

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Findings

This chapter presents research findings on the kinds of implicatures of Relevance Theory by Sperber and Wilson in Lurlene Mc Daniel's Novel entitled *For Better, For Worse, Forever*.

[1.] DATA 1 = *hair so fiery red* (Source: page 2, line 5).

CONTEXT:

✚ The implicature contained in the dialogue between (AP) and (BR) is explained as follows:

AP : I was shielding my eyes from the glare of the sun.

BR : Why April? I could not believe with you. Because you look beautiful with *hair so fiery red* that it glistened in the sun like sparks from a fire stood shielding your eyes as a red balloon.

✚ From the utterance above *hair so fiery red* was an implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about hair fiery red is Brandon Benedict fall in love with April Lancaster.

✚ The meaning of *hair so fiery red* is fall in love. This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. Brandon Benedict was felt angry with April Lancaster.
- b. Brandon Benedict was fall in love with April Lancaster.
- c. Brandon Benedict was felt frightened with April Lancaster.
- d. Brandon Benedict was very poor love with April Lancaster.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premises (a), (c) and (d) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (b).

[2.] **DATA 2** = *a tentative smile* (Source: page 4, line 5).

CONTEXT:

✚ The dialogue which shows implicature can be seen in the dialogue between (BR) and (AP) below:

BR : I work at the Buccaneer. But I guess I'm telling you more than you probably want to know.

AP : I was happy because you work at the Buccaneer. Then I want to given *a tentative smile* for you.

BR : It's Okay!

✚ From the utterance above *a tentative smile* was implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about tentative smile is April Lancaster sometimes smile when she listen to the good news, about Brandon Benedict work at the Buccaneer.

✚ The meaning of *a tentative smile* is suddenly smile. The premises are as follows:

PREMISES:

- a. April Lancaster always smile with Brandon.
- b. April Lancaster suddenly smile with Brandon.
- c. April Lancaster usually smile with Brandon.
- d. April Lancaster sometimes smile with Brandon.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premises (a) and (d) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (b) and (c).

[3.] **DATA 3** = *small talk* (Source:page 5, line 12).

CONTEXT:

✚ The dialogue between (AP) and (BR) contained implicature below:

- AP : “Thanks for the advise. Did you want to talk with me?”
- BR : I was running out of *small talk*, but I did not want to walk away from you.
- AP : Come here Brandon.
- BR : You are not afraid of cancer?
- AP : “No problem.”(April answer, “low and soft).

✚ From the utterance above *small talk* was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The

reader on that story the small talk told about Brandon Benedict soft voice with April.

✚ The meaning of *small talk* is soft voice. This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. Brandon was running out of few talk.
- b. Brandon was running out of little talk.
- c. Brandon was running out of soft voice.
- d. Brandon was running out of quite.

CONCLUSION:

So, from these premises the researcher conclude premises, (a), (b) and (d) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (c).

[4.] **DATA 4** = *exotic flowers* (Source:page 7, line 9).

CONTEXT:

✚ The implicature appears in the dialogue between (MO) and (AP) as explained below:

MO : I was probably worried with you april?

AP : Do not worry mother.

MO : What are you doing?

AP : I started down toward the villa where gardens teeming with *exotic flowers* slashed colour along the white stucco walls.

- ✚ From the utterance above *exotic flowers* was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story exotic flower is the flowers was frightened.
- ✚ The meaning of *exotic flowers* is the flowers was frightened and like the ghost. The premises are as follows:

PREMISES:

- a. The flowers movement.
- b. The flowers like ghost.
- c. The flowers blossom.
- d. The flowers was frightened.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premises (a), (c) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (b), (d).

[5.] DATA 5 = *dark mood* (Source: page 13, line2).

CONTEXT:

- ✚ The explanation about implicature in the dialogue between (BR) and (KN) can be read below:

BR : Hello Kenny, Where are you now?

KN : I was out with Pam. I am sorry Brandon

BR : I was *dark mood* now, because nobody wanted to be with me.

✚ From the utterance above *dark mood* was implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about dark mood is Brandon was sad because nobody wanted to be with him.

✚ The meaning of *dark mood* is Brandon felt sad. This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. Brandon was weep.
- b. Brandon felt sad.
- c. Brandon was angry.
- d. Brandon felt happy.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premises (a) and (c) and (d) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (b).

[6.] **DATA 6** = *blond head* (Source:page13, line 7).

