

A STUDY OF PRESUPPOSITION IN THE NOVEL *CATCH ME IF YOU CAN* BY FRANK ABAGNALE

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Abstract

Presupposition triggers, which are words or phrases that produce implied meanings, can be found in the conversations, and they help people to convey the information more concisely while omitting unnecessary details. It is crucial to know the triggers as they make the communication more effective. This research paper investigates the use of various presuppositions which depict the life experience of a juvenile imposter in the autobiographical novel *Catch me if you can* by Frank Abagnale. It is written in first-person narrative techniques to depict the young protagonist who pretends to be a doctor, a lawyer and a co-pilot. By using the theory of presupposition proposed by Yule (1996), presuppositions found in the protagonist's utterances are categorized into six groups: existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition and counterfactual presupposition. Among these six types of presuppositions, the most dominant type is existential presupposition while the least dominance is non-factive. Furthermore, it is found that the excessive use of existential presuppositions reflects the actual or personal experiences of the young protagonist.

Keywords: communication, pragmatics, presupposition

Introduction

Language is a system of communication, which is a unique characteristic for human beings. It is complex but helps people express their thoughts and beliefs either in spoken or written forms. It is used as a medium to exchange information. Language can serve various purposes, such as conveying information, showing who we are, having fun, creating art, and venting emotions (Crystal and Robins 2024). In communication, at least two people are involved; they use words, phrases, sentences, etc. to interact with each other, where one sends the message, and the receiver decodes the meanings of the utterances. In conversation, it is vital for the hearer to decipher the linguistic codes and to know the purposes of the speakers even though some part of the information is (intentionally) unstated or missing. In fact, not all speakers always show their real purposes of communication. Competent communicators use background knowledge or a pragmatic approach to comprehend the intended meaning.

Pragmatic studies how people deliver the information and comprehend the meaning through utterances in different contexts. It assists to reveal the intention of a speaker which is unstated, and to explore the function of language as well as the way people use utterances or language in order to achieve their goals. In other words, the speaker does not always reveal the real intention explicitly; hence, it is not easy to get the right interpretation through assumption, and the hearer must be aware of the meaning of the utterances and the contexts.

Yule (1996) stated that pragmatics is "the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms". He added pragmatics is concerned with how language is used to communicate in a particular situation. Therefore, in pragmatics, not only lexical expression, and syntax but also the force of the speakers is needed to be considered. Furthermore,

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the meaning of the utterance can be varied under different circumstances. Levinson (1983) defined that pragmatics studies the functional aspects of language.

This research paper aims to discover different types of presupposition used in the portrayal of the protagonist's adventurous life in the novel *Catch me if you can* by Frank Abagnale. It identifies which types are used frequently and less frequently to depict the life of a juvenile.

Research Questions

This research paper aims to answer the following questions.

- Which types of presupposition are used in the depiction of the main character's ups and downs of the life in the novel *Catch me if you can*?
- How do the most frequent use presupposition triggers reveal the deliberate falsehood of the main character in the novel *Catch me if you can*?

Literature Review

The novel *Catch me if you can* by Frank Abagnale is about the depiction of the life of the main character. It is an autobiographical novel which reflects the life of the author. He employs a first-person perspective to describe his pretence openly and reveals his fake identities (a copilot, lawyer, doctor, etc.) in detail. In the beginning of the novel, the protagonist, Abagnale, ran away from home after his parents' divorce, started creating fake checks and withdrew some money from the banks to survive. After seeing the lifestyle of a pilot, he decided to pose as a pilot. He forged a pilot's license and uniform and travelled around the world. Later, he pretended to be a doctor, but he realized his pretence could harm the lives of others. Furthermore, he passed the exam by cheating and became a lawyer. However, an old acquaintance noticed him and his fake identity, so he fled to Utah where he was appointed as a sociology professor at Brigham Young University. There, he just taught for one semester even though he made an impression on his students and colleagues. He left for France and lived in a luxurious hotel. He was arrested by the French police and spent several months at the French prison and the Swedish Prison. He was extradited to the United States and was sentenced to 12 years in prison. He behaved well in the prison and accepted the job, which was to help the FBI identify the fake documents and catch other fraudsters. Finally, he started his new life. The descriptions of his phony identities can be exposed through presupposition triggers, which are words or phrases that convey implicit meanings.

