

A Critical pragmatic Study of Racism in Edgar's "Destiny"

Prof. Dr. Hussein D. Muzhir Al-Hassnawi
Dept. of English - College of Languages -
University of Kufa
hussain.alhasnawi@uokufa.edu.iq

Jinan Yousif Atiyah
Dept. of English - Faculty of Arts -
University of Kufa
Jinanyousif228@gmail.com

Abstract:

The present study focuses on the notion of presupposition as a pragmatic tool to unveil the issue of racism in David Edgar's "Destiny". Since it is a negative issue; racism lends itself to critical studies. Therefore, the field of investigation is Critical Pragmatics which focuses on how the pragmatic theories investigate the reflection of an illegitimate issues in language particularly when aspects of power, ideology, and dominance are highlighted. The study aims at identifying how does the notion of presupposition impart the issue of racism; pinpointing the basic types and triggers of presupposition which are utilized in the selected data. In order to achieve the aims of this study, Levinson's (1983) presupposition triggers and Yule's (1996) types of presupposition are adopted as the model of the study. After analyzing the data, it has been found that the writer has been used all types of presupposition with their various triggers, particularly the existential, lexical, and structural presuppositions in order to convey the negative consequences of racism.

Key words: Racism; Critical Pragmatics; Presupposition; Political Plays; David Edgar; "Destiny"; Nation Forward; Asian Immigrants

دراسة تداولية نقدية للعنصرية في مسرحية "المصير" لإدغار

جنان يوسف عطيه
قسم اللغة الإنجليزية - كلية الآداب - جامعة الكوفة

أ.د. حسين ضاحي مزهر
قسم اللغة الإنجليزية - كلية اللغات - جامعة الكوفة

الملخص:

تركز الدراسة الحالية على فكرة الافتراض المسبق كأداة تداولية لكشف النقاب عن قضية العنصرية في مسرحية "المصير" لديفيد إدغار. وكونها قضية سلبية؛ فالعنصرية تُبحث وفق منهجية الدراسات النقدية. وبالتالي، فإن مجال البحث هو التداولية النقدية التي تركز على كيفية بحث النظريات التداولية انعكاساً لقضايا غير مشروعة في اللغة خاصة عندما يتم تسليط الضوء على جوانب القوة، الأيديولوجيا والهيمنة. وتهدف الدراسة إلى تحديد الطريقة التي ينقل بها الافتراض المسبق قضية العنصرية؛ وتحديد الأنواع الأساسية ومؤشرات الافتراض المسبق المستعملة في البيانات المختارة. ولغرض تحقيق أهداف الدراسة، اعتمد الباحث على مؤشرات الافتراض المسبق لليفتسون (١٩٨٣) وأنواع الافتراض المسبق ليول (١٩٩٦) نموذجاً له. توصلت الدراسة إلى أن الكاتب ولغرض التعبير عن الآثار السلبية لقضية العنصرية، قد استعمل جميع أنواع الافتراضات المسبقة بمؤشراتها المختلفة، ولاسيما الأنواع الوجودية، المعجمية والهيكلية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: العنصرية؛ التداولية النقدية؛ الافتراض المسبق؛ المسرحيات السياسية؛ ديفيد إدغار؛ مسرحية "المصير"؛ الأمة إلى الأمام؛ المهاجرين الآسيويين.

1. Introduction

In Britain, politics is broadly divided into a left wing and a right wing, having predominantly socialist or conservative values respectively. On the one hand, the socialist system is characterized as progressive as it seeks to change the current social order. On the other hand, the conservative or right-wing system is associated with liberal capitalism and campaigns for a free market, uncontrolled by government regulations. Therefore, affecting by the fall of empire, the immigration of Asians to Britain, and the struggle against Blacks, a right-wing party called Nation Forward, as Edgar depicts it in "Destiny", takes the issue of racism as an excuse to get back their declining status and authority (Grochala, 2017, p.5-6).

Critical pragmatics is one kind of critical studies that is concerned with discourse which aims at investigating the ideologies and value orientations behind language use. This critical reflection is based on dissatisfaction with a certain state of affairs, in this case, it is the issue of racism. Since racism is socially harmful and morally wrong in practice, thus critical pragmatics can be utilized as the tool of analysis in this research.

2. Racism

Rattansi (2007) highlights that to define the term 'racism' this is not an easy task, especially short, tight definitions and mislead, though they are unavoidable in some contexts (p. 1). Rattansi (2007) indicates that the term 'racism' first created in the 1930s as a response to the Nazi project of making Germany clean of Jews. The Nazis believe confirmly that Jews were a distinct race and sat a threat to the Aryan race to which authentic Germans supposedly belonged (p. 4).

Todorov (1993, p.91) suggests that in its usual sense, the word "racism" actually designates two very different things and they are not necessarily linked. On the one hand, racism is a matter of behavior, it is an indicator of hate for individuals who have different physical characteristics from our own; on the other hand, it is a matter of ideology, a principle which asserts that human races exist (Todorov, 2000, p. 64). Similarly, van Dijk (2005) sees racism as a social system of domination, where a specific kind of power of one group dominates other groups, in this case whites

over non-European peoples. Thus, racism is based on differences of appearance, origin, culture, ethnicity, and/or language (pp. 1-2). Consequently, as Guillaumin (1995) affirms, racism as an ideology which produces the notion of 'race' and not "races" which produce racism (Juteau-Lee, 1995, p.3). furthermore, Racism is generally driven by fear and hatred and has led to major genocidal violence. Hence, all forms of racism are dangerous in practice, for they tend to create the inequalities between people (Bunnin & Yu, 2004, p.583).

3. Critical Pragmatics

Pragmatics designates the science where signs are related to their interpreters (Morris, 1938, p. 30). As a field of linguistic inquiry, it was initiated in the 1930s by Morris, Carnap, and Peirce (Horn & Ward, 2006, p. xi), since that it has stressed the importance of language users by focusing on how they make use and sense of language in a dynamic context (Chen, 2020, p. 26).

Chen (2020) stresses the fact that the majority of pragmatics literature has studied implied meaning such as the language users' implicature and presupposition, however, it has mostly ignored a range of other issues underlying language use like discrimination, deception, unhealthy ideologies, vulgarity, harmony, and civilization. Therefore, CP which aims at investigating the ideologies and value orientations behind language use and to arouse appropriate modes of language use, may fill in these gaps (Chen, 2020, p. 26).

