lion	The small council chamber	(Steward) “Lord Stark, your presence has been requested in the small council chamber.” >> There is small council chamber.
49.	A Golden Crown	Skycells	(Lysa Arryn) “Skycells always break them.” >> There are Skycells
50.	A Golden Crown	The Eyrie	(Lysa Arryn) “We have no executioner in the Eyrie.” >> There is Eyrie.

51.	A Golden Crown	The Kingslayer	(Lysa Arryn) “The Kingslayer is hundred of miles from here.” >> There is Kingslayer.
52.	A Golden Crown	The Riverlands, our fields, our granaries, our homes	(The man) “They burned almost everything in the Riverlands, our fields, our granaries, our homes.” >> The Riverlands, the fields, the granaries, and the homes exist.
53.	You Win or You Die	The family name	(Tywin Lannister) “It’s the family name that lives on.” >> There is the family name.
54.	You Win or You Die	The most powerful family	(Tywin Lannister) “You are blessed to belong to the most powerful family in the kingdoms.” >> There is the most powerful family in the kingdoms.
55.	You Win or You Die	The South	(Lord Eddard) “The South does not seem to agree with you.” >> There is the South.
56.	You Win or You Die	Balon Greyjoy	(Theon Greyjoy) “My father is Balon Greyjoy, Lord of the Iron Islands.” >> There is Balon Greyjoy.
57.	You Win or You Die	My Uncle Benjen’s horse	(Jon Snow) “That’s my Uncle Benjen’s horse.” >> There is Uncle Benjen’s horse.
58.	You Win or You Die	A Weirwood	(Jeor Mormont) “You’ll find a Weirwood a mile North of the wall.” >> There is a Weirwood.
59.	You Win or You Die	The rookery and library	(Maester Aemon) “Samwell, you will assist me in the rookery and library.” >> There are rookery and library.
60.	You Win or You Die	The City Watch	(Lord Eddard) “The City Watch is 2,000 strong and sworn to defend the King’s peace.” >> The City Watch exists.
61.	You Win or	A frozen hand	(Jon Snow)

	You Die		“It appeared to me that Ghost was holding a frozen hand.” >> There is a frozen hand
62.	You Win or You Die	A good man, a loyal man	(Lord Eddard) “Ser Barristan is a good man, a loyal man. Do him no harm.” >> There is a good man, a loyal man.
63.	The Pointy End	Her dancing master	(Sansa Stark) “She didn’t forget. She’s with her dancing master.” >> There is a dancing master.
64.	The Pointy End	An awful traitor	(Varys) “Your father has proved to be an awful traitor, dear.” >> There is an awful traitor.
65.	The Pointy End	A royal command	(Maester Luwin) “This is a royal command, My Lord.” >> There is a royal command.
66.	The Pointy End	Hill tribes	(Bronn) “Will you shut up? There are hill tribes all around here.” >> There are hill tribes.
67.	The Pointy End	Good slaves	(Rakharo) “Lamb men make good slaves.” >> There are good slaves.
68.	The Pointy End	A very old book	(Sam) “I read it in a book, a very old book in Maester Aemon’s library.” >> There is a very old book.
69.	The Pointy End	A host to war	(Lady Catelyn) “And now I find you leading a host to war.) >> There is a host to war.
70.	Baelor	Grandfather’s banner man	(Robb) “He’s Grandfather’s banner man.” >> There is Grandfather’s banner man.
71.	Baelor	A dungeon	(Robb) “Father rots in a dungeon.” >> There is a dungeon.
72.	Baelor	Your gates	(Lady Catelyn) “To ask you open your gates, my Lord.” >> There are gates

73.	Baelor	My vows	(Maester Aemon) “The Gods were cruel when they saw fit to test my vows.” >> There are vows.
74.	Baelor	A good port	(Jorah) “I’ve heard there is a good port in Asshai.” >> There is a good port.
75.	Baelor	The healer’s skills	(Mirri) “He’s beyond the healer’s skills.” >> There are healer’s skills.
76.	Fire and Blood	The crypts	(Brann) “We went down to the crypts and my father was there.” >> There are crypts.
77.	Fire and Blood	Robert’s youngest brother	(Robb) “He’s Robert’s youngest brother.” >> There is Robert’s youngest brother.
78.	Fire and Blood	The most powerful man	(Tyrion) “My father’s probably the most powerful man in the country.” >> There is the most powerful man
79.	Fire and Blood	The oath	(Grenn) “You took the oath. You can’t leave.” >> There is an oath.

Table 2 – Factive Presupposition

No.	Episode	Triggers	Utterances
1.	Winter is Coming	Seen	(Will) “I’ve never seen wildlings do a thing like this.” >> He’s seen wildlings.
2.	Winter is Coming	Seem	(Royce) “Your dead men seem to have moved camp.” >> The dead men moved.
3.	Winter is Coming	Know	(Will) “I know I broke my oath and I know I’m a deserter.” >> He broke his oath and he’s a deserter.
4.	Winter is Coming	Know	(Catelyn) “I know he’s like a father to you.” >> He’s like a father to him.
5.	Winter is Coming	Bet	(Theon) “It’s for the Queen, I bet.” >> It’s for the Queen.
6.	Winter is Coming	Remember	(Catelyn) “I remember how scared I was when Ned brought me up here for the first time.” >> She was scared.
7.	Winter is Coming	Know	(Ned) “She does not know what she’s saying.” >> She said something.
8.	The Kingsroad	Know	(Tyrion) “You know how much I love my family.” >> He loves his family.
9.	The Kingsroad	Realize	(Jaime) “You realize we’re nothing but the sack of meat and blood and some bone to keep it all

