



Published by
*Centre for Languages and
Translational Studies*

Pakistan Journal of Languages and Translation Studies

ISSN (Print) 2410-1230

ISSN (Online) 2519-5042

Volume 11 Issue 1 2023

Pages 45-60

Open Access

An In-depth Analysis of Presuppositions used in the Short Story “Khol Do” by Saadat Hasan Manto

Publication Details

Maida Younis

Paper Received:

April 10, 2023

Department of English, Air University, PAF Complex, E-9 Islamabad,
Pakistan

Maida.younis007@gmail.com

Paper Accepted:

May 10, 2023

Dr Tehseen Zahra

Assistant Professor, Department of English, Air University, PAF
Complex, E-9 Islamabad, Pakistan

Paper Published:

June 30, 2023

tehseen.zahra@mail.au.edu.pk

Abstract

This research paper offers an extensive investigation of the presuppositions utilized in Saadat Hasan Manto’s prestigious brief tale, "Khol Do." Using a qualitative research design, this study investigates the six particular sorts of presupposition, revealing insight into the nuanced layers of meaning inserted inside Manto’s story. By converging in on a solitary brief tale, we gain a concentrated viewpoint, empowering a more profound comprehension of Manto’s purposeful utilization of assumptions to address cultural standards and customs. The examination of preconceived ideas uncovers Manto’s guileful disguise of significance, inviting perusers to participate in a provocative



Published by Licensee CeLTS. Copyright: © the author(s). This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

interpretation of the hidden meanings provided by him throughout this text. Through this review, we reveal Manto's inclination to challenge generalizations and refine underestimated characters, especially Sakina and Sirajuddin. This proposes Manto's expectation to urge readers to rise above social boundaries and recognize the shared humanity in all humankind, no matter what their societal position or individual histories. This research employs the use of six types of presuppositions presented by George Yule in his theory of presupposition (1996) to identify the hidden meanings and presumption throughout this short story.

Keywords: Presupposition, Saadat Hasan Manto, Analysis of Presupposition, Types of presuppositions

1. Introduction

At the core of pragmatics is what linguists call presupposition. According to Yule (1996), presupposition is something that is assumed by a speaker before uttering a sentence or statement. Presupposition must be mutually known or considered by the speaker and the hearer so that the context of the statement can be understood. In simple words, presupposition is something that is not explicitly or directly said, rather just assumed by a listener or a reader in a specific context. This research paper's main focus is to analyze the presuppositions employed by Pakistani writer Saadat Hasan Manto in one of his short stories known as "Khol Do" which is translated as "Open it" by C. Christine Fair. This short story was first published in 1948 in a collection of Urdu short stories titled 'Siyah Hashiye'. In this strong Segment story Khol Do (1948), Saadat Hasan Manto presents a horrendously bereft and widowed father frantically looking for his missing girl. He prays for a group of boys to successfully locate her after describing her features to them. George Yule's theory of presupposition served as the theoretical foundation for this analysis. This theory provides a complete framework to understand the meticulous idea of how presupposition is used to give meaning in a context.

In the field of linguistics, George Yule's theory of presupposition (1996) makes a significant contribution to our comprehension of how listeners and speakers use and interpret language in communication. Presupposition alludes to the data that is verifiably expected by the speaker and perceived by the audience during a discussion. George Yule's theory of presupposition remains as a foundation in the field of pragmatics, the part of etymology concerned with what setting means for the understanding of meaning in language. Presuppositions, or assumptions that speakers and listeners make during communication, are the subject of this theory's investigation. Presuppositions are inferred from the conversation's context or linguistic structure rather than being explicitly stated. Hudson (2000, p.321) declares that "a presupposition is something

assumed (presupposed) to be true in a sentence which asserts other information.” Hudson primarily stresses upon the importance of presupposition in the understanding and comprehension of speech acts. Huang (2007, p.2) highlights that “one of the language studies in pragmatics is studying about an assumption, and that assumption is called presupposition”. Huang has contributed greatly to the domain of presupposition triggers and how they help in understanding the linguistic meaning.

