

Presupposition in Poe's Short story "The Black Cat"
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Abstract:

The notion of presupposition has been tackled by many linguists. They have found that the term "*presupposition*" is being used in two different senses in the literature: semantic and pragmatic. As for *semantic* sense, Geurts (1999) has isolated some constrictions as sources of presupposition by making lists of presupposition triggers. Concerning the pragmatic sense Kennan (1971:89) uses the term *pragmatic* presupposition to refer to a class of pragmatic inferences which are, in fact, the relation between a speaker and the appropriateness of a sentence in the context.

In spite of the fact that there are many researches that have been done in the field of presupposition but few of them in the field of short stories up to the researcher's knowledge therefore, the study of this story bridges this gap. It is hypothesized that Edgar Allen Poe has dealt in some way with triggers of presupposition to analyze Poe's short story "The Black cat". The researcher will adopt Geurts (1999) model of presupposition analysis to study these triggers.

The analysis of this story has shown that Poe heavily depends on Definite descriptions have ranked first scoring one hundred ninety two occurrence, this means that this trigger has effect on the story. The second trigger Non-restrictive clauses scored thirty nine and the third rank has been occupied by Adverbial clauses that reoccurred twenty two times in the studied example. The fourth rank has been for Comparative expression which occurred twelve times. The fifth rank is taken for iteratives which reoccurred six times. The sixth ranked are factice items are occurred four times. Counter factual conditional occurs twice. Counter factual verbs occurs twice, Cleft constructions, and Conventional items (1) but implicative verbs, change of state verbs, Verbs of judging, Wh-questions have no scored in the short story. This research comes to the conclusion that one of the problems in assessing the nature of presupposition in linguistics is that there is no one concept of presupposition, but several different triggers, all of which have been related to the word of presupposition.

الافتراض المسبق لقصة بوه القصيرة القطعة السوداء

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الخلاصة:

يدرس البحث فكرة الافتراض المسبق في الكثير من علماء اللغة فيما يتعلق بالافتراض المسبق الدلالي، فان اللغويين قد عزلوا بعض التراكيب كمصادر للافتراض المسبق من خلال اعداد قوائم لما يسمى "بادوات بالافتراض المسبق" وان كرينيس (١٩٩٩) قد ذكر تلك الادوات. اما بخصوص المعنى التداولي فان كينان (١٩٧١:٨٩) قد استخدم مصطلح "الافتراض التداولي المسبق" للإشارة الى فئة من الاستنتاجات والتي في الحقيقة تعتبر رابطة بين المتكلم ومدى ملائمة الجملة للسياق العام.

الا ان الافتراض المسبق في القصة بالرغم من ان عدة دراسات قد تمت في مجال الافتراض المسبق القصيرة "القطعة السوداء" لم يدرس. و لهذا فان هذا البحث يروم الى دراسة هذه الثغرة. انه من المفترض ان ايدكار الين بو يستعمل نوابض الافتراض المسبق بشكل معين ليقدّم القصة القصيرة. استخدمت الباحثة نموذج كيرتس (١٩٩٩) الخاص اكثر من غيرها (١٩٢) *Definite descriptions* بتلك النوابض. كنتيجة للتحليل وجد ان بو يعتمد على اوصاف محددة (22) العبارات الظرفية وعددها (٣٩) والرتبة الثالثة *Non-restrictive clauses* ويتلواها العبارات غير تقييدية وعددها (١٢) مرة المرتبة *Comparative constructions* العبارات التفضيل و المرتبة الرابعة *Adverbial clauses* ويليهما *factice items* (4) وعددها (٦). المرتبة السادسة لكل من مفردات اليقين *iteratives* الخامسة للمفردات التكرارية و التراكيب *Counter factual conditional verbs* (2) عدم تحقق حدوث الفعل جواب الشرط لامتناع فعل الشرط ولكن كل من افعال التظمين *Cleft constructions* (1) (1) *Conventional items* المفردات التقليدية التوكيدية الجمل *Verbs of judging* افعال الحكم *change of state verbs* افعال تغيير الحال *implicative verbs* لا تظهر ضمن التحليل للقصة القصيرة. توصل البحث الى ان واحدة من المشاكل التي تواجه *Wh-question* الاستفهامية علماء اللغة انه لا يوجد مفهوم واحد للافتراض المسبق ولكن هناك انواع متعددة وجميعها يعتمد على الافتراض المسبق لكلمة واحدة.

1. Introduction:

Van Dijk (1982:51) states that it might be argued that, historically, the notion of presupposition was introduced in philosophy, logic, and linguistics in order to account for certain properties of texts and contexts which could not be solved in terms of traditional sentence grammars alone.

Batch and Harnish(1979: 155) state that the term ‘presupposition’ is used in different senses in literature including semantic and pragmatic. The central sense of the presupposition is a proposition, which remains constant under negation and interrogation.

Caffi(1993:67) mentions that presupposition has been conventionally regarded as occurring in sentences and proposition. Moreover presupposition has been explained in terms of valid inferences and truth values, and in semantics in terms of relations between sentences.

Finch (2000:87) mentions that the concept “presupposition” was raised by German logician Frege in 1892. By which he refers to the implicit information of proposition embedded in a sentence or utterance. Scholars in both philosophical and linguistic domains show peculiar interest in presupposition owing to its role in construction of meanings. Particularly in linguistics, semantics and pragmatics attach mutual importance to its research.

Gazdar (1979:65) states that during the 60s and 70s the notion of presupposition was of interest in many linguistic studies and subjects with certain syntactic forms and processes and there are a lot of studies identifying linguistic elements that give rise to presuppositions. Most definitions were based on the idea from logic that presupposition must be true for the sentence in question to have truth value.

He (ibid) mentions that during 80s there were some attempts to combine presupposition and discourse treatment, but somewhat unsuccessfully, the sentence isolation heritage has been very strong. Most of the theoretical problems of presupposition have been concerned with presuppositional behavior in complex sentences.

2. Presupposition in Literary Work:

Hickey et al. (1993:98) state that in the 90s, there was an attempt to combine the different uses of the concept of presupposition in analyzing literary discourse. Maxine Hong Kingistons’ autobiographic “The Woman Warrior; AGirle Hood Among Ghost” (1976) is interpreted. The main aim is to find out if presupposition, even presupposition, can assist in identifying a communication bond between the sender and receiver of this literary message for this purpose. The notion of presupposition, (Brown and Yule, 1983:50), is used and redeveloped. A presupposition is here defined as the common ground, the hypothetical shared knowledge, assumption and precondition level where the text at any point of reading finds its abstracts and optimal interpretation and the communication purpose gets fulfilled. A shared presupposition pool contains information from previous parts of the text, and also information from outside the text including world knowledge structures. Interpretation involves that readers use their presupposition pools which contain the readers’ knowledge of the language, beliefs, and experience of the world.

Levinson (1983:225) states that for interpreting literary writings, the relevance of truth – functional semantics presupposition is questionable when texts are interpreted. It is not necessarily to assign truth values to sentences and propositions. But once experience concerning what language users and interpreters in special cultural surroundings assume to be true, or rather assume to take for granted. Such presupposing need not have anything to do

with valid inferences and logical relation between statements. Some readers may use the polarized entities of truth and falsity in broader levels in their interpretation, because they assume that their truth in this world and the rest is false.

Gazdar (1979:65) states that though the use of any of the sentential processes a speaker/ writer – oriental presupposition can be explained that describes the use of sentences in contexts cannot be enough for the interpretation of literary writings. The involvement of the hearer's / reader's presupposition is essential and this involvement affects both text production and interpretation. In this respect presupposition can be regarded as having something to do with our knowledge on the basis of which assumption and take something for granted are formed.

