

CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN THE MOVIE *VOLCANO: FIRE ON THE MOUNTAIN 1997*

THESIS



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STATE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES PONOROGO**

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CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN THE MOVIE *VOLCANO: FIRE ON THE MOUNTAIN 1997*

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**Present to
State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Degree of Sarjana in English Education**



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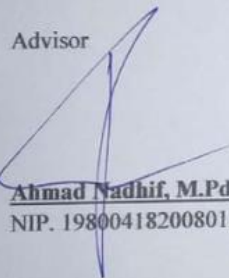
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Yang Membuat Pernyataan



Mukhayin

MOTTO

“For effective communication, think about how is your speech is perceived than in what you are actually saying”

-Byron River-



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to the following:

1. The researcher's beloved parents, who have fully supported the researcher in every way.
2. The researcher's close friends, who have never stopped supporting and giving the researcher wonderful motivation.
3. All of the researcher's friends who have never stopped encouraging and motivating.



ABSTRACT

MUKHAYIN. 2022. *Conversational Implicature in the Movie Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997*. Thesis, English Education Departement, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training, State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo. Advisor: Ahmad Nadhif, M. Pd.

Keywords: Implicature, Conversational Implicature, Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997.

Verbal communication is one of the essential parts of human life. One study that deals with verbal communication are pragmatics. The writers chose movie *Volcano: Fire on the mountain 1997* as the data because, in this film, there are conversations that the speaker implies in the daily conversation between close people. It is necessary to study how the implicature works to understand what implied meaning is found in the utterance in the movie.

This research aim is to identify the types of conversational implicature found in the dialogue of the characters in the movie *Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997*.

This is library research design and used descriptive qualitative for the approach to describe and identify the conversational implicature without using any statistical procedure in the analysis. The data in this study are collected by watching the movie and selecting data from the result of watching. And then, the selected data will be analyzed one by one using relevant theories.

The findings of this study are 35 conversational implicatures. Those are 24 data including generalized conversational implicatures and 11 data including particularized conversational implicatures. the writer finds conversational implicatures because of the character's utterance non-observance maxims, 10 flouts on the maxim of quantity, 17 flouts on the maxim of quality, 5 flouts on the maxim of relevance, and 3 flouts on the maxim of manner. The conclusion of this study, found two types of conversational implicatures in this film, namely generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. The type of conversational implicature in this film is dominated by generalized conversational implicature.



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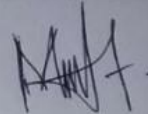
Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, first of all, the researcher would like to thank Allah SWT. Who has given His Blessing to the researcher for finishing this thesis entitled "Conversational Implicature in the Movie *Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997*". Furthermore, shalawat and salutation for prophet Muhammad SAW, peace be upon him, who has taken us from the dark period into the brilliant period like now.

This thesis was written to fulfill one of the requirements for the S-1 program at the English Education Department Faculty of Education and Teacher Training State Institute of Islamic Ponorogo. In writing this thesis, the researcher found various difficulties. The researcher realized that this thesis would not be as it is now without any helps and supports from many parties, especially the researcher's parents and advisor. The researcher would like to express his deepest appreciation to:

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2. Dr. H. Moh. Munir, Lc, M.Ag as the Dean of Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo.
3. Dr. Dhinuk Puspita Kirana, M.Pd, as the Head of English Education Department of State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo.
4. Mr. Ahmad Nadhif, M.Pd, as the advisor who has given the researcher support, good advice, motivation, guidance, and feedback until this research is detailed.
5. All the lecturers of State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo, especially the lectures of the English Department of State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo.

The researcher realizes that this thesis is still outlying from being an expert. Thus, the researcher always needs criticism and suggestion from the reader to evaluate it. Hopefully, this thesis can be helpful, especially for English Education students, and may Allah SWT bless us. Aamiin.

Ponorogo, 28 June 2022
The Researcher



Mukhayin
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of the study, statements of the problem, objectives of the research, significance of the research, previous research result, research method consists of research design, data and data source, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis and the last is the organization of the research.