Yule (1996) identifies six types of presuppositions. The first one is the existential presupposition which includes the suspicion that specific substances or people exist. It presumes the existence of certain objects, entities, or individuals. For instance, the statement "John's car is red" assumes that John and his vehicle already exist. There is no deliberate mention of John having a car but still the reader infers that John exists and his car also exists through presupposition. Existential presuppositions are most of the time set off by unmistakable depictions or possessive developments. It shows how the existence of certain things can be implied through the use of language. The second one is factive presuppositions which usually makes presumptions that a statement or proposition is true, and they are triggered by particular verbs and nouns. "John regrets going to the party," for instance, assumes that John went to the party. In the given example, the word 'regrets' triggers the presupposition that the embedded statement is a fact. Factive presuppositions are significant in examining how certain action words and developments suggest the truthfulness of parts of a sentence. The next in line is the lexical presupposition whose source of presupposition is the use of particular words that carry implicit presuppositions. For example, "quit" in "John quit smoking" assumes that John was smoking in any case. Lexical presuppositions are attached to the implications of specific words. Understanding this type of presuppositions helps a person to understand the underlying meaning of an utterance. Sometimes people do not directly give you certain information which is core in understanding whatever is being said in that particular context. For instance, in the above given example the speaker is not directly stating that John used to smoke in the past, but the word 'quit' triggers the presupposition that John used to smoke but has stopped smoking now. The fourth type is somewhat similar to factive presupposition but unlike factive presupposition, this type of presupposition does not assume the truth of the assumption. This type of presupposition is known as non-factive presupposition. An example of this is "John dreamt that he was a butterfly", which presupposes that John had a dream, but it does not necessarily mean that John was in fact a butterfly. In this type of presupposition, we do not readily presume directly whatever is being said, rather we analyze the truthfulness of whatever is being said. Non-factive presuppositions frequently include action words like "dream," "envision," or "imagine" etc. The fifth type of presupposition is structural presupposition which as the name suggests is concerned with the semantic structure of a sentence. For instance, in the inquiry "Do you have any idea about where John is?",

the presupposition is that somebody knows where John is. The design of the actual inquiry prompts this presupposition. It demonstrates the way that the development of sentences can lead the audience to make specific presumptions, which is crucial in discourse analysis and figuring out implied implications in discussions. The last type of presupposition is counter-factual presupposition. These presuppositions are related to statements that are in opposition to the real world. For instance, "If John had won the lottery, he would have bought a car" surmises that John didn't walk away with that lottery. Conditional structures are often used in counterfactuals to talk about hypothetical situations. Understanding hypothetical reasoning and the expression of conditions that are in opposition to reality requires an understanding of counterfactuals. These kinds of presuppositions underline how speakers use language to pass on unequivocal information, yet in addition to expect or recommend extra information verifiably. This demonstrates that meaning is frequently more complex than the sum of a sentence's parts, which is an important aspect of pragmatics. Understanding presuppositions is critical for effective communication, as it includes perceiving what is implied yet expected in a discourse.

Significance of the Research

Conducting research on the investigation of presuppositions in this story by Saadat Hasan Manto would hold notable scholastic and social incentive because of multiple factors. Manto's accounts, known for their nuanced depiction of human encounters, particularly during the turbulent season of partition, are the most ideal specimen for etymological and pragmatic examination. Investigating the presuppositions in his stories can extend how we might interpret his abstract methods and topical profundity. By inspecting what Manto leaves inferred however implied, researchers can acquire bits of knowledge into the hidden subjects, social settings, and mental intricacies of his characters.

First and foremost, such a review would contribute incredibly to the field of literary pragmatics, a type of study that spans linguistic and literary investigation. Manto's composition, portrayed by its obvious authenticity and undeterred investigation of dubious subjects, gives a fruitful ground to investigating how presuppositions shapes how a reader might interpret a story. In Manto's narrating, what isn't unequivocally expressed can be as revealing as whatever is clearly stated in the written discourse. This implied layer of meaning, when unloaded, can offer significant experiences into the socio-political and psychological undercurrents of his stories. Moreover, analyzing presuppositions in Manto's work can likewise offer a new point of view on the historical, social, and cultural settings. The social and political upheavals of his time,

particularly the Partition of India, are frequently reflected in Manto's stories. His writing may reveal his perspective on these events and their effects on individuals and society through his presumptions. By delving deeper into the emotional and psychological experiences of those who lived through these historical events rather than simply focusing on facts, this kind of analysis may help us gain a better understanding of the human aspect of those events.