Renkema (1993:161) states that presupposition has also been connected with interfacing. Interfacing describes the way as readers of literary works in a certain cultural area derive implicit information in discourses. During the process of reading, it is assumed that to make inferences, and these inferences are influenced by our prior knowledge. Though all such inferences are not necessarily presupposition, there is a variety of implicit information in discourses that is assumed to be true, or taken for granted, or assumed to be taken for granted by discourse participants. Such information can be seen as presupposition in the pragmatic sense.

To make text communicative, authors of literary works have to assume that the linguistic expressions should be understood by their possible readers. According to Eco (1984:7), the decoding of texts in interpretation requires the reader's knowledge about words, phrases and sentence structures used, and the meaning of the linguistic expressions.

3. Pragmatic Presupposition

During the 70s, presupposition was widely discussed phenomenon within linguistics, semantics and pragmatics. The term "pragmatic" is usually reserved for presupposition relating to immediate context and immediate social relations. Hence command (shut the window) presupposes that the speaker is in a social relation to the hearer such that he is able to order him to do things (May, 1993:79).

Levinson (1983:217) states that the difficulty of pragmatic presupposition arises from the fact that it is quite varies. Since pragmatic presupposition varies according to the context and the beliefs of the interlocutors, they cannot be defined by reference to the sentence alone. Thus, the notion of background or shared knowledge constitutes part of that difficulty. He (ibid) defines pragmatic presupposition as "something the speakers assume to be the case prior to making an utterance"

Pragmatic is explained in terms of speaker relations, or more broadly as a social interaction between conversation partners. It is reflected in the definition of pragmatic presupposition. Moreover, some pragmatists such as Levinson (1983:226) considers presupposition an essential part of pragmatics others, such as Leech (1983:90) offers to explain some related matters such as the use of definite descriptions, in terms of conversation principles and cooperation, and do not include the notion of presupposition within the scope of pragmatics. In the field of pragmatics, there is no unity of the notion of presupposition.

Lakoff (1971:30) states that pragmatic presupposition means something that is on the part of the speaker, believed or taken for granted in advance. However, there are several detailed definitions. A pragmatic presupposition has been defined in terms of the speaker's belief about speech context in terms of felicity conditions of their appropriateness in context

or in terms of background information shared by speakers and hearers. Soames (1982:185) regards matters of common knowledge as presuppositions too. The notion of presupposition can further be defined in Stalnaker's (1978:321) terms as "taken by the speaker to be the common ground of the participants in the conversation".

Leech (1983:287) mentions that in a pragmatic view of presupposition a distinction is usually drawn not between presupposition and entailment and assertion, only but with supposition is that part of the content of an utterance which is treated as if unfamiliar, new or informative. Often the distinction corresponds to the traditional distinction between subject and predicate. Now consider the following sentence:

The Prime Minister's son drives fast cars. In this example, the presupposition can be roughly expressed as follows:

- A. there is an x such that x is son of the Prime Minister; subject and the assertion can be expressed as follows:
- B. x drives fast cars: predicate(ibid)

Keenan (1971:78) points that the utterance of a sentence refers to an actual act of speaking, space, time, and event. The context of an utterance refers to those individuals involved in the physical and cultural settings. He adds that certain culturally defined conditions or context should be satisfied in order for an utterance of that sentence to be understood. These conditions are called presuppositions of the sentences and if they are not satisfied then the utterance will not be understood or it is understood in non literal way or insult or a just for example more precisely these conditions include:

- a. Status and kind of the relation among the participant mentioned.
- b. Age, sex and generation relation between participants mentioned in the sentence.

4. Types of Semantic Presumption Triggers:

Geurts(1999:85) states that semantic presupposition refers to those inferences or assumptions which seem to be built into linguistic expression and can be isolated by linguistic test. According to this definition presupposition relates linguistic structure to extra – linguistic context in terms of the inferences which can be made about this context from the linguistic structure itself.

Presupposition has been associated with the use of a large number of words, phrases, and structures. These linguistic constructions have been isolated by linguists as sources of presupposition known as presupposition of lexical triggers. In another words, the term "triggers" refers to those "presupposition – generating linguistic items". i.e. presupposition triggers are constructions or items that signal the existence of presupposition.

He (ibid) mentions that the triggers adopted in this study are classified into three major types: existential (definite descriptions); Lexical (implicative and factive verbs, change of state verbs and verbs of judging, counter factual verbs, conventional items and iterative); and structural (cleft construction, Wh-questions, adverbial and comparative constructions, and counter factual conditional and non- restrictive clauses)

5. Presupposition Triggers:

Geurts (1999: 85) states that presuppositions unlike conversational implicature¹ are semantic inferences that are based on the actual linguistic structure of sentences that are tied

¹ See Grice (1975) for more details.

to particular words (aspects of surface structure). The presupposition generating items are called *presupposition triggers*, noting that the symbol “>>” stands for presupposes. Geurts (1999: 85-95) provides us with the following examples:

5.1 Existential

Geurts(1999:85) states that existential presuppositions are the main starting point for presupposition theory in philosophy. Most obviously, the possessive constructions in English give rise to a presupposition of existence; moreover the existential presupposition is not only assumed to be present in possessive constructions but also more generally in any name or definite noun phrase, i.e. definite description, in which the addresser is assumed to be committed to the existence of the entities named.

Mary’s dog is cute.

a>> There exists someone called Mary

b>>. Mary has a dog.

Sentence (a) presupposes that there exists someone called Mary and she has a dog. This means that all ‘definite names’ presuppose the existence of their referents. However, non-definite names do not trigger a presupposition since they lack reference.

5.2 Lexical Presupposition Triggers:

Certain types of verbs or lexical items trigger a presupposition as illustrated in the items below:

5.2.1 Implicative Verbs:

Geurts(1999:85) explains that lexical presupposition by stating that in saying someone managed to do something; the verb ‘managed’ carries asserted and presupposed meaning. The asserted meaning is that the person succeeded in doing something. Therefore, in saying someone did not manage to do something, the asserted meaning is that the person did not succeed, whereas the presupposed meaning (non-asserted) is that the person tried to do that something. So, ‘managed’ is conventionally interpreted as asserting ‘succeeded’ and presupposing ‘tried’. He (ibid) labels this type of verbs as ‘implicative verbs’ providing the following examples:

John managed or didn’t manage to open the door.

>> John tried to open the door

Other examples involve the following lexical items: ‘*happened to*’ presupposes ‘*didn’t plan or intend to*’; ‘*avoided*’ presupposes ‘*was expected to or ought to*’, etc.

5.2.2 Factive Items

He (ibid:86) argues that the term ‘factive’ is used in the classification of verbs, referring to a verb which takes a complement clause, and where the addresser presupposes the truth of the proposition expressed through the clause. Thus, they are called ‘factive’ because they presuppose the truth of their complement clause, e.g.:

Martha regrets/ doesn’t regret drinking John home brew.

>> Martha drank John’s home brew

The example illustrates that the presupposed information following the verb ‘regret’ is treated as a fact and is described as factive presupposition. Other examples of this set of verbs

include: *know; appreciate; saw; forced to; agree; make sense; amuse; bear in mind;* etc. Factive predicators may involve other classes than verbs, i.e., adjectives and noun constructions. He (ibid: 86) proposes the following examples:

a. *I wasn't aware that she was married.*

b. *She was married.*

c. *It is odd that he left early.*

d. *He left early.*

Other examples include *be significant that; be surprising that; be tragic that;* etc. He (ibid: 87) classifies factive presupposition into two types: 'pure factives' and 'conditional factives'. The former are predicates, such as, ***realize; regret,*** etc., which are mainly associated with that-clause. The latter, are predicates such as ***cause; become; have to; force; see; hear;*** etc., mainly associated with infinitive constructions and nominalizations, e.g.: ***Conditional factives***

a. *He forced me to attend the meeting.*

b. *I attended the meeting*

c. *I saw aunt Agnes down three whiskies.*

d. *Aunt Agnes downed three whiskies.*

5.2.3 Change of State Verbs:

Change of state verbs which are also called 'aspectual verbs' is another type of lexical presupposition. He (ibid: 88) states that these verbs have a kind of switch presupposition that the new state is both described and is presupposed not to have held prior to the change as shown in Geurts' following instances:

John stopped / didn't stop beating his wife.