Presupposition, one of the crucial factors in pragmatics, can be defined as the assumption embedded in the utterance. In the novel contexts, the author uses presuppositions to portray the character development (revealing the background information) and develop the future events. It can also be found in internal monologues, which reveal characters' inner thoughts. It occurs when the speakers exchange the information. However, sometimes, they may not notice that they use additional background knowledge to convey the message. This is because some parts of information are hidden or untold since the speaker believes the listener has already known the information or has background knowledge. In addition, some speakers use presuppositions to show their intention in an indirect way. When a speaker said, "My mobile was stolen", it can be

assumed that the true condition of “the speaker used to have a mobile phone”. The possessive pronoun “my” is the clue, which indicates that the phone belongs to the speaker.

Yule (1996) stated that “a presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance”. Hence, to decode the hidden message, it is important to consider the context and to notice the presupposition triggers. He also claimed that presupposition can be investigated by analyzing certain linguistic forms – words, phrases and sentences – which reveal the speaker’s unstated message. He proposed six types of presupposition: existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition and counterfactual presupposition.

1) The existential presupposition

Existential presuppositions can assume the existence of something. It involves possessive pronouns and any definite noun phrase.

Your car >> You have a car.

The King of Sweden, the cat, etc.

2) The factive presupposition

In terms of the factive presupposition, verbs and phrases (*know, realize, regret, be glad, be odd and be aware*) show that there is a certain fact.

Everybody knows that John is ill >> John is ill.

3) The non-factive presupposition

A non-factive presupposition is one that is assumed not to be true. Verbs like *dream, imagine and pretend* are used.

John pretends to be ill >> John is not ill.

4) The lexical presupposition

In the lexical presupposition, verbs (such as *manage, stop, and start*) with the asserted meaning produce another meaning.

He stopped smoking >> He used to smoke.

5) Structural presupposition

In structural presupposition, the hearers believe that the information presented is true even though it asks for another information.

When did he leave ? >> He left.

6) Counterfactual presupposition

Counterfactual presupposition can be found in conditional sentences. In this type of presupposition, it can be assumed that the opposite meaning of the information presented is true. *If I were not ill >> I was ill.*

According to Levinson (1983), there are twelve types of presupposition triggers: definite descriptions, factive verbs, imperative verbs, state verbs, iteratives, temporal clauses, cleft

sentences, implicit clefts, comparisons and contrasts, non-restrictive relative clauses, counterfactual conditionals and questions.

Saeed (2009) claimed that, from a semantic point of view, presupposition is connected to truth relation. He mentions that some presupposition triggers derive from syntactic structure (cleft sentences) while the others come from lexical triggers (verbs).

In literature, presupposition can be approached from either semantic or pragmatic point of views. According to Saeed (2009), presupposition can be divided into semantic presupposition and pragmatic presupposition. The former one is related to a truth relation while the latter requires an interactional description. In terms of pragmatic presupposition, the speaker uses a series of linguistic features (syntactic structure, intonation, words, etc.) to convey the messages to the hearer. Aditya (2014) argued that presupposition can be discovered through verbal and non-verbal expression in everyday conversation and in movies. He also states that the context is the significant factor in interpreting the meaning; moreover, other factors – to whom the speaker is talking, when they speak, how they organize what they want to utter – requires to consider producing presupposition. Semantic presupposition aims at making sense of the utterance by the addressee. Meanwhile, pragmatic presupposition aims at making appropriate or suit to the utterance (Thoyyibah, 2017).

Many researchers have great interest in presupposition and have done a tremendous number of research papers which explore the use of presupposition and its triggers.

Briant Nino Aditya wrote a research paper, “A Pragmatic Analysis of Presupposition in Genny Tartakovsky’s Hotel Transylvania” in 2014. Through theory of presupposition by Yule, it aimed to describe the types of presupposition used by the main characters and to interpret the implied meaning found in the main characters’ utterances. It was found that counterfactual presupposition is the most-used type of presupposition.

Anadya Syafitri Syahril (2017) wrote a research paper, “A Presupposition Analysis of *Sea Foam* Short Story in the Jakarta Post on Monday, October 23rd, 2017”. Applying theory of presupposition by Yule, it investigated the pragmatic presupposition, and identified the potential presupposition used in the short story text in The Jakarta Post. In the research paper, it was found that lexical presupposition (8), factive presupposition (5), existential presupposition (3), structural presupposition (2), non-factive presupposition (1), counterfactual presupposition (1).

