

Presupposition and Othering in A Dystopian Novel Red Rising

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ABSTRACT

The researcher has analyzed the concept of Colonialism Discourse in a dystopian novel titled Red Rising using qualitative method to gather the data. *Othering* is used to explain the colonialism discourse in the novel. The researcher used Foucault (1990) theory to describe how othering happened in the novel's background story. Beside othering, presupposition is also used to gather the data. For the presupposition, the researcher used Yule (1996) theory which has six types of presupposition. The purpose of this research is how Othering which is part of colonialism discourse could happened in a dystopian novel which is a new genre in this modern era. By using presupposition to understand the othering concept in the novel, this research focused on the meaning of the utterances using the types of presupposition and how those presupposed meaning can give the pragmatics function in the concept of Othering. The researcher found that presupposed meaning of the utterances could help to determine the othering expression based on the context in the story. The researcher found that the most used presupposition is existential because it contains adjective pronouns to emphasize the characters' thoughts or feeling to the readers. Other types of presupposition are existed in the story being viewed as the way the characters showed their identity as an individual in the society. As a dystopian novel which has some elements of colonialism discourse, *Red Rising* often uses humiliation to mock or underestimate other colors society. The researcher found that the othering expression used in this novel depicts the concept of colonialism literature about the oppressing leader in one social hierarchy. The totalitarian leader has created label to identify each individual with their own position and authority to gain easy access to control everything in the social system. In a word, othering has its own role in the colonized society by showing how the system of social hierarchy works in the story.

Keywords: Colonialism Discourse, Dystopian, Othering, Presupposition, Red Rising

INTRODUCTION

As a form of communication, utterances is used to deploy meanings between individuals during conversation. With using many gestures, facial expressions, and eye contact; utterances in spoken and written could be identified by using pragmatics since utterances could be identified in the speaker's presupposition. Presupposition is the branch of pragmatics study in adjusting the meaning of some utterances especially the ones contain *othering* which exist in a novel.

Presupposition is used to understand the implicit assumption meaning of some utterances which the characters' said to one another. Some utterances which contains *othering* as the main subject of the meaning would be identified to understand the hidden assumptions that the author wanted to deploy in his novel. Using presupposition, the researcher of this thesis would like to find how othering is created boldly in this novel because some utterances are contained the elements of *othering* which is a part of colonialism discourse. Some utterances would be presupposed using the elements of *othering* to bring the implicit meaning on the colonization of a society in this novel. *Othering* as the main subject would help to understand the implicit assumption meaning of some utterances about colonization or degradation of a society. Thus, presupposition and *othering* would in hand to deploy the content of this thesis based on some theories needed to acquire meanings.

There are some previous studies that inspired to be conducted by the researcher. The first study comes from Césaire (1955) entitled *Discourse sur le Colonialism* (translated: *Discourse on Colonialism*) which focused on White People Supremacists (Racists) that has been designed to control access of information by non-white people. The second study comes from Brons (2015) entitled *Otherings, An Analysis* which explored the concept of otherness made by the colonizing country towards the indigenous people of the colonized country, the colonizing country often dehumanized and disgrace them. Then, the last study comes from Polyzou (2015) entitled *Presupposition in Discourse* which concern about the concept of the presupposition especially if it is applied in critical approaches of discourse analysis.

The difference analysis in this research is the additional discipline that was used to raise the topic of othering. Based on the previous studies above, this research added one analysis from linguistics elaborated the concept of othering and linguistics device that reveal the issue of othering in the story. Presupposition as one of linguistics expression used in a communication was used to dig the ideas of othering issue. Based on this difference, this research formulated two research questions which focused on the meaning of the utterances using the types of presupposition and how those presupposed meaning can give the pragmatics function in the concept of Othering.

Dystopian

Dystopia is one of literature genre nowadays which spread rapidly during the year 2010 until now. The target readers are usually for young adults. It is an imagined universe in a futuristic era where society is controlled by the oppressive ruler who create a perfect illusion of the society by using some bureaucratic and totalitarian control. The plot is usually struggling about maintaining the society of humans after the era of a great disaster (post-apocalyptic era) and how to rebuild the society become the one suited well for the human beings. Those novels always have rebellion acts against dictatorship and it is this genre offers to make readers sophisticated and interested in reading about Dystopian. Claeys (2017) in his book

called *Dystopia: A Natural History* offered an psychological explanation about Dystopian society in which the society is living with fear in the terms to face the despotic forms of rules. He also stated that the society of groups can be introduced to explain how the system of government works. Each of the groups has their own identity to create a perfect balance within another through the bureaucratic system in the government.