>> *John had been beating his wife*

Some further examples are: ***begin; continue; finish; take; leave; enter; come; go; arrive;*** etc.

5.2.4 Verbs of Judging:

Unlike other presupposition triggers, the implication in such presuppositions is not attributed to the speaker so much as to the subject of the verb of judging (Geurts,1999: 89), e.g.:

a. *Agatha accused/didn't accuse Ian of plagiarism*

b. *(Agatha thinks) plagiarism is bad.*

c. *Ian criticized/didn't criticize Agatha for running away.*

d. *(Ian thinks) Agatha ran away.*

5.2.5 Counter-Factual Verbs:

Counter-factual constructions presuppose the falsity of the proposition expressed in the complement clause. Therefore, what is presupposed is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to facts. Thus, the addresser of a sentence such as (a) is committed to the assumption that the complement of 'pretend' is false, i.e., that (b) is true.

a. *Max is pretending that he is sick.*

b. *Max is not sick.*

Geurts(1999:87) adds that there is a distinction between factive and counter factive presuppositions in that factive presuppositions have the property of transitivity while counter-

factive presuppositions do not, e.g. the sentence (a) presupposes (b) since it contains the factive verb *realize*, and (b) presupposes (c) as shown below:

a. Max regretted that he realized that he was sick.

b. Max realized that he was sick.

c. Max was sick.

By that, factive presuppositions hold the property of transitivity. The sentence (a) does not presuppose (b) nor (c), but presupposes (d), and hence transitivity does not hold for counter-factive presuppositions.

a. Max pretended that he realized that he was sick.

b. Max realized that he was sick.

c. Max was sick.

d. Max was not sick.

5.2.6 Conventional Items

Geurts(1999:88) states that presupposition is associated with specific features of certain lexical items. Thus, the sentence *I cleaned the room* involves the presupposition that *The room was dirty* due to the verb 'clean', and the sentence *I killed the bird* involves the presupposition that *The bird was alive* due to the verb 'kill'. The notion of conventionality is not restricted to verbs only, i.e. other lexical items can have presupposed conventional meaning. Some nouns carry such a conventional meaning. Consider the following example:

a. John is a bachelor.

b. John is unmarried.

The meaning of 'bachelor' includes the information that John is an unmarried adult male.

5.2.7 Iteratives

Another type of lexical presupposition is 'iterative' or 'categorical' presupposition. Iterative is a term used to "refer to an event which takes place repeatedly" Geurts(1999:88) states that iterative presupposition is associated with certain words, such as, another and again, e.g.:

a. Bill drank another cup of tea.

b. Bill had drunk at least one.

c. The flying saucer came/ didn't come again.

d. The flying saucer came before.

This type also involves the following words: *anymore; returned; another time; to come back, restore, repeal*, etc. The occurrence of such words or expressions triggers a presupposition. Thus, in the case of lexical presupposition, the addresser's use of particular expressions is taken to presuppose another unstated concept.

5.3 Structural Presupposition Triggers

Structural presuppositions form a type when certain sentence structures conventionally and regularly, presuppose that part of the structure is already assumed to be true. Addressers can use such structures to treat information as presupposed (i.e., assumed to be true), and, hence, to be accepted as true by the addressee.

5.3.1 Cleft Constructions

Geurts (1999:89) states that a clause can be "divided into two parts, each with its own verb". He adds that clefting is used to bring particular elements into focus. He classifies cleft constructions into two major types:

5.3.1.1 It-Clefts

The it-cleft construction consists of the pronoun "it" followed by a form of the verb be and by "the specially focused element, which may be of the following types: a noun phrase, a prepositional phrase, and adverb phrase, or an adverbial clause and a relative-like dependent clause introduced by that, who, which, or zero" (Geurts (1999:89) e.g.:

a. *It was his voice that held me.*

Hence, sentence (a) exhibits the it-cleft construction and the expression 'his voice' is the specially focused element which is of the type noun phrase. The occurrence of such constructions triggers a presupposition. Thus sentence (b) presupposes the following:

b. *Something held me.*

5.3.1.2 Wh-Clefts

The wh-cleft construction consists of a clause introduced by a wh-word, usually what, a form of verb to be, and the especially focused element: a noun phrase, an infinitive clause, or a finite nominal clause (Geurts, 1999:89) e.g.:

a. *What I really need is another credit card.*

Sentence (a) exhibits the wh-cleft2 construction and it presupposes (b):

b. *I need something.*

Geurts (ibid) argues that both constructions, i.e., the it-cleft and the wh-cleft constructions share approximately the same presuppositions.

5.3.2 Wh-Questions

The wh-question constructions in English are conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the wh-form as is already known to be true, e.g.:

a. *When did he leave?*

b. *He left.*

c. *Where did you buy the bike?*

d. *You bought the bike.*

The type of presupposition illustrated in the previous examples (Geurts, 1999:90) can lead addressers to believe that the information presented is necessarily true, rather than just the presupposition of the person asking the question. Therefore, in asking "***Who has taken my umbrella?***" The addresser is said to be presupposing or taking it for granted that somebody has taken his umbrella. Clearly, it would be anomalous for an addresser to say "***I know that he had taken my umbrella, but who has taken it?***"

5.3.3 Adverbial Clauses

Adverbial clauses are used as adverbials in the main clause. Those clauses trigger presupposition. Therefore, sentence (a) presupposes sentence (b). These clauses have some freedom of positioning, i.e., they are commonly placed either in initial or final position (Geurts (1999:93) e.g.:

a. *She wrote the book when she lived in Boston.*

b. *She lived in Boston.*

5.3.4 Comparative Constructions

Geurts (1999:94) argues that the use of comparisons and contrasts triggers presupposition. Thus, the comparative constructions (Adjective-er + than) and (As + adjective + as) signal the occurrence of a presupposition as illustrated in the following examples

1. Adjective-er + than...

a. *Carol is /isn't a better linguist than Barbara.*

b. *Barbara is a linguist.*

2. As + adjective + as

a. *Jimmy is/isn't as unpredictably gauche as Billy.*

b. *Billy is unpredictably gauche.*

5.3.5 Counterfactual Conditionals

A conditional structure of the type shown in the previous example, generally, presupposes that the information in the if-clause is not true at the time of utterance.

a. *If you were my friend, you would have helped me.*

b. *You are not my friend.*

a. *If Hannibal had only twelve more elephants, the Romance languages would not exist this day.*

b. *Hannibal didn't have twelve more elephants.* (Geurts, 1999:94)

5.3.6 Non-Restrictive Clauses:

Geurts(1999:95) argues that although there are two major kinds of relative clauses, restrictive and non-restrictive clauses, in English, only non-restrictive clauses trigger a presupposition. He justifies his viewpoint by stating that in the case of non restrictive clauses the additional parenthetical information "is not affected by the negation of the main verb outside the relative clause and thus gives rise to presupposition", non-restrictive clauses survive under negation test, e.g.:

a. *The Proto-Harrappans, who flourished 2800-2650 B.C., were/were not great temple builders.*

b. *The Proto-Harrappans flourished 2800-2650 B.C.*

6. The Text Analysis:

In this study, the researcher adopted Geurts (1999) model to analyze the short story presented by Edgar Allan Poe" The Black Cat"