			standing.” >> They are nothing.
10.	The Kingsroad	Know	(Jon) “I know we always talked about seeing the Wall together.” >> They talked about seeing the Wall.
11.	The Kingsroad	Know	(Maester Luwin) “You’ll want to know how much this royal visit has cost us.” >> The royal visit has cost them.
12.	Lord Snow	Glad	(Lord Eddard) “Glad to see you’re protecting the throne.” >> He sees him protecting the throne.
13.	Lord Snow	Remember	(Jaime) “I remembered him laughing as your father burned, it felt like justice.” >> He laughed.
14.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Realize	(Tyrion) “A stupid rebellion then, I suppose your father realized that when your brothers died in the battle.” >> His brothers died.
15.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Seems	(Alliser) “It seems they’ve run out of poachers and thieves down south.” >> They’ve run out of poachers and thieves.
16.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Saw	(Grenn) “People saw us talking to him.” >> They talked to him.
17.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Regret	(Tobho Mott) “I regret to say he did not honor me with his patronage.” >>He said it.
18.	Cripples,	Saw	(Jaime)

	Bastards, and Broken Things		“I saw the youngest of the Greyjoy lads at Winterfell.” >> He saw the boy.
19.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Know	(Sam) “I know for a fact that some of the officers go to that brothel in Mole’s Town.” >> The officers go to the brothel.
20.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Knew	(Alliser) “They knew there was a storm coming in.” >> There was a storm.
21.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Saw	(Doreah) “I have <i>seen</i> a man who could change his face the way that other men change their clothes.” >> She saw a man.
22.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Saw	(Doreah) “I’ve <i>seen</i> a pirate who wore his weight in gold and whose ship had sail of colored silk.” >> She saw a pirate.
23.	The Wolf and The Lion	Glad	(Lord Eddard) “I’m glad we never met on the field Ser Barristan.” >> He never met the man on the field.
24.	The Wolf and The Lion	Seen	(Barristan) “I’ve seen you cut down a dozen of great knights.” >> The man cut down a dozen of great knights.
25.	The Wolf and The Lion	Knew	(Renly) “Loras knew his mere was in heat.” >> His mere was in heat.
26.	The Wolf and The Lion	Knows	(Tyrion) “Everyone knows a Lannister always pays his debt.” >> A Lannister always pays his debt.
27.	The Wolf and	Guess	(Theon)

	The Lion		<p>“I guess gold is cheap for a Lannister.”</p> <p>>> Gold is cheap for a Lannister.</p>
28.	The Wolf and The Lion	Glad	<p>(King Robert)</p> <p>“I’m glad I could do something to make you happy.”</p> <p>>> He does something.</p>
29.	The Wolf and The Lion	Know	<p>(King Robert)</p> <p>“I only know she was the only one thing I ever wanted.”</p> <p>>> She was the only one thing.</p>
30.	You Win or You Die	Realize	<p>(Jaime)</p> <p>“I didn’t realize you placed such a high value on my brother’s life.”</p> <p>>> The man placed a high value on his brother’s life.</p>
31.	You Win or You Die	Know	<p>(Lord Eddard)</p> <p>“I know the truth Jon Arryn died for.”</p> <p>>> He knows the truth.</p>
32.	You Win or You Die	Know	<p>(Jon)</p> <p>“I know he’s alive out there, I know he is.”</p> <p>>> He’s alive out there.</p>
33.	The Pointy End	Knew	<p>(Septa)</p> <p>“Your sister knew perfectly well we were to leave today.”</p> <p>>> They were to leave today.</p>
34.	The Pointy End	Knows	<p>(Sansa)</p> <p>“He knows how much I love Joffrey.”</p> <p>>> She loves Joffrey.</p>
35.	The Pointy End	Know	<p>(Robb)</p> <p>“I don’t want them to know we’re coming.”</p> <p>>> They are coming.</p>
36.	The Pointy End	Know	<p>(Sansa)</p> <p>“I know he must be punished.”</p> <p>>> The man must be punished.</p>
37.	Baelor	Knows	<p>(Varys)</p> <p>“She knows a tame wolf is more use to her than a dead one.”</p>

			>> A tame wolf is more use than a dead one.
38.	Baelor	Knows	(Varys) "Cersei knows you as a man of honor." >> The man is a man of honor.

Table 3 – Non-Factive Presupposition

No.	Episode	Triggers	Utterances
1.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Imagine	(Viserys) “Well, after 15 years in a pleasure house, I imagine just seeing the sky makes you happy.” >> It is not seeing the sky that makes her happy.
2.	Lord Snow	Imagine	(Tyrion Lannister) “I don’t imagine any of them have ever held a real sword before they came here.” >> They never hold a real sword.
3.	Fire and Blood	Imagine	(King Joffrey) “I imagine it was even better received at the tavern.” >> It’s bad received at the tavern.
4.	Fire and Blood	Imagine	(Bronn) “Well I imagine that was the end of all that.” >> It was not the end of all that.