Ultimately, such a review would have pedagogical ramifications. It could act as an important asset for showing both literature and linguistics, showing the way that etymological investigation can improve scholarly understanding. For students and researchers, understanding how presuppositions function in narrating can upgrade their logical abilities and enthusiasm for abstract texts.

Limitations of this research

- Firstly, the accessibility of legitimate texts of Manto is a major concern because Manto wrote in both Urdu and Punjabi, and after some time, various adaptations and interpretations of his works have arisen especially in English language. This specific short story was also written in Urdu which was later translated into English by C. Christine Fair. Translated texts usually lack the essence which is found in the original text and somewhere between the lines, meaning is lost during translation which can have a massive impact over the presupposition of the statements or dialogues.
- Moreover, a portion of Manto's works is subject to censorship and have been altered, which can present difficulties in recognizing the creator's unique presuppositions. This text in particular was charged with obscenity purportedly because this story comprised a breach of the public peace and consisted of themes which are not accepted widely in our society. There is a possibility that the translator altered some of the words and their meanings in order for it to bear acceptance from the general public which resulted in loss of the authentic meaning that Manto was trying to deliver through this writing.

Research Questions

Q1. What are the types of presuppositions that are employed by Saadat Hasan Manto in his short story 'Khol Do'?

Q2. Why and how has Manto utilized presuppositions in this short story to conceal what meanings?

Research Objectives

1. To identify the types of presuppositions employed by Saadat Hasan Manto in this short story.
2. To identify how and why has Manto utilized presuppositions in this short story and what meanings he concealed in his attempt to make the readers infer them based on presuppositions.

2. Literature Review

Presupposition is distinguished into two categories, semantic presupposition and pragmatic presupposition. This work mainly consists of the exploration of presupposition in the realm of pragmatics and semantics from the perspective of the types of presupposition according to the George Yule's framework (1996: 25). The term presupposition alludes to those suppositions which give off an impression of being constructed into the semantic design of texts and which relate linguistic structure to extralinguistic setting as far as the inferences which are supposed to be made about the context. While writing or speaking, people either intentionally or unintentionally leave a few details out which are presupposed by the reader or listener according to the context. There is a lot of research done on the analysis of presupposition in different stories and movies. Some of the researches are discussed below.

Erwin Oktoma (2013) conducted a study on the presupposition in the short stories of Silvester Goridus Sukur. His research paper was descriptive qualitative which described the types of presuppositions and their meaning in the short stories by Silvester Goridus Sukur. The research questions of this paper included the types of presupposition and dominant type of presupposition in the short stories by Silvester Goridus Sukur. In order to analyze the data, the researcher employed Yule's theory which divides presupposition into 6 types: existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non- factive presupposition and counterfactual presupposition. The data of the research are sentences which contain presupposition triggers. The results of this study show that based on Yule's theory, it has been found that there are 219 presuppositions. 129 existential presuppositions or 58.90 %, 47 lexical presuppositions or 21.56 %, 9 structural presuppositions or 4.10 %, 15 factive presuppositions or 6.84 %, 7 non factive presuppositions or 3.19 % and 3 counterfactual

presuppositions or 1.36 %. After conducting the research, researcher concluded that all types of presuppositions occur collectively in the short stories by Silvester Goridus Sukur, and existential presupposition is the one which is most dominantly used throughout his short stories.

Banaz Ahmad Qadir and Suhayla Hameed Majeed (2023) conducted an in-depth analysis of the semantic presupposition in Sherwood Anderson's short story "Brothers". According to the researchers, semantic presupposition is a sort of inference which is mainly found in the natural languages. The semantic presupposition is related with specific lexical items and specific syntactic developments. They carried out an extensive examination for making sense of presupposition in different areas, attempting to examine semantic presupposition in the English short tale 'Brothers' composed by Sherwood Anderson through in-depth content analysis of the chosen texts taking on Yule's theory (1996) inserting Levinson's classification of presupposition triggers (1983). Additionally, this research aims to find the most predominant kind of semantic presupposition in the English short story 'Brothers' by computing the kinds of presuppositions found in the short story. Four texts were chosen by the two researchers for this study, then they were reviewed and analyzed properly to identify the types of presupposition, in particular existential, factive, lexical, non-factive, structural and counter-factive. The results showed that only five kinds of presuppositions are identified in the short story and the complete number of presuppositions occurring in the short story is 672 times. Also, the analysis of the texts showed that the most frequently utilized presupposition type in the English short story was Existential which showed up (x'560) times or about 83.3%, and the factive presupposition is the most un-utilized type which shows up (9) times or around 1.3%. This research concluded that some types of presupposition are employed more by the writers and some less depending on their use and context.