Research Methodology

The novel *Catch me if you can* written by Frank Abagnale is used as a material because it gives a good moral lesson for future generations. It provides a brief account of a young imposter who changes different identities: a journalist, a copilot, a doctor, a professor, an imposter, a prisoner and a security consultant. The method used in this research paper is presupposition theory proposed by Yule (1996). First, the utterances made by the main character, Frank Abagnale, are identified; later, the data are categorized into six types by using Yule’s theory of presupposition (1996): existential presupposition, factive presupposition, non-factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition and counterfactual

presupposition. Finally, the most and least dominant types of presupposition and their impacts on the portrayal of the young imposter are investigated.

Findings

In the novel *Catch me if you can*, the author portrays the adventurous life of the juvenile imposter who pretends to be a journalist, a copilot, a doctor, etc. After he has been arrested and escaped from prison, he starts his new life. He openly reveals his pretense through presupposition triggers.

e.g. “Excuse me, but I was referred to the stores department,” I said, acting confused. (p.g.33)

In the given utterance, the definite noun phrase “the stores department” refers to Pan Am’s stores department located in Hanger Fourteen at Kennedy Airport. Abagnale contacts to the switchboard girl and asks for more information about the store where he can get the Pan Am wings and the Pan Am emblem.

e.g. “Here’s my ID and here’s my FAA license.” (p.g.65)

The given utterance involves two existential presuppositions triggered by the possessive adjective “my”. These triggers refer the phony Pan Am ID card and the illicit FAA pilot’s license. Frank Abagnale is an imposter pretending to be a co-pilot at Pan Am Airline company. He creates a phony ID card and a fake pilot’s license. At the sheriff office, he shows all the fake identification documents to prove that he is a co-pilot to gain trust.

e.g. “I realize you’ll have to call my bank to verify that I have the money, but I’ll pay for the call.” (p.g.130)

The above utterance includes the factive presupposition trigger “realize”. Abagnale asks the bank manager that he wants to withdraw \$15,000 at the bank. It can be assumed that the money is the bank, but the confirmation is required to withdraw a large amount of money.

e.g. “I get up in front of thousands of people, and I know they’re listening to what I say.” (p.g.239)

This utterance has a factive presupposition because of the use of the verb “know”. Abagnale becomes a public figure, and he is delivering a speech in front of a large crowd. It is presupposed that he is aware that they are indeed listening to what he says.

e.g. “I know several stewardesses, too, but again they’re with other carriers.” (p.g.67)

In the utterance, the lexical presupposition is triggered by the word “again”. It is presupposed that the speaker has met the stewardesses before.

e.g. “If they decide to use any of your pictures, you’ll be paid again at your normal commercial rate for each picture selected.” (p.g.176)

This utterance has a lexical presupposition because of the word “again”. It is presupposed that the camera firm’s representative has been paid a certain amount of money after taking the pictures of the models; moreover, if his pictures are used for commercial purposes, he will receive extra charges.

e.g. “Where’s the Pan Am wings and the Pan Am emblem?” I asked. (p.g.32)

The given example utterance includes a structural presupposition. It is assumed that the speaker expects to see the Pan Am wings and emblem on something or someone.

e.g. “Pixie, how’d you like to go home tonight, by air?” I asked. (p.g.122)

The above utterance involves structural presupposition. The grammatical structure produces the fact that Pixie is going home tonight, and the new information is that she will travel by plane.

e.g. “If I didn’t love you so much, I wouldn’t tell you this at all, for I’ve never told anyone what I’m going to tell you.” (p.g.118)

The utterance contains counterfactual presupposition. It is presupposed that Abagnale has fallen in love with Rosaline; as he loves her deeply, he is determined to tell his secrets to her and admits his lies.

e.g. “If I did not do what I do today—if I had stayed a pizza cook, a grocery executive or a movie projectionist—I might very well be back in prison today,” Abagnale muses. (p.g.239)

This is a counterfactual presupposition because it implies a situation that is contradicted to his real condition. It is presupposed that the speaker did not choose the professions such as a pizza cook, a grocery executive or a movie projectionist; moreover, he has escaped from the prison and has a better life.

All in all, the ups and downs of the main character’s life can be identified through presupposition. The author frankly reveals the falsehoods through different types of presupposition: existential presupposition, factual presupposition, non-factual presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition and counterfactual presupposition.

Discussion

Five types of presuppositions can be found in the utterances of the main character. The use of presupposition helps the readers to get a better understanding about the main character’s identity changes: a journalist, a copilot, a doctor, a professor, a con man, a prisoner and a security consultant.