Table 4 – Lexical Presupposition

No.	Episode	Triggers	Utterances
1.	Winter is Coming	Manage	(Septa Mordane) “I love the detail that you’ve managed to get in this corner.” >> The girl had tried to get in the corners.
2.	Winter is Coming	Start	(Jaime Lannister) “You worry too much, it’s starting to show.” >> It did not start before.
3.	Winter is Coming	No more	(Lady Catelyn) “I want you to promise me, no more climbing.” >> He has climbed many times before.
4.	The Kingsroad	Again	(Tyrion) “One word and I’ll hit you again.” >> The man had hit him before.
5.	The Kingsroad	Lost	(Queen Cersei) “I lost my first boy, a little black haired beauty.” >> She had a boy.
6.	The Kingsroad	Again	(Lord Eddard) “I’ll never get to hit you again.” >> The man hit him before.
7.	Lord Snow	Start	(Jaime Lannister) “You’re a bit late to start complaining about it now.” >> The woman does not complain before.
8.	Lord Snow	Start	(Tyrion) “I think he’s starting to like me.” >> The man does not like the speaker before.
9.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Again	(Old Nan) “The little Lord has been dreaming again.” >> The boy has dreamt before.
10.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken	Started	(Gendry) “But then he started asking me about my mother.”

	Things		>> The man did not ask the speaker before.
11.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Stopped	(Jaime Lannister) “They stopped liking it at the end.” >> They do not like it anymore.
12.	The Wolf and The Lion	Again	(Lord Eddard) “He’ll never walk again.” >> He could walk before.
13.	A Golden Crown	Started	(Theon Greyjoy) “They’ve already started a war.” >> They did not start a war before.
14.	A Golden Crown	Again	(King Joffrey) “I’ll never disrespect you again. I’ll never be cruel to you again.” >> The man ever disrespected and was cruel to her before.
15.	Baelor	Again	(Lady Catelyn) “It is a great pleasure to see you again after so many years, my lord.” >> The woman has met the man before.
16.	Fire and Blood	Again	(Marillion) “I’m so sorry Your Grace, I’ll never sing it again, I swear.” >> The man has sung it before.
17.	The Wolf and The Lion	Another	(Brandon Stark) “I’ll never shoot another arrow.” >> I had shot at least one arrow.
18.	A Golden Crown	Accused of	(Lady Catelyn) “Lord Tyrion, you are accused of hiring a man to slay my son Bran in his bed and of conspiring to murder my sister’s husband Lord Arryn, the Hand of the King.” >> (Lady Catelyn thinks) that hiring a man to slay her son and conspiring to murder the Hand of the King is bad.

Table 5 – Structural Preposition

No.	Episode	Triggers	Utterances
1.	Winter Is Coming	How	(Royce) “How close did you get?” >> The man got close.
2.	Winter Is Coming	Do	(Royce) “Do the dead frighten you?” >> Either the dead frighten the man or they don't.
3.	Winter Is Coming	Which	(Ned) “And which one of you was a marksman at ten?” >> One of them was a marksman at ten.
4.	Winter Is Coming	Do	(Lord Eddard) “Do you understand why I did it?” >> Either the boy understands it or he does not.
5.	Winter Is Coming	Do	(Lord Eddard) “But do you understand why I had to kill him?” >> Either the boy understands the reason or he does not.
6.	Winter Is Coming	Is	(Brandon Stark) “Is it true he saw the white walkers?” >> Either the man saw the white walkers or he did not.
7.	Winter Is Coming	Where	(Brandon Stark) “Where will they go? Their mother's dead.” >> They will go somewhere.
8.	Winter Is Coming	Who	(Jaime Lannisters) “But who would he tell?” >> He would tell someone.
9.	Winter Is Coming	How	(Lady Catelyn) “How much could he possibly drink?” >> He could possibly drink.
10.	Winter Is Coming	Why	(Jon Snow) “Why is your mother so dead-set

			on us getting pretty for the king?" >> His mother is so dead-set on them getting pretty for the king.
11.	Winter Is Coming	Where	(Lady Catelyn) "Where is Arya? Sansa, where is your sister?" >> Arya is somewhere.
12.	Winter Is Coming	Why	(King Robert) "Why haven't I seen you?" >> He has not seen him.
13.	Winter Is Coming	Where	(Arya) "Where is the Imp?" >> The Imp is somewhere.
14.	Winter Is Coming	Will	(Sansa) "Will you shut up?" >> Either the girl will shut up or she won't.
15.	Winter Is Coming	Where	(Queen Cersei) "Where is your brother?" >> His brother is somewhere.
16.	Winter Is Coming	Did	(Ros) "Did you hear the King's in Winterfell?" >> Either he heard the King's in Winterfell or he did not.
17.	Winter Is Coming	Should	(Tyrion Lannister) "Should I explain to you the meaning of a closed door in a whorehouse, brother?" >> Either the man should explain it or he should not.
18.	Winter Is Coming	Did	(King Robert) "Did you have to bury her in a place like this?" >> Either he had to or he had not to.
19.	Winter Is Coming	Can	(Viserys) "Can you do that for me?" >> Either she can do that or she cannot.
20.	Winter Is Coming	May	(Illyrio) "May I present my honored