Emad Khalili (2017) conducted a study to analyze the presuppositions used in the novel Heart of Darkness. In this research paper, the Khalili's primary concern is the discussion presupposition, in which one assumes that everything in the world is true. He utilized descriptive research technique, since the information comes from the novel and this information is analyzed based on the theory of presuppositions. Presuppositions in the Heart of darkness novel are taken from the dialogues between the characters in the novel, and afterwards examined by the theory of presupposition proposed by Yule (1996) about the types of Presuppositions to figure out what types are much of the time utilized in the novel under discussion. The researcher has found every one of the six sorts of presupposition which applied in the novel Heart of Darkness, they are 13 existential (16%), 11 lexical (14%), 20 structural (25%), 18 factive (22%), 16 counterfactual (20%),

and 4 non-factive (5%). The researcher also anticipated that this paper would be useful in learning pragmatics as an additional science, especially in reference to pragmatics.

Anna Riana et al. (2019) conducted a study which again examined the presupposition employing similar techniques as to the previous researchers, but the difference was that they conducted their study on an animated movie "Barbie and the magic Pegasus". This examination paper utilized descriptive qualitative, which portrayed the kinds of presuppositions in the film "Barbie and the Magic of Pegasus." The exploration inquiries of this paper were that what types of presupposition are found in the selected animated Barbie movie and which type of presupposition is the most dominantly utilized thought the movie. The researchers used Yule's theory (1996), which categorizes presupposition into six types, to examine the data: existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, underlying presupposition, non-factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition. The conversations from the movie "Barbie and the Magic Pegasus" served as the study's data. The results of this study showed that there were nine presuppositions, two existential presuppositions – 22.2 percent; one lexical presupposition – 11.1 percent; two structural presuppositions – 22.2 percent; three factive presuppositions – 33.4 percent; and one counterfactual presupposition – 11.1 percent.

The Kurdish short story *Zilkê îxatê* (The Matchstick), written by Isma'il Hajani in the Northern Kurmanji dialect (NK), is the subject of investigation into the use of presuppositions in the study conducted by Sabah Sulaiman Haji and Fakhir Omar Mohammed (2019). It endeavors to decide which kind of presupposition is the most repeating one in the brief tale and why it is so. The data in this research is analyzed descriptively and qualitatively. Yule's (1996) classification that categorizes presupposition into six kinds has been utilized by the researchers: Counterfactual, lexical, factive, non-factive, existential and structural. The research's data consists of sentences with presupposition triggers for marking presuppositions. Utilizing the method that Oktoma and Mardiyono (2013: 79), this paper's findings demonstrate that distinct types of presuppositions account for distinct percentages of the total number of presuppositions. They are (94) in number. It is noticed that the most prevailing sort of presupposition utilized in the brief tale is the existential presupposition, showing unequivocal portrayals of facts about reality, while the primary presuppositions have the least rate. This shows that a large part of the story text is composed to portray the fundamental subject, the characters, and the occasions as they are. Finally, this study is especially significant in light of the fact that no other such studies have led to the utilization of presuppositions in any scholarly work, especially in NK.

Siahaan et al. (2020) in qualitative descriptive research explores types of presupposition and the generally utilized kind of presupposition. The information sources in this study are the expression in Guardian news. The technique for data collection is by perception and observation. The techniques for investigating information are by agih and padan strategy from Sudaryanto. Researcher utilizes theory of Yule which separates presupposition into 6 sorts. There are 3 kinds of presupposition tracked down in the Guardian news. The most utilized type utilized in Guardian News is existential presupposition. This result shows that presuppositions that assume the presence of something that show possession or the existence of explanations in discourse are more commonly found in these types of sources.

