CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the research, research problems, objectives of the research, significance of the research, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

A. Background

Pragmatics, the study of how language is used in context, has become a key element in the investigation of language functioning and communication impairment. Yet pragmatic aspects of language are particularly difficult to explore systematically. The Pragmatics profile of everyday communication skills helps practitioners gain an insight into how an individual typically communicates in day to day interaction in familiar settings with people he or she knows well. So, it is used as the reference in this writing.

Implicatures are primary examples of more being communicated than is said, but in order for the implicature to be interpreted, some basic cooperative principles must first be assumed to be in operation. The concept of more being an expected amount of information provided in conversation is just one aspect of the more general idea that people involved in a conversation will be cooperative with each other.

One part of pragmatic is Conversational Implicature. Grice (1975) in Abdul Rani (2006: 171) explains that it's quoting conversational implicatures principle of cooperation or mutual agreement, the agreement that the issues discussed by the participants should be interrelated. Grice argues also that the principle of co-operation is as follows: *Give your contribution to the conversation as needed in accordance with the purpose or direction of talk exchange you look at it*.

With these general principles, in utterance, the speakers are advised to convey utterance in the context of the speech event, said the goal, and said that there is a turn. The principle of this cooperation, underpinned by a set of assumptions that are called the principles of conversation (maxims of conversation) which includes: (1) *maxim quantity*, give the information in accordance with requested (2) *maxim quality*, stating only that we think is right or sufficient evidence of the truth (3) *maxim relation*, give contribute relevant information and (4) *maxim manner*, avoiding the disclosure obscurity, avoid ambiguity, briefly expressed, revealed irregular. The first three are related to 'what is said', and the fourth relating to 'how to say'.

A number of other generalized conversational implicatures are commonly communicated on the basis of a scale of values and are consequently known as scalar implicatures. Certain information is always communicated by choosing a word which expresses one value from a scale values.

Example:

He's got some serious brass in his pocket.

By choosing the word *some* in the example above, the speaker creates an implicature (+> not all). The basis of the scalar implicature is that, when any form in a scale is asserted, the negative of all forms higher on the scale is implicated. The terms are listed from the highest to the lowest value. The first scale had 'all', 'most', and 'many', higher than 'some'.

In contrast to the conversational implicatures, conventional implicatures are not based on the cooperative principle or the maxims. Conventional implicatures are associated with specific words used. The English conjunction 'but' is one of these words. The interpretation of any utterance of the type *p* but *q* will be based on the conjunction *p* and *q* plus an implicature of 'contrast' between the information in *p* and the information in *q*.

Example: *Dom suggested black, but I choose white*.

The fact that 'Dom suggested black' (=p) is contrasted, via the conventional implicature of 'but', with my choosing white (=q).

Conventional implicature is implicature determined by "the conventional meaning of words used". The point is the understanding of a general nature, people generally already know about the intent or understanding of any particular case. Example:

Lestari putri Solo, jadi ia luwes.

General implications that can be taken between the *Princess Solo* and *smooth* in the example above that during this time, Solo has always received the title as a cultural city full of smoothness and flexibility as the people assume him

about Solo's give implication is that a woman or women generally known that Solo has supple appearance.

Conventional implicature is nontemporer. That is, the meaning or understanding of something to be more durable. A lexeme, which is contained in a form of speech, can be recognized implications because it means "long lasting" and is known in general.

The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purpose or goals, and the kinds of actions that they are performing when they speak. The fact is pragmatics deals are of various sorts. The fact is about beliefs of the speaker and those to whom he speaks to, the conversation they are engaged in, the focus of the conversation, and the topic that they are talking about.

Conversational implicature has more varied meaning and understanding. The reason, the understanding of the case "which meant: it depends on the context of the conversation. Thus, when conventional implicatures have lasting meaning, then the conversational implicature only have temporary meaning of it means only when there is a conversation / discussion occurred in the context.