The data is analyzed in a table after assigning to every sentence in the story its number to make it more prominent. In this table, the trigger and its type are analyzed. Furthermore, the presupposition analysis of every sentence is presented and analyzed in the following table:

(1)FOR the most wild yet most homely narrative which I am about to pen, I neither expect nor solicit belief. (2)Mad indeed would I be to expect it, in a case where my very senses reject their own evidence. (3) Yet, mad am I not—and very surely do I not dream. (4)But to-morrow I die, and to-day I would unburden my soul. (5)My immediate purpose is to place before the world, plainly, succinctly, and without comment, a series of mere household events. (6) In their consequences, these events have terrified—have tortured—have destroyed me. (7)Yet I will not attempt to expound them. (8) To me, they have presented little but horror—to many they will seem less terrible than *baroques*. (9)Hereafter, perhaps, some intellect may be found which will reduce my

phantasm to the commonplace—some intellect more calm, more logical, and far less excitable than my own, which will perceive, in the circumstances I detail with awe, nothing more than an ordinary succession of very natural causes and effects.(10) From my infancy I was noted for the docility and humanity of my disposition.(11) My tenderness of heart was even so conspicuous as to make me the jest of my companions.

(12) I was especially fond of animals, and was indulged by my parents with a great variety of pets. (13)With these I spent most of my time, and never was so happy as when feeding and caressing them.(14) This peculiarity of character grew with my growth, and, in my manhood, I derived from it one of my principal sources of pleasure.(15) To those who have cherished

<i>N</i>	<i>Trigger</i>	<i>Type of Trigger</i>	<i>Form of trigger</i>	<i>Presupposition</i>
1	I which	Existential structural	Definite descriptions Non restrictive	The writer starts mentioning his story and wants to provoke listening
2	I where	Existential structural	Definite descriptions Non restrictive	He mentions that he does not mad which means the opposite
3	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He insists that he does not mad which mean the opposite
4	Unburden I	lexical Existential	Factive item Definite descriptions	He mentions that he will die
5	My immediate purpose	lexical	Factive item	He starts mentioning his story and wants to provoke listening of the public.
6	These event	Existential	Definite descriptions	He sees the event as tormenting.
7	I expand	Existential lexical	Definite descriptions Factive item	He wants to expand the story to the public.
8	Me . less terrible than	Existential structural	Definite descriptions Comparative construction	He mentions that his story is strange.
9	a some intellect b.more calm c. more logical d. less expiable e. which will f. I	Existential structural structural structural Existential	Definite descriptions Comparative construction Comparative construction Comparative construction Definite descriptions	He mentions that his story is strange and he wants to gain the interest of the public.
10	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He mentions that his story is notable
11	my	Existential	Definite descriptions	His story makes him in jest position

affection for a faithful and sagacious dog, I need hardly be at the trouble of explaining the nature or the intensity of the gratification thus derivable. (16)There is something in the unselfish and self-sacrificing love of a brute, which goes directly to the heart of him who has had frequent occasion to test the paltry friendship and gossamer fidelity of mere *Man*. (17)I married early, and was happy to find in my wife a disposition not uncongenial with my own.

(18) Observing my partiality for domestic pets, she lost no opportunity of procuring those of the most agreeable kind. (19) We had birds, gold-fish, a fine dog, rabbits, a small monkey, and a *cat*. (20) This latter was a remarkably large and beautiful animal, entirely black, and sagacious to an astonishing degree. (21) In speaking of his intelligence, my wife, who at heart was not a little tinctured with superstition, made frequent allusion to the ancient popular notion, which regarded all black cats all for no better reason than that it happens, just now, to be remembered.

as witches in disguise, not that she was ever *serious* upon this point—and I mention the matter

<i>N</i>	<i>Trigger</i>	<i>Type of Trigger</i>	<i>Form of trigger</i>	<i>Presupposition</i>
12	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He mentions that he likes animals.
13	I Never was So happy as	Existential Structural Structural	Definite descriptions Cleft construction Comparative construction	He mentions that he spends most of his time with them.
14	I This specialty	Existential Existential	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	He states that he grew with them.
15	To those who have I	Structural Existential	Nonrestrictive Definite descriptions	He speaks with those who love dogs. He hardly loves dogs.
16	Which goes Who has had	Structural Structural	Nonrestrictive Nonrestrictive	He talks about his faithfulness of dogs.
17	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He married early and his wife loves animals just like him.
18	she	Existential	Definite descriptions	His wife can not get the interest of animal just like him.
19	we	Existential	Definite descriptions	He states what types of animals he has.
20	This latter	Existential	Definite descriptions	He describes the cat he likes.
21	a. Make b. Which regarded c. I better reason than	Lexical structural c. Existential structural	a. Factive item b. adverbial Definite descriptions Comparative construction	He states that his wife has remarkable notes on the cat because it is black.

at

(22) Pluto—this was the cat’s name—was my favorite pet and playmate. I alone fed him, and he attended me wherever I went about the house, it was even with difficulty that I could

prevent him from following me through the streets. (23) Our friendship lasted, in this manner, for several years, during which my general temperament and character— through the instrumentality of the Fiend Intemperance—had (I blush to confess it) experienced a radical alteration for the worse.(24) I grew, day by day, more moody, more irritable, more regardless of the feelings of others.(25) I suffered myself to use intemperate language to my wife. (26)At length, I even offered her personal violence. (27)My pets, of course, were made to feel the change in my disposition. (28)I not only neglected, but illused them. (29)For Pluto, however, I still retained sufficient regard to restrain me from maltreating him, as I made no scruple of maltreating the rabbits, the monkey, or even the dog, when, by accident, or through affection, they came in my way. (30)But my disease grew upon me—for what disease is like Alcohol!— and at length even Pluto, who was now becoming old, and consequently somewhat peevish— even Pluto began to experience the effects of my ill temper.

<i>N</i>	<i>Trigger</i>	<i>Type of Trigger</i>	<i>Form of trigger</i>	<i>Presupposition</i>
22	I That I could	Existential Structural.	Existential Definite descriptions structural nonrestrictive	He mentions how he feeds the cat.
23	Which..... Our friend ship	Structural. Existential	Adverbial Definite descriptions	He starts to change his relation with it.
24	I More moody More regardless	Existential Structural. Structural	Definite descriptions Comparative construction Comparative construction	He turns to be moody and started ill treated Plato.
25	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He ill-treated his wife.
26	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He treated his wife violently
27	My pets	Existential	Definite descriptions	He ill-treated his animals and Plato.
28	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He doesn't only neglect Plato but also ill-treated him.
29	I I	Existential Existential	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	Plato remains with his previous behavior in spite of bad behavior
30	Who My disease what	structural Existential structural	nonrestrictive Definite descriptions nonrestrictive	He mentions that his behavior is noticed even by Plato who become older and started to be away from him.

(31)One night, returning home, much intoxicated, from one of my haunts about town, I fancied that the cat avoided my presence. (32)I seized him; when, in his fright at my violence,

he inflicted a slight wound upon my hand with his teeth. (33)The fury of a demon instantly possessed me. (34) I knew myself no longer.(35) My original soul seemed, at once, to take its flight from my body; and a more than fiendish malevolence, gin nurtured, thrilled every fibre of my frame. (36)I took from my waistcoat-pocket a penknife, opened it, grasped the poor beast by the throat, and deliberately cut one of its eyes from the socket! I blush, I burn, I shudder, while I pen the damnable atrocity. (37)When reason returned with the morning—when I had slept off the fumes of the night’s debauch—I experienced a sentiment half of horror, half of remorse, for the crime of which I had been guilty, but it was, at best, a feeble and equivocal feeling, and the soul remained untouched, I again plunged into excess, and soon drowned in wine all memory of the deed. (38) In the mean time the cat slowly recovered. The socket of the lost eye presented, it is true, a frightful appearance, but he no longer appeared to suffer any pain. (39) He went about the house as usual, but as might be expected, fled in extreme terror at my approach.

