

ABSTRACT

HANIFAH, RIZA. 2016. Conversational Implicature Analysis on The Woodlanders Novel by Thomas Hardy. **Thesis**, English Education Department, Tarbiyah Faculty, State Islamic College of Ponorogo (STAIN) Ponorogo, Advisor Wiwin Widyawati, M. Hum.

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People may communicate each other to deliver their ideas, thoughts, feelings and intentions. Communication becomes an important thing in daily life of people in society. The most common way in communication is by using conversation. Sometimes, in delivering intention, people use some utterances that need a deep understanding. In this case, people's intentions are more than they have said. Pragmatics becomes the field of study that explained more about the language in use based on the context of the conversation. One of the kinds of literature that contains conversation is novel. Novel is the sequential story that usually taken from real life.

The problem statements of this research were as follows: (1) What kinds of conversational implicature found in novel "The Woodlanders"? (2) What are the implied meanings of the conversational implicature found in novel "The Woodlanders"? The objectives of this research were to find the kinds of conversational implicature and its implied meaning found on The Woodlanders Novel by Thomas Hardy.

In this research, the researcher applied library research by using qualitative approach which was done by classifying and analyzing those objects. In collecting the data, the researcher applied documentation technique. For the data analysis, qualitative data analysis employed which consists of data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion.

After the data were collected, they were classified based on the kinds of conversational implicature. There were three kinds of conversational implicature, namely: generalized conversational implicature, particularized conversational implicature, and scalar implicature. Scalar implicature was the form of implicature that included in the generalized conversational implicature. Then, after the data that were classified based on the kinds of conversational implicature, the researcher analyzed the implied meaning from each utterance.

Through the analysis of the novel, it can be concluded that there are 42 generalized conversational implicatures, 58 scalar implicatures and 106 particularized conversational implicatures. This romance novel applies more particularized conversational implicatures than the generalized one to make the plot and the aesthetic of the story become more alive.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

People are the social human beings that usually interact in the social life. In the interaction, they use a tool for communicating their ideas, thoughts, feelings, and experiences to other people. They tend to interact each other by using language, whether in the form of verbal or non-verbal medium. Language is a mean of communication that is used by particular society, as Ronald Wardaugh's explained "We may attempt an equally comprehensive definition of language: a language is what the members of a particular society speak".¹ Language plays an important role in the society, because without any language people can not communicate each other.

Most of people communicate in the form of conversation. Conversation is the way in which people socialize, develop and sustain their relationship with each other. When people make conversation they engage in a form of linguistic communication, but there is much more going on in a conversation than just the use of a linguistic code. Much that is important in conversation is carried out by things other than language, including eye gaze

¹Ronald Wardhaugh, An Introduction to Sociolinguistics 5th edition, (USA : Blackwell Publishing, 2006), 1.

and body posture, silences and the real-world context in which the talk is produced.² It can be said that, actually in the conversation, there are many aspects that must be understood well, both by the speaker and the listener. The important thing that must be paid attention is that language is not only in the form of oral, but also gesture, signal, or symbol.

In doing communication or especially conversation between two people or more that happen in the real life, sometimes there are ambiguous utterances made by the speaker. The deep understanding is needed to comprehend meaning especially that rely on the context or the situation where the conversation takes place. Pragmatics was introduced as the study of how senders and addressees, in acts of communication, rely on context to elaborate on literal meaning.³ Meanwhile, Yule stated that the study of what speakers mean, or ‘speaker meaning’, is called pragmatics.⁴ Furthermore, pragmatics is the field of study that focuses on the language in use and the context of the communication takes place.

One of the purposes of studying pragmatics is that communication does not merely consider at the literal meaning, but also the situation where the conversation takes place. The term “implicature” is used by Grice to account for what a speaker can imply, suggest, or mean, as distinct from what

²Anthony J. Liddicoat, *An Introduction to Conversation Analysis*, (Great Britain: Athenaneum Press Ltd, 2007), 1.

³Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*, (Britain: Edinburgh University Press, 2006), 132.

⁴George Yule, *The Study of Language: An Introduction*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1996), 112.

a speaker literally says.⁵ Implicature means the meaning that is implied or non-directly delivered or even called as the additional conveyed meaning by the speaker.

As described above, implicature is part of pragmatics study that talks about the intended meaning of a speaker in doing conversation. Grice takes implicatures to divide into two classes: conversational implicatures, which are derived on the basis of conversational principles and assumptions, and conventional implicatures, which are assigned on the basis of the conventional meanings of the words occurring in a sentence.⁶ This study focused on the conversational implicature rather than the conventional one. It can be seen that speakers sometimes mean to communicate more than they say. Conversational implicature is a species of speaker meaning, and speaker meaning divides exhaustively into what is said and what is implicated.⁷ Conversational implicature can also be called as the speaker's intention in doing communication. In this case, the speakers deliver an intention by saying something else.

⁵Gillian Brown, George Yule, *Discourse Analysis*, (USA: Cambridge University Press, 1983), 31.

⁶Gennaro Chierchia, Sally McConnell-Ginet. *Meaning and Grammar : An Introduction to Semantics*, (London: MIT Press, 1990), 188.

⁷J. M. Saul, *Speaker Meaning, What is Said and What is Implicated*, (New York: White Rose University Consortium), 1.

A novel is a long narrative, normally in prose, which describes fictional characters and events, usually in the form of a sequential story.⁸ In this research, the researcher chooses the object of the study is the novel written by Thomas Hardy entitled *The Woodlanders*. *The Woodlanders* is a novel by Thomas Hardy. It was serialized from May 1886 to April 1887 in *Macmillan's Magazine* and published in three volumes in 1887. It is one of his series of Wessex novels. The novel reflects common Hardy themes: a rustic, evocative setting, poorly chosen marriage partners, unrequited love, social class mobility, and an unhappy, or at best equivocal, ending. As with most his other works, opportunities for fulfillment and happiness are forsaken or delayed. *The Woodlanders* was widely praised. It was declared by the *Saturday Review* in April 1887 to be, "the best [novel] that Hardy has written", by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, "his loveliest if not his finest book", by William Lyon Phelps, "the most beautiful and most noble of Hardy's novels", and by A. Edward Newton, "one of the best novels of the last half century".⁹ This novel is included in romance novel because it talks about how the romance grows up among the people especially in old English where the story takes place. The novel tells the reader about a woodlander named Giles Winterbourne and an educated woman named Grace Melbury. Actually they

⁸<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novel>, accessed on 1 march 2016

⁹https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Woodlanders

love each other, but they never be in unity because Grace married with a doctor named Edred Fitzpiers. The researcher wants to analyze this novel, because of this complicated plot of story of “The Woodlanders” novel that has been explained above. This complicated story is built by conversational situation that make the story become more live.

Based on the statement above, the researcher wants to review the implicature analysis on “*The Woodlanders*” novel by Thomas Hardy with the specific aims to analyze the kinds of conversational implicature and the implied meaning that are employed in this novel.

B. Statements of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, the writer formulates the statements of the problem below:

1. What kinds of conversational implicature found in novel “The Woodlanders”?
2. What are the implied meanings of the conversational implicature found in novel “The Woodlanders”?

C. Objectives of the Study

Concerning with the problem statement, this study has some objective described as follows:

1. To find the kinds of conversational implicature found in novel “The Woodlanders”.

2. To find the implied meaning of the conversational implicature found in novel “The Woodlanders”.

D. Significances of the Study

After completing all research activities, this study is expected to give significances presented as follow:

1. Theoretical Significance

This research is expected to give the contribution for pragmatics and discourse analysis subject, especially implicature analysis.

2. Practical Significance

a. For English Departement Student

By conducting this research, it is hoped that English Department students can add their knowledge from this reference in pragmatics study especially implicature analysis.

b. For other researcher

The result of this research is expected to give reference and motivation for others who conduct the pragmatics study. We hope this research makes some stimulus for others to conduct the better research, so this research isn't just final project for requirements graduation.

c. For English lecturers

This research can be a source of knowledge for English lecturers, especially in pragmatics and discourse analysis subject.

E. Previous Study

There are three previous studies that will be used by the researcher. The first research is from Riska Yeni Puji Lestari's thesis under title "Implicature Analysis on the Croods Movie". The result of this research is that the writer found that the characters in The Croods movie violated the entire maxim in their conversation. They violated the quantity maxim, quality maxim, relevance maxim and also manner maxim. Mostly, the context where they were and their own reason make them violate the maxim.¹⁰ The difference between the first previous study with the research that will be conducted is that Riska Yeni Puji Lestari focuses on the violated maxim, meanwhile the writer will focus on the kinds of conversational implicature and also its implied meaning found in "The Woodlanders" novel.

The second research is from Asrorul Mufida's thesis with the title "The Conversational Implicature that is Used by the Three Main Characters in Hotel Transylvania Movie". The research results are as follows: (1) First, from 278 data there are 234 utterances included as Generalized Conversational Implicature and 44 utterances are included as Particularized Conversational Implicature. In generalized conversational implicature, 46 utterances are included as Scalar Conversational Implicature. (2) There are four relations between conversational implicature and protective manner,

¹⁰Riska Yeni Puji Lestari, *Implicature Analysis on the Croods Movie*, (Ponorogo: STKIP PGRI Ponorogo, 2014), 64.

those are doing something for some happiness, entertaining someone from sadness, keeping someone from danger, and against own feeling from someone happiness.¹¹The difference among these research and the writer's research is that Asrorul Mufida's thesis only focuses on the Conversational Implicature and its relation with the protective manner.

The third research is from Faizal Risdianto's article under title A Conversational Implicature Analysis In Oscar Wilde's Short Story "Happy Prince". The result of his research are as follows: In the short story, there are some variation's meanings of the conversational implicature used in in Oscar Wilde's short story Happy Prince, they are: conversation implicature connected with cooperative principles, politeness principle and ironical principle. In Oscar Wilde's short story Happy Prince, there are six forms of politeness principle, two forms of cooperative principles and two ironical principles.¹² The difference is that the third previous study focused on the conversational implicature that is connected with cooperative principles, politeness principle, and ironical principle.

¹¹Asrorul Mufida, *The Conversational Implicature that is Used by the Three Main Characters in Hotel Transylvania Movie*, (Yogyakarta: English Department Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences State Islamic University SunanKalijaga Yogyakarta, 2015), 43-44.

¹²Faizal Risdianto, *A Conversational Implicature Analysis In Oscar Wilde's Short Story "Happy Prince"*, Vol.4 No.2, 2011, 224-225.

F. Research Methodology

1. Research Approach

In this research the researcher uses qualitative approach. Qualitative approach to research is concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behaviour. Research in such a situation is a function of researcher's insights and impressions.¹³ As Creswell proposed "Qualitative research is means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data".¹⁴ It is needed as a step in understanding social phenomenon in dept. In this case, the researcher will discuss in depth about conversational implicature analysis.

2. Data Source

To get description about situation of problem and to make decision and to solve the problems, the data sources are needed in conducting research. The term data refers to a collection of information. A more detailed definition includes types of data that combine to be the

¹³C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques*, (New Delhi: New Age International Ltd, 2004), 5.

¹⁴John W. Creswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, (USA: SAGE Publication, 2009), 4.

collected information such as numbers, words, pictures, video, audio, and concepts. Qualitative data are generally non numerical but have a greater variety of sources. Those data sources are generally categorized as verbal and nonverbal.¹⁵ While deciding about the method of data collection to be used for the study, the researcher should keep in mind two types of data, those are primary and secondary.¹⁶ Simply, it can be said that data source is a collection of information that can help the completion of the research and generally there are two kinds of data source. They are as following:

a. Primary Data Source

The primary data are those which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character.¹⁷ In this research, the primary data source is taken from documentation transcript of The Woodlanders Novel by Thomas Hardy.

b. Secondary Data Source

The secondary data, on the other hand, are those which have already been collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistical process. The researcher would have to decide which sort of data he would be using (thus collecting) for his study and accordingly he will have to select one or the other method of data

¹⁵Lisa M. Given, The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Method, (USA: SAGE Publication, 2008), 185.

¹⁶C. R. Kothari, opcit, 95.

¹⁷Ibid.

collection.¹⁸ In this research, the researcher takes the secondary data from many kinds of source in the form of documents, journal, book, or transcript and internet to support the completing of this research.

3. Techniques of Data Collection

This research used one way in collecting data that is documentation. This way used because the object of this research is in the form of text or transcription. Documents, understood here as written texts that serve as a record or piece of evidence of an event or fact, occupy a prominent position in modern societies. A major part of the reality that is relevant to members of modern societies is accessible to them in the form of documents.¹⁹ The recording of documents and visual materials can be based on the researcher's structure for taking notes. Typically, notes reflect information about the document or other material as well as key ideas in the documents.²⁰ Based on the statement above, it can be said that documentation is one of the methods for collecting data and the researcher chooses this method because the data taken from transcripts.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹Bryan Jenner, *A Companion to Qualitative Research*, (London: SAGE Publication, 2004), 284.

²⁰John W. Creswell, 183.

4. Data Analysis

According to Lisa M. Given, data analysis is an integral part of qualitative research and constitutes an essential stepping-stone toward both gathering data and linking one's findings with higher order concepts. There are many variants of qualitative research involving many forms of data analysis, including interview transcripts, field notes, conversational analysis, and visual data, whether photographs, film, or observations of internet occurrences (for the purpose of brevity, this entry calls all of these forms of data text).²¹

Based on the statement above, data analysis was conducted when the researcher was collecting data. The data analysis was begun when the researcher was observing the subject of research or conducts an interview with respondents. Besides that, the data analysis can be conducted when the researcher completes the process of collecting data.

Miles and Huberman's view of qualitative data analysis consisting of data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion is employed in this research.

²¹Lisa M. Given, 186.

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the stage of processing the “raw” data in order to be ready analyzed. The process, as suggested by Miles and Huberman, might be in the form of selecting, simplifying, focusing, summarizing, coding, sorting, or even making cluster of the themes. In the context of this study, data reduction refers to the process of selecting the conversational implicatures from the documentation transcript of the novel.

b. Data Display

The second major flow of analysis is data display. Generally, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action.²² Data display is the process of demonstrating the data either in the form of narrative text, matrices, graphs, networks or charts. The displayed data are expected to ease the researcher to completely understand what happens in the field and come to the conclusion.

