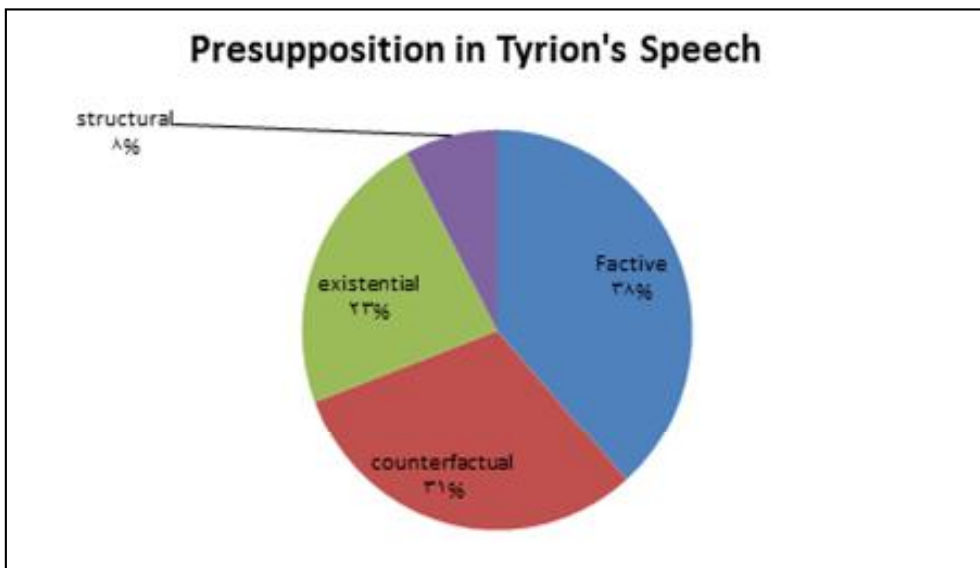


- Press.
- Cummings, L. (2005). *Pragmatics: A Multidisciplinary Perspective*. Edinburgh University Press.
- Griffiths, P. (2006). *Introduction to English semantics and pragmatics*. Edinburgh university press.
- Huang, Y. (2007). *Pragmatics*. Oxford University Press.
- Karttunen, L. (1974). *Presupposition and linguistic context*. Blackwell.
- Levinson, S., C. (1983) *Pragmatics*. Cambridge University Press.
- Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford University press.
- _____, G. (2000). *Pragmatics*. Oxford University press.
- _____, G (2006). *The Study of Language* . (3rd ed.) . Cambridge University Press.
- _____, G (2010). *The Study of Language* . (4th ed.) . Cambridge University Press.



6. Results and discussions

Depending on the data analyzed, it's observed that Tyrion uses factive presupposition five times in percentage of 38% since he wants to establish truth and emphasize the reality of the difficult situation in which he is.

Counterfactual presuppositions are used four times in his speech, 31%, for some reasons. Firstly, he wants to evoke the emotions and let the listeners understand the alternative scenarios, since this type suggests that the contrary is true. Secondly, to make his speech more persuasive and to let the audience know his intelligence and witty. He uses Existential and Structural presupposition 23% and 8% respectively. It's also observed that he ignores using the non-factive and lexical types since he focuses on using the counterfactual and factive presuppositions because they serve the emotional and persuasive appeals.

7. Conclusions

It's concluded that:

- 1-Tyrion uses some types of presuppositions and considers them as weapons to defend himself to prove his innocence from killing the king Geofry.
- 2-He uses some of these linguistic types in varying degrees, depending on some of them, showing his shrewdness, intelligence, and sometimes his mockery of injustice and favoritism. This is a conclusive evidence that his intelligence influences the use of some presuppositions, neglecting others, which suited his cause.
- 3-He ignores using some types of presupposition since he depends on others to convey what he wants the audience to grasp.

References

Cruse, A. (2006). *A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics*. Edinburgh University

dwarf is considered “guilty.”

6- “I’ve been on trial for that my entire life.”

A *factive presupposition* which presupposes the fact that Tyrion is always punished for being dwarf.