A. Background of the Study

Language is one of the most important factors in daily human life. It is used as means by human beings to communicate with each other. Language should be conveyed as clearly as possible so that the message can be understood and interpreted. Communication involves many things like asking about someone's condition, sharing ideas or vacation plans. What is speaker said for the hearer surely has a meaning? Sometimes the meaning can understand implicitly and explicitly. In linguistics, some branches study meaning, which is pragmatic. Pragmatic is meaning in use or meaning in context¹. It means that when the speaker and the hearer communication, the meaning is based on context when they talk. Communicating can achieve success if the hearer can understand the speech by the speaker; if there is a miss understanding between speaker and hearer, the communication cannot find agreement, and the hearer is wrong in interpreting meaning from the speaker's meaning with the one certain speech².

Generally, in human life, language is used for a different purposes. Therefore, everyone will find some cases in communication with other people. One of the cases is implied meaning, which is found in communication. A language is something which is spoken; the written language is secondary and derivative. There are communities where the

¹ Jenny Thomas, *Meaning In Interaction: An Introduction to Pragmatics* (USA: Longman, 1995).

² Henry and Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Pragmatik* (Bandung: Angkasa, 1990).

same was true in the history of the species. Some communities have speech without writing, but we know of a human community with a written language without a spoken one. Gestures and facial expressions also play a part in linguistic communication. We all know that telephone conversation is much less satisfactory than face-to-face conversation. It is also true that a remarkable sign language has been developed for use by the deaf. However, the fact remains that speech is the primary form of language³.

According to Yule, "Pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. In this three-part distinction, only pragmatic allows humans into the analysis. The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people intended meanings, their assumption, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions (for example, requests) that they are performing when they speak" ⁴. By this, Grice means that the implicature is attached to the semantic content of what is said, not linguistic form. Therefore implicature cannot be detached from an utterance simply by changing the words of the utterance for synonyms⁵.

According to A. Davis, Grice Paul was the first person who introduced implicature, who defines it basically as what is communicated less than what is communicated said⁶. According to Gazard, implicature is a proposition implied by the utterance of a sentence in a context even though the proposition is not part of or is an entailment of what is said⁷. The primary theoretical importance of implicature lies in the fact that to understand the speaker fully, and we must know what is implied. It is not enough to know the conditions of truth or even the meaning of all the sentences spoken or what was said⁸. Levinson adds that implicature is a prime example of more being communicated than said, but that for such

³ Barber and Charles, *The English Language* (UK: Cambridge University Press, 1993).

⁴ George Yule and Widdowson H.G, *Pragmatic* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996).

⁵ Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983).

⁶Wayne A. Davis, *Implicature: Intention, Convention and Principle in the Failure Gricean Theory* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998), 5.

⁷Gazard Gerald, *Pragmatics, Implicature, Presupposition, And Logical Form* (New York: Academic Press, Inc, 1979), 38.

⁸Davis, *Implicature: Intention, Convention and Principle in the Failure Gricean Theory*, 9.

implicatures to be interpreted, some basic principles of cooperation must first be assumed to operate. Furthermore, as quoted by Levinson, Grice explained that the term implicature is a general closing term to oppose what is said or expressed by the condition of the truth of the expression and includes all types of pragmatic expressions⁹. Grice mentions two branches of implicature: conversational implicature and conventional implicature¹⁰.

Grice's conversational implicature said that conversation participants should contribute their conversations as needed. The speaker is expected to contribute what is required by the purpose of the conversation. In other words, the cooperative principle and its maxims are indicators of conversational implicatures. Grice divides conversational implicature into two types: generalized and particularized conversational implicature¹¹. Understanding what is being said in a conversation does not always require special knowledge; we call it generalized conversational implicature. It contains a general understanding that most people can embrace. However, some things require us to have certain knowledge to understand what the speaker means; it is called particularized conversational implicature. Particularized conversational implicatures are highly dependent on specific contexts that relate to a smaller area than generalized conversational implicatures¹².

According to Yule, Conversational implicature is a basic assumption in a conversation in which the participants adhere to maxims and cooperative principles¹³. Grice considers maxim as an assumption not mentioned in the conversation. These assumptions are then translated into four maxim subprinciples, namely Maxim of Quantity, Maxim of Quality, Maxim of Relevant, and Maxim of Manner. First, in the maxim of quantity, the public must contribute as informatively as needed and not make more informative

⁹Ratu Yayanglilis Septiyamaylofa, "Conversational Implicature in Beauty and The Beast Movie" (Jambi, Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi, 2020).