Remarkably, Mey (2001) has been the first who suggested the eclecticism between pragmatics and criticality and emphasizes the critical potential of pragmatics in linguistic analysis. Hence, Critical pragmatics emphasizes the fact that pragmatics is a tool for social struggle. It looks for critically examine and attempt to understand the social functioning of language and its various manifestations of use (Melefa & Emeka, 2014, p. 157) by using pragmatic theories.

Korta and Perry (2011) maintain that their approach to pragmatics emphasizes three ideas that together can provide a coherent picture of how the parts of language study fit together within a larger picture of human thought and action (p. 3). These three ideas which emphasize the principal goals of CP are: first, language is a mode of action; second: meaning and content eventually derive from the speaker's intentions;

third: utterances have different levels of meanings or truth-conditions (Korta& Perry, 2013, p. 161).

3.1. Key Concepts within Critical Pragmatics

Ideology and power are considered the key concepts in all critical studies. To these two basic concepts, dominance and social practice can be added and are all seen as relevant for an interpretation or explanation of text (Weiss & Wodak, 2003, p.11). The goal of CPs is to incorporate these issues in the pragmatic work (Al-Hindawi & Mohammed, 2018, p. 165).

3.1.1. Ideology

Mosher (1992) sees that ideologies are systems of belief; they cover an entire hierarchy of values and rights under the claims to objectively, or just representing reality (p.9). Likewise, van Dijk (1993) maintains that ideologies represent the central social principles and building blocks establishing the structures and formation of attitudes such as norms and values. Thus, ideologies are clusters of belief in our minds, but this does not imply that they are only mental; they are also socially shared (Van Dijk, 1998, p. 26).

Fairclough (2002) highlights that when defining ideology critical linguists adapt a neutral definition which concentrates on how people order and justify their lives rather than meaning that it is a set of ideas or beliefs which are false or betray a 'distorted consciousness' and hence are politically undesirable (p.105). As stated by Mooney& Evans (2015) there are ideas, values we hold and take for granted, that seem perfectly natural. Thus, the way of talking about a whole set of ways of thinking and acting is referred to as ideology.

3.1.2. Power

Weber (1978) defines power as the opportunity that one actor within a social relationship will be in a position to achieve his own will despite resistance (p.53). According to Herzog (2016) this definition comprises four important aspects. First, power is somehow sociologically vague as it acts in different social contexts and can have very diverse qualities.

Second, power is not deterministic; because it is only a possibility or chance of success. Third, for Weber (1978) power is always committed to persons. Fourth, power entails a social relation; it requires other social actors who, at least possibly, can resist power. Therefore, the possibility of resistance determines the existence of power (p. 107). Likewise, Wilson (2009) posits that the term 'power' is not it is not always simply to define. It can be ideological, economic, or cultural, and it can operate at a range of different levels within these domains: the social, individual, legal, military, state-based and so on. However, there is a general accepting that the operation of power is the ability to get an individual to behave or not to behave in a particular way (p. 744).

3.1.3. Dominance

Van Dijk (2008, p.18) proposes that domination indicates the negative dimensions of 'abuse', inequalities and injustice which are all forms of illegitimate actions and situations. It implies the different kinds of what is called '*communicative power abuse*' like manipulation, indoctrination, or deception. Consequently, in van Dijk's opinion, dominance is the use of social power by institutions, elites or groups resulting in social discrimination and inequality that includes cultural, ethnic, class, political, gender and racial inequality (Bloor & Bloor, 2013, p. 85).

3.1.4. Social Practice

As said by Fairclough (2001) language is a social practice which infers that language is part of society, not external to it or autonomous; it is a social process; and further it is a socially conditioned process, conditioned that is by other (non-linguistic) parts of society. In precise, whenever people speak, listen, write, or read, they do so in ways which reflect the fact that linguistic phenomena are socially determined and have social effects (p.18-19). Consequently, language is 'in' rather than 'alongside' society (Fairclough, 2002, p.105).

4. Presupposition

Griffiths (2006) stresses the fact that utterances are not made haphazardly whether they are figuratively or literally intended. More generally, we

use our best guesses, background in order to understand the utterances produced by the communicator assumes and the assumptions, relevant information which we can rouse for the comprehension task. Such presumptions are called presuppositions (p. 83).

Moreover, Dascal & Gross (1999) suggest that in talk exchanges each participant identifies somewhat a shared purpose, or set of purposes, or a commonly accepted direction at least (pp.108-9). So, in a broad sense as Götzsche (2009) states, 'presupposition can be well defined as what must by necessity be supposed to be the case in order to interpret a short-ordered sequence of linguistic expressions in a meaningful way' (p.173). In this respect, language philosophers (e.g., Gottlob Frege, Peter Strawson) or semanticists (e.g. Lauri Karttunen, Paul and Carol Kiparsky) are considered the prominent figures who first write about much of the presupposition literature (Culpeper & Haugh, 2014, p.55).

In his turn, Shanon (1976) concludes that indeed there are two kinds of presupposition, but the most important matter is that it is meaningless to say that S presupposes Q without qualifying the type of presupposition involved. Further, he states that one sentence might logically presuppose the other, but pragmatically it might not (p. 249). Accordingly, not sentences, statements or propositions, that have pragmatic presuppositions, but speakers actually have (Chen, 2020, p. 35).

Furthermore, the study of the presupposition in relation to the interpretation of literary texts obviously creates a connection between linguistics and literary theory (Arko, 2006, p.9). Presuppositions have remarkable properties regarding the activating of audience agreement to the message expressed (Wodak, 2007, p. 214).

4.1. Properties of Presupposition

For Haung (2011) presuppositions demonstrate two main properties: (1) Constancy under negation, and (2) Defeasibility. On top of that, certain cases of defeasibility result in what is known as (3) The projection problem of presupposition (p.403).

- **Constancy under negation**

Haung (2011, p. 403) defines constancy under negation as the condition in which a lexical item or a syntactic structure, which gives rise to

presupposition in a sentence, remains the same when the sentence is negated (Liang & Liu, 2016, p.68).

- **Defeasibility**

Levinson (1983) points out that presuppositions can be canceled in certain belief contexts when there exist beliefs contrary to the content of the presupposition (Delogu, 2009, 197). Furthermore, for Haung (2011) if presuppositions are unreliable with background assumptions; conversational implicatures; and certain discourse contexts, then these presuppositions have the property of defeasibility and thus they can be cancelled. Furthermore, they can also disappear in certain intrasentential contexts (p.404).

- **The Projection Problem**

For Potts (2015) the projection problem concerns the way in which presuppositions introduced by embedded triggers interact with the semantic operators that take scope over them (p.170). In his turn, Cummings (2010) illustrates that the meaning of a compound expression is attached to the meaning of its parts. Accordingly, the truth of a complex sentence depends on that of its parts (p.350).