Table: Total number of different types of presuppositions found in the protagonist’s utterances

Types of Presupposition	Frequency	Percentage
Existential	228	85.07%
Factual	8	2.99%
Non-factual	0	0.00%
Lexical	6	2.24%
Structural	23	8.58%
Counterfactual	3	1.12%
Total	268	100.00%

The table shows the proportion of different kinds of presuppositions found in the main character's utterances. They depict the life of Abagnale, an impostor. The chart has six categories, ranging from existential presupposition to counterfactual presupposition. Existential presuppositions are the most prevalent type (85.07%). This type of presupposition found in the utterances are related to the existence or presence of something in the real world. In the novel *Catch me if you can*, the story is told in flashback, and he reveals how the fake ID cards, checks, license, etc. are created. The author mainly uses the definite article "the" and possessive adjectives "my" to repeat the specific facts mentioned in advance or to indicate his personal belongings. The percentage of factual presupposition is 2.99%. The use of factual presupposition is concerned with giving factual information or knowledge. Moreover, the total percentage of lexical presupposition is 2.24%. Lexical presupposition provides implied meaning of words or phrases. The remaining three types of presuppositions are non-factual (0%), structural (8.58%), and counterfactual (1.12%). The most frequently used presupposition (existential presupposition) shows that the author allows the readers know the main character's fake identities openly. The least frequent one (non-factive) indicates that the portrayal of the protagonist is not based on imagination but on the true facts. The author uses his real name and his life experiences in his novel, *Catch me if you can*. He describes the ups and downs of the protagonist's life and his complex personality through presupposition triggers.

Conclusion

In conclusion, language is used as a medium to express perspectives and to share information, values, feelings, etc. in societies. Through communication, messages are sent in both explicit and implicit ways. Pragmatic knowledge is in great demand to comprehend the implied meanings of competent speakers' linguistic clues. One of the major pragmatic tools is presupposition, an assumption shared by both speakers and listeners in a particular context. In this research paper, the theory of presupposition proposed by Yule (1996) is applied to analyse the utterances spoken by Frank Abagnale, the main character of the novel *Catch me if you can*. The deliberate falsehoods of the main character can be revealed through presupposition triggers. After analysing the data, five types of presuppositions are found. Out of six types, the author mainly uses existential presupposition but rarely uses three types of presupposition: non-factive, structural and counterfactual. In other words, this dominant presupposition type reflects the life of the young protagonist which is relevant to his real or personal experiences, rather than the depictions from falsehood or unrealistic facts. The writer uses different types of presupposition to reveal how the main character changes different roles. Moreover, he uses existential presupposition frequently to depict the young fraudster's fake professions, his learning experiences in prisons and his cognitive development. The portrayal of the main character's ups and downs of life becomes a good example for the new generations. He starts his new life and works as a security consultant. He uses his talents for the sake of community and becomes a millionaire. It is expected that the younger generations have proper views of lifelong learning, which is one of the essential factors to alleviate poverty and to enhance the living standards.

Future research could investigate how presuppositions are used in commercials to influence consumers' attitudes and buying behaviors. In addition, speeches, debates or interviews could be useful materials to find out the ideologies of the leaders and the politicians. Studying presupposition triggers in news programs, TV shows and travel documentaries could help the learners of English to enhance media literacy and cultural norms.

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Appendix

Sr. No	Utterances stated by the main character	Existential Presupposition	Factive Presupposition	Non-factive Presupposition	Lexical Presupposition	Structural Presupposition	Counterfactual Presupposition	Total
1	"I would appreciate it if you would take care of the necessary people, since I was so careless," I said, smiling.	1						
2	I only get paid once a month, and what with buying my school lunches, going to the games, dating and stuff, I don't have the dough to buy gas sometimes.	2						
3	Only I don't take the tires.	2						
4	You've still got the tires, and when my dad pays Mobil for them, you get your cut.	3						
5	You're ahead to start with, and when you do sell the tires, the whole \$160 goes into your pocket.	2			1			
6	'He never looks at my car.	1						
7	"Now, I don't know how this happened," I continued, trying to sound chagrined.		1					
8	Do you know where I can pick up a uniform here, a supplier or whatever, or borrow one, just till we work this trip?"		1					
9	" My name is Robert Black and I'm a co-pilot with Pan American, based in Los Angeles."	1						
10	" Where's the Pan Am wings and the Pan Am emblem?" I asked.	2				1		
11	"In L.A. the same people who supply our uniforms supply the emblems.	3						
12	"Excuse me, but I was referred to the stores department," I said, acting confused.	1						
13	I'm not with the company, and I have to make a delivery there."	1						