7- I did not kill Joffrey.”

Presupposes that there is a king called Joffrey and he was killed . It’s *Existential presupposition*.

8- “But I wish that I had.”

It’s a *Counterfactual Presupposition* that presupposes Tyrion didn’t kill Joffrey.

9- “I wish I was the monster you think I am.”

It’s a *Counterfactual Presupposition* that presupposes he wasn’t the monster they think.

10- “I wish I had enough poison for the

whole pack of you.”

It’s a *Counterfactual Presupposition* that presupposes he didn’t have enough poison.

11- “I will not give my life for Joffrey’s murder.”

It’s a *factive presupposition* which presupposes that it’s a fact that murder of Joffrey.

12-” And I know I’ll get no justice here.”

It’s a *factive presupposition* which presupposes the truth of the absence of justice.

13- “So I will let the gods decide my fate.”

Tyrion uses the *existential presupposition* that presupposes “ There is a god or a higher power that can achieve justice.”

Table (1) : *The Frequency and the occurrences percentages of the presupposition types in Tyrion Lanister’s Speech.*

The Presupposition Type	Frequency	The occurrence percentage
Factive	5	% 38
Counterfactual	4	% 31
Existential	3	% 23
Structural	1	% 8
Non-Factive	0	% 0
Lexical	0	% 0

The current study is devoted to analyse the types of presuppositions that are used by Tyrion Lannister in the court trial in game of thrones. This analysis will be done by using Yule (1996) classification as a model to analyze the data.

About the data and Procedure

Based on George R.R. Martin's books, the Game of Thrones television series is well known for its deep storylines, multifaceted characters, and subtle examination of human nature. Tyrion Lannister, a clever and witty dwarf who uses brains and cunning to traverse the perilous land of Westeros, is one of the most captivating elements of the series. A crucial point in the series is Tyrion's court trial, where he defends himself against charges of killing King Joffrey, demonstrating his extraordinary rhetorical abilities and strategic thinking.

The current research includes a data of speech from international actor Peter Hayden Dinklage, who played Tyrion Lannister in the world-famous series Game of Thrones, specifically the speech he gave during his trial for the murder of King Joffrey. The data were taken from the fourth season, episode six. The analysis of the data will be based on the classification of the presupposition of Yule (1996).

The analysis process relied on listing the sentence containing presupposition, stating the types of presupposition, and then a brief explanation of how it's presupposed. At the end of the analysis, a table is provid-

ed showing the character's use of presupposition types, along with frequency and the percentage of occurrence for each type.

Data analysis:

The following is an explanation of the types of the presupposition used by Tyrion Lannister in his speech through the court trial. The data are analyzed depending on Yule's (1996) classification of presupposition.

1- Father, I wish to confess!

It's an *existential presupposition* and presupposes that there is indeed something to be confessed.

2- "I saved you. I saved this city and all your worthless lives."

A *factive presupposition* that presupposes the fact that Tyrion saved the city and people from the enemy.

3- "I should have let Stannis kill you all!"

It's a *Counterfactual Presupposition* that presupposes Stannis wanted to kill them all but he (Tyrion) prevented that in the battle. "I should have let Stannis kill you all!" = not true and the opposite (didn't kill) true.

4- "Is that what you want to hear?"

It's a *structural* one which presupposes the listener's desire (Tywin) expectation to the structured formed by the question and triggered by the auxiliary question.

"Is that what you want to hear?" = There is something wanted to be heard by Tywin.

5- "I am guilty of being a dwarf."

It is a *factive presupposition* that presupposes the fact in our society that says "To be a

that there are certain forms of this presupposition, for example, using *wh.* form of question. For examples:

6-"*When did he leave?*" Presupposes that *someone left.*

7-"*Where is your car?*" Presupposes that *"You have a car."*

4.2 lexical presupposition

Yule (1996, p.29) pretends that this type is tied to the use of the words meaning into the sentence. He mentions certain words that sometimes their existence is a clear sign of this kind of presupposition, from which are: *again* and *start*.