The data in this research will be displayed in the form of narrative text because the data is in the form of conversation that found in *The Woodlanders* novel.

²²Ibid., 11.

c. Conclusion Drawing

The above steps, starting from reducing data to displaying data, are applied each time the researcher obtained data from one discussion session. Based on these activities, the researcher makes a tentative conclusion of the analysis which provides the researcher with information needed to come to a more focused attention in the subsequent data collection. This conclusion is written based on the analysis of documentation transcript in the relation with the research problem that had been formulated.²³

In analyzing the data, the researcher had done the steps below:

1. Reading the novel.
2. Collecting data by classifying it into kinds of conversational implicature.
3. Analyzing the data by using the theory.
4. Identifying the implied meaning of conversational implicature occurred in the conversations.
5. Making conclusion and suggestion based on the data analysis.

²³Matthew, B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*.(Beverly Hills: SAGE Publication Inc, 1994), 24.

G. Organization of the Thesis

The thesis will be divided into four chapters as follow:

CHAPTER I

Introduction

This chapter introduces the whole of the research content that involves: background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, previous research finding, research methodology, and organization of the thesis.

CHAPTER II

Review of Related Literature

This chapter discusses about the related literature that can support this research.

CHAPTER III

Analysis of Kinds of Conversational Implicature and the Implied Meaning

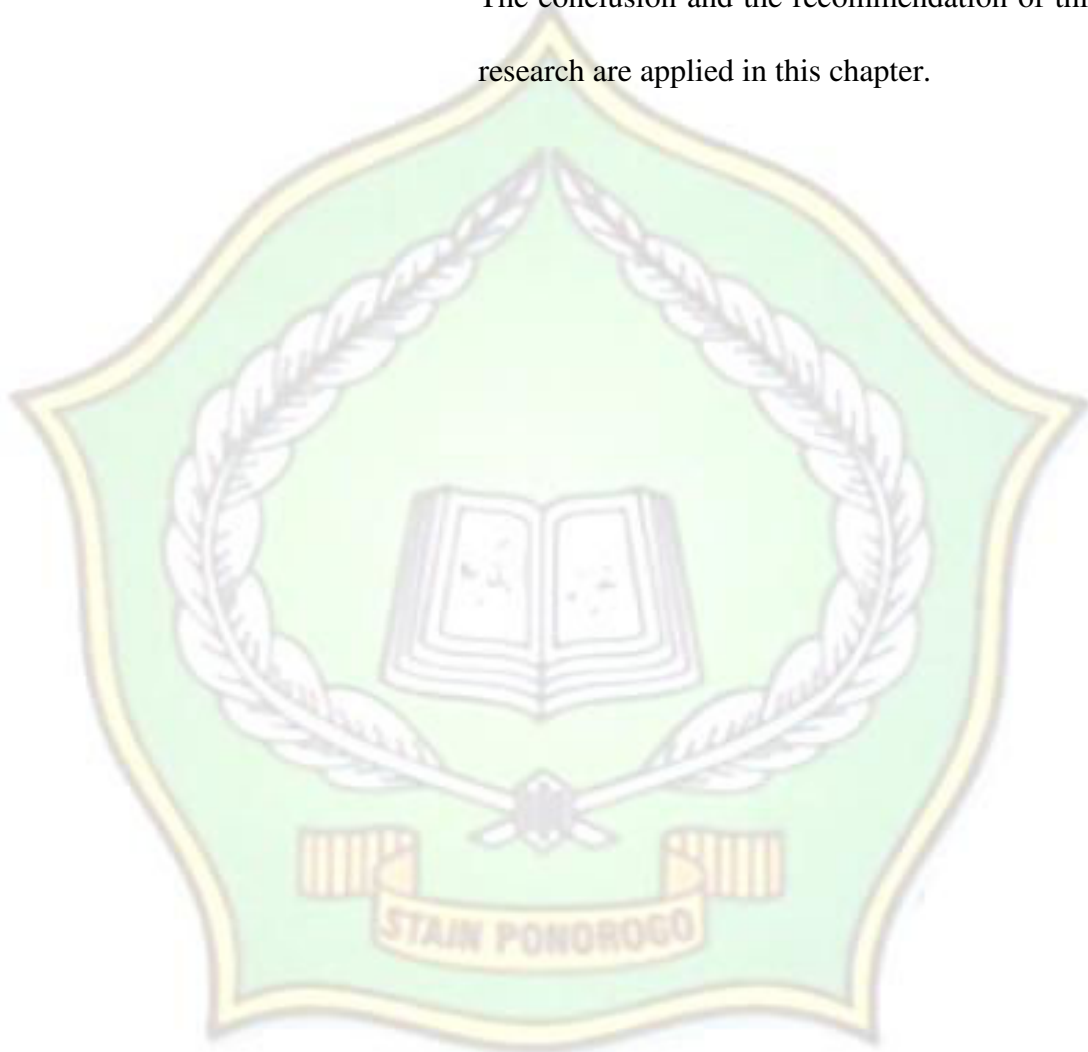
This chapter is the main discussion of this thesis. Because in this chapter all of the kinds of conversational implicature would be presented and criticized. This chapter discusses about data and analysis of the statement problems. It contains data analyzing about kinds and the

implied meaning of its conversational implicatures found on The Woodlanders novel.

CHAPTER IV

Conclusion

The conclusion and the recommendation of this research are applied in this chapter.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In studying this research, the researcher uses some fields of study. Those are pragmatics, semantics, discourse analysis and sociolinguistics. It has been done because this study collaborates and has very near explanation each other. Besides, this study focuses on the pragmatics than among those studies.

A. Pragmatics

When the people interacts each other, surely there are many goals that will be achieved in doing this interaction. As the speaker, he or she must be able to convey what will be transferred communicatively and efficiently. Meanwhile the listener must have a good understanding in interpreting the speaker's utterance to avoid miscommunication and misunderstanding by considering the situation or the context where the communication happens in daily life.

According to Charles W Kreidler, pragmatics is another branch of linguistics that is concerned with meaning.²⁴ Other definitions of pragmatics were: meaning in use or meaning in context.²⁵ Than Levinson said that pragmatics is the study of the relations between language and context that are

²⁴Charles W. Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics*, (London & New York: Roudledge, 1998), 18.

²⁵Jenny Thomas, *Meaning in Interaction: an Introduction to Pragmatics*, (USA: Routledge, 1995), 1-2.

basic to an account of language understanding.²⁶ It can be said that pragmatics is the field of study about meaning of the utterance that is delivered by the speaker and it relies on the context or situation.

B. Semantics

Semantics is the study of the “toolkit” for meaning: knowledge encoded in the vocabulary of the language and in its patterns for building more elaborate meanings, up to the level of sentence meanings.²⁷ Semantics is the study of sentence meaning and word meaning.²⁸ Semantics deals with literal (rather than pragmatic) meaning; that is, meaning without reference to users or the purpose of communication.²⁹ In other words, semantics is the study focused on the literal meaning of words, phrases and sentences rather than the purpose of communication itself.

C. Discourse and Discourse Analysis

1. Definition of Discourse

Other elements that relates to pragmatics field are discourse analysis. Before defining discourse analysis, there would be better if defining “discourse” itself. According to Fromkin, knowing language also permits combining sentences to express complex thoughts and ideas

²⁶Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics*, (USA: Cambridge University Press, 1983), 21.

²⁷Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*, 1.

²⁸*Ibid.*, 6.

²⁹Brian Paltridge, *Discourse Analysis*, (New York: University of London, 2006), 3-4.

that is called “discourse”.³⁰ Discourse is actual instances of communicative action in the medium of language, although some define the term more broadly as ‘meaningful symbolic behavior’ in any mode.³¹ Discourse as a particular way of talking about and understanding the world (or an aspect of the world).³² Simply, discourse is both of spoken and written form of language that becomes habitual action in the people lives.

2. Definition of Discourse Analysis

Firstly, the term “discourse analysis” introduced by Zellig Harris in 1952 as a way of analyzing connected speech writing. His observation he made was that “connected discourse occurs within a particular situation, whether a person speaking, or of a conversation or of someone sitting down occasionally over the period of months to write a particular kind literary or scientific tradition”.³³

Meanwhile, other definition of discourse analysis is that it is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the contexts in which it is used. Discourse analysts study language in use: written texts of all kinds, and spoken data, from conversation to highly

³⁰Victoria Fromkin, et al, *An Introduction to Language*, (USA: Wadsworth, 2003), 209

³¹Barbara Johnstone, *Discourse Analysis*, (USA: Blackwell Publishing, 2008), 2.

³²Marianne Jorgensen and Louise Phillips, *Discourse Analysis as Theory and Method*, (London: SAGE Publication, 2002), 1.

³³Brian Paltridge, *Discourse Analysis*, (New York: University of London, 2006), 2

institutionalized forms of talk.³⁴ It means that discourse analysis is the interpretation or analysis of language in use: either written or spoken form.

D. Sociolinguistics

According to Chambers, ‘Sociolinguistics is the study of the social uses of language, and the most productive studies in the four decades of sociolinguistic research have emanated from determining the social evaluation of linguistic variants.’³⁵ Other definition stated by Fishman that Sociolinguistics should encompass everything from considering ‘who speaks (or writes) what language (or what language variety) to whom and when and to what end’.³⁶ In summary, sociolinguistics is the field of study about the sociology and language. In this study, language is collaborated with social condition where the language takes place.

E. Speech Act

1. Definition of Speech Act

Austin defined speech acts as the actions performed in saying something.³⁷ Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts. In English are commonly given more specific labels, such as

³⁴Michael McCarthy, *Discourse Analysis for Language Teachers*, (USA: Cambridge University Press, 1991), 5.

³⁵Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* 5th edition, 11.

³⁶*Ibid.*, 17.

³⁷ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, (USA: Routledge, 2002), 16.

apology, complaint, invitation, promise, or request.³⁸ From the explanation above we can conclude that speech act is the analyses of the role or function of utterances given by speaker to the hearer.

a. Elements of Speech Act

Austin proposed that communicating speech act consists of three elements: the speaker says something, the speaker signals an associated speech act, and the speech act causes an effect on her listeners or the participants.³⁹ They are as follows:

1). Locutionary

It is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. If the speakers have difficulty with actually forming the sounds and words to create meaningful utterance in language, then he might fail to produce locutionary act.⁴⁰ A locutionary act which is the act of saying something in the full sense of 'say'. For example: He said to me "Shoot her", meaning by 'shoot' and referring by 'her' to her.⁴¹

³⁸George Yule, *Pragmatics*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 47.

³⁹John I Saeed, *Semantics*, (Singapore:Blackwell Publisher Ltd, 2009), 239.

⁴⁰George Yule, *opcit*, 48.

⁴¹Malcolm Coulthard, *An Introduction to Discourse Analysis*, (New York: Longman Group, 1985), 18.

2). Perlocutionary

It is the act performed by or as a result of saying. Austin give an example of sentences like Shoot her!. It means that he persuaded me to shoot her. The perlocutionary act forces of persuading, forcing, frightening, etc. This is also generally known as the perlocutionary effect.

3). Illocutionary

It is an act performed in saying something, the act identify by the explicit performative. For example: “Shoot her”. It means that he urged (or advised, ordered, etc).⁴² Sometimes people do announce their illocutionary intentions, using phrases like “I hereby declare” or “I baptize you so-and-so”. Using one of these verbs, in the right context, itself performs the action: to say “I promise” to make a promise, to say “I order you to be there” is to give an order. Verbs such as these are sometimes called performative verbs.⁴³

F. Context and Co-text

According to Mey context is a dynamic, not a static concept: it is to be understood as the continually changing surroundings, in widest sense, that enable the participants in the communication process to interact, and in which

⁴²Ibid

⁴³Barbara Johnstone, *Discourse Analysis*, (UK:Blackwell Publishing, 2008), 233.

the linguistic expressions of their interaction become intelligible. As Mey states “Context is more than just reference. Context is action. Context is about understanding what things are for; it is also what gives our utterance their true pragmatic meaning and allows them to be counted as true pragmatic acts”.⁴⁴

The co-text of a word is the set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence. The surrounding co-text has a strong effect on what we think the word probably means.⁴⁵ The linguistic context is also known as co-text. “Co-text is just a linguistic part of the environment in which a referring expression is used”.

Consider these examples below:

“Brazil wins World Cup.”

In this example people will interpret that not all of Brazil, but just one of the soccer groups in Brazil who did it. “The co-text clearly limits the range of possible interpretations we might have for a word like ‘Brazil’ ”.⁴⁶ In the sum up, context is the psychological situation that is interpreted by the people in doing communication. While co-text is the literal meaning that is conveyed by the speaker.

⁴⁴Jacob L. Mey, *Pragmatics: An Introduction*, (USA: Blackwell Publishing, 2001), 39-41.

⁴⁵George Yule, *The Study of Language*, 114.

⁴⁶George Yule, *Pragmatics*, 21.

G. Reference and Inference

“Reference as an act in which a speaker, or a writer, uses linguistic forms to enable a listener, or a reader, to identify something”.⁴⁷ Lyons says that ‘the relationship between words and things is the relationship of reference: words refer to things.

In the following conversational fragment, the speaker A uses the expressions “my uncle” and “he” to refer to one individual and “*my mother’s* sister” and “she” to refer to another.

A: My uncle’s coming home from Canada on Sunday. He’s due in.

B: How long has been away for or has he just been away?

C: Oh no they lived in Canada ah he was married to my mother’s sister. Well, she’s been dead for a number of years now.⁴⁸

Meanwhile, inference means “The listener’s use of additional knowledge to make sense of what is not explicit in an utterance.”⁴⁹ While Gillian Brown states, “Since the discourse analyst, like the hearer, has no direct access to speaker’s intended meaning in producing an utterance, he often has to rely on a process of inference to arrive at an interpretation for utterances or for the connections between utterances.”

⁴⁷Ibid., 17.

⁴⁸Gillian Brown, and George Yule, *Discourse Analysis*, 28.

⁴⁹George Yule, *Pragmatics*, 131.