Red Rising is chosen by the researcher to be the object of this thesis. It is a dystopian novel, the first book of a trilogy, written by Pierce Brown and it is set in the future era located in Mars. The red planet is now colonized by humans with color-based social hierarchy where the superior Gold is the rulers of this planet. The story is in the mind of a sixteen years old named Darrow who is Red, the lowest color in the planet's social hierarchy. The Red is assigned to mining Helium-3 to terraform the planet beneath the planet surface of Mars and never went to the surface. The Red society believe that they are the ones who incapable to terraform the planet and work hard to make it happened. The main plot of this novel is that the main character, Darrow, try to infiltrate the way how Gold is doing their life ruling the planet by being a Gold itself using some kind of surgeries, implants, and treatments. He wanted to destroy the Gold of being very dictatorship, unfair, and deceiver in ruling this planet. By being a Gold, he learnt many things that could bring down the leadership of Gold.

There are many reasons why the researcher chose this novel as the object of this research. The first reason is dystopian novel began widely spreading through the world and mostly American authors write this kind of novel as representation of today's society or past society. *Red Rising* as a dystopian novel brings several contexts of today's society which could be easily broken caused by the citizen and past society which mostly told about colonialism. The second reason is this novel contains all elements of dystopian novel and the colonization context is available in the plot, so it is matched with the *othering* theory that the researcher wants to bring in. Then the third reason is there are many utterances which produced by the characters about the *othering* which could help the researcher to do the research.

Pragmatics

Pragmatics is essential study to know the meaning of the someone utterances whether they are explicit or implicit. It is important to understand the aims of the utterances by someone as the means of communication. Sometimes the meaning of someone utterances could not perceive easily with others. In order to understand that meaning, pragmatics is very important. The explicit and implicit meaning would recognize with pragmatics. Here, the researcher mostly found implicit meaning based on the utterances of characters in a novel. Implicit meaning itself have three parts: assumptions, purposes, and goals. As the meaning the researcher have stated earlier, Yule (1996) also described pragmatics are consists of four areas which are the study of speaker meaning which focuses on the speaker deeper meaning; the study of contextual meaning which interpret meaning in particular context; the study of the expression of relative distance which approach the perspective meaning between the speakers by the notion of distance; and the study of how more meaning are communicated and said which concern on how to make interferences with the speaker in order to get the interpretation of intended meaning by the form of conversation.

Generally, pragmatics study analyzes about people intended meaning, how its meaning shows more than just a literal meaning while it is said or written, and how its meaning give an influence to listeners or readers. Consequently, is appropriate to use pragmatics study since this research analysis the researcher intended meaning through its words which has more than just a literal meaning. Thus, presupposition will be used in.

Presupposition

As stated by Griffith (2006: 143), presupposition is both the speakers and the researchers trying to give sign in order to inteprete meanings by having the same beliefs in uttering sentences. Presupposition itself is the implicit assumption about the world or background belief relating to an utterance whose truth is taken for granted in discourse. Yule (1996) divided presupposition into six types, those are: *Existential Presupposition* is not only assumes with some definite noun phrases, but also in possessive constructions. Meanwhile, it is certain information from the speaker to be read or listen carefully by the reader or the listener; *Factive Presupposition* is a presupposition contains words with information fact that is given by speakers or writers. The use of this presupposition is presupposed the truth of the information. The definite words that indicate the utterances are in this kind of types such as *knows, realize, regret, glad, odd, and aware*; *Non - Factive Presupposition* is a presupposition which is assumed not to be true. This type of presupposition contains with words with an opposite meaning from speakers' or writers' sentence. The words that usually indicate this kind of presupposition are *dream, imagine, pretend*. Palmer (1988: 67) also uses a word *likely* to be a part of this presupposition; *Lexical Presupposition* is a presupposition that used by speakers or writers with its asserted meaning and it is interpreted by listeners or readers with presupposition into another non-asserted meaning. The words usually used are *manage, stop, and start*; *Structural Presupposition* is a presupposition that analyzed as conventionally and continually presupposing that part of sentence is assumed to be the truth. It means that the sentence from speakers or writers contains of certain words or phrases which its information is true and the listeners or readers accepted it; *Counterfactual Presupposition* is presupposed the information that is given by speakers or writers is not only wrong information, but also the opposite of what is true. Meanwhile, this presupposition is presupposed that the information is not true while the sentence is delivered by speakers or writers.