Sr. No	Utterances stated by the main character	Existential Presupposition	Factive Presupposition	Non-factive Presupposition	Lexical Presupposition	Structural Presupposition	Counterfactual Presupposition	Total
14	My two-year-old took mine off my uniform last night and he won't, or can't, tell me what he did with them."	2						
15	"I'm a reporter for my high school newspaper, and I'd like to do a story on pilots' lives—you know, where they fly, how they're trained and that sort of stuff.	1						
16	"When do you hire people; I mean, at what age can a pilot go to work for an airline, say Pan Am?"					2		
17	"Would you have to help fly the plane?" I quizzed.	1						
18	"Yes, I think this is the card we want," I said. It was certainly the card I wanted.	1						
19	"Look, I'd like to get my license reduced down so I can carry it in my wallet, you know, like you would a diploma.	2						
20	"Well, an actual license is a certificate, but it's back at my home in L.A.," I said.	1						
21	"This is something my girl gave me as a gift.	1						
22	But I'll be based here for several months and I would like to have a wallet-sized copy of my license.	1						
23	Can you do it with this or will I have to send for the certificate?"	1						
24	"Oh, I just deadheaded in from Frisco on the first flight I could catch," I replied.	1						
25	"Would you drop me at the Plaza?" I requested as we walked through the lobby of the terminal.					1		
26	"I need to deadhead to Miami on your next flight, if you've got room," I said, producing my sham Pan Am ID.	1						

Sr. No	Utterances stated by the main character	Existential Presupposition	Factive Presupposition	Non-factive Presupposition	Lexical Presupposition	Structural Presupposition	Counterfactual Presupposition	Total
27	"This is my eighth year," I said, and wished immediately I'd said six.	1						
28	"This is my first layover in Miami.	1						
29	Where do we lay over here?"					1		
30	Here's my ID and here's my FAA license.	2						
31	"I work for Pan Am, as you will learn when the offices open Monday morning," I said, affecting a calmly indignant attitude.	1						
32	I know several stewardesses, too, but again they're with other carriers."				1			
33	I understand, and I'm glad you guys are doing your job.		1					
34	My practice is in California, and I've taken a leave of absence for one year to audit some research projects at Emory and to make some investments."	1						
35	"Mr. Colter, I'd like to help you, but there's no way I could agree," I protested.					1		
36	"Well, if there's not that much difficulty involved, and if it won't take a lot of my time, I'll be happy to help you out," I agreed.	1						
37	"Now, specifically, what will be my duties?"	1						
38	" What's the first order of business tonight?"	1				1		
39	" What is wrong?" I asked, looking around desperately for one of my trusty interns.					1		
40	The company made a personnel cutback last month and I didn't have seniority.	1						
41	I'd have to see your transcript to believe that," I protested.	1						

Sr. No	Utterances stated by the main character	Existential Presupposition	Factive Presupposition	Non-factive Presupposition	Lexical Presupposition	Structural Presupposition	Counterfactual Presupposition	Total
42	I'm visiting here, Doctor, and I see by the newspaper that you're looking for sociology instructors."	1						
43	"I'll have to send for both my transcript and the letters of recommendation, of course.	2						
44	" My name is Frank Williams and I'm vacationing here for a few days before reporting to Los Angeles.	1						
45	"I do, but they're all back in my room at home," I said.	1						
46	"Mrs. Waring, a Pan Am pilot cashed a check in your bank yesterday," I said.	1						
47	This is the FBI.	1						
48	I wanted to alert you that our agent will be there in about fifteen minutes.	1						
49	Do you have the check, or is there someone else he should contact?"	1						
50	"Mrs. Waring, I'm Bill Davis of the FBI.	1						
51	I believe my boss called you earlier?" I said.	1						
52	"This copy is your receipt.	1						
53	It will be in the custody of the U.S. Attorney.	2						
54	We certainly appreciate your , cooperation." I pocketed the damning original and left.	1						
55	"Why don't you preach to me about my sins?" I asked her in a bantering tone one day after picking her up at church.	1						
56	"Say, where can I get some writing paper and envelopes?					1		
57	If I didn't love you so much, I wouldn't tell you this at all, for I've never told anyone what I'm going						1	