For example:

- (a) If it's sunny, it's warm.
- (b) It's sunny.
- (c) So, it's warm.⁵⁰

H. Presupposition and Entailment

A presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be case prior to making an utterance. Speakers, not sentences, have presupposition.⁵¹ The definition of presupposition based on the Stalnaker's view: "Presuppositions are what is taken by the speaker to be the common ground of the participants in the conversation." The analysis of discourse, for the notion of logical presupposition which Keenan describes in the following way: "A sentence S logically presupposes a sentence S' just in case S logically implies S' and the negation of S, also logically implies S'."

For example:

- (a) My uncle is coming home from Canada.
- (b) My uncle isn't coming home from Canada.
- (c) I have an uncle.

⁵⁰Gillian Brown, and George Yule, *Discourse Analysis*, 27-28.

⁵¹George Yule, *Pragmatics*, 25.

Following Keenan's definition, it can be said that (a) logically presupposes (c) because of constancy under negation.⁵²

“An entailment is something that logically follows from what is asserted in the utterance. Sentences, not speakers have entailment.”⁵³ Sometimes knowing the truth one sentence entails, or necessarily implies, the truth of another sentences.

For example:

- (a) Corday assassinated Marat.
- (b) Marat is dead.

It is logically inconsistent for the former to be true and the latter false. Thus the sentence “Corday assassinated Marat” entails the sentence “Marat is dead”.⁵⁴ All in all, entailment is the truth one sentence that necessarily implies the truth of another.

I. Implicature

1. Definition of Implicature

According to J. L. Mey, the word “implicature” is derived from the verb ‘to imply’, as is its cognate ‘implication’. Originally, ‘to imply’

⁵²Gillian Brown, and George Yule, *Discourse Analysis*, 29.

⁵³George Yule, *Pragmatics*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996), 25.

⁵⁴Victoria Fromkin, et al, *An Introduction to Language*, 198.

means ‘to fold something into something else’ (from the Latin verb *plicare* ‘to fold’); hence, that which is implied is ‘folded in’, and has to be ‘unfolded’ in order to be understood.⁵⁵ Meanwhile, according to Horn implicature is a component of speaker meaning that constitutes an aspect of what is meant in a speaker’s utterance without being part of what is said. What a speaker intends to communicate is characteristically far richer than what she directly expresses; linguistic meaning radically underdetermines the message conveyed and understood.⁵⁶ Moreover, according to Geoffrey Leech, he stated that the ‘extra meanings’ that we infer, and which account for the gap between overt sense and pragmatic force, may be called implicatures. The term ‘implicature’ was proposed by the philosopher, H. P. Grice. He suggests that when people converse with one another they acknowledge a kind of tacit agreement to cooperate conversationally towards mutual ends.⁵⁷

In other definition says that implicature is the implied meaning that is conveyed by the speaker. It is delivered in some special way in which the listener must be able to interpret its meaning.

⁵⁵Jacob L. Mey, *Pragmatics: An Introduction*, 45.

⁵⁶Laurence R. Horn and Gregory Ward, *The Handbook of Pragmatics*, (USA: Blackwell Publishing, 2006), 3.

⁵⁷Geoffrey N. Leech and Michael H. Short, *Style in Fiction: A Linguistics Introduction to English Fictional Prose*, (London: Longman, 1981), 294-295.

2. Kinds of Implicature

Generally, there are two kinds of implicature. Those are as following:

a. Conversational Implicature

Conversational implicatures are those that arise in particular contexts of use, without forming part of the word's characteristic or conventional force: the choice of the term 'conversational' is explained by the fact that Grice's examples are mostly taken from imagined conversations.⁵⁸ A special and interesting type of communication has been explored by Grice under the label of conversational implicature, so called because what is implied (or as Grice prefers to say, implicated) is implicated by virtue of the fact that the speaker and hearer are cooperatively contributing to a conversation.⁵⁹

b. Conventional Implicatures

Conventional implicatures arise by a combination of two narrowly semantic aspects of the grammar: lexical meanings and novel ways of combining them with other meanings in the grammar. This broad description intentionally echoes the principle of

⁵⁸Nick Riemer, *Introducing Semantics*, (USA: Cambridge University Press, 2010), 118.

⁵⁹Adrian Akmajian, et al, *Linguistics An Introduction To Language And Communication Fifth Edition*, (London: The MIT Press, 2001), 399.

compositionality.⁶⁰ According to Yule stated that, “In contrast to all the conversational implicatures, conventional implicatures don’t have to occur in conversation, and they don’t depend on special contexts for their interpretation. Conventional implicatures are associated with specific words and result in additional conveyed meanings when those words are used”.⁶¹ Meanwhile, according to Grice, it is determined by ‘the conventional meaning of the word used’. Consider the following example:

“He is an Englishman, he is, therefore, brave.”

In the above example, the speaker does not directly assert that one property (being brave) follows from another property (being an Englishman), but the form of expression used conventionally implicates that such a relation does hold.⁶² Conventional implicature is rather distinct with the conversational one, that the meaning of a sentence relies on the words that are employed.

3. Kinds of Conversational Implicature

The most widely accepted type of implicature is the conversational implicature. According to Grice, it comes in two ways,

⁶⁰Christopher Potts, *The Logic of Conventional Implicatures*, (USA: Oxford University Press, 2005), 1.

⁶¹George Yule, *Pragmatics*, 45.

⁶²Gillian Brown, and George Yule, *Discourse Analysis*, (USA: Cambridge University Press, 1983), 31.

generalized conversational implicature (GCI) and particularized conversational implicature (PCI).⁶³ Also scalar implicature as the form of generalized conversational implicature.

a. Generalized Conversational Implicature

When no special knowledge is required in the context to calculate the additional conveyed meaning, it is called a generalized conversational implicature. One common example in English involves any phrase with an indefinite article of the type ‘*a/an X*’, such as ‘*a garden*’ and ‘*a child*’ in this following example:

“I was sitting in a garden one day. A child looked over the fence.”

The implicature of example above, that the garden and the child mentioned are not the speaker’s, are calculated on the principle that if the speaker was capable of being more specific, then he or she would have said ‘*my garden*’ and ‘*my child*’.⁶⁴

Davis also stated that generalized implicature is sentence implicature: “what speakers using the sentence with its regular

⁶³Jacob L. Mey, *Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatics* Second Edition, (Denmark: Elsevier, 2009), 365.

⁶⁴George Yule, *Pragmatics*, 40-41.

meaning would commonly use it to implicate.⁶⁵ In other words, it can be said that generalized conversational implicature is the kind of implicature that rely on the sentence not on the speaker's intention.

b. Scalar Implicature

A number of other generalized conversational implicatures are commonly communicated on the basis of a scale of values and are consequently known as scalar implicature.

Certain information is always communicated by choosing a word which expressed one value from a scale of values. This particularly obvious in terms for expressing quantity, as shown in the scales in the following words:

<All, most, many, few>

<Always, often, sometimes>

When producing an utterance, a speaker selects the word from the scale which is the most informative and truthful (quantity and quality) in the circumstances, as in:

⁶⁵Wayne. A Davis, *Implicature: Intention, Convention, and Principle in the Failure of Gricean Theory*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007), 21.

“I am studying linguistics and I’ve completed some of the required courses.”

By choosing “some”, the speaker creates an implicature (not all). The basis of scalar implicature is that, when any form in a scale is asserted, the negative of all forms higher on the scale is implicated.⁶⁶

When a degree of lexicalization is not a factor, scalar implicature is normally generated. Thus, each of the ordered items in: (always, usually, often, sometimes), (and, or), (certain, likely, possible), (cold, cool, lukewarm), (excellent, good, OK), (the, a).⁶⁷ This kind of implicature can be analyzed from the using of scale or degree in conveying utterances.

c. Particularized Conversational Implicature

Grice stated that particularized conversational implicature is an implicature “carried by saying p on a particular occasion in virtue of a special feature of the context.”⁶⁸ Generalized conversational implicatures are identical to particularized conversational implicatures with one difference. They are generated under normal circumstances. In other words, whereas particularized

⁶⁶George Yule, *Pragmatics*, 41-42.

⁶⁷Laurence R. Horn and Gregory Ward, *The Handbook of Pragmatics*, 16.

⁶⁸Paul Grice, *Studies in the Way of Words*, (Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press, 2002), 37.

conversational implicatures require that the context actively contribute towards the derivation of the implicature, generalized conversational implicatures don't make such requirement on the context. It is enough that context be compatible with such inferences for them to go through.⁶⁹ Meanwhile, according to George Yule particularized conversational implicature is quite different from generalized one, that most of the time, our conversations take place in very specific contexts in which locally recognized inferences are assumed. For instance:

Rick : Hey, coming to the wild party tonight?

Tom : My parents are visiting.

In order to make Tom's response relevant, Rick has to draw on some assume knowledge that one college student in this setting expects another to have. Tom will be spending that evening with his parents, and time spent with parents is quiet (consequently Tom not at party).⁷⁰ Shortly, particularized implicature reflects speaker implicature. It is rather distinct with a generalized one which only depends on the surface meaning of literal words than the actual speaker meaning in a context.

⁶⁹Mira Ariel, *Pragmatics and Grammar*, (UK: Cambridge University Press, 2008), 20.

⁷⁰George Yule, *Pragmatics*, 43.

4. Cooperative Principle

a. Definition of Cooperative Principle

Based on Yule's explanation, cooperative principle is a basic assumption in conversation that each participant will attempt to contribute appropriately, at the required time, to the current exchange of talk.⁷¹ While, John I. Saeed stated that cooperative principle is a kind of tacit agreement by speakers and listeners to cooperate in communication.⁷² Further, Davis stated that cooperative principle is "Contribute what is required by the accepted purpose of the conversation."⁷³ Therefore, cooperative principle is the rule of communication that is employed by the speaker and the listener and how they co-operate each other.

b. Elements of Cooperative Principle

Some of the cooperative principles are as following:

- 1) Normative : People ought to contribute what is conversationally required.
- 2) Behavioral : People do contribute what is conversationally required.

⁷¹Ibid., 128.

⁷²John I. Saeed, *Semantics (Introducing Linguistics)* 3rd edition, (UK: Blackwell Publishers Ltd, 2009), 213.

⁷³Wayne. A Davis, *Implicature: Intention, Convention, and Principle in the Failure of Gricean Theory*, 25.

- 3) Motivational : People intend to contribute what is conversationally required.
- 4) Cognitive : People believe they ought to contribute what is conversationally required.⁷⁴

5. The Working Out and the Characteristics of Conversational Implicature

a. The Working out of Conversational Implicature

Before discussing about the characteristics of conversational implicature itself, firstly it must be considered that conversational implicature has some steps to be worked out. In saying that *p*, a speaker *S* conversationally implicates that *q* if:

1. *S* is presumed to be observing the cooperative principle,
2. in order to make *S*'s saying that *p* consistent with (1), one must suppose that *S* believes that *q*,
3. *S* thinks (and expects the hearer to think that *S* thinks) the hearer is competent to figure it out.

That the hearer should have to work out of the presence of the implicature is crucial to its being conversational. If no argument is required, the implicature will be conventional, not conversational.⁷⁵

⁷⁴Wayne. A Davis, *Implicature: Intention, Convention, and Principle in the Failure of Gricean Theory*, 25.

⁷⁵S. Marc Cohen, *The summary of Logic and Conversation*, (Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press, 2008), 4.

b. Characteristics of Conversational Implicature

1. Cancellable

All conversational implicatures are cancellable. An implicature that p is cancellable if it is permissible to conjoin (to the sentence that allegedly implicates that p) “but not p ” or “I don’t mean to imply that p ”. For example: Suppose I say to children “The treasure is hidden either in the garden or in the attic.” I can always add: “Of course, I know exactly where it is, but I’m not going to give you any more information.” So, the implicature is cancellable.⁷⁶ It means that conversational implicatures don’t contribute to the truth conditions of the utterance. They can therefore be cancelled without contradiction.

2. Nondetachability

Expressions with the same coded content will tend to carry the same implicatures (a principle exception has to be made for manner implicature). It means that implicatures cannot be detached from the content of the utterance.⁷⁷ Thus, the conversational implicature can not be detached from the content of the utterance.

⁷⁶Ibid., 7.

⁷⁷S. C. Levinson, *Presumptive Meanings: The Theory of Generalized Conversational Implicature* (Language, Speech, and Communication), (Cambridge : MIT Press, 2000), 15.

3. Calculability

For any implicature hearer should be able to figure it out, and speaker should expect that the hearer will be able to figure it out.⁷⁸

4. Nonconventionality

In this case, generalized conversational implicature is distinct with conventional one, because they are non-detachable, cancellable, and not carried by what is said, but by the act of saying.⁷⁹

5. Reinforcability

It is often possible to add explicit what is anyway implicated with less sense of redundancy than would be the case if one repeated the coded content.

6. Universality

Because the inferences are derived ultimately from fundamental considerations of rationality, we expect a strong tendency to universality (unlike with coded meanings, of course); conversational implicatures are motivated, not arbitrary.⁸⁰

⁷⁸Jerold M. Sadock, *On Testing for Conversational Implicature*, 2.

⁷⁹Jacques Moeschler, *Conversational and Conventional Implicatures*, Geneva: University of Geneva, 16.

⁸⁰S. C. Levinson, *Presumptive Meanings: The Theory of Generalized Conversational Implicature* *Language, Speech, and Communication*, 15.

J. Novel

1. Definition of Novel

Novel is a book-length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that, while we read, we experience actual life. The novel is a picture of real life and manners, and of the time in which it was written.⁸¹ Shortly, novel is the kind of literary fiction that usually reflects the situation in the real life.

2. Kinds of Novel

There are many kinds of novels, they are as follows:

1) The Picaresque Novel

The adjective “*picaresque*” is from Spanish word referring to a wanderer, often something of a rogue. It is one in which episodes are loosely linked through the presence of a wandering central character. For examples: *Henry Fielding’s Joseph*, and *Joyce Cary’s The Horse’s Mouth*.

2) The novel of self-fulfillment

The theme of such novel is the way in which people strive to find themselves and to be themselves. For instance: *Dicken’s David Copperfield* and *Maugham’s The Moon*.