Othering

Othering is the process of casting a group, an individual or an object into the role of the 'other' and establishing one's own identity through opposition to and, frequently, vilification of this Other. According to Foucault (1990), othering is strongly connected with power and knowledge. When we "other" another group, we point out their perceived weaknesses to make ourselves look stronger or better. It implies a hierarchy, and it serves to keep power where it already lies. Colonialism is one such example of the powers of othering.

Othering is a process that goes beyond 'mere' scapegoating and denigration, it denies the Other those defining characteristics of the 'Same'. The term Othering describes the reductive action of labelling a person as someone who belongs to a subordinate social category defined as the Other. The practice of Othering is the exclusion of persons who do not fit the norm of the social group, which is a version

of the Self. Under the influence of Hegel (through Kojève; 1969) and Freud (through Lacan; 1939) via Brons (2015), there are three types of 'the Other' could be distinguished from the use of the Other to interrelated ideas, those are:

1. The Other as another individual, as another mind (and body) that is (largely) unknowable to the interpreting self. This is "the other" of Levinas's (1948) thought on the ethical consequences of the necessary encounter with this absolutely other. Levinas overturns the paradigmatic relation between self and other in Western thought, in which the other either plays no significant role at all or is reduced to mere faceless enemy.
2. The Other as construction in opposition to the self, and by implication, the construction of the self in opposition to that other, "the other" of self-other distanciation and othering. This is "the other" of De Beauvoir's *Le Deuxième Sexe* which is the main focus of SelfDistanciation.
3. This is (part or aspect of) Lacan's "big Other". In Lacan's theory, the other - with the small 'o' - designates the other who resembles the self or a reflection and projection of the self, while the Other - with the capital 'O' - has been called the *grande-autre* by Lacan, the great Other, in whose gaze the subject gains identity includes both other subjects and the relationship between the self and those others.

Edward Said in his book called *Orientalism* (1978), he said that those colonised countries were described in ways which denigrated them, which produced them as a negative image, an Other, in order to produce a positive, civilised image of British (western) society. The indigenous people of the colonized country always being denied of their human status, others being used as slave labour, and others being hunted and killed like animals. He also stated that the colonized people are dehumanized by the series of generalisations made within colonial texts.

METHODS

Descriptive qualitative method was used in this research to describe pragmatics meanings in order to understand the othering concept in the novel. The analyzed data were in the form of sentences which were appropriate to widely analyzed and explored using descriptive qualitative method. It was the use of presupposition in pragmatics study using *otherings* theory to understand the meaning of the implicit assumptions in some utterances of the characters' conversations. The utterances were based on the written source material which is a novel, and it was part of available presuppositions which deliver from the source text of the novel *Red Rising*. This design was used on making meanings of the utterances made by the characters in a written source to acquire the meaning of *otherings* depicted by the novel using six types of presupposition.

Using Marshall (2006: 97) techniques, the researcher analyze the novel by searching some utterances contains othering statements. After that, the researcher started to sort some utterances into six types of presupposition to understand further about the meaning of the utterances. Then, those classified utterances would be analyzed and described to connect on othering concept of the source text. The analyzed utterances could lead on how othering concept could be implemented in dystopian novel. The researcher did observe the text thoroughly by searching those utterances to gain more data that needed in. Thus, this research used those utterances and materials that were chosen to be implemented.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

Findings

In this section, the researcher shows six types of presupposition with the meanings deployed by the characters' utterances. It also shows *othering* expression context based on the utterances of some characters' point of views.