4.2. Presupposition Triggers

Presuppositions are typically generated by the use of lexical items or linguistic constructions, Levinson (1983) called these lexical items and linguistic constructions as presupposition triggers (Liang & Liu, 2006, p.68).

Levinson (1983) indicates that Karttunen (n.d.) has composed thirty-one kinds of presupposition triggers. The following triggers are included within that of Karttunen. The positive and negative versions of sentences separated by '/' so that the reader check the inferences; the symbol >> stands for 'presupposes') (Levinson, 1983, p. 181):

1. Definite Descriptions

John saw/didn't see the man with two heads. >> there exists a man with two heads (Levinson, 1983)

In fact, whenever a definite description like the man with two heads is used, the existence of some referent that matches the description is presupposed (Grundy, 2000, p.121). Definite descriptions may include definite article, possessives, the demonstratives this/these and that/those (p.133), proper names and certain wh-phrases (Haung, 2007, p. 66).

2. Factive Predicates

Verbs such as know, realize, regret, convey the speaker's presupposition that the complement sentence signifies a true proposition. This class of verbs is sometimes called 'factive' (Karttunen, 1971, p. 340). According to Haung (2007, p.65) factive presuppositions can further be classified into two subtypes:

a. Epistemic or Cognitive Factives

They are about knowledge of fact, as in the example below (Haung, 2007, p.66):

John knows/doesn't know that Baird invented television. >> Baird invented television

b. Emotive Factives

They are about emotional attitude towards fact, as in the example below: John regrets/doesn't regret that he has said the unsayable. >> John has said the unsayable

3. Non-factive Verbs

Non-factive verbs, according to Yule (1996, p.29), can include verbs such as dream, pretend, suppose, and imagine which are assumed to be untrue. Consider the following example:

Sofia pretended to be rich >> Sofia is not rich

4. Implicative Verbs

John managed/didn't manage to open the door >> John tried to open the door

According to Karttunen (1971, pp. 340-41) implicative verbs convey a presupposition of some essential and adequate conditions which by themselves determine whether the event described in the complement took place. Further implicatives include verbs such as *care, bother, get, dare, be careful, venture, condescend, happen, remember, see fit, have the misfortune/ sense, take the time/opportunity/trouble, take it upon oneself* (Zuhriyah, 2021, p.31).

5. Change of State Verbs

Jones has stopped/ hasn't stop beating his grandmother >> John had been beating his grandmother

According to Sellars (1954) the meaning of S has two components, one of which can be formulated by the sentence "Jones once beat his grandmother," the other by "Jones does not at present beat his grandmother" (pp.202-3). Some further change of state verbs: begin; continue; start; finish; carry on; cease; take (as in X took Y from Z)) Y was at/in/ with Z); leave; enter; come; go; arrive; etc. (Levinson, 1983, p. 182).

6. Iteratives

According to Haung (2007) iteratives can be:

a. Iterative Verbs

Suna came back /didn't come back to Cambridge. >> Suna was in Cambridge before

b. Iterative Adverbs

The boy cried/didn't cry wolf again. >> The boy cried wolf before (p.66)
Further iteratives: another time; anymore; to come back; restore; repeat; for the next time (Levinson, 1983, p. 182).

7. Verbs of Judging

Levinson (1983) argues that this kind of implication has nothing to do with presupposition; because, unlike other presuppositions the implications are attributed to the subject of the verb of judging rather than to the speaker, for example:

Adena blamed/didn't blame Ian of plagiarism >> For Adena plagiarism is bad

Fillmore (1969) states further verbs like *accuse*, *blame*, *criticize*, *credit*, *praise*, *scold*, *confess*, *apologize*, *forgive*, *justify*, and *excuse* (p. 100).

8. Temporal Clauses

After she shot to stardom in a romance film, Jane married/didn't marry a millionaire entrepreneur (Haung, 2014, p.87) >> Jane shot to stardom in a romance film (Haung, 2007, p. 66)

Further temporal clause constructors: while; since; before; during; whenever; as (as in As John was getting up, he slipped) (Levinson, 1983, p.182).

9. Cleft Sentences

According to Levinson (1983) sentence (1) shows the cleft construction (cf. unclefted Harry kissed Rasha), (2) shows the pseudo-cleft construction (cf. unclefted Johan lost his wallet). These two constructions appear to share nearly the same presuppositions. Further, it has been claimed that the focal element (Harry in (1) and his wallet in (2)) is the only element to which the predicate applies.

(1) It was/wasn't Harry that kissed Rasha >> someone kissed Rasha

(2) What Johan lost/didn't lose was his wallet >>Johan lost something (pp.182-83).

10. Implicit Clefts with Stressed Constituents

Levinson (1983) illustrates that the specific presuppositions which appear to arise from the two cleft structures seem also to be activated simply by heavy stress on a component, in which upper-case characters show contrastive stress (p.183):

Linguistics was/wasn't invented by CHOMSKY! >> someone invented linguistics (cf. It was/wasn't Chomsky that invented linguistics)

11. Comparisons and Contrasts

Levinson (1983) suggests that comparisons and contrasts may be identified by particles like *too*, *back*, *in return*, or by *stress* (or by other prosodic means), or by *comparative constructions* (p. 183):

Adolph called Marianne a Valkyrie, and she complimented him back/in return/too >> to call someone (or at least Marianne) a Valkyrie is to compliment them

12. Non-restrictive Relative Clauses

Levinson (1983) explicates two kinds of relative clause including those that restrict the noun phrase they modify they called 'restrictive' as in *Only the girls who are beautiful can produce themselves to the committee*, and those that provide additional parenthetical information, they are called 'non-restrictive' as in *Haliday, who knew the answers for all questions, was the greatest student*. For Levinson the last type gives rise to presuppositions; for the negation of the main verb outside the relative clauses is not affected it (pp. 183-4).

13. Counterfactual Conditionals

Nuchelmans (1952) offers that counterfactual conditionals are used to emphasize a connection between what is mentioned in the first part, the antecedent, and what is expressed in the second part, the consequent (p.52). For example:

If an ant were as big as a human being, it could/couldn't run five times faster than an Olympic sprinter. >> An ant is not as big as a human being (Haung, 2007, p. 66).

14. Questions

Levinson (1983, p.184) states that questions share the presuppositions of their assertive counterparts (Silaban, 2020, p.23). Levinson (1983) distinguishes three types of questions: First, yes/no questions they are the only kinds of presuppositions that are constant under negation as in (4).