⁸¹X.J Kennedy, *An Introduction to Fiction* Third Edition, (USA: Little Brown and Company, 1983), 180-182.

3) **The novel of social criticism**

The novel can be used as a vehicle for the expression of social, even political, beliefs. For example: *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

4) **Satire**

Swift's satires are classics which have been followed by modern works in emulation. For example: *Brave New World* by Aldous Huxley.

5) **The historical novel**

It presents special problems to the author. Then there is a problem of dialogue. The dialogue full of archaism (out-of-date, discarded expression) will soon lose the reader's interest. For example :*Claudius and Claudius the God*, is one of the best modern historical novelists.

6) **The romance**

There is a wide market for novels which combine adventure, a love story, and some exotic background-in the past or in faraway places. Such is the romantic novel, a vehicle of pure entertainment and light reading. The novels of Baroness Orczy and Geoffrey Farnol are well-known examples.

7) **The novel of adventure**

A work whose main point is suspense, action and adventure is perhaps a tale rather than a novel. Classical English examples are

the action tales of writers such as Marryat. Stevenson's tales, such as *Treasure Island*, are excellent example.

8) The thriller-detective and mystery novels

The emphasis in this works is on the problem to be solved, the mystery to be unraveled. The classic tale of this kind is Wilkie Collins *'The Moonstone'*, the pioneer novel of detection. These novels are often written in series given character interest by the popular approach of particular detectives such those just named.

9) The regional novel

A number of novelists have gained success by portraying life and character in particular regions, in which landscape and local customs create a small self-contained world in which human dramas can be acted out with intense effect. Thomas Hardy with his tragic novels of Black Wessex is well-known example. A paradoxical features of this kind of novel is that care with the particular features of life in a particular region seems most readily to touch off reflections about life in society in general.⁸²

⁸²Graham Little, *Approach to Literature: An Introduction to Critical Study of Content and Method in Writing*, (Sydney: Science Press),104.

3. Some Intrinsic Elements of The Woodlanders Novel

a. Plot

The plot is the chain of causes and circumstances which connect the various events and place them into some sort of relation with each other.⁸³ Based on Oxford dictionary, plot is a plan or an outline of events in play or novel.⁸⁴ Other definition stated that the plot or (narrative structure) is itself composed of smaller narrative structure (episodes, incidents).⁸⁵

b. Setting

Setting is the set of surroundings the place at which something happens, or the place and time at which a play, novel, etc is set.⁸⁶ Setting is environment; and environments, especially domestic interiors, may be viewed as metonymic, or metaphoric, expression of character.⁸⁷ Mostly, the setting of place of this story takes place in Great Hintock and also Little Hintock.

c. Character

Character, as stated by Abrams, is the people that are showed in a narrative, or play, in which the readers consider it has moral

⁸³Adrian Beard, *The Language of Literature*, (New York: Routledge, 2003), 33

⁸⁴A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, (Great Britain: Oxford University Press, 1995), 887.

⁸⁵Rene Wellek and Austin Warren, *Theory of Literature*, (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1949), 225.

⁸⁶*Ibid.*, 1076.

⁸⁷Rene Wellek, *opcit.* 229.

quality and tends to be expressed in utterances and what has done in the form of action.⁸⁸ The main or central character of this story are Giles Winterbourne, Grace Melbury, Marty South and Edred Fitzpiers. While there are also many peripheral characters like George Melbury, John Soth, Lucy Melbury, Barber Percombe, Mrs. Charmond, etc.

K. The Synopsys of The Woodlanders Novel

The story takes place in a small woodland village called Little Hintock, and concerns the efforts of an honest woodsman, Giles Winterborne, to marry his childhood sweetheart, Grace Melbury. Although they have been informally betrothed for some time, her father has made financial sacrifices to give his adored only child a superior education and no longer considers Giles good enough for her. When the new doctor – a well-born and handsome young man named Edgar Fitzpiers – takes an interest in Grace, her father does all he can to make Grace forget Giles, and to encourage what he sees as a brilliant match. Grace has misgivings prior to the marriage as she sees a village woman (Suke Damson) coming out of his cottage very early in the morning and suspects he has been sleeping with her. She tells her father that she does not want to go on with the marriage and he becomes very angry. Later Fitzpiers tells her Suke has been to visit him because she was in agony from toothache and he extracted a molar. Grace clutches at this explanation -

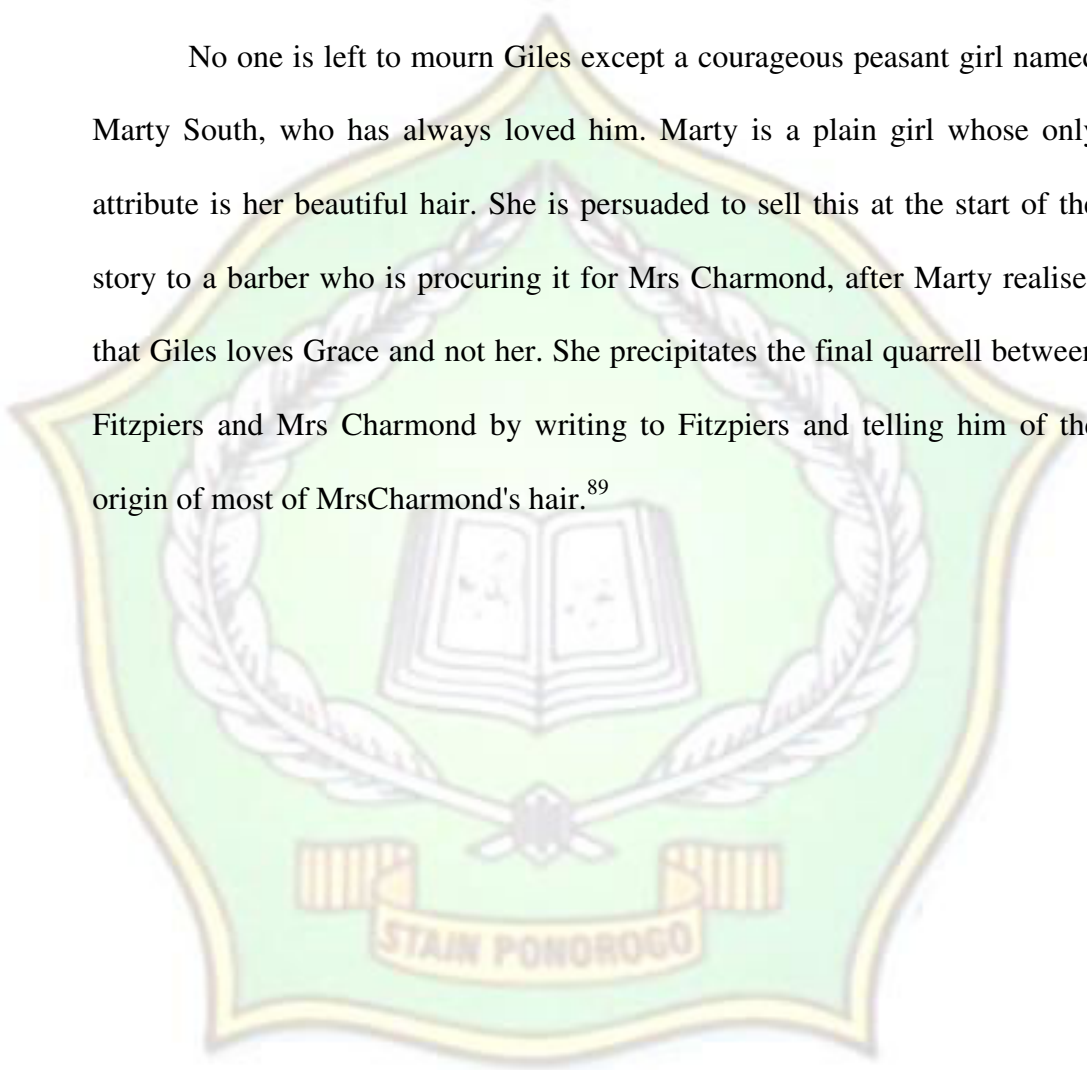
⁸⁸Burhan Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*, (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2013), 247.

in fact Fitzpiers has started an affair with Suke some weeks previously. After the honeymoon, the couple take up residence in an unused wing of Melbury's house. Soon, however, Fitzpiers begins an affair with a rich widow named Mrs. Charmond, which Grace and her father discover. Grace finds out by chance that Suke Damson has a full set of teeth and realises that Fitzpiers lied to her. The couple become progressively more estranged and Fitzpiers is assaulted by his father-in-law after he accidentally reveals his true character to him. Both Suke Damson and Mrs Charmond turn up at Grace's house demanding to know whether Fitzpiers is all right - Grace addresses them both sarcastically as "Wives -all". Fitzpiers later deserts Grace and goes to the Continent with MrsCharmond. Grace realises that she has only ever really loved Giles but as there is no possibility of divorce feels that her love seems hopeless.

Melbury is told by a former legal clerk down on his luck that the law was changed in the previous year (making the setting of the action 1858) and divorce is now possible. He encourages Giles to resume his courtship of Grace. It later becomes apparent, however, that Fitzpiers' adultery is not sufficient for Grace to be entitled to a divorce. When Fitzpiers quarrels with Mrs. Charmond and returns to Little Hintock to try to reconcile with his wife, she flees the house and turns to Giles for help. He is still convalescing from a dangerous illness, but nobly allows her to sleep in his hut during stormy weather, whilst he insists on sleeping outside. As a result, he dies. Grace later

allows herself to be won back to the (at least temporarily) repentant Fitzpiers, thus sealing her fate as the wife of an unworthy man. This is after Suke's husband Timothy Tangs has set a man trap to try to crush Fitzpiers' leg but it only tears Grace's skirt.

No one is left to mourn Giles except a courageous peasant girl named Marty South, who has always loved him. Marty is a plain girl whose only attribute is her beautiful hair. She is persuaded to sell this at the start of the story to a barber who is procuring it for Mrs Charmond, after Marty realises that Giles loves Grace and not her. She precipitates the final quarrell between Fitzpiers and Mrs Charmond by writing to Fitzpiers and telling him of the origin of most of MrsCharmond's hair.⁸⁹



⁸⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Woodlanders

CHAPTER III

KINDS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE AND ITS IMPLIED MEANING ON THE WOODLANDERS NOVEL

A. Data Display

This chapter explains about the kinds of conversational implicature found on “The Woodlanders” novel by Thomas Hardy. There are three types of conversational implicatures, those are generalized and particularized conversational implicature, and scalar implicature which is can be analyzed through the use of scale or degree in communicating utterances.

Through the analysis of the novel, it was found that there were 42 generalized conversational implicatures, 58 scalar implicatures and 106 particularized conversational implicatures.

B. Data Analysis

In this chapter, the researcher presents the analysis of kinds of conversational implicature found in The Woodlanders novel.

1. Kinds of Conversational Implicature

a. Generalized Conversational Implicature

Generalized conversational implicatures are implicatures that are normally carried by saying that “p”. Grice suggests the use of an X,

which carries the implicature that X “is only remotely related in a certain way to some person indicated by the context”.⁹⁰ In other words, the meaning of the utterance conveyed by speaker can be analyzed through the literal meaning of the sentence. Those are the following of generalized conversational implicatures found on The Woodlanders Novel:

1) The utterance of a rambler towards Mrs. Dollery

"I've been trying to find a short way to Little Hintock this last half-hour, Mrs. Dollery," he said. "But though I've been to Great Hintock and Hintock House half a dozen times I am at fault about the small village. You can help me, I dare say?"

The underlined sentence included in generalized one. in this case, the rambler asked for help towards Mrs. Dollery about the short way to Little Hintock by using the form of the usual utterance to ask for help.

2) Dialogue between Marty South and Barber Percombe

"Oh, Mr. Percombe, how you frightened me!" (Marty South)

He replied, "You should shut your door—then you'd hear folk open it." (Barber Percombe).

⁹⁰Jacques Moeschler, Conversational and Conventional Implicatures, Geneva: University of Geneva, 14.

In this context Marty South was frightened because of the arrival of Barber Percombe. While, the Barber demanded upon her to shut the door to avoid the folk open it and hear their conversation.

3) The utterance of Barber Percombe towards Marty South

"How much do you get for making these spars?"

The Barber asked Marty about how much money that she got from making the spars. In this occasion, he used a common utterance to ask something.

4) The utterance of Marty South towards the barber

"I don't wish to tell upon her," said Marty, coolly. "But my hair is my own, and I'm going to keep it."

Marty said that it was her own hair, so that she was going to keep it. It implied that she actually did refuse the Barber's demand to sell her hair to Barber.

5) Marty's utterance towards her father

"Father, do you want anything?"

Marty asked her father about what thing that he wanted by using this utterance.

- 6) Conversation between John South and her daughter, Marty South.

"Who have ye had talking to ye down-stairs?"

"A Sherton man called—nothing to trouble about she said, soothingly. "Father," she went on, "can Mrs. Charmond turn us out of our house if she's minded to?"

John South asked her daughter with whom she was talking to in the down-stairs and Marty answered that he was a Sherton man and nothing important with his arrival. And she asked about the possibility of Mrs. Charmond to turn their out of their house whenever she wanted.

- 7) Lucy's utterance towards her husband (George Melbury)

"George!" In a moment the name was repeated, with "Do come indoors! What are you doing there?".

In this occasion, Lucy asked her husband to come indoors and also asked what he was doing there.

- 8) The conversation between Mr. Melbury and his wife (Lucy)

"I have a plan in my head about her," he said; "and according to my plan she won't marry a rich man."

"A plan for her not to marry well?" said his wife, surprised.

"It is a plan for her to marry a particular person, and as he has not so much money as she might expect, it might be called as you

call it. I may not be able to carry it out; and even if I do, it may not be a good thing for her. I want her to marry Giles Winterborne."

In this occasion, Mr. Melbury said to his wife about his planning to marry their daughter with a poor man, Giles Winterborne. In this context, Mr. Melbury used the characteristics of implicature "cancellable" by using the utterance "*a particular person and has not so much money*" rather than directly say that he was Giles Winterborne.

9) Melbury's utterance towards his wife (Lucy)

"Whether she write or no, I shall fetch her in a few days."