			guests?" >> Either he may present he guests or he may not.
21.	Winter Is Coming	Do	(Viserys) "Do you see how long his hair is?" >> Either she sees or she does not.
22.	Winter Is Coming	Where	(Viserys) "Where's he going?" >> He is going somewhere.
23.	Winter Is Coming	Did	(Viserys) "Did he like her?" >> Either he liked her or he did not.
24.	Winter Is Coming	When	(Viserys) "When will they be married?" >> The will be married.
25.	Winter Is Coming	Is	(Viserys) "Is it true that they lie with their horses?" >> Either it is true or it is not.
26.	Winter Is Coming	Do	(Viserys) "Do you take me for a fool?" >> Either he take him for a fool or he does not.
27.	Winter Is Coming	Do	(Sansa) "Do you think Joffrey will like me?" >> Either she thinks Joffrey will like her or he does not.
28.	Winter Is Coming	When	(Sansa) "When would we be married?" >> They would be married.
29.	Winter Is Coming	Do	(Sansa) "Soon or do we have to wait?" >> Either she has to wait or she has not to.
30.	Winter Is Coming	Why	(Sansa) "Why would he say no?" >> He would say no.
31.	Winter Is Coming	Is	(Uncle Benjen) "Is he dead yet?" >> Either he is dead yet or he is

			not.
32.	Winter Is Coming	Why	(Uncle Benjen) “Why aren’t you at the feast?” >> He is not at the feast.
33.	Winter Is Coming	What	(Jon Snow) “What are you doing back there?” >> He is doing something.
34.	Winter Is Coming	Did	(Tyrion Lannister) “Did I offend you? Sorry.” >> Either he offended him or he did not.
35.	Winter Is Coming	What	(Jon Snow) “What the hell you know about being a bastard?” >> He knows about being a bastard.
36.	Winter Is Coming	Do	(Lord Eddard) “The boy I beheaded, do you know him?” >> Either he knows him or he does not.
37.	Winter Is Coming	Is	(Lady Catelyn) “Is this your first time in the North, Your Grace?” >> Either this is her first time or this is not.
38.	Winter Is Coming	Have	(Queen Cersei) “And have you bled yet?” >> Either she has bled or she has not.
39.	Winter Is Coming	Did	(Queen Cersei) “And your dress, did you make it?” >> Either she made it or she did not.
40.	Winter Is Coming	How	(Lord Eddard) “How did he get so fat?” >> He got so fat.
41.	Winter Is Coming	What	(Lady Catelyn) “What’s she doing at the Eyrie?” >> She is doing something at the Eyrie.
42.	Winter Is	When	(Viserys)

	Coming		“When do I meet with the Khal?” >> He meets with the Khal.
43.	Winter Is Coming	Are	(Daenerys) “Thank you, Ser. Are you from my country?” >> Either the man is from her country or he is not.
44.	Winter Is Coming	Do	(Daenerys) “Do you know the common tongue?” >> Either he knows the common tongue or he does not.
45.	Winter Is Coming	Is	(Daenerys) “Is “no” the only word you know?” >> Either “no” is the only word he knows or it is not.
46.	Winter Is Coming	Are	(King Robert) “Are you as good a spear as you used to be?” >> Either he is as good a spear as he used to be or he is not.
47.	The Kingsroad	What	(Viserys) “What did Ned Stark want you for?” >> Ned Stark wanted him for something.
48.	The Kingsroad	Do	(Tyrion Lannister) “Do you understand?” >> Either he understands or he does not.
49.	The Kingsroad	Is	(Myrcella) “Is Bran going to die?” >> Either Bran is going to die or he is not.
50.	The Kingsroad	Where	(Tyrion Lannister) “Where’s your sense of wonder?” >> Her sense of wonder is somewhere.
51.	The Kingsroad	Have	(Jaime Lannister) “Good man. Have you swung it yet?” >> Either he has swung it yet or he

			has not.
52.	The Kingsroad	Have	(Jaime Lannister) “Have you taken your vows then?” >> Either he has taken his vows or he has not.
53.	The Kingsroad	Do	(Jon Snow) “Do you like the balance?” >> Either she likes the balance or she does not.
54.	The Kingsroad	Is	(Jon Snow) “Is my mother alive?” >> Either his mother is alive or she is not.
55.	The Kingsroad	Does	(Jon Snow) “Does she know about me?” >> Either she knows about him or she does not.
56.	The Kingsroad	Have	(Daenerys) “Have you ever seen a dragon?” >> Either she has ever seen a dragon or she has not.
57.	The Kingsroad	Why	(Daenerys) “Why did the trader from Garth tell you these stories?” >> The trader from Garth told her the stories.
58.	The Kingsroad	Can	(Daenerys) “Can you teach me how to make the Khal happy?” >> Either she can teach her or she cannot.
59.	The Kingsroad	Will	(Daenerys) “Will it take three years?” >> Either it will take three years or it won't.
60.	The Kingsroad	Did	(Rodrick Cassel) “Did you notice the dagger the killer used?” >> Either he noticed it or he did not.
61.	The Kingsroad	Do	(Sandor Clegane) “Do I frighten you so much, girl?”

			>> Either he frightens her or he does not.
62.	The Kingsroad	What	(Arya) “What are you doing here? Go away.” >> She is doing something.
63.	The Kingsroad	Why	(Lord Eddard) “Why was my daughter not brought to me at once?” >> His daughter wasn’t brought to him.
64.	The Kingsroad	How	(Queen Cersei) “How dare you speak to your King in that manner?” >> He speaks to his King in that manner.
65.	The Kingsroad	Where	(King Robert) “Where is your other daughter, Ned?” >>His other daughter is somewhere.
66.	The Kingsroad	Where	(Queen Cersei) “Where is the beast?” >> The beast is somewhere.
67.	The Kingsroad	Is	(Queen Cersei) “Is this some trick?” >> Either it is some trick or it is not.
68.	Lord Snow	Is	(Lord Eddard) “Is that what you tell yourself at night?” >> Either it is it or it is not.
69.	Lord Snow	How	(Maester Pycelle) “How many years has it been?” >> It has been many years.
70.	Lord Snow	Can	(Maester Pycelle) “Can the treasury bear such expense?” >> Either the treasury can or it cannot.
71.	Lord Snow	Are	(Lord Eddard) “Are you telling me the Crown is