Existential Presupposition	92 utterances
Factive Presupposition	25 utterances
Non-factive Presupposition	2 utterances
Lexical Presupposition	10 utterances
Structural Presupposition	22 utterances
Counterfactual Presupposition	7 utterances

1. Presupposition

a. Existential Presupposition

Datum 1: *"And soon, when Mars is habitable, when you brave pioneers have made ready the red planet for us softer Colors, we will join you and you will be held in highest esteem beneath the sky your toil created. Your sweat and blood fuels the terraforming."* (p. 17). This utterance contains possessive contraction your which is also categorized as possessive adjective. The word your here refer to the Red Colors who believed to be the pioneers to terraform Mars. This utterance is spoken by a Gold Color appeared at the HD screen where Darrow lives under the soil of Mars. This is one propaganda from the Gold Colors to convince the Red that their hard work and sacrifice to maintain the terraform Mars will earn them gratitude and mercy between other colors.

b. Factive Presupposition

Datum 2: *"But I know how Gold rose to power hundreds of years ago. They call it the Conquering. They butchered any who contested them."* (p. 63). This utterance is categorized as the factive presupposition because it contains the word *know*. This is spoken by the character named Dancer who understand the history of Gold conquered the world and created the color hierarchy.

c. Non-Factive Presupposition

Datum 3: *"I live for the dream that my children will be born free. That they will be what they like. That they will own the land their father gave them."* (p. 34). This utterance contains the word *dream* which emphasize Eo's dream to have a world where her future children will be born free without any boundaries in choosing their life. This categorized as the non-factive because Eo's dream to have children was not happening due to her death punishment she received for protecting Darrow from the Gold authoritarian.

d. Lexical Presupposition

Datum 4: *"We want you to manage an army, distribute justice, arrange for provisions of food and armor. Any fool can stick a blade into another's belly. The school's role is to find the leaders of men, not the killers of men."* (p. 161) This utterance has the word *manage* which show that the utterance categorize as lexical presupposition. This is spoken by the character named Fitchner which is the Proctor of House Mars, a house where Darrow chose in the Institute. Fitchner is the leader, mentor, and teacher of Darrow (and other students) in his learning to become a proper Gold in the Institute. Fitchner tried to build a strong and clever army based on his students in his house and advice them not just to be cruel but also smart.

e. Structural Presupposition

Datum 5: “*Why is it so horrible? Life. All this. Why do they need to make us do this? Why do they treat us like we’re their slaves?*” (P. 87). This utterance contains WH question which make it categorized as structural presupposition. This is spoken by Darrow on why the Golds always treat the lower colors as their slaves. Golds are the one who have Power over everything and that makes lower colors especially Red (the lowest color) become their slaves to maintain the society in Mars. f. Counterfactual Presupposition Datum 6: “*If you’re so eager to see red again, let your tongue slip in their presence, goodman, and they’ll be happy to remind you what color all men bleed. Manners and control! You have neither.*” (P. 99). This utterance contains If Clause. Matteo who spoke this to Darrow to remind him about his manners and behaviour in becoming a Gold.

From the finding, the researcher found that Existential Presupposition is commonly used in this novel. It is about 60% of the novel using existential presupposition to convey the conversation between some characters. Meanwhile, the least common presupposition appeared in the novel is Non-factive. The researcher only found two utterances conveying non-factive presupposition in the novel. Each of the presupposition have different pragmatic functions to each conversation the characters did in the story. The utterances that attached in have meanings the characters want to deploy about their suffering and dignity living in the world full of terror. The first presupposition is existential means the utterances show the possessive adjectives used in the context. The second presupposition is Factive Presupposition based on the facts that happened in the story. The third is about Non-factive presupposition that often use the word *imagine and dream* to convey the message from the characters’ utterances. The fourth presupposition is lexical in which the data used the word *manage and stop* to understand the meanings of the utterance. The fifth presupposition is structural where the utterances contains the facts with the WH questions. The last presupposition is counter-factual presupposition using if clause in the utterances. In conclusion, there are six types of presupposition appeared in this novel. This explanation later would be connected with the next discussion in section three.

2. Othering Expression Context

a. Expression to the Same Level of Color

In this section, the researcher will divided the expression into two classification: direct utterances and indirect utterances.

Direct Utterances:

This section shows the utterances between characters with the same level of color that happened directly without any interference.

Datum 7:

“You and I are Gold. We are the end of the evolutionary line. We tower above the flesh heap of man, shepherding the lesser Colors. You have inherited this legacy.” (Prologue)

Datum 8:

“You are the best of humanity. But you have been coddled. You have been treated like children. Were you born to a different Color, you would have calluses. You would have scars. You would know pain.” (p. 118).