Mr. Melbury meant that whether her daughter wrote a letter to him or not, he would pick her up in a few days, no matter the condition.

10) The conversation between Giles Winterborne and Marty South

"Don't you tell anybody, will you, Mr. Winterborne?" she pleaded, by way of answer. "Because I am afraid Mr. Melbury may refuse my work if he knows it is mine."

"But how could you learn to do it? 'Tis a trade."

"Trade!" said she. "I'd be bound to learn it in two hours."

"They'll get harder in time," she said. "For if father continues ill, I shall have to go on wi' it. Now I'll help put 'em up in wagon."

Marty asked to Giles not to tell anybody because she was afraid if Mr. Melbury would refuse her work. Then, Giles asked Marty about how she learnt to do it. Marty answered that she worked harder everyday and it because of her father's illness getting worse.

11) The conversation among the hollow turner, Timothy Tangs and Mr. Melbury

"He must be a curious young man," mused the hollow-turner.

"He must," said Timothy Tangs.

"Nonsense," said Mr. Melbury, authoritatively, "he's only a gentleman fond of science and philosophy and poetry, and, in fact, every kind of knowledge; and being lonely here, he passes his time in making such matters his hobby."

The topic of the conversation above was about Dr. Fitzpiers. The hollow turner said that the doctor must be a curious man. In the contrast Mr. Melbury didn't agree with the hollow turner's opinion about the doctor. He preferred to give positive thinking about the doctor's appearance in their small village.

12) Conversation between Mr. Melbury and his wife

"I don't quite know what to do to-day," he said to his wife at last. "I've recollected that I promised to meet Mrs. Charmond's

steward in Round Wood at twelve o'clock, and yet I want to go for Grace."

"Why not let Giles fetch her by himself? 'Twill bring 'em together all the quicker."

"I could do that—but I should like to go myself. I always have gone, without fail, every time hitherto. It has been a great pleasure to drive into Sherton, and wait and see her arrive; and perhaps she'll be disappointed if I stay away."

In this occasion, Mrs. Melbury suggested her husband to ask Giles to fetch their daughter. She also added her suggestion that it would be quicker to bring them closer. In the contrary, Mr. Melbury refused to do it and preferred to fetch his daughter (Grace) by himself.

13) Melbury's utterance towards Giles

"Here, Giles," he said, breathlessly following with some wraps, "it may be very chilly to-night, and she may want something extra about her. And, Giles," he added, when the young man, having taken the articles, put the horse in motion once more, "tell her that I should have come myself, but I had particular business with Mrs. Charmond's agent, which prevented me. Don't forget."

In this conversation, Mr. Melbury asked for Giles to tell her daughter that he couldn't fetch her by himself because of his particular business with Mrs. Charmond.

14) Conversation between Giles and Marty South

"Why do you wear pattens, Marty? The turnpike is clean enough, although the lanes are muddy."

"They save my boots."

Giles asked to Marty why she wore pattens in which the turnpike was clean enough, though the lanes were muddy. Marty answered that the pattens save her boots.

15) Conversation between Giles and Marty South

"You know why I don't ask for him so often as I might, I suppose?" said Winterborne. "Or don't you know?"

"I think I do."

"Because of the houses?"

She nodded.

In this occasion, Giles asked Marty why he didn't ask for her father so often. Then, Marty answered by nodding which can imply that she agree that the reason was about their houses.

16) Conversation between a coachman and Marty South

At last she said, "Who has been so kind as to ask me to ride?"

"Mrs. Charmond," replied her statuesque companion.

Marty was stirred at the name, so closely connected with her last night's experiences. "Is this her carriage?" she whispered.

"Yes; she's inside."

In this situation, Marty was invited to ride in a woman's carriage and she asked the woman's statuesque companion about who asked her to ride in the carriage.

17) Conversation between Giles and Grace

"There's Marty South sitting up with the coachman," said he, discerning her by her dress.

"Ah, poor Marty! I must ask her to come to see me this very evening. How does she happen to be riding there?"

"I don't know. It is very singular."

Grace Melbury and Giles Winterborne knew that Marty South sitting up with a coachman which was very singular for her.

18) Conversation between Grammer Oliver and Grace Melbury

"I want you to tell me what light that is I see on the hill-side," said Grace.

Mrs. Oliver looked across. "Oh, that," she said, "is from the doctor's. He's often doing things of that sort. Perhaps you don't know that we've a doctor living here now—Mr. Fitzpiers by name?"

In this occasion, Grace wanted Grammer Oliver to tell what light that comes on the hill side. And Grammer answered that it came from the doctor's house who lived in the Little Hintock recently. His name was Dr. Fitzpiers.

19) Conversation between Marty and Giles

"Why didn't you come, Mr. Winterborne?" she said. "I've been waiting there hours and hours, and at last I thought I must try to find you."

"Bless my soul, I'd quite forgot," said Giles.

Marty wanted to know why Giles didn't come as everyday in the woods and works with her. So that, he went to his house and asked about it towards Giles.

20) Conversation between Grace and Giles

"How can you think so much of that class of people? Well, I beg pardon; I didn't mean to speak so freely. How do you like her house and her?"

"Exceedingly. I had not been inside the walls since I was a child, when it used to be let to strangers, before Mrs. Charmond's late husband bought the property. She is SO nice!"

At first, Giles tended to have negative thinking about Mrs. Charmond. But later, he tried to respect Grace's new friend (Mrs. Charmond) by asking whether she like her house or not.

21) Conversation between Lucy Melbury and Giles

"My dear Giles, I see we have made a mistake in the time," said the timber-merchant's wife, her face lengthening with concern.

"Oh, it is not much difference. I hope you'll come in."

In this moment, Lucy Melbury said to Giles that her family (Mr. Melbury's family) have made a mistake in the time for coming to Giles's party in punctual time. But Giles in this occasion let the family to come in and made it not much difference even though actually he was still in preparing for the party.

22) Conversation between Mr. Melbury and Grace

"Mrs. Charmond has asked you to come again—when, did you say?"

"She thought Tuesday, but would send the day before to let me know if it suited her." And with this subject upon their lips they entered to breakfast.

This conversation took place in the Mr. Mellbury's house where they were having breakfast. He asked to Grace about when she met with Mrs. Charmond again.

23) Conversation between Mrs. Melbury and Giles

"I bought her," he added, with warmth so severely repressed as to seem indifference, "because she has been used to carry a lady."

Still Mr. Melbury did not brighten. Mrs. Melbury said, "And is she quiet?"

Winterborne assured her that there was no doubt of it. "I took care of that. She's five-and-twenty, and very clever for her age."

In this occasion, Giles bought Grace a horse. Then, Mr. Melbury asked him about the condition of the horse for making sure it was a save animal for his lovely daughter, Grace Melbury.

24) The conversation between Giles and Marty South

"Well; can I do anything else?" asked he.

"The doctor says the tree ought to be cut down."

In case of Marty's father (John South) was getting ill, she asked for help towards Giles.

25) Conversation between Dr. Fitzpiers and Giles Winterborne

"She is not staying at Hintock House?"

"No; it is closed."

"Then perhaps she is staying at one of the cottages, or farmhouses?"

"Oh no—you mistake. She was a different sort of girl altogether."

In this occasion, Giles talked to Dr. Fitzpiers. They talked about the girl who had make the doctor adores her. Giles asked whether she lived near Hintock or not.

26) Conversation between Dr. Fitzpiers and Grace

"I am sorry to hear it. You wish me to come and see her at once?"

"No; I particularly wish you not to come."

In this context, Grace went to Dr's house for helping Grammer Oliver to accomplish the agreement of both Grammer and Dr. Fitzpiers. Dr. Fitzpiers asked to Grace whether he came to see Grammer or not.

27) Conversation between Giles and a stranger

"Is it far?"

"Not much farther," said Winterborne. "The plantation runs up into a corner here, close behind the house." He added with hesitation, "You know, I suppose, sir, that Mrs. Charmond is not at home?"

In this occasion, Giles met with a stranger who was going astray in Little Hintock. He asked to Giles whether it was far or not to reach the plantation.

b. Scalar Implicature

Another kind of generalized conversational implicature is the scalar implicature. Horn took this generalization one step further in his theory of quantitative scale. Some of the indication of scalar is the use of scale or degree like:

(all, some, and, or, necessary, possible, certain, probable, none, good, outstanding, cold, fresh, numeric like: one, two, three, and etc.)⁹¹

Those are the scalar implicatures found on *The Woodlanders* Novel:

1) The rambler's utterance towards Mrs. Dollery

"I've been trying to find a short way to Little Hintock this last half-hour, Mrs. Dollery," he said. "But though I've been to Great Hintock and Hintock House half a dozen times I am at fault about the small village. You can help me, I dare say?"

The word "half a dozen times" is concluded in the scalar implicature because it reflected the quantity of the rambler was at fault looking the short way to Little Hintock.

2) Marty's answer towards Barber Percombe

"Well, now tell me," said the man, more softly. "How much do you get?"

"Eighteenpence a thousand," she said, reluctantly.

This utterance reflected about how many money that Marty could get for making the spars.

⁹¹Jacques Moeschler, *Conversational and Conventional Implicatures*, Geneva: University of Geneva, 18.

3) Barber's utterance towards Marty South

"The lady is very rich, and won't be particular to a few shillings; so I will advance to this on my own responsibility—I'll make the one sovereign two, rather than go back empty-handed."

The word "few" shows the degree of the shillings that had by the lady. It added the information of the sense "rich" uttered by the barber.

4) Conversation between Marty South and Barber Percombe

"But I sha'nt," she replied, with laconic indifference. "I value my looks too much to spoil 'em. She wants my hair to get another lover with; though if stories are true she's broke the heart of many a noble gentleman already."

"Lord, it's wonderful how you guess things, Marty," said the barber. "I've had it from them that know that there certainly is some foreign gentleman in her eye. However, mind what I ask."

Marty's utterance "*many noble gentleman*" made a degree that there would be many noble gentleman who would be cheated by the lady because of the lady's dishonesty about the origin of her hair.

5) Mr. Melbury's utterance towards his wife

She must be ill—she must, certainly," he said.

Mr. Melbury said "*certainly*" meant that he was very sure that his daughter, Grace Melbury, was ill.

6) Mr. Melbury's utterance towards his wife

"I wish for nothing definite. But there's a lot of things possible for her. Why, Mrs. Charmond is wanting some refined young lady, I hear, to go abroad with her—as companion or something of the kind. She'd jump at Grace."

The word "*some*" meant "not all". In this case, Mrs. Charmond wanted some refined young lady by paying attention in some cases. It meant that the lady chosen by her is the good one. Not all ladies meant by her.

7) John Upjohn's utterance towards Grammer Oliver

"Ah, Grammer Oliver," said John Upjohn, "it do do my heart good to see a old woman like you so dapper and stirring, when I bear in mind that after fifty one year counts as two did afore! But your smoke didn't rise

this morning till twenty minutes past seven by my beater; and that's late, Grammer Oliver."

The word "fifty one year " and twenty minutes past seven concluded in scalar implicature because it showed the degree of year and time stated by John Upjohn.

8) Mr. Melbury's utterance towards Giles

"You see, Giles," he said, as he blacked, "coming from a fashionable school, she might feel shocked at the homeliness of home; and 'tis these little things that catch a dainty woman's eye if they are neglected.

The word "*little*" showed the degree of the things described by Mr. Melbury.

9) Gile's utterance towards Marty South

Marty, I do feel anxious about the houses, since half my income depends upon them; but I do likewise care for him; and it almost seems wrong that houses should be leased for lives, so as to lead to such mixed feelings."depends upon them; but I do likewise care for him; and it almost seems wrong that houses should be leased for lives, so as to lead to such mixed feelings.

The word “*half*” meant the degree of the Gile’s income which depended on his work in the woods.

10) Grammer oliver’s utterance towards Grace

"He said, 'Grammer Oliver, I've been here three months, and although there are a good many people in the Hintocks and the villages round, and a scattered practice is often a very good one, I don't seem to get many patients.

In this conversation, there were some scalar implicature, like three, and many. Those words implied the degree of the “month”, “people” and “patients” uttered by Grammer Oliver.

11) Creedle’s utterance towards Mr. Melbury

"Well, maister, there was a little one upon the edge of her plate when I brought it out; and so it must have been in her few leaves of wintergreen."

In the Creedle’s utterance, there was a scalar implicature “*few*” that implied the degree of leaves.

12) Dr. Fitzpiers’s utterance towards Giles

"Oh no—I am not that, Winterborne; people living insulated, as I do by the solitude of this place, get charged with emotive fluid like a Leyden-jar with electric, for want of some conductor at hand to disperse it.

In this occasion, there was scalar implicature “some” means “not all” of conductor mentioned by Dr. Fitzpiers toward Giles.

13) Mrs. Charmond’s utterance towards Mr. Melbury

"Do sit down, Mr. Melbury. You have felled all the trees that were to be purchased by you this season, except the oaks, I believe."

In Mrs. Charmond’s utterance towards Mr. Melbury above, there was a scalar implicature “all” that showed the degree of trees that were to be purchased by Mr. Melbury in this season.

c. Particularized Conversational Implicature

For Davis, a particularized implicature reflects a speaker implicature.⁹² In this kind of implicature, it doesn’t merely depend on the literal meaning of words in utterance, but it also depends on the context and the speaker actual conveyed meaning. Those are the utterances concluded in particularized conversational implicature:

1) The utterance of Mrs. Dollery answering the rambler’s demand.

⁹²Laurence R. Horn and Gregory Ward, *The Handbook of Pragmatics*, 26.

"But though I've been to Great Hintock and Hintock House half a dozen times I am at fault about the small village. You can help me, I dare say?"

"Though," continued Mrs. Dollery, "'tis such a little small place that, as a town gentleman, you'd need have a candle and lantern to find it if ye don't know where 'tis. Bedad! I wouldn't live there if they'd pay me to. Now at Great Hintock you do see the world a bit."

To answer the rambler's ask about the short way to Little Hintock, Mrs. Charmond did not answer his ask directly. But she explained that Little Hintock was only a little small place. The characteristic of implicature "cancellable" occurred in this conversation. It implied that she was reluctant to help him so forth.