			three million in debt?” >> Either he is telling it or he is not.
72.	Lord Snow	How	(Lord Eddard) “How could you let this happen?” >> He could let this happen.
73.	Lord Snow	Do	(Joffrey) “Do I have to marry her?” >> Either he has to or he has not to.
74.	Lord Snow	Why	(Joffrey) “Why should every lord command his own men?” >> Every lord should command their own men.
75.	Lord Snow	Would	(Queen Cersei) “And these 10,000 northern troops, would they fight for you or their lord?” >> Either they would fight for him or their lord.
76.	Lord Snow	Where	(Lord Eddard) “This is Mikken’s work. Where did you get this?” >> She got it.
77.	Lord Snow	What	(Lord Eddard) “Now what do you want with this?” >> She wants something with it.
78.	Lord Snow	Who	(Lord Eddard) “And who were you hoping to skewer with Needle?” >> She was hoping to skewer someone with Needle.
79.	Lord Snow	Do	(Lord Eddard) “Do you know the first thing about sword fighting?” >> Either she knows it or she does not.
80.	Lord Snow	How	(Arya Stark) “But how can you let her marry someone like that?”

			>> He can let her marry someone like that.
81.	Lord Snow	What	(Robb Stark) “What are you telling him now?” >> She is telling him something now.
82.	Lord Snow	How	(Robb Stark) “How do you feel?” >> She feels someways.
83.	Lord Snow	Would	(Guard of Kingslanding) “Would you mind following us?” >> Either she would or she would not.
84.	Lord Snow	Have	(Lady Catelyn) “Have you lost your mind?” >> Either he has lost his mind or he has not.
85.	Lord Snow	How	(Lady Catelyn) “How did you know I was coming to Kingslanding?” >> He knew she was coming to Kingslanding.
86.	Lord Snow	Did	(Varys) “Did you bring the dagger with you, with any chance?” >> Either she brought it or she did not.
87.	Lord Snow	Do	(Lady Catelyn) “Do you know whose dagger is this?” >> Either he knows it or he does not.
88.	Lord Snow	Do	(Alliser Thorne) “Do you think Ned Stark’s bastard bleed like the rest of us?” >> Either they thought it or they did not.
89.	Lord Snow	What	(Rast) “What do you care about our faces?” >> He cares about their faces.
90.	Lord Snow	What	(Jaime Lannister)

			<p>“Then what are you raving about?” >> She is raving about something.</p>
91.	Lord Snow	What	<p>(King Robert) “And what did the Mad King say when you stabbed him in the back?” >> The Mad King said something.</p>
92.	Lord Snow	Do	<p>(Daenerys) “Do the Dothraki buy their slaves?” >> Either the Dothraki bought them or they did not.</p>
93.	Lord Snow	What	<p>(Yoren) “And what’s the strangest thing you’ve eaten?” >> He has eaten the strangest thing.</p>
94.	Lord Snow	Will	<p>(Jon Snow) “Will you stop at Winterfell on your way South?” >> Either he will or he will not.</p>
95.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Do	<p>(Tyrion Lannister) “Do you remember anything about what happened?” >> Either Bran remembers or he does not.</p>
96.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Will	<p>(Bran Stark) “Will I really be able to ride?” >> Either he will be or he will not be.</p>
97.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Is	<p>(Robb Stark) “Is this some kind of tricks?” >> Either it is or it is not.</p>
98.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Where	<p>(Tyrion Lannister) “Where is Lady Stark?” >> Lady Stark is somewhere.</p>
99.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Do	<p>(Septa Mordane) “Do you remember your lessons?” >> Either she does or she does not.</p>
100.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Why	<p>(Sansa Stark) “Why were they killed?” >> They were killed.</p>

101.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Why	(Lord Eddard) “Why are you telling me this?” >> He is telling it.
102.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Is	(Petyr Baelish) “Is there someone in your service whom you trust completely?” >> Either there is someone or there is not.
103.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	What	(Lord Eddard) “What did you tell him?” >> He told something.
104.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	How	(Jaime Lannisters) “How many do you think are in there with him? Guess.” >> There are some people with him.
105.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Why	(Jaime Lannisters) “Why do I have to forgive you?” >> He has to forgive him.
106.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	What	(Alliser Thorne) “What are you waiting for?” >> He is waiting for something.
107.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	How	(Viserys) “How many times do I have to tell you?” >> He has to tell her for many times.
108.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Why	(Jon Snow) “And why is my surname Snow?” >> His surname is Snow.
109.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Why	(Arya Stark) “Why do they call you Littlefinger?” >> They call him Littlefinger.
110.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Who	(Sansa Stark) “Gods, who is that?” >> That is someone.
111.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	Has	(Petyr Baelish) “Has anyone ever told you the story of the Mountain and the Hound?” >> Either anyone has ever told her