Datum 9:

"We are all leaders by nature. Each person in this room is a born genius, a born captain. But that is why the Primus merit system exists. When someone has earned five fingers of merit and is ready to be Primus, then we will have a leader." (P. 166).

Indirect Utterances:

This section contains Indirect Utterances in the same level of color when they talk about other Colors indirectly without any low Colors appearance in the conversation.

Datum 10:

"All men are not created equal, the weak have deceived you. They would say the meek should inherit the Earth. That the strong should nurture the gentle. This is the Noble Lie of Demokracy. The cancer that poisoned mankind." (Prologue)

Datum 11:

"Right now, the Colors who mine this planet are harder than you. They are born with calluses. Born with scars and hatred. They are tough as nanosteel. Fortunately, they are also very stupid. For instance, this Persephone you have no doubt heard of is nothing more than a dim girl who thought singing a song was worth a hanging." (p. 123)

Datum 12:

"Rusters dig before they get a chance to screw; they build your cities and find your fuel and pick up your shit. Pinks learn the art of getting someone's jollies off before they even need to shave. Obsidians have the worst gory life you could imagine—nothing but frost and steel and pain. They were bred for their work, trained early for it." (p. 148)

b. Expression to the Different Level of Color

The researcher also divided this section into Direct Utterances and Indirect Utterances.

Direct Utterances:

This section shows the utterances that happened directly between two characters in the conversation. The other Colors has appeared and become the humiliation target from the High Colors especially from Gold.

Datum 13:

"Gag that wretched thing! He prickles the ArchGovernor's ears." (p. 41).

Datum 14:

"Hang the rusty bitch lest she continue to howl." (p. 43)

Datum 15:

"None of the billion lowReds beneath Mars would be happy if they knew what the highReds knew—that they are slaves. So is it not better to lie?" (p. 87).

Datum 16:

"I'm glad you've done your research and are not wasting my time, Copper. And what is this about? I'm not accustomed to being called a liar by someone of your ilk. Thank you for keeping up, pennyhead." (p. 115).

Datum 17:

"Maybe you ought to stick to the city, Pixie." (p. 106).

Indirect Utterances:

The author only found one utterance in this section. This happened when the other Colors talked about the Gold in indefinite way without any Gold appearance between them.

Datum 18:

“My boy, they are murdering you. You are not a Gold. You cannot do what a Gold can do. They are killers, born to dominate us; have you ever met one of the Aureate? Sure, they may look all pretty and peaceful now. But do you know what happened in the Conquering? They are monsters.” (p. 82).

Discussion**1. Presupposition in Othering Expression**

In the first section of Findings number two (2), the researcher shows othering expression to the same level of color (section a) to find the hidden meaning using othering words in the utterances. The utterances that displayed in this section based from the conversation between two or more characters in the story with the same status of social hierarchy from the story. The researcher mostly use the utterances from the Golds' point of view because they are the ones who have high social status in this novel. The data based on the same level of color in Gold. The researcher also divided the utterances into direct and indirect utterances.

Direct utterances are taken from the conversation where the Golds are talked about the other colors with showing much pride how great the Golds were in conquering the world. Three utterances the researcher displayed on happened when Gold talked with the other Golds to show them that they are the highest color in the society. This means the other colors have no authority to rules the Mars, only the Golds have their privilege to settle all the rules and leadership in the planet Mars. The other colors forbid to oppose the Gold authority in maintaining the laws in Mars.

As stated from the utterances the data provided in Findings number two (2) based on datum 7, 8, 9; as Golds they are the highest ranking society in the system. They are towering amongst other lesser colors, shepherding the colors below them using one social hierarchy where the Golds lead them. They were the one who control all the system in the planet Mars and they were totally authoritarian. They identified themselves as the Best amongst other breed in the planet, making them deserve to control over other colors. There is a sentence *Were you born to a different Color, you would have calluses* means they were born with the perfect and healthiest physical appearance. Golds are always blessed with their handsome or beautiful face, healthy and fit body appearance like sunshine always shine upon them. They seem to glow everywhere they go. They also very smart and clever. Their intelligence are superior.