2) The utterance of Barber Percombe towards Marty South

"A very clever and learned young doctor, who, they say, is in league with the devil, lives in the place you be going to—not because there's anybody for'n to cure there, but because 'tis the middle of his district."

Barber said "*is in league with the devil*" to imply that they (villagers) thought the doctor was very strange to live in a remote area like Little Hintock. Not because to cure anybody, but because this area was the middle district of him. This utterance of the

barber can not be detached from the surface meaning in which the characteristic “non-detachability” employed in this context.

3) The utterance of Marty South towards Barber Percombe

"I can't," she said; "the chimney smokes so. Mr. Percombe, you look as unnatural out of your shop as a canary in a thorn-hedge. Surely you have not come out here on my account—for—"

Marty South supposed that the arrival of the Barber Percombe was an unusual thing like “*a canary in a thorn-hedge*”. The characteristic of implicature “non-detachability” and “universality” occurred in this conversation. It implied that actually she worried because his unusual arrival.

4) The utterance of Barber Percombe towards Marty South

"Do you agree?" he continued. "It is necessary that I should know at once, as the lady is soon going away, and it takes time to make up."

Barber Percombe made Marty confuse because of his utterance about the lady going away and his word “*it*” referred to her hair. The characteristic “cancellable” occurred, because the lady in this context was unclear where actually the barber didn’t want to make

Marty know who the lady was. The barber was asked by the lady to take her hair or to buy it.

5) The answer of Marty South towards the Barber

"Don't press me—it worries me. I was in hopes you had thought no more of it. I can NOT part with it—so there!"

In this context, the characteristic “universality” employed where the utterance “I can NOT part with it” which implied that she really didn’t want to give her hair to the suspicious lady who the Barber has talking about.

6) Marty’s utterance towards the Barber

"Hush—father's up-stairs awake, and he don't know that I am doing his work."

In this context, the characteristic “universality” was employed. She said that her father was up-stairs to the barber. It has an implication that Marty didn’t want the barber talk loudly to avoid her father know about their uncomfortable conversation.

7) Marty’s utterance towards the Barber

The girl's bosom moved a very little. "Why can't the lady send to some other girl who don't value her hair—not to me?" she exclaimed.

Marty asked to the barber why the lady chose her hair than any other girl. The rationality of this utterance implied an indication of

refusal upon herself about the barber's demand of asking her hair for his boss.

8) Barber's utterance towards Marty

"Now listen," and he drew up a little closer beside her. "The lady is very rich, and won't be particular to a few shillings; so I will advance to this on my own responsibility—I'll make the one sovereign two, rather than go back empty-handed."

In this occasion, the barber came close to Marty and started to force her to agree again by telling her that the lady was very rich. He would give Marty some sovereign by saying "I'll make the one sovereign two, rather than go back empty-handed.". The characteristic "universality" employed in this conversation in which implied that he really didn't want to go back with empty-handed that means Marty must agree with the condition.

9) Marty's utterance toward the barber

"No, no, no!" she cried, beginning to be much agitated. "You are a-tempting me, Mr. Percombe. You go on like the Devil to Dr. Faustus in the penny book.

The characteristic "non-detachability" was used to express that Marty was getting angry. She uttered and reflected that the barber was like the Devil to Dr. Faustus in the penny book.

10) Barber's utterance towards Marty South

And, between you and me, you'd better let her have it. 'Twill be bad for you if you don't.'

In this context, Barber was getting force Marty to let her hair for Mrs. Charmond. The barber used the characteristic “universality” in which use the rationality if she didn’t cut her hair and sold it to the barber, consequently it would be bad for her. It means that the barber would do something bad towards Marty if she didn’t do it.

11) Barber’s utterance towards Marty South

"I am not at liberty to tell you. And as she is going abroad soon it makes no difference who she is at all."

In this context, the characteristic “cancellable” employed by the barber where he didn’t want to tell Marty who actually the lady was. He only said that the lady would go abroad,

12) Marty’s utterance towards Barber Percombe

"Now, that's not fair, after what I've told you," said the nettled barber. "You see, Marty, as you are in the same parish, and in one of her cottages, and your father is ill, and wouldn't like to turn out, it would be as well to oblige her. I say that as a friend. But I won't press you to make up your mind to-night. You'll be coming to market to-morrow, I dare say, and you can call then. If you think it over you'll be inclined to bring what I want, I know."

"I've nothing more to say," she answered.

In this occasion, Barber Percombe still forced Marty to let her hair being Mrs. Charmond. She said "*I've nothing more to say*", it implied that she refused Barber's demand, even in every condition.

The characteristic "non-detachable" employed in this situation.

13) John South's utterance towards Marty

But now he lapsed into his moaning strain: "And the tree will do it—that tree will soon be the death of me."

The characteristic "non-detachable" employed in this context in which there was no relation between the condition of John South and the tree. It implied that he had a strong feeling about the tree in which he and his daughter (Marty South) depended on. Even his family would be turned out into Mrs. Charmond, the owner of the Little Hintock. He thought it over day by day until he was sick.

14) Lucy's answer towards her husband

"It is not altogether a sacrifice," said the woman. "He is in love with her, and he's honest and upright. If she encourages him, what can you wish for more?"

In this occasion, Lucy and his husband, Mr. Melbury, were talking about their daughter's love with Giles, the timber maker who included in the lower class than theirs. But, Lucy forced his

husband to agree their daughter's intention. If Grace really loved him, what the thing that would be done except make them get married even Giles was poor man. The characteristic of implicature "universality" employed in this context in which the utterance "*if she encourages him, what can you wish more?*" that implied the force to make them to be unity.

15) The conversation between John Upjohn and Grammer Oliver (Mr. Melbury's servant)

"Ah, Grammer Oliver," said John Upjohn, "it do do my heart good to see a old woman like you so dapper and stirring, when I bear in mind that after fifty one year counts as two did afore! But your smoke didn't rise this morning till twenty minutes past seven by my beater; and that's late, Grammer Oliver."

"If you was a full-sized man, John, people might take notice of your scornful meanings. But your growing up was such a scrimped and scanty business that really a woman couldn't feel hurt if you were to spit fire and brimstone itself at her.

'Twas a dark dawn," said Mrs. Oliver. "Even when I opened the door, so late as I was, you couldn't have told poor men from gentlemen, or John from a reasonable-sized object. And I don't think maister's slept at all well to-night. He's anxious about his

daughter; and I know what that is, for I've cried bucketfuls for my own."

In this context, there were John Upjohn and Grammer Oliver who were get involved in a rough conversation debating about the late of Grammer Oliver and the situation of Mr. Melbury's family.

28) The conversation between Creedle and young Timothy Tangs

"He'll fret his gizzard green if he don't soon hear from that maid of his. Well, learning is better than houses and lands. But to keep a maid at school till she is taller out of pattens than her mother was in 'em—'tis tempting Providence."

"It seems no time ago that she was a little playward girl," said young Timothy Tangs.

In this context, Creedle and Tim Tangs talk about Mr. Melbury's decision to send her daughter into a good school. The Creedle's utterance "Well, learning is better than houses and lands", implied that he consider that Mr. Melbury thought that learning (education) was better than houses and lands (property).

16) Creedle's utterance towards Mr. Melbury

"I don't care who the man is, 'tis the rimiest morning we've had this fall."

The characteristic of implicature "non-detachable" employed in this context in which there was no relation whether he cared

with the man or not and the condition of the morning where the conversation happen. Also the characteristic “universality” occurred that he didn’t know who the man was and didn’t want to talk about it over.

17) Mr. Bawtree’s respond towards Mr. Melbury

Melbury continued, awaking from a reverie. "Well, what was the latest news at Shottsford yesterday, Mr. Bawtree?"

"Well, Shottsford is Shottsford still—you can't victual your carcass there unless you've got money; and you can't buy a cup of *genuine there, whether or no...*

In this case, the utterance "Well, Shottsford is Shottsford still" is like the condition of the example in George Yule’s book that stated:

“A humberger is a humberger”

The example above and other apparently pointless expression like “business is business” or “boys will be boys” are called **tautologies.**⁹³

It implied that Shottsford was still the same, or there was no change in Shottsford at all.

⁹³George Yule, *Pragmatics*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996), 35.

18) The conversation among Old Tim Tangs and Farmer Bawtree towards Mr. Melbury

"Well," said old Timothy, "'tis a strange thing about doctors that the worse they be the better they be. I mean that if you hear anything of this sort about 'em, ten to one they can cure ye as nobody else can."

"True," said Bawtree, emphatically. "And for my part I shall take my custom from old Jones and go to this one directly I've anything the matter with me. That last medicine old Jones gave me had no taste in it at all."

The characteristic of implicature "universality" employed in this conversation. Farmer Bawtree's utterance (the medicine had no taste) meant that there was no change after he given the medicine by the Dr.

19) Mr. Melbury utterance towards Giles Winterborne

"You see, Giles," he said, as he blacked, "coming from a fashionable school, she might feel shocked at the homeliness of home; and 'tis these little things that catch a dainty woman's eye if they are neglected. We, living here alone, don't notice how the whitey-brown creeps out of the earth over us; but she, fresh from a city—why, she'll notice everything!"

"That she will," said Giles.

In this context, Mr. Melbury told about his daughter who come from fresh city and know almost everything. It implied that he forced Giles to do the best action or made everything balance with her beautiful and clever daughter.

20) Grammer Oliver's answer towards Grace's question

"Was he really made for higher things, do you think? I mean, is he clever?"

"Well, no. How can he be clever? He may be able to jine up a broken man or woman after a fashion, and put his finger upon an ache if you tell him nearly where 'tis; but these young men—they should live to my time of life, and then they'd see how clever they were at five-and-twenty! And yet he's a projick, a real projick, and says the oddest of rozums. 'Ah, Grammer,' he said, at another time, 'let me tell you that Everything is Nothing. There's only Me and not Me in the whole world.' And he told me that no man's hands could help what they did, any *more than the hands of a clock*... .Yes, he's a man of strange meditations, and his eyes seem to see as far as the north star."

"Well, he talks of buying me; so he won't go away just yet."

"Buying you!—how?"

In this context, Grammer Oliver told about the strangeness of a doctor who lived in the Little Hintock recently towards Grace Melbury. The characteristic “non-detachable” employed where Grammer compared the far of doctor’s eyes were like the north star. In addition, she said “Well, he talks of buying me” that made the doctor still lived in that small village.

21) Mrs. Charmond’s utterance towards Grace Melbury

"I am the most inactive woman when I am here," she said. "I think sometimes I was born to live and do nothing, nothing, nothing but float about, as we fancy we do sometimes in dreams. But that cannot be really my destiny, and I must struggle against such fancies."

"I am so sorry you do not enjoy exertion—it is quite sad! I wish I could tend you and make you very happy."

In this context, the characteristic of implicature “reinforcability” employed when Mrs. Charmond said the word “nothing” more than once. It implied that she pressed the actual conveyed meaning of this word. She wanted Grace that she really the inactive woman.

22) Conversation between Marty South and Giles Winterborne

"You've a cold in the head, Marty," he said, as they walked.
"That comes of cutting off your hair."

"I suppose it do. Yes; I've three headaches going on in my head at the same time."

"Three headaches!"

"Yes, a rheumatic headache in my poll, a sick headache over my eyes, and a misery headache in the middle of my brain. However, I came out, for I thought you might be waiting and grumbling like anything if I was not there."

In this context, Marty South talked with Giles Winterborne about why she let her hair cut down and sold out into Barber Percombe. She said "I've three headaches going on in my head at the same time." The characteristic of implicature "non-detachability" and "universality" employed in this conversation. The Marty's utterance "three headaches" meant the three terrible things that made her so worried and even puzzled.

23) Giles's utterance towards Grace Melbury

"Indeed!" said Winterborne, with mock awe. "Suppose you talk over my head a little longer, Miss Grace Melbury?"

"Oh, I didn't mean it!" she said, repentantly, looking into his eyes.

In this context, Giles said "Suppose you talk over my head a little longer, Miss Grace Melbury?" towards Miss Grace Melbury. The characteristic of "non-detachable" used in which he actually

wanted Grace not to talk over about Mrs. Charmond again by using this utterance.

24) Conversation between Giles and Marty South

"Suppose, Marty," he said, after a while, looking at her extended arm, upon which old scratches from briers showed themselves purple in the cold wind—"suppose you know a person, and want to bring that person to a good understanding with you, do you think a Christmas party of some sort is a warming-up thing, and likely to be useful in hastening on the matter?"

"Is there to be dancing?"

It was the conversation between Giles Winterborne and Marty South talking about the Gile's plan to make a party. He said — "suppose you know a person, and want to bring that person to a good understanding with you, do you think a Christmas party of some sort is a warming-up thing, and likely to be useful in hastening on the matter?" towards Marty that implied that he asked for consideration and opinion of Marty about it. The characteristic of implicature "non-conventionality" employed because Giles let Marty supposed his condition being hastening the relationship with Grace Melbury instead he asked for the opinion of Marty South.

25) Conversation between Giles and Mr. Melbury

"Can you come in for an hour, when you have done business, the day after to-morrow; and Mrs. And Miss Melbury, if they have nothing more pressing to do?"

Melbury would give no answer at once. "No, I can't tell you to-day," he said. "I must talk it over with the women. As far as I am concerned, my dear Giles, you know I'll come with pleasure. But how do I know what Grace's notions may be? You see, she has been away among cultivated folks a good while; and now this acquaintance with Mrs. Charmond—Well, I'll ask her. I can say no more."

In this occasion, Giles invited Melbury's family to come to his party. But Mr. Melbury answered I can say no more.. The characteristic of implicature "universality" employed in this context because Giles must understand with rationality that Mr. Melbury couldn't answer his invitation at that time before asking towards Mrs. Lucy Melbury and Grace Melbury first.

26) Conversation between Giles and Creedle

"Well, Robert, you must be tired. You'd better get on to bed."

"Ay, ay, Giles—what do I call ye? Maister, I would say. But 'tis well to think the day IS done, when 'tis done."

"Do you think it went off well, Creedle?" he asked.

This conversation happened after Gile's party. The characteristic "non-detachable" occurred in which Robert Creedle said something wrong about Gile's party.