			or anyone has not.
112.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	What	(Queen Cersei) “What is it you hope to accomplish?” >> He hopes something to accomplish.
113.	The Wolf and The Lion	Does	(Lord Eddard) “Does Ser Hugh have any family in the capital?” >> Either he does or he does not.
114.	The Wolf and The Lion	How	(Lord Eddard) “How could he afford a new suit of armor?” >> He could afford it.
115.	The Wolf and The Lion	Are	(King Robert) “Are you telling me these cowards would let me win?” >> Either he is telling it or he is not.
116.	The Wolf and The Lion	Why	(Brandon Stark) “Why did she leave?” >> She left.
117.	The Wolf and The Lion	Do	(Brandon Stark) “Do you know where she is now?” >> Either he knows or he does not.
118.	The Wolf and The Lion	What	(Lord Eddard) “What sort of doom does the King face?” >> The King faces sort of doom.
119.	The Wolf and The Lion	What	(Renly Baratheon) “What are you two conspiring about?” >> The two are conspiring about something.
120.	The Wolf and The Lion	Where	(Lord Eddard) “Where did you hear this?” >> She heard it somewhere.
121.	The Wolf and The Lion	What	(Lord Eddard) “What were you doing in the dungeons?” >> She was doing something.
122.	The Wolf and	Did	(Lord Eddard)

	The Lion		“Did Benjen send you?” >> Either Benjen did or he did not.
123.	The Wolf and The Lion	How	(Arya Stark) “How many guards does my father have?” >> Her father has some guards.
124.	The Wolf and The Lion	When	(Petyr Baelish) “When do you return to Winterfell?” >> He returns to Winterfell.
125.	The Wolf and The Lion	Who	(Lord Eddard) “Who are your best two swords?” >> There are two best swords.
126.	The Wolf and The Lion	How	(Renly Baratheon) “How many wars have you fought in?” >> He had fought in some wars.
127.	The Wolf and The Lion	Do	(Loras Tyrell) “Do you know who should be the King?” >> Either he does or he does not.
128.	A Golden Crown	Do	(Queen Cersei) “Do you know what your wife has done?” >> Either he knows or he does not.
129.	A Golden Crown	Who	(King Robert) “Who’d have thought she had it in her?” >> Someone would have thought it.
130.	A Golden Crown	Have	(Robb Stark) “Have you lost your mind?” >> Either he has or he has not.
131.	A Golden Crown	How	(Tyrion Lannister) “How would you like to be rich?” >> He would like to be rich.
132.	A Golden Crown	Does	(Viserys) “Does loyalty mean nothing to you?” >> Either it does or it does not.
133.	A Golden Crown	Have	(Tyrion Lannister) “Have you ever heard the phrase

			“Rich as Lannisters?” >> Either he has or he has not.
134.	A Golden Crown	Is	(Tyrion Lannister) “Is this how justice done in Vale?” >> Either it is or it is not.
135.	A Golden Crown	Do	(Tyrion Lannister) “Do I have a volunteer?” >> Either he does or he does not.
136.	A Golden Crown	Can	(Petyr Baelish) “Can you think of any reasons the Lannisters might possibly have for being angry with your wife?” >> Either he can or he cannot.
137.	A Golden Crown	Can	(Robin Arryn) “Can I make the little man fly now?” >> Either he can or he cannot.
138.	A Golden Crown	Are	(Arya Stark) “Are you dying because of your leg?” >> Either he is or he is not.
139.	You Win or You Die	Why	(Tywin Lannister) “Why is he still alive?” >> He is still alive.
140.	You Win or You Die	Is	(Queen Cersei) “Is that why you called me here, to pose me riddles?” >> Either it is or it is not.
141.	You Win or You Die	Is	(Ros) “Is she still married to him?” >> Either she is or she is not.
142.	You Win or You Die	Where	(Osha) “Where is it you come from?” >> It is somewhere he comes from.
143.	You Win or You Die	What	(Maester Luwin) “What are you afraid of?” >> She is afraid of something.
144.	You Win or You Die	Why	(Maester Luwin) “Why did you come here?” >> She came here.
145.	You Win or You Die	Have	(Daenerys) “Have I said something funny,

			Ser?" >> Either she has or she has not.
146.	You Win or You Die	Do	(Jeor Mormont) "Do any of you still keep the old Gods?" >> Either they do or they do not.
147.	You Win or You Die	Do	(Jeor Mormont) "Do house Tarly keep the old Gods?" >> Either they do or they do not.
148.	You Win or You Die	Why	(Alliser Thorne) "Why would you forsake the Gods of your father and your house?" >> He would forsake the Gods of his father and his house.
149.	You Win or You Die	Do	(Jon Snow) "Do you take me for a servant?" >> Either he does or he does not.
150.	You Win or You Die	What	(Lord Eddard) "And what should I do with a hundred swords?" >> He should do something with a hundred swords.
151.	You Win or You Die	Do	(Lord Eddard) "Do you have a shred of honor?" >> Either he does or he does not.
152.	You Win or You Die	What	(Daenerys) "What will they do to him?" >> They will do something to him.
153.	You Win or You Die	Is	(Lord Eddard) "Is Lord Renly joining us?" >> Either he is or he is not.
154.	The Pointy End	What	(Sansa Stark) "What's happening?" >> Something is happening.
155.	The Pointy End	Why	(Syrio Forel) "And why is it that Lord Eddard is sending Lannister men in place of his town?" >> It is that Lord Eddard sending Lannister men in place of his own town.