From the three utterances, the researcher found that the Gold always feel proud about themselves. Their pride always echoed everywhere. They like to make themselves feel superior amongst other colors. No one could deny how perfect and flawless their physical appearance. Only Golds have the authority to maintain the system on Mars and only them who could live in the wealthiness and gloriness of superiority in the planet. They are the ones who gain exquisite life on Mars.

Meanwhile, the other colors were the slaves for the Gold. They work based on the social hierarchy Gold has created to maintain activities in Mars. Golds made other colors have their own status and identity, making them easily to recognize and control. Based from the indirect utterances the researcher found, Golds think that all

humans are not created equal. They think only the impeccable ones who can control anything and that only Golds who are born to be the Best amongst others. There is also no such things about Democracy, it is the worst system ever created based on the Golds point of view.

There are 14 colors caste system which appeared in this novel. The caste is divided into three categorized. The first one is called HighColors, being Gold is the highest status in this category; followed by the color Silver who is for innovator, financier and businessman; then White for judge and clergy; and the last is Copper who is for administrator, lawyer, and bureaucrat. The second category is called MidColors, with the member of six colors. Blue is for bridge crew of starship and pilot; Yellow for doctor, psychologists, and researcher; Green for programmer and technician; Violet for creative class of artist, musician, and performer; Orange for mechanic and engineer, and Gray for regular soldier and police. The last category is called LowColors consist of four colors in the lesser social status. The colors are Brown for servant, social institution, and cook; Obsidian for a race breed only for wars; Pink for pleasure slaves and beauty; and the last is Red for manual labor and miner.

From the indirect utterances the researcher found in datum 10, 11, 12; the last datum in the indirect speech shows that one character mock other colors for their breed and occupancy. Other colors were just slaves and workers in the eyes of Golds, they were only servants for them. The other colors should obey with the color-coded hierarchy the Gold has created in order to maintain dignity and harmony in ruling the Mars. This datum spoke for the mouth of a Gold talked to other Golds who are his students at the Institute. With this, the Golds are proud to be the one who ruling everything and they could easily recognize the role of other colors by seeing their identity the color-coded hierarchy has created.

Moving to the Expression to the Different Level of Colors (section b), here the researcher want to analyze the utterances between the highest level of the society and the lower levels of the society. The utterances are mostly based from the Golds' point of view to the lower levels such as Reds, but there is also from higher level than Red which is Copper. The researcher took some utterances from the direct and indirect utterances which happened in the book.

From the direct utterances of datum 13, 14, 15, 16, 17; the researcher found some bad words that spoken by the Golds to the lower level of colors. In datum 13, the utterance is spoken by the Copper guy who were accompany a Gold ruler ArchGovernor to witness the death punishment of Darrow's wife Eo. Darrow plead to the Gold to mercy his wife but rules is rules the Copper guy felt he was too noisy and the rules should be done. Then the Copper shouted to Darrow to be quiet because his plead hurt the Gold's ears. This event continue with datum 14 when the ArchGovernor (also a Gold) told the other Reds to should obey the rules or their life could be done like Eo. The utterance was happened to kill Eo immediately because he had another thing to do and tired listening to Darrow's Mercy and Eo's Song.

For the datum 15, Darrow is mocked by another Gold because he was a new born Gold and he could not ride a horse. A Pixie here means a rotten Gold, a Gold who could do nothing than seeking happiness and pleasure. Pixie is for the lower class of Gold which did not have any leadership and power in the society. Then for datum 16, the utterance happened when Darrow is interrogated by the Copper after he finished his test for entering the Institute. A Copper guy is a bureaucrat of the Board of Quality Control to make sure that that the new students were done their test

honestly without cheating. So Darrow was questioned by him whether he was cheating or not. But because Darrow did it successfully without cheating, he mocked the Copper with the Gold style. Gold should be arrogant and fierce, so Darrow should be a Gold with the proper manner. And for datum 17, it happened when Darrow asked a Pink man to speak when Darrow asked something to him. Then Darrow asked him to be hide and Pink should obey what Darrow's demand.