Second, Alternative questions, as in (5), these presuppose the disjointedness of their answers. The last one, WH-questions present the presuppositions gotten by replacing the WH-word by the appropriate quantified variable, e.g. who by someone, where by somewhere, how by somehow, etc., as in (6). These presuppositions of questions are not invariant to negation (Levinson, 1983, p.184). The examples below describe what are mentioned above:

(4) Is there a kitchen in the house? >> Either there is a kitchen or there isn't

(5) Is Baghdad in Iraq or is it in Australia? >> Baghdad is in Iraq or Baghdad is in Australia

(6) Who is the professor of literature at Harvard? >> Someone is the professor of literature at Harvard (Levinson, 1983, p. 184)

15. Quantifiers

A quantifier is an expression which identifies some quantity of a given group like people, eggs, dishwashers, or whatever. Quantifiers which are exemplified in English by 'all', 'every', 'any' and 'some' 'at least one' and so on can give raise and carry presupposition (Morris, 2007, pp.53-4). For example:

Nadia has talked to every headmaster in Rochdale >> There are headmasters in Rochdale (Jasim & Said, 2018, p.381).

4.3. Types of Presupposition

Presupposition, according to Yule (1996), classified into six types, they are: existential, factive presupposition, lexical, structural, non-factive, counter-factual presuppositions.

1. Existential Presupposition

As pointed by Yule (1996, p. 27) the speaker, by utilizing the following expressions, is presumed to be assured of the existence of the entities named (Yule, 1996, p.27).

The king of Sweden, the dog, the girl next door, the counting crows (Jasim & Said, 2018, p.382).

2. Factive Presupposition

Factive presupposition, as Yule (1996, p.27) put it, usually includes within the “classification of verbs” which can be viewed as facts. The examples of the verbs can contain the following : *know, realize, regret, agree, see, amuse*, as well as phrases comprising *be* with *aware, odd* and *glad* (Ramadhan, 2017, p. 20).

She didn't realize he was ill (>> He was ill)

3. Lexical Presupposition

Yule (1996) highlights that lexical presupposition designates the use of one form with its asserted meaning which is conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that another 'non-asserted' meaning has to be assumed. For instance, when you say that someone 'manage' to do something, the asserted meaning is that the person succeeded in some way and vice versa. (p. 28).

4. Structural Presupposition

In this case, as Yule (1996, p.28) points out, the presupposition is generally related to certain sentence structures which are regularly presupposing that part of the structure is already assumed to be true. Such structures include 'wh-constructions'. For instance:

When did Ali arrive? (>> Ali arrived) (Jasim & Said, 2018, p.382).

5. Non-factive Presupposition

A non-factive presupposition is one that is assumed not to be true. In English, there are a number of verbs like *dream, imagine, and pretend*. These are used with the presupposition that what comes is not true (Yule, 1996, p.29). For instance:

I dreamed that I was rich (>> I was not rich)

6. Counterfactual Presupposition

According to Yule (1996) this type of presupposition indicates that what is presupposed or assumed is not only not true, but it is actually contrary

to what is true. Normally, counterfactuals suppose that the information in 'if-clause' is not true at the time of utterance (p.29). For example:

If I were a doctor, I would have looked after sick people. (>> I am not a doctor)

5. Conceptual Framework

According to the discussion produced in previous, a critical pragmatic framework is adopted by applying Levinson's (1983) presupposition triggers and Yule's (1996) types of presupposition to unveil the issue of racism in David Edgar's "Destiny". Thus, the model of analysis is an eclectic one. To this end, the analytical construct diagram is drawn to outline the framework of analysis which covers the topics as in figure (1) below:



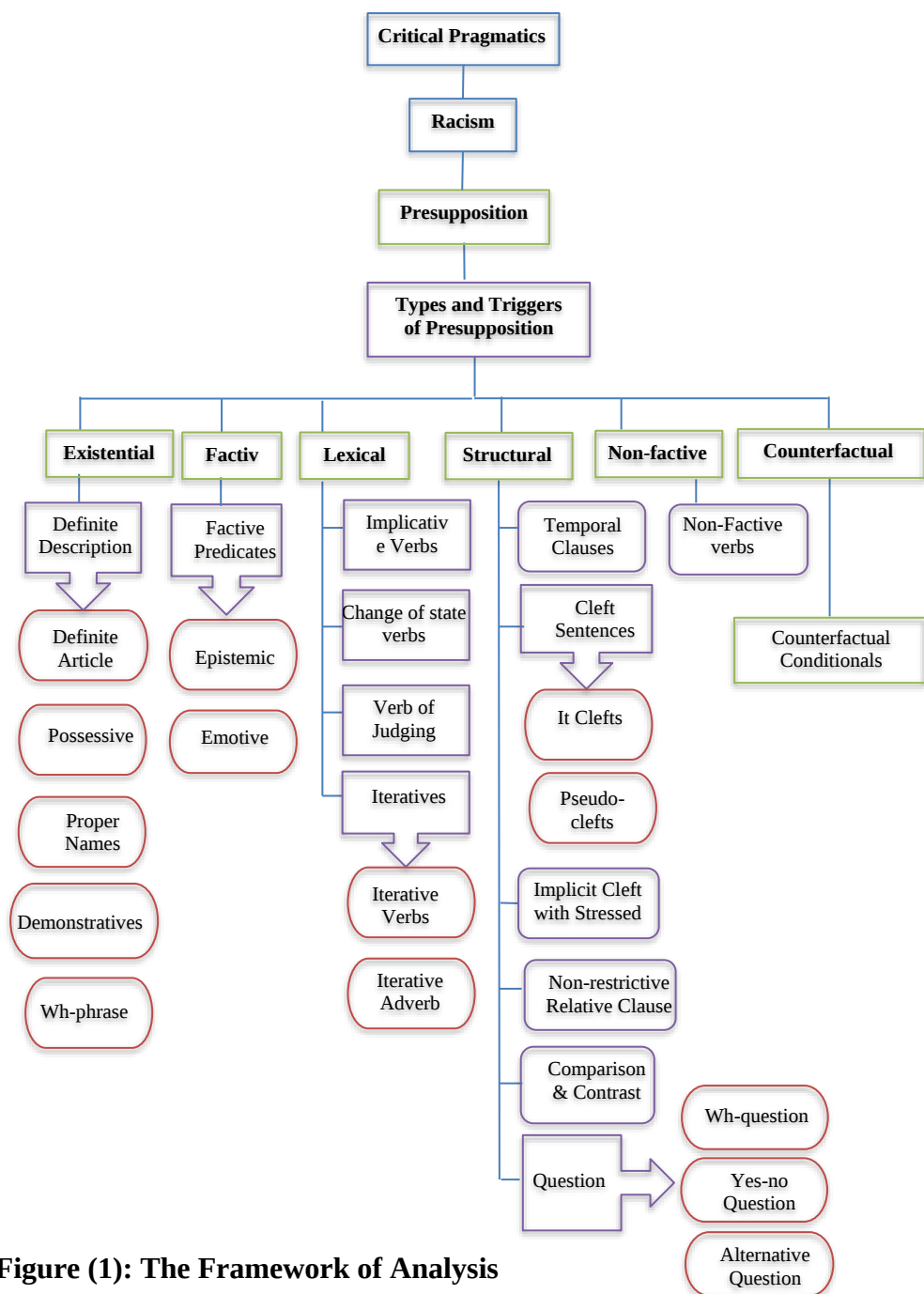


Figure (1): The Framework of Analysis

6. Data Description and Selection

For Reinelt and Hewitt (2011) in the contemporary British theatre, David Edgar was one of the unique voices who offers the most comprehensive enunciation of the key political questions (p.1). Likewise, Carney (2021) highlights that Edgar can be considered as the most recognizably dramatist who conforms to the title 'political playwright' more than any others in England; his writings focuses upon politicians, identifiably the political daily lives of people and the political events.

Destiny (1976) one of Edgar's famous plays which contributed to his development as a playwright. So far, Destiny is the most powerful, and vivid literary examination of immigration, racism, and fascism in Britain. The play has an important role in revealing discrimination against blacks, it also shed light on the division of the working class along ethnic lines. In this sense, presents possible strategies to contest racist discrimination (Schäffner, 1988, pp. 104). Furthermore, Edgar, who was born in Birmingham and worked as a journalist in Bradford, was also attached to Asian immigrants, mostly Pakistani and Indian, by his birthplace and place of employment. Consequently, he was also aware of the possible conflicts between the white and the non-white British people, as he underlines, "I was alarmed by the growth of racism in Bradford's local politics, which is a town where a lot of Asian workers had come to in the 1960s" (Çakırtaş, 2022, p.351).

The study looks for some utterances from the play that bear a racist ideologies. Then, the utterances are analyzed to decide what types and triggers of presupposition have been used by those speakers to impart their mode of racism.

7. Data Analysis

In this section in order to elicit the forms of triggers and types of presupposition, the researcher has put the selected extracts of each act in table and has underlined the triggers, then each table is followed by the analysis of the presuppositions which explains the writer's messages concerning the issue of racism.

Table (1) Analysis of Act One of the play "Destiny"

Act One	Text	Presupposition	Form of Trigger	Type of Presupposition
Act 1, Scene 6, p.32	CLEAVER. (Reads) "if I had the money to go, I wouldn't stay in <u>this country</u> ". "I have three children, <u>all</u> of them have been through grammar school, ...In <u>this country</u> in fifteen or twenty years' time <u>the black man</u> will have the whip-hand over <u>the white man</u> ..	• The working man has no enough money. • His country is England. • The three children have been through grammar school. • In England • The man belongs to whites and he dislike black people. • The man is a racist.	• Counterfactual Conditional • Demonstrative 'this' • Quantifier 'all' • Demonstrative 'this' • Definite Article • Definite Article	• Counterfactual • Existential • Lexical • Existential • Existential • Existential
Act 1, Scene 6, p.34	KHERA. <u>Gurjeet Singh Khera</u> . To a Midlands town. <u>Another</u> England, <u>another</u> nation, Not <u>the England</u> of imagination. <u>The mother country's</u> horror at <u>her children coming</u> home.	• There exists someone called Khera. • Khera is formerly a colonized subject for British. • He Immigrated to another British nation. • Khera has an imagined England. • England is the mother country. • The colonized subjects claimed to England as her children. • They were under British colonialism in India and then they come to England.	• Proper name • Iterative adverb "another" • Iterative adverb "another" • Definite Article • Definite Article • Possessive • Change of state verb "come"	• Existential • Lexical • Lexical • Existential • Existential • Existential • Lexical

The Analysis of Act One

The writer used a language of powerful rhetoric which has different presuppositions so as to make readers think about moral and political dilemmas and also presents human stories after the collapse of British empire and the uprising of the dilemma of racism. All these presupposition used in this act reveal the sufferings and struggles of the working class to adjust themselves in their society. They are victims of the greediness of the people in power who seek to enhance their individual interests. Similarly, they clearly attract the attention to the



racial discrimination and the ideologies of the Nation Forward which adopts the view that only white people should be inhabitants of England. Furthermore, the Asian immigrants face a great deal of pressure after their coming to Britain in search of the protection promised by the mother country. They have suffered a lot from racism, consequently, as an immigrant Khera realized that it is "not the England of imagination". This is because British citizens as well as the government were cruelly racial against the Asian immigrants and those third world workers.

Table (2) The Analysis of Act Two of the play "Destiny"

Act Two	Text	Presupposition	Form of Trigger	Type of Presupposition
Act 2, Scene 2, p.40	MRS. HOWARD. I'm <u>sure</u> it's infiltrated. From the left. The cryptos. Pale-pinks. Sure of it. I <u>recall</u> it... LIZ. One is that half <u>these</u> so-called foreign students aren't studying at all... he's quite sure <u>at least</u> 75 percent of the lecturers, and <u>some</u> of them are immigrant, are communists, And cos of <u>this</u> , he may lose <u>his</u> job.	- It is infiltrated from the left. - The young conservatives got affected by the left. - She manage to realize the events. - The foreign students. - There exist foreign students in England. 75 percent of the lecturers are communists. - Some lecturers who are immigrants are communists. - The events that revolve around lecturers who are communists. - Liz's husband is lecturer.	- Factive predicate: Epistemic 'I'm sure' - Implicative 'recall' - Demonstrative 'these' - Quantifier 'at least' - Quantifier 'some' - Demonstrative 'this' - Possessive	- Factive - Lexical - Existential - Lexical - Lexical - Existential - Existential
Act 2, Scene 2, pp.4 1-2	ATTWOOD. Come dinner-time there's that <u>many</u> turbans in <u>the</u> canteen, it <u>looks</u> like a field of bloody lilies. And <u>smells</u> like <u>the</u> <u>Black Hole</u> of Calcutta. I'll be quite frank about the blacks. I <u>hate</u> 'em.	- There exist people with turbans. Those people are Pakistanis. - There exists a canteen. - The canteen resembles a field of bloody lilies. - The canteen has a smell like the Black Hole of Calcutta. - There exists Black Hole in Calcutta. - He dislike blacks people He is a racist.	- Quantifier 'many' - Definite Article - Factive verb 'look' - Factive verb 'smell' - Definite Article - Factive verb 'hate'	- Lexical - Existential - Factive - Factive - Existential - Factive
Act 2, Scene 4, p.49	MAXWELL. Of course we are <u>opposed</u> to wage controls. <u>Only</u> insofar as we <u>believe</u> that <u>the</u> <u>crisis</u> is created by ruthless international speculators, and that it should not be paid for by <u>the</u> <u>British</u> <u>working</u> <u>class</u> . <u>You</u> <u>see</u> ? TURNER. And there's the <u>parasitic</u> worms...	- NF party sees wage controls as unfavorable thing. (Only) ruthless international speculators created the crisis of wages. - There exist a crisis of wages. - The crisis isn't only created by ruthless international speculators there are other responsible parties. - The British working class do paid for the crisis. - Either Turner got the point or he didn't.	- Verb of judging 'oppose' - Quantifier 'only' - Definite Article - Non-factive verb 'believe' - Definite Article - Yes/no question	- Lexical - Lexical - Existential - Non-factive - Existential - Structural