156.	The Pointy End	What	(Syrio Forel) “What do we say to the God of death?” >> They say something to the God of death.
157.	The Pointy End	Is	(Jon Snow) “Is there any word from my father?” >> Either there is or there is not.
158.	The Pointy End	How	(Queen Cersei) “How can I allow you to marry my son?” >> She can allow her to marry her son.
159.	The Pointy End	Why	(Queen Cersei) “Why would you want to speak to a traitor?” >> She would want to speak to a traitor.
160.	The Pointy End	Who	(Osha) “Who do you think sends the wind if not the Gods?” >> He thinks someone sends the wind.
161.	The Pointy End	How	(Brandon Stark) “How can they watch when they have no eyes?” >> They can watch when they have no eyes.
162.	The Pointy End	Are	(Brandon Stark) “Are there really giants beyond the Wall?” >> Either there are or there are not.
163.	The Pointy End	What	(Jon Snow) “What else did the book say?” >> The book say something else.
164.	The Pointy End	Who	(Tywin Lannister) “And who are these companions of yours?” >> There are companions of his.
165.	The Pointy End	How	(Tyrion Lannister) “How did my sweet sister persuade

			the King to imprison his dear friend Ned?" >> Her sweet sister persuaded the King to imprison Ned.
166.	The Pointy End	Do	(Greatjon Umber) "Do we move against Jaime or Lord Tywin?" >> Either they move against Jaime or Tywin.
167.	The Pointy End	Do	(Queen Cersei) "Do you have some business for the King and the Council, Sansa?" >> Either she does or she does not.
168.	The Pointy End	Do	(Petyr Baelish) "Do you deny your father's crime?" >> Either she does or she does not.
169.	Baelor	Did	(Lord Eddard) "Did you laugh with the others?" >> Either he did or he did not.
170.	Baelor	Can	(Lord Eddard) "Can you free me from this pit?" >> Either he can or he cannot.
171.	Baelor	Did	(Varys) "Did you know that your son is marching south with an army of Northmen?" >> Either he did or he did not.
172.	Baelor	Is	(Lady Catelyn) "Is there somewhere we can talk?" >> Either there is or there is not.
173.	Baelor	When	(Jeor Mormont) "When does Aemon think you'll be able to use that hand?" >> Aemon thinks he'll be able to use that hand.
174.	Baelor	What	(Robb Stark) "What does he want in return?" >> He wants something in return.
175.	Baelor	Did	(Robb Stark) "Did you get the look of his daughters?"

			>> Either she did or she did not.
176.	Baelor	Where	(Tyrion Lannister) “Where did you find one so pretty at this hour?” >> He found one so pretty at this hour.
177.	Baelor	Does	(Tyrion Lannister) “Does it involve the potential for losing fingers?” >> Either it does or it does not.
178.	Baelor	Did	(Tyrion Lannister) “Did we get the Stark boy, at least?” >> Either they did or they did not.
179.	Fire and Blood	What	(Brandon Stark) “What are you scared of?” >> She is scared of something.
180.	Fire and Blood	How	(Sansa Stark) “How long do I have to look?” >> She has to look.
181.	Fire and Blood	Do	(Joffrey) “Do you want to see the rest?” >> Either she does or she does not.
182.	Fire and Blood	Do	(Jonos Brackon) “Do you mean to declare us for Stannis?” >> Either he does or he does not.
183.	Fire and Blood	Is	(Addam) “Is it true about Stannis and Renly?” >> Either it is or it is not.
184.	Fire and Blood	How	(Daenerys) “How did my son die?” >> Her son died.
185.	Fire and Blood	Do	(Jeor Mormont) “Do you think it matters who sits in the Iron Throne?” >> Either he does or he does not.
186.	Winter is Coming	It (Cleft)	(Tyrion Lannister_ “Mmmhh. It is true what they say about the Northern girls.” >> Someone says something about

			the Northern girls.
187.	The Kingsroad	What (Cleft)	(Tyrion Lannister) “What you see is a dwarf.” >> You see a dwarf.
188.	You Win or You Die	What (Cleft)	(Lord Eddard) “What you suggest is treason.” >> You suggest treason.
189.	The Kingsroad	When (Adverbial)	(Doreah) “I was 9 when my mother sold me to the pleasure house.” >> My mother sold me.
190.	A Golden Crown	When (Adverbial)	(Tyrion Lannister) “When they captured me, they took my purse, but the gold is still mine.” >> They captured me.

Table 6 – Counter-factual Presupposition

No.	Episode	Triggers	Utterances
1.	Winter is Coming	If	(Royce) “Of course, they will behead you as a deserter, if I don’t catch you first.” >> The man catches him first.
2.	Winter is Coming	If	(Lord Eddard) “And if they die, you will bury them yourselves.” >> They do not die.
3.	Winter is Coming	If	(Jaime Lannister) “If he told the King, both our heads would be skewered on the city gates by now.” >> He did not tell the King.
4.	Winter is Coming	If	(King Robert) “If your sister had lived, we would have been bounded by blood.” >> His sister died.
5.	Winter is Coming	If	(Illyrio) “If he didn’t like her, we’d know.” >> He liked her.
6.	Winter is Coming	If	(Lady Catelyn) “Lysa’s head would be on a spike right now if the wrong people had found that letter.” >> The wrong people did not find the letter.
7.	The Kingsroad	Wish	(Jon Snow) “I wish I could be here when you wake up.” >> The man won’t be there.
8.	The Kingsroad	If	(King Robert) “I swear if I weren’t your King, you’d have hit me already.” >> The man is his King.
9.	The Kingsroad	If	(Tyrion) “If I’d been born a peasant, they might’ve left me in the woods to die.” >> The man were not born as peasant.
10.	Lord Snow	If	(Arya)