CONTEXT:

✚ The implicature found in the dialogue between (AP) and (BR) can be explained as follows:

- AP : You've got to get over it.
- BR : Why you a toss your *blond head*?
- AP : "No problem Brandon."Because I wanted to have fun.

✚ From the utterance above *blond head* was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story blond head about April have blond head at her hair.

✚ The meaning of *blond head* is April have blond at her hair. This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. April have a beautiful hair.
- b. April have red hair.
- c. April felt angry.
- d. April have blond head at her hair.

CONCLUSION:

So, from these premises the researcher conclude premises (c) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (a) , (b) and (d).

[7.] **DATA 7** = *eyes sparkled* (Source: page 19, line 3).

CONTEXT:

✚ The datum appears in a dialogue between (BR) and (AP) as presented below:

BR : I paused April, because seeing the battle wage.

AP : My *eyes sparkled* when seeing battle wage, expectanly for a moment.

✚ From the utterance above *eyes sparkled* was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about her eyes sparkled is her eyes was shine when she saw the lamp.

✚ The meaning of *eyes sparkled* is eyes like the lamp. This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. April's eyes was red.
- b. April's eyes was beautiful.
- c. April's eyes was shine.
- d. April's eyes like the lamp.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premisess (a) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (b), (c) and (d).

[8.] **DATA 8** = *green land* (Source: page 25, line 4).

CONTEXT:

✚ The implicature contained in the dialogue between (BR) and (AP) is explained as folows:

BR : I know that Mark would have loved St.Croix

AP : They would have had such a good time together.

BR : When they saw a large sign: THE BUCCANEER, they spun the wheel of the car and drove through the gateway and down a sloping road across acres of rolling *green land*.

✚ From the utterance above *green land* was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about green land is she was drove car in the rolling land many of trees.

✚ The meaning of *green land* is the land many of trees. This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. The land was green.
- b. The land was beautiful.
- c. The land many of trees.
- d. The land was cool.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premisess (a) and (d) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (b) and (c).

[9.] **DATA 9** = *smiled nervously* (Source:page 25, line 14).

CONTEXT:

✚ The dialogue which shows implicature can be seen in the dialogue between (HS) and (AP) below:

HS : “Do you have a lunch reservation?”.

AP : No, I do not have a lunch reservation, because no business being there
“(April cleared her throat and *smiled nervously*).”

From the utterance above *smiled nervously* was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about smiled nervously is April felt ashamed because she had no business.

The meaning of *smiled nervously* is April Lancaster felt ashamed. The premises are as follows:

PREMISES:

- a. April felt happy.
- b. She was laugh.
- c. She was felt ashamed.
- d. She was frightened.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premises (a), (b) and (d) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (c).

[10.] **DATA 10** = *calm waters* (Source: page 26, line 19).

CONTEXT:

The dialogue between (BR) and (AP) contained implicature below:

BR : “Do you want to eat with me?”.

AP : Sorry, I do not hungry.

BR : (Brandon ordered the food and packed in styrofoam containers) Where are you April?

AP : I want to walkway to a sandy beach area then we can playing in the *calm water*.

✚ From the utterance above *calm waters* was implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about calm water is Brandon and April are playing in the swimming pool.

✚ The meaning of *calm waters* is swimming pool. This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. Brandon and April are playing in the green land.
- b. Brandon and April are playing in the river.
- c. Brandon and April are playing in the swimming pool.
- d. Brandon and April are playing in the aquarium.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premises (b), and (d) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (a) and (c).

[11.] **DATA 11** = *face glowed* (Source: page 27, line3)

CONTEXT:

✚ The implicature appears in the dialogue between (BR) and (AP) as explained below:

BR : I want to sat across from you so we were framed in blue sky and bright turquoise ocean.

AP : Okay! You can sat beside me. If that is make your *face glowed* and your hair looked golden, streaked by the sun.

BR : I am happy to hear that.

From the utterance above *face glowed* was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about face glowed is Brandon felt happy when he sat beside April so that he was framed in blue sky and bright turquoise ocean.

The meaning of *face glowed* is Brandon felt happy. This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. Brandon felt happy.
- b. Brandon was relax.
- c. Brandon was angry.
- d. Brandon was smile.

CONCLUSION:

So, from these premises the researcher conclude premises (b), (c) and (d) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (a).

[12.] DATA 12 = *felt warm* (Source: page 30, line 1).

CONTEXT:

The explanation about implicature in the dialogue between (BR) and (AP) can be read below:

BR : "Do not go yet." I always beside you.