<i>N</i>	<i>Trigger</i>	<i>Type of Trigger</i>	<i>Form of trigger</i>	<i>Presupposition</i>
31	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He noticed that Plato avoided him.
32	I He	Existential Existential	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	He catches it then Plato wounds his hand.
33	The fury	Existential	Definite descriptions	He becomes so angry.
34	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He can not control himself.
35	a.My original saul b. more than	Existential structural	Definite descriptions Comparative construction	He becomes another person that his soul leaves his body to another person.
36	I while	Existential structural	Definite descriptions adverbial	He takes out a knife and wounds Plato’s eye.
37	When... When... I Which I again	structural structural Existential Existential Existential structural	Adverbial Adverbial Definite descriptions Non relative Definite descriptions iteratives	The second day, he feels of his bad behavior. Then, he feels guilty.
38	The cat	Existential	Definite descriptions	With the time, Plato has recovered and no longer feels of pain.
39	a.He b.migh be expected	Existential Counterfactual	Definite description Lexical presupposition	Plato goes around the house as usual but avoided the writer’s presence.

(40) I had so much of my old heart left, as to be at first grieved by this evident dislike on the part of a creature which had once so loved me.(41) But this feeling soon gave place to irritation. (42) And then came, as if to my final and irrevocable overthrow, the spirit of PERVERSENESS. (43)Of this spirit philosophy takes no account. (44) Yet I am not more sure that my soul lives, than I am that perverseness is one of the primitive impulses of the human heart—one of the indivisible primary faculties, or sentiments, which give direction to the character of Man. (45)Who has not, a hundred times, found himself committing a vile or a stupid action, for no other reason than because he knows he should *not*? Have we not a perpetual inclination, in the teeth of our best judgment, to violate that which is *Law*, merely because we understand it to be such? (46)This spirit of perverseness, I say, came to my final overthrow. .(47) It was this unfathomable longing of the soul *to vex itself*—to offer violence to its own nature—to do wrong for the wrong’s sake only—that urged me to continue and finally to consummate the injury I had inflicted upon the unoffending brute.(48) One morning, in cold blood, I slipped a noose about its neck and hung it to the limb of a tree;—hung it with the tears streaming from my eyes, and with the bitterest remorse at my heart;—hung it *because* I knew that it had loved me, and *because* I felt it had given me no reason of offence;—hung it *because* I knew that in so doing I was committing a sin—a deadly sin that would so jeopardize my immortal soul as to place it—if such a thing were possible—even beyond the reach of the infinite mercy of the Most Merciful and Most Terrible God.

<i>N</i>	<i>Trigger</i>	<i>Type of Trigger</i>	<i>Form of trigger</i>	<i>Presupposition</i>
40	I which	Existential Structural	Definite descriptions Non-restrictive	He bewilders that whether he can not decide he loves or not like Plato.
41	This feeling	Existential	Definite descriptions	With this mingled emotions he states that he feels of irritation
42	The spirit	Existential	Definite descriptions	He reached to states he has spirits of perverseness i.e. harm himself.
43	This spirit	Existential	Definite descriptions	According to himself he can not decide what to do.
44	I I which	Existential Existential Structural	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions Non restrictive	His emotions are mingled and he cannot decide his mind.
45	Who Other reason than	Structural Structural	comparative Definite descriptions	He does not agree about what he has done, so he blames himself.
46	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	His spirits of perverseness holds his soul.
47	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	His soul provokes him to terminate what he has started.
48	I it Because	Existential Existential Structural	Definite descriptions Adverbial Non restrictive	His bad behavior urges himself to complete his bad action to kill the cat.

(49)On the night of the day on which this most cruel deed was done, I was aroused from sleep by the cry of fire. (50)The curtains of my bed were in flames. (51)The whole house was

blazing. (52) It was with great difficulty that my wife, a servant, and myself, made our escape from the conflagration. (53)The destruction was complete. (54) My entire worldly wealth was swallowed up, and I resigned myself thenceforward to despair.(55) I am above the weakness of seeking to establish a sequence of cause and effect, between the disaster and the atrocity. (56)But I am detailing a chain of facts—and wish not to leave even a possible link imperfect. (57)On the day succeeding the fire, I visited the ruins.(58) The walls, with one exception, had fallen in.(59) This exception was found in a compartment wall, not very thick, which stood about the middle of the house, and against which had rested the head of my bed.(60) The plastering had here, in great measure, resisted the action of the fire—a fact which I attributed to its having been recently spread. (61)About this wall a dense crowd was collected, and many persons seemed to be examining a particular portion of it with very minute and eager attention. (62)The words “strange!” “singular!” and other similar expressions, excited my curiosity. (63)I approached and saw, as if graven in *bas-relief* upon the white surface, the figure of a gigantic *cat*. (64) The impression was given with accuracy truly marvellous.

<i>N</i>	<i>Trigger</i>	<i>Type of Trigger</i>	<i>Form of trigger</i>	<i>Presupposition</i>
49	I On which	Existential Structural	Definite descriptions Non restrictive.	He awake on fire after killing Plato.
50	The curtains	Existential	Definite descriptions	The curtain was on fire.
51	The whole house	Existential	Definite descriptions	The all house was on fire.
52	It	Existential	Definite descriptions	He and his wife hardly ran away from the fire
53	The distraction	Existential	Definite descriptions	The whole house was on fire completely.
54	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He feels of despair from that time.
55	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He makes a combination between the fire and killing Plato.
56	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He makes combination of the whole story and with what happened.(fire)
57	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He visited what remains of his house.
58	The walls	Existential	Definite descriptions	He describes the walls of the house which are in bad state.
59	Which this exception	Structural Existential	Non restrictive relative clause Definite descriptions	What remains of the house only one wall.
60	Which I	Structural Existential	Non restrictive relative clause Definite descriptions	What remains only a plaster which resists the fire.
61	This wall	Existential	Definite descriptions	There is crowd and every body search about the corpse.
62	The words	Existential	Definite descriptions	He feels of curiosity.

63	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	The wall shows the figure of the cat.
64	The impression	Existential	Definite descriptions	He describes the state of the cat on the wall.

(65) There was a rope about the animal's neck (66) When I first beheld this apparition—for I could scarcely regard it as less—my wonder and my terror were extreme, but at length reflection came to my aid. (67) The cat, I remembered, had been hung in a garden adjacent to the house. (68) Upon the alarm of fire, this garden had been immediately filled by the crowd—by some one of whom the animal must have been cut from the tree and thrown, through an open window, into my chamber. (69) This had probably been done with the view of arousing me from sleep. (70) The falling of other walls had compressed the victim of my cruelty into the substance of the freshly-spread plaster; the lime of which, with the flames, and the *ammonia* from the carcass, had then accomplished the portraiture as I saw it. (71) Although I thus readily accounted to my reason, if not altogether to my conscience, for the startling fact just detailed, it did not the less fail to make a deep impression upon my fancy. (72) For months I could not rid myself of the phantasm of the cat; and, during this period, there came back into my spirit a half-sentiment that seemed, but was not, remorse. (73) I went so far as to regret the loss of the animal, and to look about me, among the vile haunts which I now habitually frequented, for another pet of the same species, and of somewhat similar appearance, with which to supply its place. (74) One night as I sat, half stupefied, in a den of more than infamy, my attention was suddenly drawn to some black object, reposing upon the head of one of the immense hogsheds of gin, or of rum, which constituted the chief furniture of the apartment.