For example:

8-"*The man came again.*" Presupposes that *the man came before.*

4.3 Factive presupposition

This kind of presupposition is used when the speaker uses certain utterance that is understood as a truth to the listeners.

For example:

9-"*They know about Jimmy's parent death.*" Presupposes that *"Jimmy's parents died."*

It means that it's a *fact* that his parent are dead. (Yule, 1996, p.29)

4.4 Non-factive presupposition

It's the assumption that is considered not to be true. Yule states that this kind of presupposition is linked to the use of certain words like *dream* and *pretend*.

For example:

10-"*The man pretends to be rich.*" Presupposes that *"The man is not rich."*

11-"*She dreamt to be a doctor.*" Presupposes that *"She is not a doctor."* (Yule, 1996, p. 29)

4.5 Counterfactual presupposition

When the information being presupposed isn't true and the opposite is true is this type of presupposition. Yule (2000, p.65) claims that most of the conditional sentences relate to this type of presupposition. For example:

12-"*You are not my friend.*"

4.6 Existential presupposition.

This kind is marked by the use of the possessive constructions. Yule (1996, p. 27) states that the existential presupposition occurs when the entity being presupposed is exist. He claims that there are certain triggers to such kind, they are the possessive constructions and definite noun phrases.

For examples:

13-"*Your car is red.*" Presupposes that *"You have a car."*

The following example which contains noun phrases suggests that it's already known for the speaker to commit himself that these entities (*The prince of England, the hat, the boys, and the cows*) do exist.

14-"*The prince of England, the hat, the boy in the car, the Counting Crows.*" Presupposes that *"There is a prince in England, there is a hate, there is a boy, and there are crows"*

5. Data analysis

beliefs that are taken for granted by the speaker or writer and are expected to be used for interpreting the message”. He goes on to say that those presuppositions don’t always have to be accurate. He explains that communication relies on a common knowledge of pretenses as well as shared ideas, prejudices, and national stereotypes that vary from person to person in order to support his point of view. This explains why persons who communicate through language are said to share presuppositions.

Levinson (1983,p.168) admits that presupposition is any type of underlying presumption that supports the rationality or meaning of an action, theory, expression, or statement and it is among the primary subjects of pragmatics. Additionally, he clarifies that the context of the remark or interaction determines how the assumed information is understood.

Karttunen (1974, p.30), provides an example to illustrate this linguistic concept:
1-”*Mary’s brother bought three horses*”.

The example mentioned above could be presupposed as the existence of a girl named “ Mary” . Another presupposition is that the girl has one brother and she earns much money to buy expensive horses!

He (2010, p.133) adds examples , from which are:

2-”**Your brother is waiting outside**” , *presupposes* “You have a brother.”

3- “**Why did you arrive late?** “ , *presupposes*: “You arrived late.”

3.Presupposition Test

Yule (2010, p.133) states that there is a way in which presupposition can be tested, it is called “ constancy under negation”. In this way, we can negate the sentence in a specific presupposition and check if that presupposition remains true.

For example , if we say:

4-” *My car is a wreck.*” or its negation:

5-”*My car isn’t a wreck.*” Both have the same presupposition: “I have a car”.

When a statement’s presupposition is true when it is negated, it is said to be constancy under negation; in other words, it will remain constant following negation (Yule, 2000, p.26).

Huang (2007, p.89) adds “a presupposition generated by the use of a lexical item or a syntactic structure remains the same when the sentence containing that lexical item or syntactic structure is negated”.

4.Types of Presuppositions

According to Yule (1996, p.28) , there are six types of presuppositions. They are: structural presupposition , lexical presupposition , factive presupposition , non-factive presupposition, counterfactual presupposition and existential presupposition.