AP : Taking my arm so that I would not fall backward.

BR : Thanks April.

AP : Your touch *felt warm*.

🌈 From the utterance above *felt warm* was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about felt warm is Brandon felt sick because his body is warm.

🌈 The meaning of *felt warm* is felt sick and felt hot. This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. Brandon felt sick because his body is hot.
- b. Brandon felt angry because his body is hot.
- c. Brandon felt happy because his body is warm.
- d. Brandon felt hot because his body is warm.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premises (b) ,(c) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (a) and (d).

[13.] DATA 13 = *heart hammering* (Source: page 30, line 17).

CONTEXT:

✚ The implicature found in the dialogue between (AP) and (BR) can be explained as follows:

AP : “I really have to go now.”

BR : “ Call me here if you change you mind.”

AP : “Sorry, I did not call you.

BR : Fled up the beach toward the parking lot where your Jeep was parked.

AP : Brandon, suddenly my *heart hammering!* Now, I want turned on engine and shot up the road to highway.

✚ From the utterance above *heart hammering* was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about heart hammering is April Lancaster was shocked because she have a conflict with Brandon.

✚ The meaning of *heart hammering* is broken heart. The premises are as follows:

PREMISES:

- a. April Lancaster was broken heart.
- b. April Lancaster really her heart hammering.
- c. April Lancaster was shocked.
- d. April Lancaster was heart illness.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premises (a), (b) and (d) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (c).

[14.] **DATA 14** = *someone special* (Source: page 74, line 21).

CONTEXT:

✚ The datum appears in a dialogue between (BR) and (FA) as presented below:

BR : “Hi, Dad. I was came.”(April beside Brandon).”
 FA : Who is she Brandon?
 BR : She is my girlfriend, I love her.
 FA : “(Brandon’s father asked to April)”.What is your name?
 AP : “(April Answered)”. My name is April Lancaster.
 FA :”(Brandon’s father smiled)”. I suspected there was *someone special* taking up Brandon’s spare time.

✚ From the utterance above *someone special* was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about anything special is April Lancaster fall in love with Brandon, then Brandon have girlfriend.

✚ The meaning of *someone special* is girlfriend. This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. Brandon have girlfriend.
- b. Brandon have anything special.

- c. Brandon have something special.
- d. Brandon have everything special.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premises (b), (c) and (d) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (a).

[15.] DATA 15 = *anything special* (Source: page 86, line 12).

CONTEXT:

✚ The implicature contained in the dialogue between (BR) and (SO) is explained as follows:

BR : Graduation Ceremony is next Saturday. In case, did you want to come?

SO : "Yes of course, I want to come to Graduation Ceremony.

BR : "Thanks for your participation, in Graduation Ceremony there was *anything special*."

✚ From the utterance above *anything special* was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated.

The reader on that story about anything special is Brandon invited his son in Graduation Ceremony and there was some performance from students.

✚ The meaning of *anything special* is some performance from student.

This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. There was some performance from students.
- b. There was some contes sang a song from students.
- c. There was some dance from students.
- d. There was some contes written from students.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premises (b) and (d) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (a) and (c).

[16.] **DATA 16** = ***blue water***. (Source: page 96, line 9).

CONTEXT:

✚ The dialogue which shows implicature can be seen in the dialogue between (BR) and (AP) below:

BR : I never let go of your hand.

AP : We floated like voyagers from on other planet

BR :Yes, I like it.

AP : I was stared, awed, as a giant manta ray swam past, flapping its wings like a quite bird of prey, its undersides flashing white in the ***blue water***.

✚ From the utterance above ***blue water*** was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about blue water is April was snorkeling in the ocean.

✚ The meaning of ***blue water*** is ocean. This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. April Lancaster was swimming pool.
- b. April Lancaster was swimming in the river.
- c. April Lancaster was snorkeling in the ocean.
- d. April Lancaster was take a bath.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premisess (a), (b) and (d) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (c).

[17.] **DATA 17** = *face pale* (Source: page 97, line 16).

CONTEXT:

✚ The dialogue between(BR) and (AP) contained implicature below:

- BR : “Will you take me scuba diving?” (He laughed at her childlike entusiasm).
- AP : Yes, I will do it.
- BR : “ I told you, this is your summer to do anything you want.”(He stopped in midsentence).
- AP : I was happy now, because I can to do anything in summer.
- BR :”April! What’s wrong? What’s happening to you?
- AP : I do not know Brandon, suddenly my eyes squeezed shut, and *my face pale*.