<i>N</i>	<i>Trigger</i>	<i>Type of Trigger</i>	<i>Form of trigger</i>	<i>Presupposition</i>
56	There was	Existential	Definite descriptions	He describes the death of the cat.
66	When I It	Structural Existential Structural	adverbial Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	The picture of the death has not removed from his mind.
67	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He sees the hanged Plato in front of him.
68	This garden	Existential	Definite descriptions	He describes how he hanged Plato. This incident prevents him from sleep.
69	This bad	Existential	Definite descriptions	He reviews the same incident that prevents him from sleeping.
70	The falling of which	Existential Structural	Definite descriptions Non restrictive	He sees the picture of Plato on the wall
71	I It Less fail than If not	Existential Existential Structural lexical	Definite descriptions Comparative construction Counter factual conditional	This picture affects the writer fancy.

72	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	For months he cannot get rid from the picture of Plato.
73	I which	Existential Structural	Definite descriptions Non Relative clause	He looks for another animal which takes place of Plato
74	I More than which	Existential Structural Structural	Definite descriptions Comparative relative Non restrictive	At night he, he saw an object stands near hogsheads.

(75) I had been looking steadily at the top of this hogshead for some minuet and what now caused me surprised was the fact that I had not sooner perceived the object thereupon.(76) I approached it and touched it with my hand(77) it was a black cat – a very large one – fully as large as Plato, and closely resembling him in every respect but one Plato had not a white hair upon any portion of his body but this cat had a large, although indefinite splotch of white covering nearly the while region of the breast. (79) Upon my touching him he immediately arose purred loudly, rubbed again my hand, and appeared delighted with my notice. (80) This, then, was the very creature of which I was in search. (81) I at once offered to purchase it of the landlord but this person mad no claim to it – knew nothing of it – had never seen it before. (82) I continued my caresses, and, when prepared to go home, the animal evinced a disposition to accompany me.(83) I permitted it to so; occasionally stooping and patting it as I proceeded (84) when it reached the house it domesticated itself at once and become immediately favorite with my wife.(85) For my own part, I soon found a dislike to it arising within me.

<i>N</i>	<i>Trigger</i>	<i>Type of Trigger</i>	<i>Form of trigger</i>	<i>Presupposition</i>
75	I what	Existential Structural	Definite descriptions Adverbial	He looks around himself to see how he committed this bad behavior.
76	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He goes to touch the cat.
77	It As large as	Existential Structural	Definite descriptions Comparative construction	This cat resemble Plato except one Thing.
78	Although	Structural	Adverbial	This is a white spot near his neck.
79	He again	Existential Lexical	Definite descriptions iteratives	When he tries to touch it, it moves and appears to be delighted.
80	Of which I	Structural Structural	Non restrictive Non restrictive	He appears to be happy to have such nice creature.
81	I it	Existential Existential	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	He tries to purchase it.
82	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He goes to home but the cat follows

	When	Structural	Non restrictive	him.
83	I It I	Existential Existential Existential	Definite descriptions Definite Existential Definite Existential	He permitted it to do so and patting it as it follows it.
84	When it	Structural Existential	Adverbial Definite descriptions	It reached to the house and become domesticated with his wife.
85	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He dislikes the cats behavior.

(86) This was just the reverse of what I had anticipated; but—I know not how or why it was—its evident fondness for myself rather disgusted and annoyed me.(87) By slow degrees, these feelings of disgust and annoyance rose into the bitterness of hatred. (88) I avoided the creature; a certain sense of shame, and the remembrance of my former deed of cruelty, preventing me from physically abusing it. (89) I did not, for some weeks, strike, or otherwise violently ill use it; but gradually—very gradually—I came to look upon it with unutterable loathing, and to flee silently from its odious presence, as from the breath of a pestilence.(90) What added, no doubt, to my hatred of the beast, was the discovery, on the morning after I brought it home, that, like Pluto, it also had been deprived of one of its eyes.(91) This circumstance, however, only endeared it to my wife, who, as I have already said, possessed, in a high degree, that humanity of feeling which had once been my distinguishing trait, and the source of many of my simplest and purest pleasures. (92) With my aversion to this cat, however, its partiality for myself seemed to increase. (93) It followed my footsteps with a pertinacity which it would be difficult to make the reader comprehend.

<i>N</i>	<i>Trigger</i>	<i>Type of Trigger</i>	<i>Form of trigger</i>	<i>Presupposition</i>
86	What I How or why It	structural Existential structural Existential	Non restrictive Definite descriptions Non restrictive Definite descriptions	He now knows why he does not like it.
87	These feelings	Existential	Definite descriptions	He starts to change his emotion to hatred and remorse.
88	I It	Existential Existential	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	He started to avoid the cat and gradually hates it and the bad behavior with Plato prevented him.
89	I It	Existential Existential	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	He starts ill use it and gradually flee and loathing it.
90	What added	Structural structural	Adverbial	He discovered his hatred to the cat that it like Plato also it has only one eye.

	After I bought		Adverbial	
91	However who I Which	structural structural Existential structural	Adverbial Non restrictive Definite descriptions Non restrictive	These features make his wife loves it.
92	However	structural	Adverbial	The hearted to the cat has risen day after day.
93	It which	Existential structural	Definite descriptions Non restrictive	The cat followed him and it insists on doing so.

(94)Whenever I sat, it would crouch beneath my chair, or spring upon my knees, covering me with its loathsome caresses. (95)If I arose to walk it would get between my feet and thus nearly throw me down, or, fastening its long and sharp claws in my dress, clamber, in this manner, to my breast.(96) At such times, although I longed to destroy it with a blow, I was yet withheld from so doing, partly by a memory of my former crime, but chiefly—let me confess it at once—by absolute *dread* of the beast. (97)This dread was not exactly a dread of physical evil— and yet I should be at a loss how otherwise to define it. I am almost ashamed to own— yes, even in this felon’s cell, I am almost ashamed to own—that the terror and horror with which the animal inspired me, had been heightened by one of the merest chimeras it would be possible to conceive. (98)My wife had called my attention, more than once, to the character of the mark of white hair, of which I have spoken, and which constituted the sole visible difference between the strange beast and the one I had destroyed.(99) The reader will remember that this mark, although large, had been originally very indefinite; but, by slow degrees—degrees nearly imperceptible, and which for a long time my reason struggled to reject as fanciful—it had, at length, assumed a rigorous distinctness of outline. (100) It was now the representation of an object that I shudder to name—and for this, above all, I loathed, and dreaded, and would have rid myself of the monster *had I dared*—it was now, I say, the image of a hideous—of a ghastly thing—of the GALLOWS!— oh, mournful and terrible engine of Horror and of Crime—of Agony and of Death.

<i>N</i>	<i>Trigger</i>	<i>Type of Trigger</i>	<i>Form of trigger</i>	<i>Presupposition</i>
94	Whenever I	structural Existential	Adverbial Definite descriptions	The cat comes near him but he hates it.
95	If I It	lexical Existential Existential	Conditional Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	He describes the way how the cat behaves when he comes to the house.
96	Although It I	structural Existential Existential	Adverbial Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	He remembers Plato and how he behaves with it. Then, he compares it with this cat.
97	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He mentions that he is affected by

	That Which It This dread	Existential structural structural Existential	Non restrictive Definite descriptions Non restrictive Definite descriptions	the cat which inspired him then he hates it.
98	My wife Which Which I	Existential structural structural Existential	Definite descriptions Non restrictive Non restrictive Definite descriptions	His wife always reminds him of the spot of white color on cat's breast.
99	The reader Although	Existential structural	Definite descriptions adverbial	He will always be remembered of the white spot on the cat's breast.
100	It I that	Existential Existential structural	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions non restrictive	He remembers his bad behavior with Plato whenever he sees the cat.