¹⁰Paul Grice, *Studies in the Way of Words* (Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 2001), 25–26.

¹¹Rahmat Fuad Siregar, "An Analysis of Conversational Implicature in V For Vendetta Movie" (Medan, University of Sumatera Utara, 2018).

¹²Siregar.

¹³George Yule, *Pragmatics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 40.

contributions than what is required. Second, the maxim of quality asks people to make their contributions right, do not say what they believe to be wrong, and do not say what they lack evidence for. Third, in the maxim of relevance, people must make relevant contributions. Finally, in the maxim of Manner, people are required to avoid ambiguity of expression and avoid ambiguity be brief and orderly¹⁴.

The movie is one visual media that shows the actor conveying some dialogue or utterances that the audience can understand. A movie is a series of images that move both to give off visual and audio displays. It is also one of visual communication that many people love. Through movies, we can reap information about the storyline of the film¹⁵. Moreover, we can find some moral values in the film or the linguistics from the conversation in the movie. The existence of this film also involves language because in communicating, the actor uses language as a tool of interaction so that the audience can understand the information in the movie¹⁶. Furthermore, The researcher chose *Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997* to analyze the types of conversational implicature in the dialogue expressed by the characters in this film.

Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997 is an action film that many people love. This film tells the story of a war on a volcano. The film was made for a television disaster film starring Cynthia Gibb and Dan Cortese. Peter Slater (Dan Cortese), a volcanologist working and living in the town, observes the volcanic activity on his screen. The following day, the area is struck by minor earthquakes, and animals on the mountain are killed by volcanic gases emitted from fumaroles. Peter concludes a major eruption is imminent, though neither his boss nor his ex-girlfriend Kelly Adams (Cynthia Gibb). The movie begins with a newlywed couple skiing down the flanks of Angel Lakes Peak, a dormant volcano close to

¹⁴Grice, *Studies in the Way of Words*, 28.

¹⁵David Bordwell and Kristin Thompson, *Film Art: An Introduction*, Tenth Edition (McGraw-Hil, 2013), 2.

¹⁶Bordwell and Thompson, 2.

the ski resort town Angel Lakes. A volcanic fissure opens up right before them without any warning, killing both¹⁷.

Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997 is film made with a realistic atmosphere and many conversations that use everyday language in this film. So that later readers will have no difficulty understanding the conversations spoken by the characters in this film. The researcher uses conversation from the film because the writer finds some problems with the implied meaning in the utterances used by the characters. The researcher wants to analyze the dialogues included in the conversational implicature category in this film. Because in this film, several sentences fall into the category of conversational implicatures. Therefore, the researcher gave the title of this research title "Conversational Implicature in the Movie *Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997*".

B. Statements of the Problem

Based on the background of the study above, this study aims to find answers to the following questions:

What are the types of conversational implicature found in the dialogue of the characters in the movie *Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997*?

C. Objectives of the Research

This research hopes that the above problems can be solved with the following objectives:

To identify the types of conversational implicature found in the dialogue of the characters in the movie *Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997*.

¹⁷"*Volcano: Fire on the Mountain*," in *Wikipedia*, December 29, 2021, https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Volcano:_Fire_on_the_Mountain&oldid=1062664474.

D. Significances of the Research

The significance of this research is addressed theoretically and practically as follows:

1. Theoretically

The researcher hopes that the results of this research can be helpful for the world of education as a second source after textbooks and contribute to the development of conversational implicatures.

2. Practically

a. For teachers

This study aims to inspire and assist teachers in teaching conversational implicature to their students. In addition, this film can be a suitable medium for teachers to teach English listening comprehension and vocabulary.

b. For students

The results of this study are expected to make students apply conversational implicatures after students learn conversational implicatures.

c. For other researchers

This research can be an inspiration and secondary data for other researchers interested in conducting research on conversational implicature in other films. Many films analyzed, and many sentences of conversational implicature obtained.