✚ From the utterance above *face pale* was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about face pale is April felt sick when scuba diving with Brandon.

🌈 The meaning of *face pale* felt sick. This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. April felt sick when scuba diving.
- b. April felt her body warm when scuba diving.
- c. April felt cool when scuba diving.
- d. April felt happy when scuba diving.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premises (d) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (a), (b) and (c).

[18.] DATA 18 = *pink flower* (Source: page 108, line 11).

CONTEXT:

🌈 The implicature appears in the dialogue between (AP) and (BR) as explained below:

AP : I miss you Brandon.

BR : I miss you to April.

AP : But, I want to leaving you with a hundred unanswered questions.

BR : Please wait me in five minute. Before you leaving me, I want to give you *pink flowers*.

AP : Thanks Brandon.

✚ From the utterance above *pink flowers* was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about pink flowers is Brandon given April symbol of love.

✚ The meaning of *pink flowers* is symbol of love. This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. Brandon given April symbol of love.
- b. Brandon given April some flowers.
- c. Brandon given April souvenir.
- d. Brandon given April pink flowers.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premises (c) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (a), (b) and (d).

[19.] DATA 19 = *a beautiful place* (Source: page 118, line 10).

CONTEXT:

✚ The explanation about implicature in the dialogue between (RS) and (AP) can be read below:

RS : “Tell me everything. (Rosa insisted, sitting with her at the table).

AP :”Did I say that we have missed you? Thank you for the postcards..... such *a beautiful place*.”

✚ From the utterance above *beautiful place* was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about beautiful place is Rosa given April postcards and then she invited to come in the place many of flowers.

✚ The meaning of *a beautiful place* is the place many of flowers. This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. The place many of flowers.
- b. The place was beautiful.
- c. The place was shine.
- d. The place many of lamps.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premises (c) and (d) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (a) and (b).

[20.] DATA 20 = *dark thoughts* (Source: page 126, line 25).

CONTEXT:

✚ The implicature found in the dialogue between (AP) and (MO) can be explained as follows:

AP : I did not approve.

MO : I hope you are not dwelling on *dark thoughts*.

✚ From the utterance above *dark thoughts* was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about dark thoughts is April have bad idea with her mother.

✚ The meaning of *dark thoughts* bad idea. This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. April have bad idea with her mother.
- b. April have good idea with her mother.
- c. April really dark thoughts with her mother.
- d. April want to hummering her mother.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premises (b) and (d) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (a) and (c).

[21.] DATA 21 = *face flushed* (Source: page 127, line 5).

CONTEXT:

✚ The datum appears in a dialogue between (AP) and (MO) as presented below:

AP : “ Is that what you think will happen for me? A miracle?”

MO : (Mother’s *face flushed*) “ I just do not think it is smart to abandon hope.”

AP : I am not. But I have to know what to hope for.

✚ From the utterance above *face flushed* was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about face flushed is Mother was happy when she knew a miracle.

✚ The meaning of *face flushed* is happy. This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. Mother was happy when she knew a miracle.
- b. Mother was sad when she knew a miracle.
- c. Mother was weep when she knew a miracle.
- d. Mother was smell when she knew a miracle.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premises (b) and (c) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (a) and (d).

[22.] DATA 22 = *fresh tears* (Source: page 143, line 6).

CONTEXT:

✚ The implicature contained in the dialogue between (AP) and (KE) is explained as folows:

AP :”Kelli, you can not drop out of school. I wont not let you.”

KE : And I won not let you die without me.”(Kelli dissolved into *fresh tears*).

✚ From the utterance above *fresh tears* was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about fresh tears is Kelli was weep because she drop out of school.

✚ The meaning of *fresh tears* is weep. This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. Kelli was smile drop out of school.
- b. Kelli was sad because she drop out of school.
- c. Kelli was happy because she drop out of school.
- d. Kelli was weep because she drop out of school.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premises (a) and (c) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (b) and (d).

[23.] DATA 23 = *head furiously* (Source: page 144, line 6).

CONTEXT:

✚ The dialogue which shows implicature can be seen in the dialogue between (AP) and (KE) below:

AP : I remember what it was like to watch Mark die.

KE : I did not believe it was happening. I was shook my *head furiously*.

✚ From the utterance above *head furiously* was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about head furiously is Kelli was shook watch Mark die.