			<p>“And if you told the truth, Mycah would be alive.” >> The girl did not tell the truth.</p>
11.	Lord Snow	If	<p>(Alliser) “If that were a real sword, you’d be dead.” >> That was not a real sword.</p>
12.	Lord Snow	Wish	<p>(Lady Catelyn) “I wish I could see the girls.” >> The woman could not see the girls.</p>
13.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	If	<p>(Theon Greyjoy) “If I was cooped up all day with no one but this old bat for company, I’d go mad.” >> The man was not cooped up.</p>
14.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	If	<p>(Septa Mordane) “If you only had girls, I suppose the throne would pass to Prince Joffrey’s little brother.” >> The girl does not have only girls.</p>
15.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	If	<p>(King Robert) “If you can’t keep the King’s peace, perhaps the City Watch should be commanded by someone who can.” >> The man can keep the King’s peace.</p>
16.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	If	<p>(Lord Eddard) “If the day ever comes when that boy’d rather wield a sword than forge one, you send him to me.” >> The day does not come.</p>
17.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	If	<p>(Rast) “But if Thorne puts me up against Lady Piggy, I’m gonna slice me off a side of a bacon.” >> Thorne does not put him up against Lady Piggy.</p>
18.	Cripples, Bastards, and Broken Things	If	<p>(Petyr Baelish) “If the Hound so much as heard you mention it, I’m afraid all the knights in King’s Landing would not be able to save you.”</p>

			>> The Hound did not hear it.
19.	The Wolf and The Lion	If	(Lord Eddard) “If the King got what he wanted all the time, we’d still be fighting a damned rebellion.” >> The King did not get what he wanted.
20.	The Wolf and The Lion	If	(Maester Luwin) “If the saddle Lord Tyrion designed actually works, you could learn to shoot a bow from horseback.” >> The saddle has not worked.
21.	The Wolf and The Lion	If	(Tyrion) “If any harm comes to me, my brother, Jaime, will see that they do.” >> Any harm does not come to the man.
22.	A Golden Crown	If	(Lysa Arryn) “If you’re tried and found guilty, then by the king’s own laws you will pay with your life.” >> The man has not been tried and found guilty.
23.	You Win or You Die	If	(Tyrion Lannister) “If another House can seize one of our own and hold him captive with impunity, we are no longer a House to be feared.” >> Another House has not seized the man’s House.
24.	You Win or You Die	If	(Theon Greyjoy) “If someone like you attacked a little lord, at low tide we’d lay you on your back on the beach, and your hands and feet chained to our stakes.” >> Someone like him did not attack a little lord.
25.	You Win or You Die		(Jorah Mormont) “Now if you’ll pardon me, I’ll see out the merchant Captain.” >> The man does not pardon him.
26.	You Win or	Wish	(Samwell Tarly)

	You Die		<p>“I wish I could help you, but I’m no ranger.”</p> <p>>> He could not help the man.</p>
27.	You Win or You Die	If	<p>(Petyr Baelish)</p> <p>“And if Joffrey seems likely to cause problems when he comes into his throne, we simply reveal his little secret and seat Lord Renly there instead.”</p> <p>>> Joffrey does not seem to cause problems.</p>
28.	The Pointy End	If	<p>(The steward)</p> <p>“If you break anything, the Septa will have my head.”</p> <p>>> The girl does not break anything.</p>
29.	The Pointy End	If	<p>(Tyrion Lannister)</p> <p>“If I’m going to die, it may as well be with a song in my heart.”</p> <p>>> He does not die.</p>
30.	The Pointy End	If	<p>(Rakharo)</p> <p>“If her wailing offends the Khaleesi, I will bring you her tongue.”</p> <p>>> She does not offend the Khaleesi.</p>
31.	The Pointy End	If	<p>(Daenerys)</p> <p>“If your riders would mount them, let them take them for wives.”</p> <p>>> The riders would not mount them.</p>
32.	The Pointy End	If	<p>(Shagga)</p> <p>“If the man betrays us, Shagga son of Dolf ill cut his manhood.”</p> <p>>> The man does not betray them.</p>
33.	Baelor	If	<p>(Varys)</p> <p>“If you give the peace she needs, and promise to carry her secret to your grave, I believe she will allow you to tke the black and live out your days on the Wall with your brother and your bastard son.”</p> <p>>> The man does not give the peace the woman needs.</p>
34.	Baelor	If	<p>(Lady Catelyn)</p> <p>“If you could climb your own</p>

			battlements, you would see that he has 20,000 men outside your walls.” >> The man cannot climb.
35.	Baelor	If	(Walder Frey) “If I had the sense the Gods gave a fish, I’d hand you both over to the Lannisters.” >> The man does not have the sense.
36.	Baelor	If	(Jeor Mormont) “I wouldn’t be standing here if it was not for you and your beast.” >> It is for the man and the beast.
37.	Baelor	If	(Greatjon Umber) “If we do that, they’ll never get back across.” >> They do not do it.
38.	Baelor	If	(Robb Stark) “If we do it your way Kingslayer, you’d win.” >> They do not do the way.
39.	Fire and Blood	If	(Robb Stark) “If Bran can’t be the Lord of Winterfell before me, Renly can’t be the King before Stannis.” >> Bran can be the Lord.
40.	Fire and Blood	If	(Jon Snow) “They’ll kill you if they know you came after me.” >> They do not know.
41.	Fire and Blood	If	(Jeor Mormont) “If we beheaded everyone that ran away for the night, only ghosts would guard the Wall.” >> They do not behead everyone that run away.