	The Medical Officer's report on parasitic worms among immigrant schoolchildren.	- There is something written about parasitic worms. - There exists the Medical officer which has report about parasitic worms among immigrant schoolchildren..	- Definite Article - Definite Article	- Existential - Existential
Act 2, Scene 4, pp. 51-2	CLEAVER. Well. (He reads:) "Nation Forward believes that the cause of <u>our present crisis</u> is the domination of <u>our economy</u> by a tiny clique of international capitalists the very people <u>who</u> deliberately <u>import cheap</u> foreign labour and cheap foreign goods to undercut <u>our wages</u> and to throw us on the dole. Drop the <u>wog-bashing</u> and it could be Tribune, David. <u>Where is the hint, no more, the hint that all men are not equal and that some were born to lead and others only fit to follow?</u>	- The cause of the present crisis is the legitimate wage demands of British workers. - There is a crisis. - They have their own economy which is dominated by international capitalists. - There are international capitalists who import cheap labour and goods. - The international capitalists manage to import cheap labour and goods. - The whites have their own special wages. - There is a wog-bashing. - Someone called David does exist - The hint that all men are not equal and that some were born to lead and others only fit to follow, this must be somewhere in Maxwell's speech. - There are (some) people who born to lead.	- Non-factive verb 'believe' - Possessive - Possessive - Wh-phrase - Implicative 'import' - Possessive - Definite Article - Proper name - Wh-question - Quantifier 'some'	- Non-factive - Existential - Existential - Existential - Lexical - Existential - Existential - Existential - Structural - Lexical
Act 2, Scene 5, pp. 5 4-5	MAXWELL. We'd have the reds any day, <u>Mr. Crosby</u>. Blood in <u>their veins</u>. <u>Our most committed</u> people, working-class ex-reds, CROSBY. <u>these</u> can't be with <u>their grisly xenophobia</u>, they can't or are they, <u>our creation</u>. Demons. Alterego.	- Maxwell talks to someone called Crosby. - The reds are loyal to their British nation. - The reds are patriots. - Cleaver and Maxwell Crosby is upset with them. - Cleaver and Maxwell have xenophobia. - Crosby and his supporters are not racists.	- Proper name - Possessive - Possessive - Demonstrative 'these' - Possessive - Possessive	- Existential - Existential - Existential - Existential - Existential - Existential
Act 2, Scene 6, pp. 57-8	CLEAVER. <u>Mr. Turner, would you admit to racial prejudice?</u> TURNER. We <u>all have</u> a natural preference for <u>our own kind</u>. MAXWELL. Colour? TURNER. <u>That's what I mean</u>. Certainly, <u>giving</u> an Asian a British passport doesn't make him British. CLEAVER. <u>Turner,</u>	- Turner exists. - Either Turner admits to racial prejudice or he does not. There is racial prejudice. - Human beings have natural preference for their own kind. - They all manage to have preference for their own kind. - He is white man. He has racial prejudice. - Either colour or something else. - Human beings have preference for their own colour.	- Proper name - Yes/no question - Quantifier - Implicative 'have' - Possessive - Yes/no question - Demonstrative 'that' - Wh-phrase	- Existential - Structural - Lexical - Lexical - Existential - Structural - Existential - Existential

	there's pressure from the Pakkies for a separate girls' school, religious grounds. <u>Approve?</u> TURNER. All for it. <u>As long as</u> it's in Pakistan.	• He means that his natural preference for colour. • An Asian has British passport. • Turner exists. • There are separate schools for girls in Pakistan. • Either Turner approve or he does not. • In Pakistan they have separate girls' school for religious grounds.	• Implicative 'give' • Proper name • Possessive • Yes/no question • Temporal clause 'as long as'	• Lexical • Existential • Existential • Structural • Structural
Act 2, Scene 6, pp. 59-60	CLEAVER. Mr. Turner, I wonder, <u>could you tell us just a little more about this common interest between the multi-nationals and the blacks?</u> CLEAVER. To turn <u>our nation</u> to a mongrel race of khaki half-castes.	• Turner exists. Cleaver enjoys the argument with Turner. • Either Turner can tell him or he cannot. • Cleaver pretends knowing little about the common interest between multinationals and the blacks. • They have their own British nation.	• Proper name • Yes/no question • Quantifier 'little more' • Possessive	• Existential • Structural • Lexical • Existential

The Analysis of Act Two

In this Act the various presuppositions, which are used to convey the writer's message, disclose the essential feature of patriotism in the Nation Forward's ideology. It is the view that the maintenance of British culture requires the exclusion of outsiders and that Britain shapes an entity that cannot be took apart without severe harm; Britain for British only. Accordingly, these presuppositions reveal how the NF linked other issues to race, targeting concerns among the white British about immigrants being competition for jobs, housing and welfare. For the NF, the cohesion of the British nation is essentially depends on the notion of patriotism with nationalism which is regarded as the basic component of patriotism. The members of NF seek to exile blacks out of Britain because they blame the blacks and immigrants for bad housing, education, and service declining.

Lauren (1988) refers to the racial struggle when he quoted the assertion of the British high commissioner Lord Milner "a political equality of white and black is impossible. The white man must rule.." (p.59). Moreover, these presuppositions show that Edgar tries to criticize the hesitation of the Tories and Labor party, which are the major parties in Britain, and showing the increasing power of the NF, which he identifies it as Nazi organization for its racial and brutal principles and its frequent attempts to get the immigrants as well as blacks outside Britain.