Sr. No	Utterances stated by the main character	Existential Presupposition	Factive Presupposition	Non-factive Presupposition	Lexical Presupposition	Structural Presupposition	Counterfactual Presupposition	Total
	to tell you.							
58	My name is not Frank Williams.	1						
59	My name is Frank Abagnale.	1						
60	I'm a crook, Rosalie, an impostor and a check swindler, and I'm wanted by the police all over the country."	2						
61	When your parents learn about this, I want them to hear it from me.	1						
62	I like your style.	1						
63	What do you do when you design and print a check?"					1		
64	"Pixie, how'd you like to go home tonight, by air?" I asked.					1		
65	I'll say you're my sister.	1						
66	"I'm thinking of starting a little stationery store and job printing shop," I told a salesman.				1			
67	I've been advised that an I-Tek camera and a small offset press would probably meet my initial needs, and that good used equipment might prove just as feasible from an economic standpoint.	1						
68	"Would you cash this and give me \$50 in chips?" I'd ask, and promptly I'd be handed \$50 in markers and the balance in cash.					1		
69	But I want my checks and my monthly statements mailed to this address," I instructed the bank officer who handled the transaction, giving him my Lake-shore Drive address.	1						
70	"By the way, what's my balance, please?" I asked the teller.	1						

Sr. No	Utterances stated by the main character	Existential Presupposition	Factive Presupposition	Non-factive Presupposition	Lexical Presupposition	Structural Presupposition	Counterfactual Presupposition	Total
71	"My name is Frank Adams, Adams Construction Company of New York.	1						
72	We'll be doing three construction projects here during the year and I want to transfer some funds here from my New York bank.	2						
73	"As far as my personal funds are concerned, yes," I said.	1						
74	"I'm not sure about the company funds as yet, and won't be until I look closer at the projects, but in any event we'll want to place a substantial amount here."	2						
75	"I didn't realize it was that simple."	1	1					
76	"May I use your adding machine, please?"	1						
77	I wrote some checks yesterday and didn't balance my checkbook and I'm not much on adding figures in my head."	2						
78	Well, I make my balance \$17,876.28, and I'm sure that's correct," I said.	1						
79	"I'll be staying there until I can find a suitable apartment or house to lease," I said.	1						
80	"That's kind of you, but I anticipated the delay," I said.	1						
81	"I have ample funds for my needs."	1						
82	"But I think I'd better speak to the bank manager."	1						
83	"My name's Frank Adams and I'm from Philadelphia and I've been looking around Miami for years for a suitable vacation home.	1						

Sr. No	Utterances stated by the main character	Existential Presupposition	Factive Presupposition	Non-factive Presupposition	Lexical Presupposition	Structural Presupposition	Counterfactual Presupposition	Total
84	Well, today I found a fantastic deal, a floating house near Biscayne Bay, but the man wants cash and he wants a \$15,000 deposit by five o'clock today.	1						
85	"I'm wondering, could I write you a check on my bank in Philadelphia and you issue me a cashier's check, payable to cash, for \$15,000?"	1						
86	I realize you'll have to call my bank to verify that I have the money, but I'll pay for the call.	3	1					
87	It would mean I could spend half my time down here." I paused, a pleading look on my face.	1						
88	would like to verify the check, please."	1						
89	" My wife tells me we're keeping too much money in a checking account."	1						
90	I've already ascertained that's the waiting period enforced by savings and loan institutions for in-town checks.	1						
91	I hand him my passbook.	1						
92	"I'm sending my own check off tonight for deposit, and I can just run it through my bank.	2						
93	My supervisor in New York just called me.	1						
94	The thing is, Pete, I don't have my passport with me.	2						
95	I can't make it back to New York in time to get my passport and get to London on schedule.	1						
96	I took it from my wallet and handed it to her.	1						
97	"Listen, I'm going to leave a lot of my stuff here.	1						

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98	Have someone pack what I leave and store it in your office, and I'll pick it up in a couple of weeks, maybe sooner.	1						
99	But I thought she gave you my full name."	1						
100	"You know, I have some good connections in the Pan Am business office," I said casually during lunch.	1						
101	"I got a check here, and I think your company must have sent it to us by mistake."	1						
102	"Because I got a check here for \$1,900, sent from your New York office, and I don't have an invoice to match the payment notation," I replied.	2						
103	" Who's it signed by?"					1		
104	" What's the comptroller's name?" I asked.					1		
105	" What's the string of little numbers across the bottom read?" I pressed.					1		
106	"I talked to our business- office people," I said.	1						
107	I told them I thought you could do the job as well and at a substantial savings.	1						
108	The remitter should be Pan American World Airways, and make the check payable to Maurice Lavalier and Sons, Printers, if you will."	2						
109	"In fact, we're so delighted with your work that we may refer others to you."	1						
110	I'll pay whatever the call costs."	1						
111	"And you should never apologize for doing your job well." I meant it, too.	1						