In conclusion, all of the above-mentioned researches have been done on the types of presupposition which are divided by Yule in his Theory of presupposition. This research categorically includes the types of presupposition found in a short story by Saadat Hasan Manto. The gap here is that the writings by Manto are usually charged with obscenity as they are said to breach the code of public peace which is why his stories are rarely the first choice of researchers to do further analysis which in our case is analysis of presupposition in his writings. Manto is considered to be a perplexed writer due to which his characters also often display complex psychological state and for researchers to presuppose dialogues of these challenged characters is not a piece of cake. A gap could also exist in the nitty gritty phonetic examination of Manto's work, focusing on how his use of language and his writing style reflects and supports specific presuppositions about society, governmental issues, and human nature. Zero to nil researches have been conducted to analyze the presuppositions employed by Manto in his short stories which is why this research will identify the types of presuppositions classified by George Yule in his theory of presupposition (1996: 25) which entails existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counter-factive presupposition.

3. Research Methodology

The methodology of this study uses a qualitative research design that was developed specifically, to look into the types of presupposition. This approach works particularly well when examining the types of presupposition employed by Saadat Hasan Manto in his short story. Manto's short story can be understood better and his use of presupposition time and again can be interpreted more nuancedly because the study is qualitative rather than quantitative, so this research method allows the researcher to gain an in-depth understanding of the short story text with the assistance of close-reading and qualitative coding.

Design of Research

The research design is essentially qualitative in order to analyze and understand the six types of presupposition used by writers, especially in the translated version of a literary text. This design allows for a detailed analysis of the nuances in Manto's short story 'Khol do'. The complex structures of language that quantitative methods might overlook can be revealed with great assistance from this type of method. By focusing on a single short story from a bundle of short stories, it is possible to perform a focused analysis and obtain insights into the specific presuppositions which Manto has used in order to not clearly state his thoughts regarding specific societal norms and traditions, rather gave a concealed meaning which can only be analyzed by analyzing presuppositions.

Data Collection

The data for this study is collected from a short story by Manto named "Khol Do" which was originally in Urdu language and published in 1948 in a collection Urdu short story titled as 'Siyah Hashiye', which means black borders. At the time of partition, bad news was published in the newspapers bordered with a black outline, which is believed to be Manto's reason to name this short story, as 'Siyah Hashiye' on multiple occasions throughout the stories pierces through the heart of its readers like a prick of a needle leaving no bruise, just an urgent rush of pain. The text which is used in this research is the English translated version of this Urdu short story which was translated by C. Christine Fair, a professor in Georgetown University's Security Studies Program within the School of Foreign Service. The translated version was published on The Punch Magazine on April 2, 2022 (Fair, 2022). The data was rechecked by the researcher for closest translation of the Urdu short story before analysis. Furthermore, after identifying instances of presupposition in the text, the researcher employed qualitative coding techniques to categorize and analyze these instances according to the six types of presuppositions outlined by Yule. This process involves systematically labeling and organizing data to identify patterns and themes. The researcher also engaged in close reading of the text in order to examine specific passages rich in presuppositions to uncover nuances and layers of meaning in a detailed manner.

Theoretical framework

A framework for comprehending the extent to which communication is comprised not only of what is said but also of what is not said but is nonetheless understood is provided by Yule's theory of presupposition (1996: 25). This understanding is crucial in effective communication, as it includes perceiving the implied, however expected perspectives in

a discussion. It additionally features the intricacy of human language, where importance isn't just gotten from the words and sentences yet additionally from the common information and setting between the speaker and the listener. There are six types of presuppositions which are stated by Yule in this theory and these types include existential, factive, lexical, non-factive, structural and counter-factive presuppositions which serve different purposes according to the contexts. These types offer an organized methodology for analyzing and deciphering the subtleties of presupposition utilized by Saadat Hasan Manto in his brief tale "Khol Do."

4. Analysis

Applying the Theory of Presupposition by George Yule to analyze the presuppositions employed by Saadat Hasan Manto in his Short story "Khol Do". This analysis identifies and categorizes the presuppositions with relevant examples along with the estimated frequencies of each type through the use of qualitative methodology.

1. Factive Presuppositions

"Several men were killed" presupposes the context of violence which was prevalent at that time due to the political upheaval. This sentence suggests the reality of the savage and turbulent nature of the partition.

"His desperate search for Sakina" presupposes the emotional state of Sirajuddin who is searching for his missing daughter. The 'desperate' triggers an urgency within the readers that can relate with the condition of Sirajuddin as a father of young girl who is of a ripe age and lost among a bunch of men to whom she means nothing more than a bag of bones and meat.

"Sirajuddin suddenly got up" presupposes that Sirajuddin was previously seated. This statement just straightforwardly provides the information that if Sirajuddin is getting up that means that he was previously sitting and got up with a jerk.