(101)And now was I indeed wretched beyond the wretchedness of mere Humanity. And *a brute beast*—whose fellow I had contemptuously destroyed—*a brute beast* to work out for *me*—for me, a man fashioned in the image of the High God—so much of insufferable woe! Alas! Neither by day nor by night knew I the blessing of rest any more! During the former the creature left me no moment alone, and in the latter I started hourly from dreams of unutterable fear to find the hot breath of *the thing* upon my face, and its vast weight—an incarnate nightmare that I had no power to shake off—incumbent eternally upon my *heart!*(102) Beneath the pressure of torments such as these the feeble remnant of the good within me succumbed.(103) Evil thoughts became my sole intimates—the darkest and most evil of thoughts. (104) The moodiness of my usual temper increased to hatred of all things and of all mankind; while from the sudden, frequent, and ungovernable outbursts of a fury to which I now blindly abandoned myself, my uncomplaining wife, alas, was the most usual and the most patient of sufferers.(105)One day she accompanied me, upon some household errand, into the cellar of the old building which our poverty compelled us to inhabit.(106) The cat followed me down the steep stairs, and, nearly throwing me headlong, exasperated me to madness. (107)Uplifting an axe, and forgetting, in my wrath, the childish dread which had hitherto stayed my hand, I aimed a blow at the animal, which, of course, would have proved instantly fatal had it descended as I wished. (108)But this blow was arrested by the hand of my wife. (109) Goaded by the interference into a rage more than demoniacal, I withdrew my arm from her grasp and buried the axe in her brain.

<i>N</i>	<i>Trigger</i>	<i>Type of Trigger</i>	<i>Form of trigger</i>	<i>Presupposition</i>
101	I I	Existential Existential	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	The hatred to the cat arose in his heart especially when the cat follows him.
102	These feeble	Existential	Definite descriptions	Beneath the pressure of the cat following him his heated arise.
103	Evil thought	Existential	Definite descriptions	He states that black thought comes in his mind.
104	While The moodiness which	structural Existential structural	Adverbial Definite descriptions Non restrictive	Black thoughts come to be evil thoughts in his mind.

105	She Which	Existential structural	Definite descriptions Non restrictive	One day his wife accompanied him to the old building which their poverty reveals.
106	The cat	Existential	Definite descriptions	The cat also followed him, and then his anger is raised.
107	Which I Which	structural Existential structural	Non restrictive Definite descriptions Non restrictive	He takes an axe with him, he tries to hit it with this axe but his wife prevents him.
108	This blow	Existential	Definite descriptions	He hits his wife instead of the cat.
109	I More than	Existential Lexical	Definite descriptions Comparative construction	He tries to prevent his wife but it happens to hit his wife.

(110)She fell dead upon the spot without a groan. (111)This hideous murder accomplished, I set myself forthwith, and with entire deliberation, to the task of concealing the body. (112)I knew that I could not remove it from the house, either by day or by night, without the risk of being observed by the neighbors. (113)Many projects entered my mind. (114)At one period I thought of cutting the corpse into minute fragments, and destroying them by fire.(115) At another, I resolved to dig a grave for it in the floor of the cellar. (116)Again, I deliberated about casting it in the well in the yard—about packing it in a box, as if merchandise, with the usual arrangements, and so getting a porter to take it from the house.(117) Finally I hit upon what I considered a far better expedient than either of these. (118)I determined to wall it up in the cellar, as the monks of the Middle Ages are recorded to have walled up their victims.(119) For a purpose such as this the cellar was well adapted. (120)Its walls were loosely constructed, and had lately been plastered throughout with a rough plaster, which the dampness of the atmosphere had prevented from hardening. (121)Moreover, in one of the walls was a projection, caused by a false chimney, or fireplace, that had been filled up and made to resemble the rest of the cellar.

<i>N</i>	<i>Trigger</i>	<i>Type of Trigger</i>	<i>Form of trigger</i>	<i>Presupposition</i>
110	She	Existential	Definite descriptions	She dies without complaining of the pain.
111	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He thinks of burden her body.
112	I I	Existential Existential	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	he afraid of being noticed by the neighbors.
113	Many projects	Existential	Definite descriptions	He thinks of many projects of burdening her body.
114	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He thinks of cutting the body into small pieces and burns them.
115	I It Another	Existential Existential Lexical	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions Iteratives	He thinks of graving her body into the ceiling.
116	Again	lexical	Iterative	He thinks of burring her in the yard and a

	I It	Existential Existential	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	special way.
117	I What Better than	Existential structural lexical	Definite descriptions Non restrictive Comparative construction	The thinks of a new way to bury her.
118	I It	Existential Existential	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	Finally, he thinks of burring her in the wall just like monks in Middle Ages.
119	The cellar its walls	Existential Existential	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	For such action the cellar is adapted.
120	which	structural	Non restrictive	The walls are prepared for such thing
121	that	structural	Non restrictive	The fireplace and the false chimney are similar to the walls.

(122)I made no doubt that I could readily displace the bricks at this point, insert the corpse, and wall the whole up as before, so that no eye could detect any thing suspicious.(123) And in this calculation I was not deceived, by means of a crowbar I easily dislodged the bricks, and, having carefully deposited the body against the inner wall, I propped it in that position, while with little trouble, I re-laid the whole structure as it originally stood. (124)Having procured mortar, sand, and hair, with every possible precaution, I prepared a plaster which could not be distinguished from the old, and with this I very carefully went over the new brickwork. (125)When I had finished, I felt satisfied that all was right.(126) The wall did not present the slightest appearance of having been disturbed. (127)The rubbish on the floor was picked up with the minutest care. (128)I looked around triumphantly, and said to myself: “Here at least, then, my labor has not been in vain.”(129) My next step was to look for the beast which had been the cause of so much wretchedness; for I had, at length, firmly resolved to put it to death. (130)Had I been able to meet with it at the moment, there could have been no doubt of its fate; but it appeared that the crafty animal had been alarmed at the violence of my previous anger, and forbore to present itself in my present mood.

<i>N</i>	<i>Trigger</i>	<i>Type of Trigger</i>	<i>Form of trigger</i>	<i>Presupposition</i>
122	I I So that	Existential Existential Structural	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions Adverbial	He plans how he can hide the corpse.
123	I I I I Relaid	Existential Existential Existential Existential Lexical	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions Definite descriptions Definite descriptions Definite descriptions Iteratives	He prepares the crowbar for such action.

124	I I which	Existential Existential Structural	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions Nonrestrictive	He planes how he can hide the corpse without being noted by anybody.
125	I I When	Existential Existential Structural	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions Adverbial	When he finished burring the corpse, he makes sure nobody can observe it.
126	The wall	Existential	Definite descriptions	He makes sure that he does not distort the wall.
127	The rubbish	Existential	Definite descriptions	He makes slight points on the floor.
128	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He feels of glory that the building has done well.
129	which I I	Structural Existential Existential	Nonrestrictive Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	His next steep to look for the cat.
130	I It	Existential Existential	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	He expresses his desire to meet the cat.

(131) It is impossible to describe or to imagine the deep, the blissful sense of relief which the absence of the detested creature occasioned in my bosom. (132) It did not make its appearance during the night; and thus for one night, at least, since its introduction into the house, I soundly and tranquilly slept; aye, *slept* even with the burden of murder upon my soul. (133)The second and the third day passed, and still my tormentor came not. (134)Once again I breathed as a free man. (135)The monster, in terror, had fled the premises for ever! I should behold it no more! My happiness was supreme! (136)The guilt of my dark deed disturbed me but little. (137)Some few inquiries had been made, but these had been readily answered. (138)Even a search had been instituted—but of course nothing was to be discovered.(139) I looked upon my future felicity as secured.(140) Upon the fourth day of the assassination, a party of the police came, very unexpectedly, into the house, and proceeded again to make rigorous investigation of the premises. (141)Secure, however, in the inscrutability of my place of concealment, I felt no embarrassment whatever. (142) The officers bade me accompany them in their search. (143) They left no nook or corner unexplored.