As we know that most of the people in the world love movies such as humor, scary, action, drama, love, war, or others. Movie is a project or story made of humans that recorded by a camera and then shown in a television. It can express someone's thought and meaning sense. But sometimes, there are some conversations of the movie that make someone confused of the speaker's statement. Because, in this movie have many utterances have different meaning.

Therefore we might know what the conversational purposes are. Beside that, understanding the meaning of conversation is needed by viewer in order to avoid misunderstanding.

This study is concerned with investigating the meanings and the implicatures that might appear in the conversational fragments of a movie entitled *"In Time"*. With the existence of implicatures that appeared in the movie, the writer feels interested in studying deeper about the implicatures for clarity about meaning implied in sentences or conversation. Since implicatures that often appears in movie possibly will not be understood by the movie goers. Then it is why the writer is interested in conduct a research under a tittle "Analysis on implicatures found in the movie script entitled *In Time*".

This study is chosen because the researcher is interested in studying implictures. By watching the movie automatically we can develop our knowledge and science. And we can arrange the languages that are chosen by the author. Besides that, the researcher can also get the author's feeling or experiences from the object of the study in the "*In Time"* movie. After watching and studying this movie, the researcher can give some information concerning with the movie through the way of play based on the story. Because the reader of the research can get an understanding about another meaning of conversation in the story, and more general aspect trough it such as behavior, message, and struggle.

B. Research Problems

In this thesis, the writer took "In Time movie" as the object of the research. For the purpose of the research, the writer provides operational research questions as follows:

1. What types of Implicatures are found in the conversational fragments occurring in "In Time" Movie?

2. What is the frequency of each type of implicature found in the conversational fragments occurring in "In Time" movie and constellation of the context?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of problem above, the objectives of the study can be shown in the following sentences:

1. To identify the types of implicatures are found in the *In Time* Movie.

2. To find out the frequency of each type of implicatures found in the conversational fragments occurring in "In Time" movie and the constellation of the context.

This research is Pragmatics study focusing on Implicatures in the "In Time" Movie was released in October 28th 2011.

D. Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study is done within the scope of pragmatic study focusing on implicatures that appear in the In Time movie. This research is limited to 'In Time' movie, which was released in October 28th 2011. Implicatures which occur in 'In Time movie' become the object of investigation and the utterances spoken

by the characters, Justin Timberlake, Olivia Wilde, Shyloh Oostwald, Johnny Galecki, Colin McGurk, Will Harris, Michael William, Freeman Jesse, Lee Soffer, Aaron Perilo, Nick Lashaway, Will Peltz, Ray Santiago, Matt Bomer, Zuleyka Silver. And the writer focuses on the characters because the utterances which are produced consists a lot of implicatures.

E. Significance of the Study

    1. Theoretically

In acknowledgement of the possible existence of additional conveyed meaning in people's conversation, the writer is interested in carrying out a study on implicature. Hopefully, this study can help the reader study about linguistic focusing about implicatures.

    2. Practically

This study hoped that the audience can get more understanding about the implicatures and the contextual meanings in the film. Besides, this study can be used as an additional reference for other students who are interested in studying further about implicature. Also they can analyze the implicatures, the contextual meanings and how to use it. It is also can be used to English learning. In listening exercises students can listens the conversations in movie. Next students can learn about speaking expression, pronunciations, grammar, and vocabulary.

F. Definition of Key Terms

In order to give clear definition and as guidance for the readers to understand the whole study, the definition of key terms are given here:

1. Implicatures

   Grice (1989: 372) said that implicature denotes either the act of meaning, implying, or suggesting one thing by saying something else, or the object of that act. Implicatures can be part of sentence meaning or dependent on conversational context, and can be conventional (in different senses) or unconventional.

2. Movie

   Movie is a recorded sequence of film or video images displayed on a screen with sufficient rapidity as to create the illusion of motion and continuity.