✚ The meaning of *head furiously* is shook. This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. Kelli was shook watch Mark die.
- b. Kelli was happy watch Mark die.
- c. Kelli was dark mood watch Mark die.
- d. Kelli was sad watch Mark die.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premises (b) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (a), (c) and (d).

[24.] DATA 24 = *eyes widened* (Source: page 144, line 6).

CONTEXT:

✚ The dialogue between (AP) and (KE) contained implicature below:

AP :” There is something want you to have.

KE : I disappeared into the walk in closet and emerged dragging an enormous box.

AP : What is this?

KE : “ Big box (Kelli’s *eyes widened*)

✚ From the utterance above *eyes widened* was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about eyes widened is Kelli was amazed when she saw big box.

✚ The meaning of *eyes widened* is amazed. This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. Kelli was amazed when she saw big box.
- b. Kelli was smile when she saw big box.
- c. Kelli was happy when she saw big box.
- d. Kelli was sad when she saw big box.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premises (d) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (a), (b) and (c).

[25.] DATA 25 = *heart froze* (Source: page 159, line 10).

CONTEXT:

✚ The implicature found in the dialogue between (BR) and(AP) can be explained as follows:

BR : "What is wrong?"

AP : "Your mother took the boat out this morning."

BR : (Brandon's *heart froze*). "Has something happened to you?"

✚ From the utterance above *heart froze* was a implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The reader on that story about heart froze is Brandon's felt shocked has something happened to his mother.

✚ The meaning of *heart froze* is shocked. This conclusion is drawn from the following premises:

PREMISES:

- a. Brandon's felt shocked has something happened to his mother.
- b. Brandon's felt ashamed has something happened to his mother.
- c. Brandon's felt frightened has something happened to his mother.
- d. Brandon's felt happy has something happened to his mother.

CONCLUSION:

So, from this premises the researcher conclude premises (a) is not relevance. Which the context is relevance premises is (b), (c) and (d).

B. Discussion

Based on the findings, the researcher found that in the novel, there are twenty five in research findings kinds of implicatures. There are *hair so fiery red, a tentative smile, small talk, exotic flowers, dark mood, blond head, eyes sparkled, green land, smiled nervously, calm waters, face glowed, felt warm, heart hammering, someone special, anything special, blue water, face pale, pink flower, a beautiful place, dark thought, face flushed, fresh tears, head furiously, eyes widened, heart froze*. These are the observed data, context, meaning, premises and conclusion. The content of data is source, page and line. The content of context is implicature appears in the dialogue. The content of meaning is implicature and meaning from dialogue. The conclusion is drawn from the premises. And the observed implicatures are dominant in this novel, because many utterances give enough and clear information. In this novel, the utterances from the data were implicit meaning because implicature is hidden meaning based on where utterance is stated. The researcher can draw conclusion from the following premises. So, from these premises the researcher concludes premises are not relevant and which the context is relevant. It is because the meaning of utterance can be understood through Relevance Theory and implicature.

The result of research finding, Relevance Theory was supported. Relevance Theory model communication in terms of the working of this comprehension procedure. Relevance Theory was able to account for the understanding failures which occur when the processing load is too great for relevant assumptions to be recovered or when the addressee lacks sufficient

contextual resources to infer the explicatures and implicature which prove the relevance of the utterances. Because Relevance Theory is also able to show the function of procedural encoding as an instruction to operate on conceptual encoding in order to assist relevant understanding. The researcher can developed research finding with Relevance Theory. Without Relevance Theory the researcher can not be known the meaning of conversation/utterance as implicit meaning or hidden meaning. Relevance Theory to show the data can be interpreted.

Relevance Theory made clear prediction when processing find the data. Furthermore, in Relevance Theory each utterance is processed in relation to a context. From the context the researcher can find the meaning, premises and conclusion. Relevance Theory takes an even stronger line here. The researcher can interpretation in research finding the context of explanation implicature in the dialogue. There are some advantages researcher use Relevant Theory, this theory can make prediction and connect individual fact then give the meaning. Making existing knowledge easier to understand, remember and use. Relevance Theory is very useful tool for developing research ideas. Theory indicating that people learn not only from experience, but also by observing the actions of other.

According Grundy (2000:80) an implicature is the result of addressee drawing an inductive inference as to likelist meaning in the given context. In the conversation, we have to avoid ambiguity meaning, because it causes misunderstanding and conflict. And according Rohim (2009:12)

communication is social process, it means communication always involves human in interaction. He states that communication is part of human activity in daily life. The meaning of conversation/utterance can be known as implicit with Relevance Theory and implicature.