E. Previous Research Studies

This research uses five papers that correlate with conversational implicatures to develop this thesis.

First, Ratu Yayanglilis Septimaylofa, a student from the State Islamic University Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi. He wrote a paper entitled "Conversational Implicature in Beauty and the Beast" he used Grice's theory and qualitative methods. The main objective of this research is to find out how utterances can go beyond their literal meaning by disobeying or violating some principles by the speaker in the dialogue for violating maxims in particular

the salient way of getting and directing to conclude and hence recovering the implicature or implied meaning. . The results of this study indicate that; First, there are 13 data including generalized conversational implicatures. Then, 3 data about particularized conversational implicatures. Second, there are 23 data, including the conversational implicature function. There are 9 implicatures that have assertive/representative functions. Then 5 implicatures have directive functions, 6 implicatures have expressive functions, and then 3 implicatures have commission functions. Finally, 15 data are included in the violation of maxims. There are 4 data including maxim of quality, 6 data including maxim of quantity, data including maxim of relationship, then 2 data including maxim of Manner.¹⁸

Second, Muhammad Vikry, a student at Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta. He wrote a paper entitled "An Analysis of Conversational Implicature in Iron Man 3." He used Grice's theory to analyze the conversational implicatures found in the characters' dialogues in the film. He uses descriptive qualitative methods to describe and identify conversational implicatures without resorting to any statistical procedures in his analysis. Data collection was done by watching movies and speaking dialogue notes estimated as implicatures in the data card. Then he selects the data to be analyzed one by one using the relevant theory of the research. He finds conversational implicature rising because of the utterances of the character's non-observance maxims, and he also finds generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature.¹⁹

The third paper is "Conversational Implicature on The Chew Talk Show". This paper was written by Nadya Alfi Fauziyah, a State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang student. She uses Grice's theory. She analyzed the types of conversational implicatures used in The Chew Talk Show and the functions of conversational implicatures found in The Chew talk show conversations. In this research, the researcher argues that

¹⁸Septiyamaylofa, "Conversational Implicature in Beauty and The Beast Movie."

¹⁹Muhamad Vikry, "An Anaysis of Conversational Implicature in Iron Man 3" (Jakarta, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, 2014).

every person often uses some utterances containing generalized conversational implicature because it does not need any specific knowledge to be interpreted. It has been proved by the number of data found by the researcher. While the second type, particularized conversational implicature, is used only by someone who has specific knowledge. Therefore, this type was rarely found in this research. Furthermore, each category has both different and same functions because conversational implicature in the utterances depends on the text and context.²⁰

Fourth, Adi Ansori, a student at Islamic State University of Raden Intan Lampung. He wrote a paper entitled "An Analysis of Conversational Implicature in The 'Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil'". He used Grice's theory to analyze the conversational implicatures found in the dialogues of the characters in the film. He used the descriptive qualitative method in this research. This study indicates 15 types of conversational implicatures in Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil. Then, 5 data on generalized conversational implicature and 10 data on particularized conversational implicature.²¹

Yunia Nirsita Aqidatul Izah conducted the fifth previous study, a student at Islamic State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, entitled "Conversational Implicature Analysis in "Aladdin" Movie." This research is focused on classifying the kinds of Conversational Implicature, the kinds of Non-Observance Maxim, and the ways of occurrence of Non-observance that the characters in the Aladdin movie have done. The researcher uses Grice's theory to analyze the conversational implicature found in the characters' conversations in the movie. The researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method as the research method because this research aims to provide a descriptive analysis of the data. The researcher finds conversational implicature rising because of the utterances of the characters' non-observance maxims, and they are: flouting maxim of quantity (8),

²⁰Nadya Alfi Fauziyah, "Conversational Implicature on The Chew Talk Show" (Malang, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, 2016).