<i>N</i>	<i>Trigger</i>	<i>Type of Trigger</i>	<i>Form of trigger</i>	<i>Presupposition</i>
131	It Which	Existential Structural	Definite descriptions Non restrictive	He tries to describe his relief when he has finished his action.
132	It I	Existential Existential	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	He tries to show his relief especially when he slept in spite the fact that his crime.
133	My tormentor	Existential	Definite descriptions	His relief continued for the second and third day.

134	Once again I	lexical Existential	iteratives Definite descriptions	The police fetched every place of the house.
135	I My happiness The monster	Existential Existential Existential	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	He explains his happiness that the police found nothing.
136	My dark	Existential	Definite descriptions	He shows little feeling of guilt of his bad action.
137	Some few inquiries	Existential	Definite descriptions	The police have raised certain questions, but they are answered all.
138	A search	Existential	Definite descriptions	In spite the fact that although search has been done but they find nothing.
139	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He feels of a deep happiness for his future they can't find what he has done.
140	again	lexical	iteratives	At the fourth day has come the police come again to search the house.
141	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He buries the corps in not expected place.
142	The officers	Existential	Definite descriptions	The officers accompany him through the search.
143	they	Existential	Definite descriptions	They left nothing not be searched.

(144) At length, for the third or fourth time, they descended into the cellar. (145) I quivered not in a muscle. (146) My heart beat calmly as that of one who slumbers in innocence. (147) I walked the cellar from end to end. (148) I folded my arms upon my bosom, and roamed easily to and fro. (149) The police were thoroughly satisfied and prepared to depart. (150) The glee at my heart was too strong to be restrained. (151) I burned to say if but one word, by way of triumph, and to render doubly sure their assurance of my guiltlessness. (152) "Gentlemen," I said at last, as the party ascended the steps, "I delight to have allayed your suspicions, I wish you all health and a little more courtesy. (153) By the bye, gentlemen, this—this is a very well-constructed house," (in the rabid desire to say something easily, I scarcely knew what I uttered at all),—"I may say an *excellently* well-constructed house. These walls—are you going, gentlemen?—(154) these walls are solidly put together"; and here, through the mere frenzy of bravado, I rapped heavily with a cane which I held in my hand, upon that very portion of the brickwork behind which stood the corpse of the wife of my bosom.

<i>N</i>	<i>Trigger</i>	<i>Type of Trigger</i>	<i>Form of trigger</i>	<i>Presupposition</i>
144	they	Existential	Definite descriptions	The police have searched the cellar fourth times.
145	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He feels of shuddering not of his body but in his heart.
146	My heart that	Existential Existential	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	He feels of relief.
147	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He walks around the cellar.
148	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He tries to show his control upon the

				matter.
149	The police	Existential	Definite descriptions	The police end their job and depart.
150	The glee	Existential	Definite descriptions	He can not stand his happiness.
151	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He tries to show his innocent.
152	I I I	Existential Existential Existential	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	He speaks to the policemen showing his happiness.
153	I What I These walls	Existential Structural Existential Existential	Definite descriptions Non restrictive Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	He farewells the police.
154	I Which I	Existential Structural Existential	Definite descriptions Non restrictive Definite descriptions	He nooks at the walls then the walls fail done.

(155)But may God shield and deliver me from the fangs of the Arch-Fiend! No sooner had the reverberation of my blows sunk into silence, than I was answered by a voice from within the tomb!—by a cry, at first muffled and broken, like the sobbing of a child, and then quickly swelling into one long, loud, and continuous scream, utterly anomalous and inhuman—a howl—a wailing shriek, half of horror and half of triumph, such as might have arisen only out of hell, conjointly from the throats of the dammed in their agony and of the demons that exult in the damnation. (156)Of my own thoughts it is folly to speak. Swooning, I staggered to the opposite wall.(157) For one instant the party upon the stairs remained motionless, through extremity of terror and awe. (158)In the next a dozen stout arms were toiling at the wall. (159)It fell bodily. (160)The corpse, already greatly decayed and clotted with gore, stood erect before the eyes of the spectators.(161) Upon its head, with red extended mouth and solitary eye of fire, sat the hideous beast whose craft had seduced me into murder, and whose informing voice had consigned me to the hangman.(162) I had walled the monster up within the tomb.

<i>N</i>	<i>Trigger</i>	<i>Type of Trigger</i>	<i>Form of trigger</i>	<i>Presupposition</i>
155	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	The cat appears from the grave.
156	My it	Existential Existential	Definite descriptions Definite descriptions	He can not speak out of hesitation.
157	The chairs	Existential	Definite descriptions	He stands on the wall.
158	Dozens stout	Existential	Definite descriptions	The police arms stood on the wall.
159	It	Existential	Definite descriptions	The corpse fails down.
160	The corpse before	Existential Structural	Definite descriptions adverbial	The corpse fails down covered with dried blood.

161	Its head whose	Existential Structural	Definite descriptions Non restrictive	The cat appears from the cellar.
162	I	Existential	Definite descriptions	He graves the cat with his wife.

7. The Results and Discussion:

<i>Type of Trigger</i>	<i>Form of Trigger</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
<i>Existential</i>	<i>Definite descriptions</i>	<i>192</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>192</i>
<i>Lexical</i>	<i>Implicative verbs</i>	<i>•</i>
	<i>Factive items</i>	<i>4</i>
	<i>Change of state verbs</i>	<i>•</i>
	<i>Verbs of judging</i>	<i>•</i>
	<i>Counter factual verbs</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Conventional items</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>iteratives</i>	<i>6</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Structural</i>	<i>Cleft constructions</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Wh-questions</i>	<i>•</i>
	<i>Adverbial clauses</i>	<i>22</i>
	<i>Comparative expression</i>	<i>12</i>
	<i>Counter factual conditional</i>	<i>2</i>
	<i>Non-restrictive clauses</i>	<i>39</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>76</i>

According to type of trigger, Existential has the first rank (192), this means that this trigger has an effect on the short story present in possessive constructions but also more generally in any name or definite noun phrase, i.e. definite description, in which the addresser is assumed to be committed to the existence of the entities named. Structural has the second rank (76) Lexical has the third rank (12).

According to the form of trigger, Definite descriptions has ranked first scoring one hundred ninety two occurs followed by Non-restrictive clauses scored thirty nine and the third rank has been occupied by Adverbial clauses that reoccurred twenty two times in the studied example. The fourth rank has been for Comparative expression which occurred twelve times. The fifth rank is occurred for iteratives which reoccurred six times. The sixth ranked are factive items are occurred four times. Counter factual conditional occurs twice. Counter factual verbs occurs twice, Cleft constructions, and Conventional items (1) but implicative verbs, change of state verbs, Verbs of judging, Wh-questions, and have no scores in the short story.

8. Conclusion:

To sum up, one can say that one of the problems in assessing the nature of presupposition in linguistics is that there is no one concept of presupposition, but several different triggers, all of which have been related to the word of presupposition. To overcome

such a problem, these concepts should be related to two main different notions: semantic and pragmatic presuppositions. However, presupposition is generally defined as that which the speaker assumes to be true (in that they are part of the content) as apposed to what he asserts to be true. The central sense of presupposition is a proposition which remains constant under negation and interrogation. The study of pragmatic as well as semantic presupposition proves to be very important for a thorough understanding of the story plans and assumptions. Although the used method in the analysis of the text is open to discussion, it has provided us with many insights into the way the story appears and into the nature of the interaction in the story.

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