27) Conversation between Grace and her father (Mr. Melbury)

The corners of her pretty mouth dropped a little down. "You used to complain with justice when I was a girl," she said. "But I am a woman now, and can judge for myself... But it is not that; it is something else!"

"Come in to breakfast, my girl," he said. "And as to Giles, use your own mind. Whatever pleases you will please me."

"I am promised to him, father; and I cannot help thinking that in honor I ought to marry him, whenever I do marry."

This conversation is occurred when Mr. Melbury get breakfast. Grace Melbury said towards her father "But I am a woman now, and can judge for myself... But it is not that; it is something else!".

It meant that she actually refused her father's demand. She preferred to make a decision by herself rather than always follow her father's command. Then, Mr. Melbury's respond was Whatever pleases you will please me." The characteristic of implicature "universality" employed in this context where Mr. Melbury let her daughter to make a decision by herself.

28) Conversation between Grace and her father (Mr. Melbury)

"Grace," he said, just before they had reached the house, "if it costs me my life you shall marry well! To-day has shown me that whatever a young woman's niceness, she stands for nothing alone. You shall marry well."

"And how about Mr. Winterborne?"_she asked. "I mention it, father, not as a matter of sentiment, but as a question of keeping faith."

The characteristic of implicature "reinforcability" in case Mr. Melbury said You shall marry well. It meant that he pressed her daughter to marry well though it must cost everything, even his life.

29) Mr. Melbury's utterance towards his daughter (Grace)

"Now," he went on, emphatically, "'tis Winterborne's affair has done this. Oh yes, 'tis. So let me say one word. Promise me that you will not meet him again without my knowledge."

"I never do meet him, father, either without your knowledge or with it."

In this occasion, Mr. Melbury talked something seriously with his daughter. He said Promise me that you will not meet him again without my knowledge." The characteristic "universality" meant that Mr. Melbury wanted to separate her daughter with Giles

Winterborne. Even he forbidden her daughter to meet with him again.

30) Conversation between a sawyer and Robert Creedle

"Why, that poor little lonesome thing, Marty South, is likely to lose her father. He was almost well, but is much worse again. A man all skin and grief he ever were, and if he leave Little Hintock for a better land, won't it make some difference to your Maister Winterborne, neighbor Creedle?"

"Can I be a prophet in Israel?" said Creedle. "Won't it! I was only shaping of such a thing yesterday in my poor, long-seeing way, and all the work of the house upon my one shoulders! You know what it means? It is upon John South's life that all Mr. Winterborne's houses hang. If so be South die, and so make his decease, thereupon the law is that the houses fall without the least chance of absolution into HER hands at the House. I told him so; but the words of the faithful be only as wind!"

In this conversation, the characteristic of implicature “universality employed in which Robert Creedle made a reflection of a faithful word of “HER” (Mrs. Charmond) was only unbelievable thing as wind.

31) Marty South’s utterance towards Giles

"Father is still so much troubled in his mind about that tree," she said. "You know the tree I mean, Mr. Winterborne? the tall one in front of the house, that he thinks will blow down and kill us. Can you come and see if you can persuade him out of his notion? I can do nothing."

In this context, Marty South asked for help towards Giles Winterborne about the condition of her father, John South. She said "You know the tree I mean, Mr. Winterborne? the tall one in front of the house, that he thinks will blow down and kill us. Rationally, there was no relation between the tall of the tree and the condition of John South. The characteristic of implicature "non-detachable" employed.

32) Conversation between Dr. Fitzpiers and Giles

They accordingly descended, and the doctor continued, "The tree must be cut down, or I won't answer for his life."

"'Tis Mrs. Charmond's tree, and I suppose we must get permission?" said Giles. "If so, as she is gone away, I must speak to her agent."

The characteristic of implicature "non-detachable" employed in this conversation. The context of the conversation was that the doctor recommended Marty and Giles to cut down the tree (the tree

that made John South think all over his life and even made him ill) than preferred not to save John South's life.

33) Conversation between Giles and Mr. Melbury

"I am afraid I shall not be able to keep that mare I bought, and as I don't care to sell her, I should like—if you don't object—to give her to Miss Melbury. The horse is very quiet, and would be quite safe for her."

Mr. Melbury was rather affected at this. "You sha'n't hurt your pocket like that on our account, Giles. Grace shall have the horse, but I'll pay you what you gave for her, and any expense you may have been put to for her keep."

In this context, Giles bought a horse for Grace Melbury, named Darling that could accompany and save her while travelling. But, Mr. Melbury said "You sha'n't hurt your pocket like that on our account, Giles." It meant that Mr. Melbury doesn't want Giles to buy a horse for his daughter when the condition of Giles's economy was collapsed.

34) Conversation between Grammer Oliver and Grace

"Can't abear it! No; I wanted to see you, Miss Grace, because 'ch have something on my mind. Dear Miss Grace, I TOOK THAT MONEY OF THE DOCTOR, AFTER ALL!"

"What money?"

"The ten pounds."

Grace did not quite understand.

"The ten pounds he offered me for my head, because I've a large brain. I signed a paper when I took the money, not feeling concerned about it at all. I have not liked to tell ye that it was really settled with him, because you showed such horror at the notion. Well, having thought it over more at length, I wish I hadn't done it; and it weighs upon my mind. John South's death of fear *about the tree makes me think that I shall die of this....'Ch have been going to ask him again to let me off, but I hadn't the face.*"

"Why?"

"I've spent some of the money—more'n two pounds o't. It do wherrit me terribly; and I shall die o' the thought of that paper I signed with my holy cross, as South died of his trouble."

In this context, Grammer Oliver told Grace that she took the money given by the doctor, the ten pounds. She actually worried about it and finally took a hard decision by this occasion. She worried to become as South died because of the thinking of the tree.

35) Conversation between Dr. Fitzpiers and Grace Melbury

"Oh, indeed."

"Yes; and she wishes the same. It would make her seriously worse if you were to come. It would almost kill her ... *My errand is* of a peculiar and awkward nature. It is concerning a subject which weighs on her mind—that unfortunate arrangement she made with you, that you might have her body—after death."

In this occasion, Grace went to doctor's house to help Grammer Oliver to accomplish their engagement (between Grammer and Dr. Fitzpiers). She said "It would make her seriously worse if you were to come. It would almost kill her" which meant that if the doctor came to see Grammer, it would make her severe and even killed because she frightened with the doctor. The characteristic "universality" occurred.

36) Conversation between Dr. Fitzpiers and Grace

"We must always meet in odd circumstances," he said; "and this is one of the oddest. I wonder if it means anything?"

"Oh no, I am sure it doesn't," said Grace in haste, quickly assuming an erect posture. "Pray don't say it any more."

"I do not inquire without good reason. God forbid that I should kneel in another's place at any shrine unfairly. But, my dear Miss Melbury, now that he is gone, may I draw near?"

"I—I can't say anything about that!" she cried, quickly.
 "Because when a man has been refused you feel pity for him, and like him more than you did before."

The underlined utterance of doctor Fitzpiers concluded as particularized conversational implicature because the characteristic “universality” occurred. Doctor meant to expect more towards Grace Melbury even asked for let her nearer with him.

37) Conversation between Marty and Grace Melbury

"Nor was he," said Grace.

"But, Miss Melbury, I saw him."

"No," said Grace. "It was somebody else. Giles Winterborne is nothing to me."

In this context, Marty and Grace Melbury were talking about Giles Winterborne. Grace said "Giles Winterborne is nothing to me." The characteristic “universality” occurred. It meant that there's no relationship between Giles and Grace again.

38) Conversation between Mr. Melbury and Dr. Fitzpiers

"Ah!—you have noticed, too, that her health——" (Mr. Melbury)

"I have noticed nothing the matter with her health, because there is nothing. But, Mr. Melbury, I have seen your daughter several times by accident. I have admired her infinitely, and I was

coming to ask you if I may become better acquainted with her—pay my addresses to her?"

"And you wish to become better acquainted with her? You mean with a view to marriage—of course that is what you mean?"

"Yes," said the young man. "I mean, get acquainted with her, with a view to being her accepted lover; and if we suited each other, what would naturally follow."

This conversation took place in the doctor's house where Mr. Melbury wanted to consult his daughter's health towards the doctor. But, something made him surprised when the doctor actually paid attention to his daughter and wanted to get acquainted with her. In this context, the characteristic of implicature "universality" employed when the doctor said "I mean, get acquainted with her, with a view to being her accepted lover; and if we suited each other, what would naturally follow." It implied that the doctor actually wanted Mr. Melbury to accept his intention to marry his daughter, Grace Melbury.

39) Mr. Melbury's utterance towards his wife (Lucy)

"Luce—we've done it!" he said. "Yes—the thing is as I expected. The spell, that I foresaw might be worked, has worked. She's done it, and done it well. Where is she—Grace, I mean?"

"Up in her room—what has happened!"

In this context, Mr. Melbury arriving in his house wanted to give the news about doctor's intention to marry Grace. The characteristic of "reinforcability" employed when he made a redundancy of saying "The spell, that I foresaw might be worked, has worked. She's done it, and done it well." It implied that he pressed her daughter to know and even accept it.

40) Mr. Melbury's utterance towards Grace

"'Twasn't necessary that you should, 'Tis voluntary that rules in *these things...* .*Well, he has behaved very honorably, and* asked my consent. You'll know what to do when he gets here, I dare say. I needn't tell you to make it all smooth for him."

"You mean, to lead him on to marry me?"

"I do. Haven't I educated you for it?"

In this occasion, Mr. Melbury expected his daughter to accept the doctor's demand to marry her. The characteristic of "universality" and "non-detachability" employed in this context when Mr. Melbury said I needn't tell you to make it all smooth for him." that meant to force her daughter and "I do. Haven't I educated you for it?" that meant why he sent her into good school except to make her life better and live happily with a professional doctor like Dr. Fitzpiers.

41) Conversation between Grace and Dr. Fitzpiers

"But could it not be a quiet ceremony, even at church?" she pleaded.

"I don't see the necessity of going there!" he said, a trifle impatiently. "Marriage is a civil contract, and the shorter and simpler it is made the better. People don't go to church when they take a house, or even when they make a will."

"Oh, Edgar—I don't like to hear you speak like that."

In this context, Dr. Fitzpiers and Grace Melbury were talking about the plan of their marriage. The characteristic of implicature “non-detachability” occurred when the doctor said "I don't see the necessity of going there!" he said, a trifle impatiently. The word “there” in this context refers to “church”. Actually the doctor implied that he didn’t want the marriage occurred in a church, because based on his opinion marriage was a civil contract that people didn’t need to go there.

42) Conversation between Grace and the doctor

"My darling, what is it? Your father says you are in the pouts, and jealous, and I don't know what. Ha! ha! ha! as if there were any rival to you, except vegetable nature, in this home of recluses! We know better."

"Jealous; oh no, it is not so," said she, gravely. "That's a mistake of his and yours, sir. I spoke to him so closely about the question of marriage with you that he did not apprehend my state of mind."

"What is it?" he said, more seriously for this little defeat.

She made no answer beyond, "Mr. Fitzpiers, I have had no breakfast, I must go in."

In this context, the characteristic of implicature "non-detachability" occurred when Grace Melbury said "Mr. Fitzpiers, I have had no breakfast, I must go in." It implied that she didn't want to continue the conversation with doctor Fitzpiers by using this utterance.

43) Conversation between Creedle and Giles

"Ah, maister—'tis my thoughts—*'tis my thoughts!*... *Yes, ye've lost a hundred load o' timber well seasoned; ye've lost five hundred pound in good money; ye've lost the stone-winded house that's big enough to hold a dozen families; ye've lost your share of half a dozen good wagons and their horses—all lost!—through your letting slip she that was once yer own!*"

"Good God, Creedle, you'll drive me mad!" said Giles, sternly.

"Don't speak of that any more!"

In this context, Creedle said about the poor condition of Giles Winterborne now because of the lost of his house and recently the lost of his lover, Grace Melbury who would get married with the young doctor. The characteristic of implicature “universality” employed when Giles said Good God, Creedle, you'll drive me mad!” said Giles, sternly. “Don't speak of that any more!” It has an implication that Giles was irritated with Creedle’s utterance talking about his poor condition.

44) Conversation between Grace and Giles

"Mr. Winterborne! What, have you forgotten my voice?" She remained with her lips parted in a welcoming smile.

"Why do you call me?" he said, with a sternness that took her completely unawares, his face being now pale. "Is it not enough that you see me here moiling and muddling for my daily bread while you are sitting there in your success, that you can't refrain from opening old wounds by calling out my name?"

In this context, Grace met with Giles and called him. But there’s something a negative respond from Giles by saying "Is it not enough that you see me here moiling and muddling for my daily bread while you are sitting there in your success, that you can't refrain from opening old wounds by calling out my name?".

It implied that actually Giles was dissatisfied with Grace and her calling towards him would only be the opening of old wounds.

45) Conversation between Grace and her husband (Dr. Fitzpiers)

"Why, Mr. Winterborne—there he is, cider-making. He combines that with his other business, you know."

"Oh—that fellow," said Fitzpiers, his curiosity becoming extinct.

She, reproachfully: "What, call Mr. Winterborne a fellow, Edgar? It is true I was just saying to myself that I never could have married him; but I have much regard for him, and always shall."

"Well, do by all means, my dear one. I dare say I am inhuman, and supercilious, and contemptibly proud of my poor old ramshackle family; but I do honestly confess to you that I feel as if I belonged to a different species from the people who are working in that yard."

"And from me too, then. For my blood is no better than theirs."

In this context, the relationship between Grace Melbury and the doctor becomes much more broken because of some dishonesty of the doctor. Grace said "It is true I was just saying to myself that I never could have married him; but I have much regard for him, and always shall." which implied that Grace still loved Giles Winterborne even though she never could marry him.

Furthermore, doctor used the characteristic of implicature “universality” when said ; but I do honestly confess to you that I feel as if I belonged to a different species from the people who are working in that yard.” It meant that he differentiated between the woodlanders and Grace from the class of society. In the contrary, Grace made an argument by saying ”And from me too, then. For my blood is no better than theirs.” The characteristic of “universality” employed in which she has different opinion with her husband’s that her blood was still the same with the woodlanders. It meant that she never differentiated her social condition with the lower though she was an educated and rich woman.