The British citizens believe that immigrants were the cause of the collapse of their cultural and national uniqueness, and challenging them for employment and housing. So, they presented immigrants both as a source of disease, crime, and as a socio-economic threat to the white British population. To this point van Dijk (1993) states that "these others were variously seen and treated as barbarians, savages, infidels, semi-animals, monsters, slaves, subordinates, "niggers" (and related racist words), wetbacks, guest insurgents, terrorists, economic refugees, or many other categories combining the concepts of threat, inferiority, and alien origin, appearance, and culture" (pp.51-2).

Table (3) The Analysis of Act Three of the Play "Destiny"

Act Three	Text	Presupposition	Form of Trigger	Type of Presupposition
Act 3, Scene 1, p. 70	CLIFTON. 'Your <u>deal</u>, in '62. <u>Then</u> <u>ours</u>, a higher bid, the <u>Kenyan Asians Bill</u>, <u>restricting</u> entry purely on grounds of color. 'Keep Race <u>out</u> of Politics, <u>Keep</u> Blacks <u>out</u> of Britain' But <u>some</u> people <u>who</u> won't play that poker game- <u>who</u> stick their necks out. I <u>like</u> to think I'm one of them. CROSBY. Well, I'm sorry, I'd <u>hoped</u> you'd take a more moderate...	• Crosby has a deal. • Clifton's deal is a higher bid, the Kenyan Asians Bill, restricting entry purely on grounds of color. • Clifton and his party have their own deal which is the Kenyan Asians Bill. • The Kenyan Asians Bill exists. • The Kenyan Asians Bill tries to restrict the entry depending on color. • Race is still part of politics. • Blacks are still in Britain. • There are people who won't play that poker game and stick their necks out. • Clifton is one of the people who won't play that poker game. • He is one of those who stick their necks out. • He prefers to think that he belongs to those people. • Clifton did not take a more moderate.	• Possessive • Temporal clause 'then' • Possessive • Definite Article • Implicative 'restrict' • Change of state verb 'keep out' • Change of state verb 'keep out' • Quantifier 'some' • Non-restrictive clause • Non-restrictive clause • Factive verb 'like' • Non-factive 'hope'	• Existential • Structural • Existential • Existential • Lexical • Lexical • Lexical • Lexical • Lexical • Structural • Structural • Factive • Non-factive

Act 3, Scene 1, p. 72	CLIFTON. That <u>the years of highest immigration</u> were <u>the years of fullest employment</u> . That the people <u>who are responsible for unemployment and bad housing</u> are bosses and property sharks and <u>very few</u> of them are black. You <u>know that</u> .	• There were years of highest immigration. • There were years of fullest employment. • Bosses and property sharks are responsible for unemployment and bad housing. • There are (very few) blacks who are responsible for unemployment and bad housing. • Sandy knows these details. • The people who are responsible for unemployment and bad housing are bosses and property sharks and very few of them are black.	• Definite Article • Definite Article • Non-restrictive relative clause • Quantifier 'very few' • Factive verb 'know' • Demonstrative 'that'	• Existential • Existential • Structural • Lexical • Factive • Existential
Act 3, Scene 3, p. 79	PAUL. No, not them. <u>The Ruling Class</u> . TONY. No, <u>Paul</u> . <u>The Ruling Race</u> . PAUL. <u>All</u> history's <u>the struggle</u> of the classes. TONY. No. <u>All</u> history's <u>the struggle</u> of the races. PAUL. The workers of <u>all</u> races must unite. TONY. The workers of <u>all</u> classes must unite.	• The Ruling Class does exist. • Tony as if to say 'I disagree with you Paul'. • The Ruling Race does exist. • History's the struggle of the classes as Paul thinks. • There is a struggle of classes. • History's the struggle of the races as Tony thinks. • There is a struggle of races. • There are different races in Britain. • There are different classes in Britain.	• Definite Article • Proper name • Definite Article • Quantifier 'all' • Definite Article • Quantifier 'all' • Definite Article • Quantifier 'all' • Quantifier 'all'	• Existential • Existential • Existential • Lexical • Existential • Lexical • Existential • Lexical • Lexical
Act 3, Scene 4, p. 81	SANDY. That's not <u>what</u> you're asking him to do. Bob's asking for <u>the law</u> to be changed, not broken.	• Opposing the Immigration Act. • Paul asked Clifton to release his friend Patel. • Bob does actually exist. • The law of Immigration Act does exist.	• Demonstrative 'that' • Wh-phrase • Proper name • Definite Article	• Existential • Existential • Existential • Existential
Act 3, Scene 4, p. 83	CLIFTON. <u>Did you see Crosby, in the Evening Post?</u> Feared <u>some</u> of his <u>remarks</u> might have been misinterpreted. Wanted to make it clear, completely <u>opposed</u> to any further coloured immigration.	• Either Paul saw Crosby or he did not. • Someone called Crosby exists. • Crosby's (some) remarks might have been misinterpreted. • Crosby has some remarks in the Evening Post. • Crosby opposed to coloured immigration. Crosby has changed his mind concerning the immigrants.	• Yes/no question • Proper name • Quantifier 'some' • Possessive • Verb of judging 'oppose'	• Structural • Existential • Lexical • Existential • Lexical

The Analysis of Act Three

In this act, the writer's intention which is dominated by the nature of presupposition is to overstate the psychology and doctrine of British racialism practiced against the colored people. He tries to give us a graphic rendering of a possible destiny of the Asians workers and the

blacks who have to face their struggles alone. Another key point is that relying on the presuppositions it is clear that the political parties like Conservative and Labour fail to either "satisfy the needs of natives who feel disaffiliated and dispossessed, or defend the rights of the new citizens". It is pointed by van Dijk (1993) that "there is a general reluctance, if not a more or less opportunistic policy, of the mainstream parties not to prohibit or otherwise combat such right-wing organizations and their actions. If they do, they do not do so energetically" (p.63). Further, these presuppositions take into consideration the claims of racial nationalism against that of class unity.

An important fact to be highlighted here as it is pointed by Reeves (1983) is that the ideologies of both Conservative and Labour are predominantly class derived, that is to say, they depend on the issue of class in their prejudice, and usually account for racial phenomena by making use of existing formulae developed over many years in response to class demands (p.247). On the contrary, parties like NF are dominantly race derived. As a consequence of these presuppositions, it is assumed that the writer was at pains to explain how British subjects, who were recently survivors of a upsetting war against racism, could go towards "racism" as a consequence of the loss of the empire and the arrival of commonwealth citizens.