4.1 Structural presupposition

Yule (1996 ,p.28) claims that the use of specific phrases and sentences is linked to structural presuppositions. In other words, certain language structures are examined under the assumption that a certain aspect of the structure is already true. He states

المُلخَص

يُعد هذا البحث دراسة تداولية لاستخدام تيريون لانستر للافتراضات في خطابه خلال محاكمته في مسلسل «صراع العروش». تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى الإجابة عن السؤالين التاليين: ما أنواع الافتراضات المستخدمة في خطاب تيريون أكثر من غيرها؟ هل يؤثر ذكاؤه على استخدام نوع محدد من الافتراضات؟ تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى تحديد أنواع الافتراضات في خطاب تيريون خلال المحاكمة. افترضت هذه الدراسة أن تيريون لانستر يستخدم النوع الواقعي من الافتراضات في المحاكمة أكثر من الأنواع الأخرى المستخدمة، وأنه يستخدم جميع أنواع الافتراضات. استُخدم تصنيف يول (1996) للافتراضات كنموذج مُستخدم لتحليل خطاب تيريون لانستر في الحلقة السادسة من الموسم الرابع تحت عنوان «قوانين الآلهة والبشر». فيما يتعلق بالفرضيات المذكورة أعلاه، قد تأكد من خلال تحليل الكلام أنه يستخدم النوع الواقعي أكثر من الأنواع الأخرى. أما النوع الثاني، فهو ليس كذلك! إذ يستخدم أربعة منها فقط. الكلمات المفتاحية: صراع العروش، تيريون لانستر، الافتراضات، والمحاكمة

1. Introduction

In particular, the usage of presuppositions in Tyrion's speech during his court trial is examined in this paper's linguistic analysis. Language expressions are based on implicit assumptions known as presuppositions, which affect how utterances are interpreted and understood. Analyzing Tyrion's speech's presuppositions allows us to

learn important things about his character growth, emotional condition, and practical approach.

2. An Overview on Presupposition

Pragmatics is defined by Yule (2010, p.128) as "the study of invisible meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it isn't actually said or written." He (2006, p.3) states that this field of linguistics deals with four important areas: The meaning of the speaker, the meaning of context, the way that the information conveyed goes beyond what is said, and the expression of relative distance are the four one. Presupposition falls under the third category since it deals with how listeners infer meaning from what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation that aligns with the speaker's intended meaning. Cruse (2006, p.139) states that presupposition falls under pragmatic umbrella if it's a property of utterance(s) in the chosen context.

Additionally, the goal of presupposition is to investigate the phenomenon of how much of the message that is not said is nonetheless comprehended and received. In simpler terms, presupposition is thought of as a way to reveal the underlying meaning. Cummings(2005, p.29) supports Yule claiming that presumptions or conclusions that are implied in particular verbal formulations and have the potential to produce presupposition are referred to as presuppositions.

Griffiths (2006, p. 83) gives an accurate definition of presupposition as "shared

“ Presuppositions in the Speech of Tyrion Lannister
in the Court Trail in Games of Thrones: A
Pragmatic Study.”

«الافتراضات في خطاب تيريون لانستر في المحاكمة القضائية في
مسلسل صراع العروش: دراسة تداولية»

By: Asst. Prof. Isa Atallah Salman
Al- Imam Al-Kadhim University College (IKC)
E-mail: isaisa2y087@gmail.com

أ.م. عيسى عطاالله سلمان
كلية الإمام الكاظم (ع) الجامعة / ذي قار

Abstract

This research is a pragmatic study of Tyrion Lannister's use of presuppositions in his speech during his court trial in the Games of Thrones. This study aims to answer the following two questions: What are the presupposition types that are used in Tyrion's speech more than other types? Does his intelligence affect using a specific type of presupposition? The current study aims to identify the types of presuppositions in Tyrion's speech during the court trial. During this study, it's tried to hypothesize that Tyrion Lannister uses the factive type of presupposition in the trial

more than the other used types. Also, it's assumed that Tyrion uses all the types of presuppositions. Yule's (1996) classification of presupposition is used as a model to analyze the speech of Tyrion Lannister in season 4 episode 6 under the title "The Laws of Gods and Men" . Concerning the mentioned hypotheses above , it's verified ,through analyzing the data , that he does use the factive type more than other types. The second one isn't ! since he uses only four of them.

Key words: Game of Thrones, Tyrion Lannister, presuppositions, and court trial.