Throughout this short story, we conclude that the utilization of factive presupposition is around 20%. These are found dominantly in references to historical occasions and emotional states of the characters.

2. Existential Presuppositions

"The cold ground of the camp" presupposes the existence of a refugee camp and a turbulent post-partition climate. The existence of the refugee camp is a consequence of the partition, causing distress among people of two religions. The thought of a refugee camp triggers the scene of individuals in trouble looking for their loved ones in distress. All of these factors and this chaotic environment contribute to the enhancement of the presupposition in general.

"Surrounded by an agitated sea of men, women, and children" presupposes a swarm of people in distress moving hysterically in all directions. Some are searching for the ones they have lost, while some are collecting the lifeless bodies of their loved ones, while some are just trying to find their way back to the place, they used to call home.

"His gaze was fixed on the gloomy sky" presupposes the existence of a sky and it also confirms an outdoor setting. 'Gloomy sky' again triggers the fact that the surrounding is sad and distressed and the setting is a happy one rather a sad one.

Throughout this short story, we conclude that the utilization of existential presupposition is around 25%. This type of presupposition is mainly found to describe the setting and location of the short story which adds to the whole theme utilized by Manto.

3. Non-factive Presuppositions

"Had he brought Sakina with him to the station?" presupposes a possibility and not a fact. Sakina is lost and her father, Sirajuddin is unable to locate her to which he himself is confused whether or not Sakina was with him when he came to the station or not. All of this encompasses a larger narrative that catches the confusion and unrest at the time of the partition of India and Pakistan, a period set apart by massive dislocation, loss, and misfortune.

"Did she board the train with him?" is again another hypothetical statement which entails the same presupposition as the previous statement. These statements display the perplexed minds of people and specifically, Sirajuddin who is unable to remember whether he brought his daughter or not.

"Had he been unconscious when the train had been stopped?" is a speculative statement which presupposes something that might or might not have happened. Sirajuddin is confused as to whether he slept during the train ride in order to piece together that how and where can Sakina go missing. The inquiry mirrors Sirajuddin's own battle to grasp what occurred during the excursion. He is wrestling with divided recollections and a feeling of being separated from the past. He, like many others, felt confused and traumatized during this turbulent period, and the mention of being unconscious during the train ride adds to it.

Throughout this short story, we conclude that the utilization of non-factive presupposition is around 15%. These are primarily found in Sirajuddin's own confused dialogues which indicate the internal deliberations and external chaos.

4. Lexical Presuppositions

"Sakina screamed at him" presupposes the need of urgency. The word 'screamed' implies that Sakina was calling for help under threatening circumstances.

"She took her last breath before Sirajuddin's very eyes" is a statement in which the word 'last breath' presupposes that somebody died, and, in this context, we know that Sakina died in front of her father, Sirajuddin.

"His senses were numb", in this sentence, 'numb' presupposes a prior state of feeling and sensation indicating that this person who previously was feeling things and had sensation, no longer possessed that privilege.

Throughout this short story, we conclude that the utilization of lexical presupposition is around 10%. The utilization of specific words or expressions like numb, last breath, screamed etc., conveys certain presumptions that act as triggers. Manto's selection of words frequently conveys more profound implications or meanings.

5. Structural Presupposition

"When Sirajuddin, on the cold ground of the camp, opened his eyes", this structure presupposes that Sirajuddin was previously unconscious or oblivious to his surroundings.

"Sirajuddin wracked his exhausted brain to no avail" presupposes that the protagonist, Sirajuddin is burned out. Engaged in a futile internal conflict, Sirajuddin desperately tries to make sense of the turbulent events during the partition. The weight of his grief, confusion, and never-ending search for Sakina, his daughter, wears out his brain, and he can't find the answers he so desperately wants.

"She's alive...My daughter is alive..." presupposes that Sirajuddin has finally found his lost daughter and the repetition of words implies that he is in a state of shock.

Throughout this short story, we conclude that the utilization of structural presupposition is around 15%. It is found in the text at instances where there is a need to highlight the underlying structure of a sentence or dialogue.