46) Conversation between Mrs. Charmond and Dr. Fitzpiers

"Good Heaven!" said Fitzpiers, musingly. "How the time comes back to me! The evening, the morning, the dew, the spot. When I found that you really were gone it was as if a cold iron had been passed down my back. I went up to where you had stood when I last saw you—I flung myself on the grass, and—being not much more than a boy—my eyes were literally blinded with tears. Nameless, unknown to me as you were, I couldn't forget your voice."

"For how long?"

"Oh—ever so long. Days and days."

"Days and days! ONLY days and days? Oh, the heart of a man!
Days and days!"

The characteristic of implicature “reinforcabilty” employed in this context. This was the conversation between Dr. Fitzpiers and Mrs. Charmond in which Mrs. Charmond asked the doctor about how long they knew each other. She said "Days and days! ONLY days and days? Oh, the heart of a man! Days and days!". It implied that she wanted more intention towards Dr. Fitzpiers at this occasion.

47) Conversation between Dr. Fitzpiers and Mrs. Charmond

"What does it all mean?" he asked.

She sat in an easy-chair, her face being turned away. "Oh," she murmured, "it is because the world is so dreary outside. Sorrow and bitterness in the sky, and floods of agonized tears beating against the panes. I lay awake last night, and I could hear the scrape of snails creeping up the window-glass; it was so sad! My eyes were so heavy this morning that I could have wept my life away. I cannot bear you to see my face; I keep it away from you purposely. Oh! why were we given hungry hearts and wild desires if we have to live in a world like this? Why should Death only lend

what Life is compelled to borrow—rest? Answer that, Dr. Fitzpiers."

"You must eat of a second tree of knowledge before you can do it, Felice Charmond."

In this context, Mrs. Charmond has a special intention towards the doctor (Grace's husband). In fact, Mrs. Charmond was the ex-wife of the doctor. The characteristic of implicature "non-detachability" employed when Mrs. Charmonds said "Oh," she murmured, "it is because the world is so dreary outside. Sorrow and bitterness in the sky, and floods of agonized tears beating against the panes. It implied that she actually still loved the doctor and wanted to get closer again.

48) Conversation between Grace and Giles

"It would not have occurred to me if I had not seen something like it done elsewhere—at Middleton lately," he said, thoughtfully, after a while.

"By whom?"

"Don't ask it."

"I know quite well enough," she returned, indifferently. "It was by my husband, and the woman was Mrs. Charmond. Association of ideas reminded you when you saw me... .Giles—tell me all you

know about that—please do, Giles! But no—I won't hear it. Let the subject cease. And as you are my friend, say nothing to my father."

In this occasion, Grace became more suspicious with her husband's affair and asked it towards Giles. But Giles didn't want to answer it. In fact, Grace knew who the woman was and asked Giles not to tell it towards her father, Mr. Melbury that her husband was doing wrong.

49) Conversation between Mr. Melbury and his wife

"What have I done—what have I done for her?" he said to his wife, who had anxiously awakened. "I had long planned that she should marry the son of the man I wanted to make amends to; do ye mind how I told you all about it, Lucy, the night before she came home? Ah! but I was not content with doing right, I wanted to do more!"

"Don't raft yourself without good need, George," she replied. "I won't quite believe that things are so much amiss.

He did not heed. "Grace used to be so busy every day, with fixing a curtain here and driving a tin-tack there; but she cares for no employment now!"

"Do you know anything of Mrs. Charmond's past history?
Perhaps that would throw some light upon things.

In this chance, Mr. Melbury knew about the condition of his daughter's marriage has something wrong. His son-in-law made an affair with Mrs. Charmond and Mr. Melbury regretted to marry his daughter with him. The characteristic of implicature "reinforcability" occurred when he said "What have I done—what have I done for her?". It implied that he did regret to do his decision married his daughter with wrong man.

50) Conversation between Mr. Melbury and Giles Winterborne

"How highly I thought of that man, to be sure! Who'd have supposed he'd have been so weak and wrong-headed as this! You ought to have had her, Giles, and there's an end on't."

"She would hardly have been happy with me," he said, in the dry, unimpassioned voice under which he hid his feelings. "I was not well enough educated: too rough, in short. I couldn't have surrounded her with the refinements she looked for, anyhow, at all."

In this context, Mr. Melbury told Giles that something had gone wrong in his daughter's marriage. The characteristic of "universality" employed when Mr. Melbury begged to Giles to

marry her daughter. But, Giles rejected his demand by uttering "She would hardly have been happy with me," and he added "I was not well enough educated: too rough, in short. I couldn't have surrounded her with the refinements she looked for, anyhow, at all." Rationally, it implied that Giles would be able to make her daughter live happily and also he felt not as well educated as her.

51) Conversation between Grace and Mrs. Charmond

I thought that what was getting to be a tragedy to me was a comedy to you. But now I see that tragedy lies on YOUR side of the situation no less than on MINE, and more; that if I have felt trouble at my position, you have felt anguish at yours; that if I have had disappointments, you have had despairs. Heaven may fortify me—God help you!"

"I cannot attempt to reply to your raving eloquence," returned the other, struggling to restore a dignity which had completely collapsed. "My acts will be my proofs. In the world which you have seen nothing of, friendships between men and women are not unknown, and it would have been better both for you and your father if you had each judged me more respectfully, and left me alone. As it is I wish never to see or speak to you, madam, any more."

In this occasion, Grace and Mrs. Charmond got in a little rough conversation talking about doctor Fitzpiers who is in affair with the old lady, Mrs. Charmond. The characteristic “non-detachable” employed in this conversation when Mrs. Charmond said that some tragedy to her was a comedy for Grace. It implied that she showed a deep moaning in her heart towards the gossip appointed to her. In this case, Grace replied a negative respond that she really didn’t want to speak more of that with Mrs. Charmond.

52) Conversation between Lawyer and Mr. Melbury

"You look very down, Mr. Melbury—very, if I may say as much," he observed, when the timber-merchant turned. "But I know—I know. A very sad case—very. I was bred to the law, as you know, and am professionally no stranger to such matters. Well, Mrs. Fitzpiers has her remedy."

"How—what—a remedy?" said Melbury.

In this context, Mr. Melbury talked about the affair of his son-in-law towards a lawyer. The characteristic of implicature “cancellable” employed in which the lawyer told about the new law that could make Mr. Melbury sad.

53) Conversation between Dr. Fitzpiers and Grace

"Would it startle you to hear," he said, as if he hardly had breath to utter the words, "that she who was to me what he was to you is dead also?"

"Dead—SHE dead?" exclaimed Grace.

In this context, Dr. Fitzpiers came back to Grace after this unsolved problems has occurred in their marriage. The characteristic "cancellable" employed when Dr. Fitzpiers didn't directly say about the woman who was dead.

54) Conversation between Mr. Melbury and Grace

"But I don't wish to escape it."

"If you don't on your own account, cannot you wish to on mine and hers? Nobody except our household knows that you have left home. Then why should you, by a piece of perverseness, bring down my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave?"

In this context, Grace escaped from her house and finally met with his father Grace Melbury. The characteristic of implicature "universality" employed when he forced his daughter to go home by saying "Then why should you, by a piece of perverseness, bring down my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave?" It meant that he wanted to let Grace go home or made his heart sorrow till he died if she refused it.

55) Conversation between Marty South and Grace Melbury

"He ought to have married YOU, Marty, and nobody else in the world!" said Grace, with conviction, after thinking somewhat in the above strain.

Marty shook her head. "In all our out-door days and years together, ma'am," she replied, "the one thing he never spoke of to me was love; nor I to him."

"Yet you and he could speak in a tongue that nobody else knew—not even my father, though he came nearest knowing—the tongue of the trees and fruits and flowers themselves."

After the death of Giles Winterborne, Grace felt that the only loyal woman who loved Giles is Marty South. But, her love was unrequited because Giles loved Grace Melbury.

56) Conversation between Dr. Fitzpiers and Grace

"Oh yes—I meant it as a citation," blandly replied Fitzpiers. "Well, then, why not give me a very little bit of your heart again?"

The crash of a felled tree in the remote depths of the wood recalled the past at that moment, and all the homely faithfulness of Winterborne. "Don't ask it! My heart is in the grave with Giles," she replied, stanchly.

In this occasion, Dr. Fitzpiers wanted to ask for apologize towards his wife, Grace Melbury. The characteristic of implicature “universality” employed when Grace responded her husband by

saying "Don't ask it! My heart is in the grave with Giles," she replied, stanchly. It implied that she still loved Giles and could't accept his at that time.



CHAPTER IV

CLOSING

H. Conclusion

After analyzing the kinds of conversational implicature and its implied meaning found on *The Woodlanders* Novel by Thomas Hardy, the researcher can draw the conclusion as follow:

1. There are three kinds of conversational implicature, those are generalized and particularized conversational implicature, and scalar implicature that is included in generalized one. In distinguishing between generalized and particularized conversational implicature, it can be analyzed from the structure and the content of the utterances. Generalized conversational implicature can be seen from the meaning of individual word. It means that the intention of the speaker can be analyzed from the surface meaning of the utterance. Meanwhile, in understanding particularized conversational implicature, the listener must collaborate the meaning of the individual word and the context where the conversation took place. In addition, the kind of generalized conversational implicature, scalar implicature, can be analyzed from the use of scalar or degree in communication. The researcher found that there were 42 generalized

conversational implicatures, 58 scalar implicatures and 106 particularized conversational implicatures.

2. This romance novel applied more particularized conversational implicatures than the generalized one to make the plot and the aesthetic of the story become more alive. By using particularized conversational implicature, the readers are not easy to get bored because the writer used many different ways in describing and making the plot of the story more interesting.

I. Suggestion

To close this paper, the researcher would like to give suggestions as follow:

1. For the next researcher

In analyzing the kinds of conversational implicature, it needs a deep knowledge about pragmatics as the field of study about language in use. Moreover, not only pragmatics, but also other fields of study like; semantics, discourse analysis and sociolinguistics needs to be paid attention in discussing about implicature. So that, the researcher has to be master in all the elements of implicatures first before analyzed it.

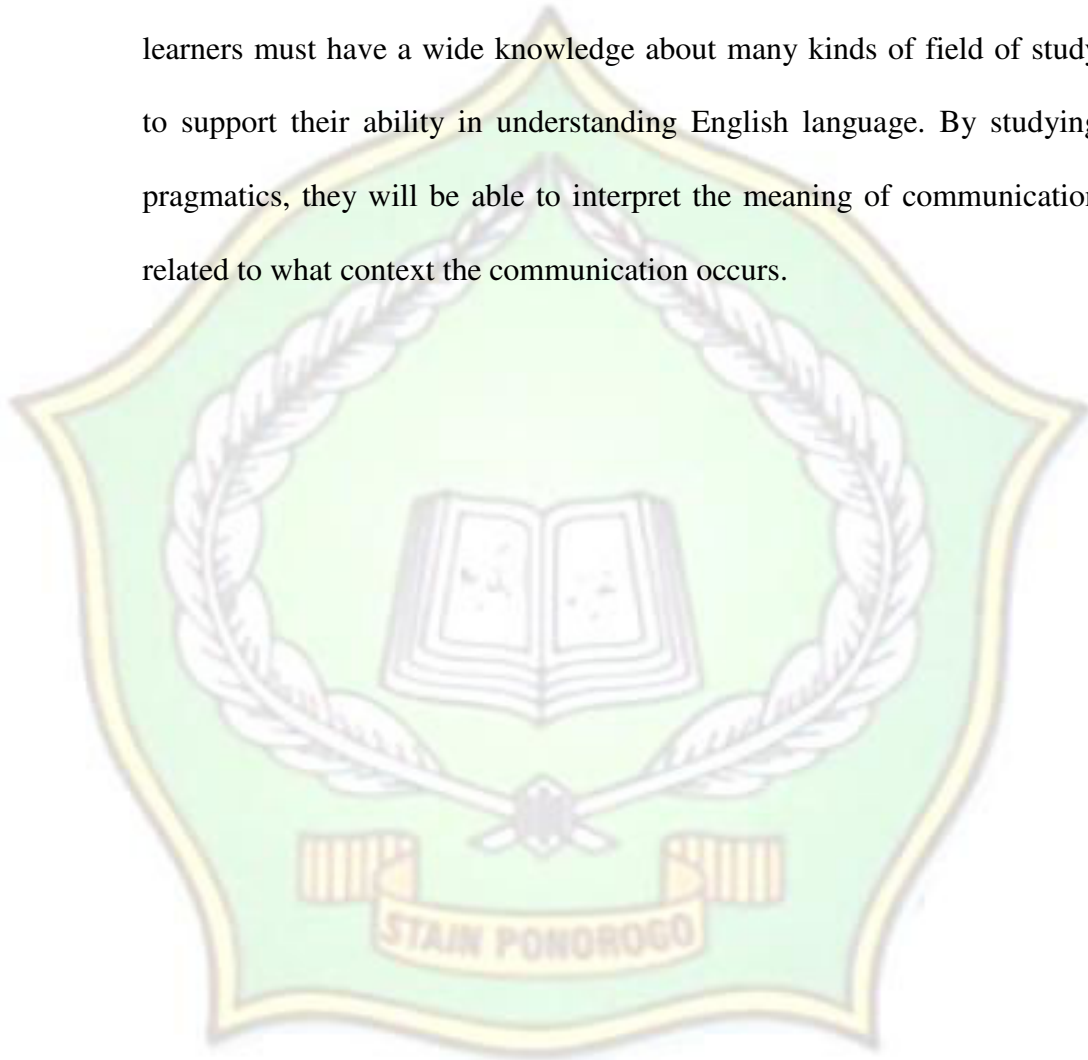
2. For the lecturers

Pragmatics study, especially implicature can be found in the real life of society. In this case, the lecturers of pragmatics can make the learning process more alive by using some varieties of material taken from daily

life. Because pragmatics focuses on the context of the communication takes place.

3. For the learners

As the part of pragmatics study, the learners, especially English learners must have a wide knowledge about many kinds of field of study to support their ability in understanding English language. By studying pragmatics, they will be able to interpret the meaning of communication related to what context the communication occurs.



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