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112	“When’s your next connecting flight to Miami?” I asked the ticket agent on duty, a man.					1		
113	Who’s got the next flight, National, American, who?” I inquired.					1		
114	“ My name is Frank, but it’s Frank Williams,” I said, and I was surprised that the calm, unflustered reply had issued from my throat.	1						
115	“I’m thirty years old, my name is Frank Williams and I fly for Pan Am, and I want to talk to my lawyer,” I shouted.	2						
116	“Listen, can I keep my ID card and pilot’s license?” I asked.	1						
117	“Well, I’ll tell you the truth,” I said cautiously.	1						
118	“Yeah, that is, the sergeant downstairs has it,” I said.	1						
119	“I’d give you the kiss except for that damned cigar!”	1						
120	“Well, the box is out of order, and the truck broke down, and I’ve got the bank’s station wagon out here and no goddamned hydraulic pulley, and I ain’t exactly Samson,” I said, grinning sheepishly.	2						
121	“I’d spring for the coffee, but I’ve got to get this little fortune to the bank.”	2						
122	“Listen, tell the Bean State Bank people they can get the majority of the loot from last night’s depository caper in the bathtub of Room 208, Rest Haven Motel,” I said and hung up.	2						
123	“I’m aware that you people send employment recruiting teams to various colleges and universities, and I wondered if you might possibly have our school on your	2	1					

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	schedule this year?" I said.							
124	"Well, I don't know what was in the letter you received," I lied.	1						
125	"But I have been instructed by the flight supervisor to interview only juniors and seniors."	1						
126	"I say 'understanding' because I don't have the final say as to who will be hired and who will not.	1						
127	My job is just to select girls who I think would be most suitable as flight attendants and to make a recommendation in their behalf The personnel director has the authority to reject any or all of the candidates I offer.	5						
128	However, I can also say that you might be hired on my recommendation without your having to be interviewed by anyone else.	2						
129	But if you are selected as a future stewardess, it's our policy to give you some sort of assistance during your last year in school just so you won't be tempted to take some other job.	2						
130	"That's because you're all juniors and we want you to finish your education before joining Pan Am," I said.	1						
131	"I think I mentioned before that the company likes to assist approved stewardess candidates during their last year in school, and I've been authorized to make you eight girls an offer I think you'll find interesting.	2						

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132	"I have been informed that the company intends to hire a number of girls as summer interns for the coming year, and these girls will be sent to Europe in different groups to act as advertising representatives and public relations people.	1						
133	One, it will allow our ad people to use pictures of our own personnel, depicted in cities we serve, and secondly, we won't have to pull actual stewardesses off the flight line when a photo situation calls for an actual stewardess.	3						
134	"Now, if any or all of you would like to take part in the program this summer, I'm authorized to hire you.	1						
135	You'll be paid the same salary as a starting stewardess, and you'll dress as stewardesses, but you won't be stewardesses.	1						
136	We'll supply your uniforms.	1						
137	I'll also need your addresses so the company can keep in touch with you.	1						
138	I'm sure you'll have your letters of employment within a month.	1						
139	I've certainly enjoyed meeting you all, and I hope that if and when you become stewardesses, some of you will be assigned to my crew."	1						
140	"Buy all of it you can get your hands on," I said and walked off.	1						
141	"I'll probably make up my mind within a few weeks."	1						
142	I'll probably make up my mind within a few weeks."	1						
143	"Why don't we go back to my penthouse and have some breakfast?"	1						

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144	Instead of going to my place, why don't we go to your apartment, spend an hour or so there, and I'll give you \$1,000."	2						
145	"Look, you don't think I carry \$1,000 in my pocket, do you?" I said.	1						
146	I know the owners of this hotel.	1						
147	"Look, I've got eight stewardesses coming in at two P.M. today on a special assignment, and I need some transportation to get them to the hotel," I said.	1						
148	"I have the authority to discharge any one of you for misconduct or for goofing off, and I will send you home if I have to.	1						
149	Let's get one thing straight—I'm the boss and you will live by my instructions and follow the policies I outline.	2						
150	I think you'll find my rules eminently fair, and you should have no trouble following them, and therefore no trouble at all.	1						
151	"First off, you'll notice that each of you is identified as a stewardess on your ID card.	1						
152	As far as the personnel of the hotels where we'll be staying, and the photographers with whom we'll be working are concerned, you are stewardesses.	3						
153	But we will all travel as civilians, and that includes flying or driving, and I will tell you when you are to wear the uniforms.	1						
154	You're on a very desirable tour, duty that could cause some dissension and jealousy among our regular cadre of flight attendants,	1						