8. Results and Discussion of Analysis

After analyzing David Edgar's "Destiny", it has been found that all types of presupposition with their various triggers are used in the conversations among the characters to make their racial attitudes explicit towards Blacks and immigrants. The following table can summarize the overall number of types of presupposition.

Table (4) Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Presupposition in the Play "Destiny"

No.	Types of Presupposition	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Existential Presupposition	54	52.42%
2.	Lexical Presupposition	27	26.21%
3.	Structural Presupposition	12	11.65%
4.	Factive Presupposition	6	5.82%
5.	Non-factive Presupposition	3	2.91%
6.	Counterfactual Presupposition	1	0.99%
	Total	103	100%

Regarding the types of presupposition, the table above shows that the total number of the presuppositions used in the selected extracts of the play "Destiny" is **(103)** times. Existential presupposition, as indicated in table (4), has the highest frequency than the other types which indicates the actual being of the entities named. As such, it represents **54** frequencies out of the total number and reads **52.42%**. Lexical presupposition follows existential presupposition where it shapes **27** frequencies from the total number with the ratio **26.21%**. Structural presupposition comes in the third place where it occurs **12** times of the total number and reads **11.65%**. Then, the frequent occurrence of factive presupposition is **6** times and reads **5.82%**. However, non-factive presupposition occurs only **3** times with the ratio **2.91%**. The last type of presupposition, which represents the least frequently used type in the play, is counterfactual presupposition. It is occurred only **1** time and reads **0.99%**.

Concerning forms of triggers for each type of presupposition that are employed in the play, the following table shows their frequencies and percentages accurately:

Table (5) Frequencies and Percentages of Forms of Presupposition Triggers in the Play "Destiny"

No.	Forms of Presupposition Triggers	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Definite Description: Definite Articles	19	18.44%
2.	Definite Description: Possessive	15	14.56%
3.	Definite Description: Proper Names	9	8.73%
4.	Definite Description: Demonstratives	8	7.76%
5.	Definite Description: Wh-phrases	3	2.91%
6.	Factive Predicates: Epistemic	4	3.88%
7.	Factive Predicates: Emotive	2	1.94%
8.	Implicative Verbs	6	5.82%
9.	Change of State Verbs	3	2.91%
10.	Verbs of Judging	2	1.94%
11.	Iteratives: Iterative Verbs	0	0%
12.	Iteratives: Iterative Adverbs	2	1.94%
13.	Quantifiers	15	14.56%
14.	Temporal Clauses	2	1.94%
15.	Cleft Sentences: It Cleft	0	0%
16.	Cleft Sentences: Pseudo-clefts	0	0%
17.	Implicit Clefts with Stressed	0	0%
18.	Comparisons & Contrasts	0	0%
19.	Non-Restrictive Relative Clauses	3	2.91%
20.	Questions: Wh-questions	1	0.69%
21.	Questions: Yes/no Questions	6	5.82%
22.	Questions: Alternative Questions	0	0%

23.	Non-factive Verbs	3	2.91%
24.	Counterfactual Conditionals	1	0.69%
Total		103	100%

As indicated in table (5) above the construct of 'Definite Article' as existential trigger occurs in the first place, where it occurs **19** times with the ratio **18.44%**. 'Possessive' comes in the second place which shapes **15** times and reads **14.56%**. 'Proper Names' occur **9** times and read **8.73%**. Demonstratives score **8** times and read **7.76%**. While 'Wh-phrase' scores **3** times and reads **2.91%**. Furthermore, 'Quantifiers' score the high frequency among other lexical triggers, they shape **15** times with the ratio **14.56%**. 'Implicatives' comes after implicatives where they shape **6** frequency out of the total number and read **5.82%**. The frequent use of 'Change of state verbs' shape **3** times with ratio **2.91%**. 'Verbs of Judging' and 'Iterative Adverb' have the same frequent of occurrence with **2** times and read **1.94%**. Triggers of structural presupposition took the third place where 'Yes/no Question' have the highest frequency among others where they shape **6** times and read **5.82%**. 'Non-Restrictive Relative Clauses' score **3** times and read **2.91%**. 'Temporal Clauses' shape **2** times and read **1.94%**, while 'Wh-questions' occur only one time and thus read **0.69%**.

Factive triggers shape **6** times, where the 'Epistemic' occurs 4 times and read **3.88%**, the 'Emotive' scores **2** times and read **1.94%**. Moreover, 'Non-factive Verbs' shape **3** times and read **2.91%**. The least frequent use trigger in the play is 'Counterfactual Conditionals' which occur only one times and read **0.69%**. Finally, the results have shown that 'Iterative Verbs', 'Cleft Constructions', 'Implicit Clefts with Stressed Constituents', 'Comparisons & Contrasts' and 'Alternative Questions' have no occurrence and they read nothing **0%**.

9. Conclusions

Based on the results of the present study the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. It has been demonstrated that the study can rely on presuppositions to get the messages intended by the writers in literary works and it is helpful to attract the attention to the conflict, contradiction,

confrontation, and defiance in the system of any society, especially, its political system.

2. Through the notion of presupposition, the writer managed to clarify a very important point which is the issue of racism and its negative impactful consequences; as he included in the sequence of events a warning to the British government at that time against the continuation of racism because it will lead to unsatisfactory effects sooner or later.
3. The findings indicate that the all six types of presupposition are used in the play, namely existential, factive, lexical, structural, non- factive, and counterfactual presuppositions. Yet, not all of the triggers are used, particularly 'Iterative Verbs', 'Cleft Constructions', 'Implicit Clefts with Stressed Constituents', 'Comparisons & Contrasts' and 'Alternative Questions'.
4. Existential presupposition has the highest frequency than other types which indicates the actual being of the entities named. Accordingly, it represents 54 frequencies out of the total number and reads 52.42%. Lexical presupposition follows existential presupposition where it shapes 27 frequencies from the total number with the ratio 26.21%. Structural presupposition comes in the third place where it occurs 12 times of the total number and reads 11.65%.
5. It is noted that in this play, Edgar managed to display the three different meanings of racism as Reeves (1983) suggests: 'weak racism' which is used to refer to the idea that races of human beings exist, differing from one another in significant ways, and that these differences ultimately have social consequences like the treatment of the Whites to the Blacks. Moreover, ' racism ' entails that a moral evaluation is being made that the differences between races are of superior to inferior, or that the superior races are entitled to more favorable treatment. These possibilities have termed respectively ' medium' and ' strong' racism (p. 241) which are depicted through the way British people see the Blacks and Asian immigrants.

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