The researcher only found one indirect utterance in datum 18 when the Violet guy named Mickey said to Darrow when he were still a Red that the Golds were the Monsters. Mickey doubt that Darrow could be carved into a Gold because Golds are mostly Monsters, they arrogant, fierce, less sympathy, selfish, arbitrary. Darrow looks nothing match the criteria. This shows that a lower class sometimes also mock the higher color but nos so often because they afraid of what they might say will recorded and the higher colors especially Golds knows what they spoke. That is why it is so rare to find other colors mocks the higher colors in this book, they only talked about how superiority the Golds were without any negative comments about the Golds.

2. Othering Expressions Make a Role in Colonialized Society

Some utterances that the researcher found as the data for this research would lead to the discussion of this section. From the first findings about Presupposition, the researcher found utterances that lead to the othering expression used by the characters. As we can see, some characters especially from the lower level of colors had desperate in living their own life. They live in terror and agony, afraid of the oppressing government by the Golds. Their living is based on the hierarchy that the Golds has created, and they could not stand or complaint about their roles in society. The social hierarcy has built permanently by the Golds and other Colors must accept the system.

From the utterances, one character said *Our sweat and blood belongs to the Gold*, this means their life is only work for the Golds and they cannot deny the facts that their privilage to live is under control of the Golds. They could not do nothing to protest them, they were afraid of what might be Golds do if they protest to them. This also support with the utterance a character said *they butchered any who consented them*, it means that nobody is brave enough to fight or oppose the authority of the Golds.

Other colors were just slaves for the Golds. Like Darrow said *Why do they treat like we're their slaves* shows that Golds only see other colors as their servants to settle the work system in the planet. In maintaining the society system, Golds should lead and direct them properly according to their color's role in the society. This makes the Gold sometimes used propaganda video about their authority to maintain social justice according to the law of social hierarchy. The video is usually broadcasted to the whole planet Mars. If someone from other colors makes mistake, the punishment will be recorded and broadcasted in the whole planet. This signify that everyone should obey the rules and if they make a mistake even though it is just a little mistake, the Golds will punish them.

We know that Golds like to plume themselves that they are the strongest, the bravest, the flawless human beings in the world. No one could deny that they are fully perfected humans because of their intelligence and appearance. Other colors always feel intimated and afraid with their existence. They are *towering above the flesh heap of man, they created to be perfect, best of humanity*.

Because of the totalitarian system in the social hierarchy, some people in lower colors tend to have rebellion to overthrow the dictatorship of the Golds. Eo, Darrow's wife, had a dream to live freely without any suppression from no one. She thought humans could choose what they want to be. This statement is supported with her utterances *I live for the dream that my children will be born free, that they will be what they like*. To fulfill the dream, Darrow had a duty from a secret rebellion community called The Son of Ares to infiltrate the Gold and having the Power within the government system the Gold ruled. Darrow changed to a Gold breed by doing some genetics and physical modification through the Carvers from the Violet color in order to be trained and schooled in Gold education system in The Institute. Some people hope Darrow could fulfill the dream to overthrow the Gold from inside. This is also support by the utterance from Matteo *Imagine what you could do with a fleet*, because if Darrow has his own army or fleet, he could easily overthrow the Golds by using his own power.

From the explanation above, the researcher found almost the same concept that the colonialism literature has in delivering the story. Some colonialism literature always had other people or other race to be discriminated or intimidated by the higher caste of people that colonize the territory. The main character point of view is always from the lower level or the colonized to understand the feeling of the oppress individual. The higher caste (colonizer) have the authority to control everything that the other race of lower level could not oppose. The lower caste at first are vulnerable to fight against the oppressive government ruled by the colonizer. They unwillingly work for them and become their slaves. The life is also unfair between humans of colonizer and colonized. The colonizer tend to oppress everything for their purpose and they use the colonized people to fulfill their purpose by overworking them as slaves and punish them if they made mistakes even it just a little mistake. This will happen for years or decade or even century until one of them is tired and willing to end the oppression of the colonizer, so that the rebellion acts begin to rise.

When the colonizer hegemonize the colonized people, they also like to make their own identity to label the colonized as the other human beings that controlled by them and they should obey with the system the colonizer created in the area. The labelling concept here is similar with the color-coded hierarchy the novel described to explain the social system on the Planet Mars. Other race or the colonized people always be the suppressed individuals in this colonized social system. The colonizers will always be the highest caste of social hierarchy same as the Golds in the novel. They also like to plume themselves as the savior of the suppressed beings, but technically they use them as their slaves to gain their purpose.