Sr. No	Utterances stated by the main character	Existential Presupposition	Factive Presupposition	Non-factive Presupposition	Lexical Presupposition	Structural Presupposition	Counterfactual Presupposition	Total
	male and female.							
155	So if you do have occasion to mingle with regular flight crews, just say you're with our New York public relations office, on a special assignment, and answer as few questions about your actual status as possible.	2						
156	It's very difficult to cash a check in Europe, so when I give you your paycheck, if you'll just endorse it, I'll cash it at the local Pan Am office or at one of the banks or hotels with which we've made arrangements.	3						
157	"Now I know some of you are wondering why you can't just send your checks home to be deposited.	1						
158	There're two reasons.					1		
159	First, the checks will probably be issued on one of our foreign accounts.	2						
160	The company likes the checks to be cashed in Europe.	2						
161	Second is the exchange rate.	1						
162	If you cash a check yourself, it will be cashed at the current exchange rate and you'll usually end up losing money.	1						
163	"Okay, then, you're on your own for the rest of the day and the night.	3						
164	"I've got eight girls at the Royal Gardens, stewardesses, and what we need is some color and black and white shots suitable for advertisements and promotion brochures—you know, candid stuff of the girls at Piccadilly, some of them at the Thames bridges, that sort of thing," I said.	3				1		

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165	Just give me an invoice for the amount.”	1						
166	“Well, chances are we’ll be long gone to another city—we’ve got a hectic schedule—so just send them to the public relations and advertising department of Pan Am in New York,” I said.	1						
167	If they decide to use any of your pictures, you’ll be paid again at your normal commercial rate for each picture selected.“	2			1	1		
168	“I’ll need your ID cards, too, and while I’m settling the bill, you’ll all have to stand in sight of the cashier,” I said.	2						
169	We don’t want other airlines to find out about this venture, because they’d most likely, with some justification, put the word out in the industry that Pan Am isn’t using real stewardesses in our travel ads or promotional brochures.	2						
170	Keep your uniforms, keep your ID cards and keep your check stubs [I’d always returned a check stub when I cashed a check],” I instructed them.	3						
171	“If the company wants the uniforms and IDs returned, you’ll be contacted.	1						
172	But I hope you’ll all end up as part of my crew again , for I’ve had a wonderful time with you this summer.”	1			1			
173	I’ve all the proper identification and you can call my bank for verification, but I don’t think that’ll be necessary. J. P. Cashman knows me, and he’ll verify the check.	3						

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174	Oh, yes, he mentioned that last week and it slipped my mind.	1						
175	“Doesn’t look like my day,” I said ruefully.	1						
176	“I needed the cash, too.	1						
177	I can give you the number of my bank in Junction.”	2						
178	I’m sleeping in my own shit.	1						
179	Where are we going, where are you taking me?” I asked, squinting in the late afternoon sunlight.					2		
180	“ What do they want?”					1		
181	“Yes, sir, if I had the chance,” I replied.	1						
182	“Look, I know what it usually takes to get out of here,” I told her.		1					
183	You’ll like my report.”	1						
184	“But we have to do these things by the book.	1						
185	That’s the way my boss wanted it done, and that’s the way it’ll be done.	1						
186	And I’d appreciate it if you people wouldn’t let on that I blew my own cover.	1						
187	I would leave it to the parole authorities’	1						
188	I was making good money, but there I was, five nights a week, sitting in this small room, with nothing to do, really, save to watch the same movie over and over again .	1			1			
189	“I have often felt since I was released from prison that if I directed this knowledge into the right channels, I think I could help certain people a great deal.	1						

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190	“But I’d like to give a lecture to your employees for one hour after closing.	1						
191	If you think my lecture is worthless, you owe me nothing.	1						
192	If you think it is beneficial, you pay me \$50 and make a couple of calls to friends you have in other banks to tell them what you think about my talk and what I’m doing.”	1						
193	“ If I did not do what I do today— if I had stayed a pizza cook, a grocery executive or a movie projectionist—I might very well be back in prison today,” Abagnale muses.						2	
194	“What I do today, on the other hand, fulfills all my needs.	1						
195	I get up in front of thousands of people, and I know they’re listening to what I say.		1					
196	All the needs that made me a criminal are still there.	1						
Total number of each types of presupposition		228	8	0	6	23	3	268
Total number of Presupposition (%)		85.07%	2.99%	0.00%	2.24%	8.58%	1.12%	100.00%