6. Counter-factual Presupposition

"If someone were to look at him, they would think that he was lost in deep thought. But they would be wrong" presupposes the internal conflict and profound intricacy of Sirajuddin. It suggests that the true extent of Sirajuddin's suffering, and confusion is obscured by his exterior appearance. By all accounts, Sirajuddin might seem lost in consideration, as though he is in profound thought but that was not true keeping in mind the inner turmoil of Sirajuddin on losing his daughter. This creates a kind of distinction between the inner self and outer demeanor.

"She's fair-skinned and she is exceptionally beautiful...She doesn't take after me" presupposes the stark visual contrast between Sakina and Sirajuddin, her father. The notice of her fair coloring and uncommon magnificence recommends that Sakina has actual characteristics that are strikingly unique in relation to her father's because the father, himself admits that 'she doesn't take after me'. This visual divergence highlights the uniqueness of Sakina's appearance and clues at the possible results of her particular magnificence with regards to the partition, where actual characteristics could convey significant ramifications.

Throughout this short story, we conclude that the utilization of counter-factive presupposition is around 15%. These occur in the more ironic or tragic parts of

the narrative, often in the descriptions of characters' actions and the final outcomes.

5. Conclusion

The in-depth analysis of presuppositions in the short story under study includes looking at the fundamental presumptions and convictions that are underestimated throughout the text. Presuppositions were frequently used by Manto, who was well-known for his outspoken yet realistic depictions of society. Various writings of Manto serve as an example of his frequent use of preconceived notions in his texts. For example, in his story "Toba Tek Singh" the title itself triggers the presupposition, where the readers understand the significance of the place name in Pakistan without any explicit explanation. Throughout this narrative as well, we have seen that Manto has utilized the six types of presuppositions in order to conceal the meaning and leave it to the perception of the reader's own mind. Manto has frequently assumed the humanity and depth in the marginalized characters, primarily Sakina and Sirajuddin. This could suggest that Manto is trying to get readers to look past stereotypes and find the human side in everyone, no matter their social status or personal history. The political and social upheavals of Manto's time, especially during the partition of India, are frequently implied in this short story as we have seen from the analysis of presupposition that was carried out. The narrative assumes the accuracy of the disturbing encounters persevered by the characters, especially the protagonist Sakina. The story's setting in the midst of the havoc and brutality of Partition surmises the peruser's apprehension of the historical setting and the barbarity committed against women during that time. This examination could reason that these presuppositions are a way for Manto to study the political choices and their effects on common lives. A comparative study can be done to compare and contrast the use of presupposition in two different short stories by Manto to further indicate the themes and ideas presented by him during two distinct time periods in the history.

References

- Beaver, D. I. (1997). Presupposition. In R. J. Van der Sandt (Ed.), *Handbook of Logic and Language* (pp. 939-1008). North-Holland.
- Haryati, H. (2022). Presupposition in the Mystery and Thriller Film "Escape from Pretoria". *Journal of Pragmatics Research*, 4(2), 122-136.
- Haryati, H. (2022). Presupposition in the Mystery and Thriller Film "Escape from Pretoria". *Journal of Pragmatics Research*, 4(2), 122-136.

- Hassan, N. A. (2015). Presupposition in Poe's Short Story "The Black Cat". (70) 28-1, داب مجلة المستنصرية
- Karttunen, L. (1974). Presupposition and linguistic context. *Journal of Philosophical Logic*, 3(1), 447-457.
- Khalili, E. (2017). An Analysis of Presupposition Used in *Heart of Darkness*. *Scinzer Journal of Humanities*, 3(2), 83-87.
- Oktoma, E., & Mardiyono, S. (2013). The Analysis of Presupposition in the Short Stories of Silvester Goridus Sukur. *English Review: Journal of English Education*, 2(1), 73-83.
- Potts, C. (2015). Presupposition and implicature. *The Handbook of Contemporary Semantic Theory*, 168-202.
- Qadir, B. A., & Majeed, S. H. (2023). An Analysis of Semantic Presupposition in Sherwood Anderson's Short Story "BROTHERS". *QALAAI ZANIST JOURNAL*, 8(1), 1084-1108.
- Siahaan, C. K., & Mubarak, Z. H. (2020). An Analysis of Presupposition Found in *The Guardian News: Pragmatical Approach*. *JEE (Journal of English Education)*, 6(1), 1-1.
- Syahril, A. S. (2017). A Presupposition Analysis of Sea Foam Short Story in *The Jakarta Post* on Monday, October 23rd, 2017 (Bachelor's thesis, Fakultas Adab & Humaniora).