The othering expression use in this novel is importantly show how the social system work between the higher level of colors and lower level of colors especially for the Golds who like to oppress everyone in the story. With the expression, the researcher understand how the highest level treat the lower level with their totalitarian acts and oppressive moves to make the other colors obey them and nobody would brave enough to oppose them. The researcher also understand how the divided society could lead to the differential position the authority of each social level has in the story. Every color has their own role and position. Using colors to divide society makes the ruler easy to control and manage the hierarchy system of the government.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the data analysis and discussion the researcher has analyzed in the previous chapter, there are several points could be concluded. The first point is six types of presupposition has found in the novel *Red Rising* to understand the hidden meaning of the utterances the characters said in the story. Those six types are *Existential, Factive, Non – Factive, Structural, Lexical, and Counterfactual Presupposition*, being the Existential Presupposition is commonly used in the story. The existential presupposition show the possessive adjective that the characters want to deploy to emphasize their thoughts or feeling for the readers. The least presupposition that appear in the novel is non-factive, only two utterances found match the criteria. The other types presupposition help the researcher to find the hidden meaning that could lead to the othering expression based on the theory from Edward Said. This also show that the function of the presupposition itself based on the theory of Yule to intepret the meaning of some utterances the characters want to convey in the story. The funtion itself for existential is to show something to be existed, factive is based on the word and verb that means a fact, non- factive is the contrary of facts, lexical is based on the word contextual meaning used in the utterance, structural is based on the use of WH question words, and counterfactual is the opposite of true statements.

The researcher found at least 35 utterances in the story which depicts the othering theory. Many high class characters were often call the lower classes by calling them different breed and saw them as slave labors. This labelling term will make them easier to control.

From the discussion, the researcher found that the Golds in the story love to plume themselves as the greatest breed in the entire world. They like to oppress the lower colors to work hard and differentiate their position based on the social hierarchy that they created to maintain the social system in planet Mars. They also tend to make other colors as their slaves to control the work flow in the planet to serve their purpose as the leader of humanity. The Golds created the other colors to be easily recognize and control as the social status in the system. With labelling each individuals with colors, Golds could manage the social hierarchy that created on Mars.

The color-coded society depicts how othering is used in the story. Beside that, utterances from some characters shows how the otherings worked in the story by using the presupposed meanings of the characters' utterances, the researcher could find how the othering word is used in this novel. The hidden meaning deploy in the utterances has showed that othering words commonly used in this novel to depicts power, authority, and control over lesser colors in the community by the highest color Gold. Thus, presupposition helped the researcher to find the hidden meaning to know more about the othering expression from the society in this novel.

Therefore, the researcher also found that othering expression in the story makes this novel has the similar concept with the colonialism literature. The concept always show that the highest caste of people tend to oppress the lower caste to become their slaves or labour. The highest caste would make the lower caste their own identity by labelling each individuals with any kind of apellation. That would create domination of the high caste in ruling the society. The lower caste would be indimidated and did not have rights to speak.

This shows that the othering expressions have the function in colonized society by showing how the highest level of society could hardly oppress over the lower caste in which the highest level has the authority to rule and intimidate the lower caste by creating their own identity in social hierarchy in society. It makes the ruler easy to control over everything especially the position and identification of the lower level.

On the other hand, the researcher concludes that colonialism discourse from a dystopian novel could be identified using othering theory by finding presupposition meaning from the utterances the characters have said in the story. Thus, making dystopian novel could be identified as the modern colonialism literature that depicts the condition of human social hierarchy happened in the future. This makes dystopian genre as the part of colonialism literature in which most of the story has the similar concept of those colonialism literature in drawing the social hierarchy and oppressed leader.

Suggestion

For further research, the future researcher could expand the pragmatics approach not only using presupposition but also use other approach such as entailment or language function. The other researcher also could expand the theory of colonialism discourse such as stereotyping or hybridity since the research about this kind of theory is lacking and rarely found in the previous study. The combination between other pragmatics functions and theory of colonialism discourse is unique, it is a good chance for other researchers to widen this kind of research for the future study. The researcher also hopes there will be other great research to explain pragmatics used in the theory of colonialism discourse based on other media not only in the novel but also poem or prose.

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