²¹ Adi Ansori, "An Analysis of Conversational Implicature in The "Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil"" (Lampung, Islamic State University of Raden Intan Lampung, 2021).

flouting maxim of relation (3), flouting maxim of Manner (4), violating maxim of quantity (1), violating maxim of quality (3), violating maxim of relation (5), violating maxim of Manner (1), and infringing maxim of quantity (1). The researcher also finds conversational implicature, generalized conversational implicature (21), and particularized conversational implicature (4).²²

Based on the five studies above, this study has different points and the same points. The common point of these five studies is that they are similar in theory. This study also uses Grice's implicature theory. However, the research "Conversational Implicature in the Movie *Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997*" differs from other studies. Furthermore, this study has differences from the three papers above. First, the differences between the films analyzed by the researcher. Second, differ in target analysis from a few studies above. This analysis focuses on each conversation among the characters.

F. Research Method

Research method consists of research design, data and data source, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis.

1. Research Design

Research design is a step of the process used to collect and analyze information to improve our understanding of a topic or problem²³. The challenging problem that follows the task of defining a research problem is preparing a research project design, known as "research design"²⁴. Research designs are the specific procedures involved in the research process: data collection, data analysis, and report writing²⁵. In conducting

²² Yunia Nirsita Aqidatul Izah, "Conversational Implicature Analysis in 'Aladdin' Movie" (Malang, Islamic State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2019).

²³ John W. Creswell, *Education Research Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research 4th Edition* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska, 2011), 3.

²⁴ C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology Method and Techniques (Second Revised Edition)* (Jaipur: University of Rajasthan, 2004), 31.

²⁵ Creswell, *Education Research Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research 4th Edition*, 40.

this research, the researcher used library research, and the approach used was descriptive qualitative.

Library research involves the processes used to gather information in writing a paper, making a presentation, or completing a project. As you progress from one step to the next, you will need to back up, revise, add additional material, or change the topic completely. This depend on the findings obtained during the study. There are many reasons to adjust a plan. The research process involves identifying and finding relevant information, analyzing the findings, and developing and expressing ideas²⁶.

Descriptive studies are communicated through data; theoretical studies are communicated through concepts and illustrated by data²⁷. A descriptive label provides labels for data to summarize in short words or phrases, most often the basic noun-topic of the qualitative data section. It ultimately provides a topic inventory for indexing and categorizing, which is very helpful for ethnography and study (field notes, interview transcripts, documents, etc.)²⁸. The writer used descriptive qualitative because the writer wants to find and analyze the types of conversational implicature found in the dialogue of the characters in the movie *Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997*.

2. Data and Data Source

a. Data

In analyzing *Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997* movie, the researcher take data from the dialogue of the characters in the movie *Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997*.

²⁶Mary W. George, *The Elements of Library Research* (United Kingdom: Princeton University Press, 2008), 126.

²⁷Steven J. Taylor, Robert Bogdan, and Narjorie L. DeVault, *Introduction to Qualitative Research Methods: A Guidebook and Resource* (Canada: Wiley 4th Edition, 2016), 162.

²⁸Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman, and Johnny Saldana, *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook* (USA: Sage Thid Edition, 2014), 7.

b. Data Source

The data source is subject to finding out where the data come from. In analyzing *Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997* movie, there are two data sources for the analysis. The data source is from the video and script of *Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997* movie. Movie video file is downloaded from the YouTube use website en.savefrom.net. The script was downloaded from www.downsub.com. This film becomes an analysis material where researchers analyze the dialogues in this movie.

3. Technique of Data Collection

In conducting this research, the writer used the documentary technique to collect data by obtaining data from reading the film script and watching the film *Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997*. According to Louis Cohen, Lawrence Manion, and Keith Morrison, Documents considered primary sources include manuscripts, charters, statutes, archives, letters, memoirs, memoirs, biographies, official publications, wills, newspapers and magazines, maps, diagrams, catalogs, films, paintings, inscriptions, recordings, transcriptions, notebooks, and research reports²⁹.

There are several ways of collecting data to complete this research:

- a. Download movie and script *Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997* Movie on YouTube. The writer downloads the film from www.youtube.com using the website en.savefrom.net, and the script was downloaded from www.downsub.com.
- b. Watching *Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997* movie to check the accurateness of English transcription with the film.
- c. Continue to select data from the result of watching *Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997* movie.
- d. Classifying data in form of conversational implicature.

²⁹Louis Cohen, Lawrence Manion, and Keith Morrison, *Research Methods in Education* (London: Roulledge, 2007).

- e. Arranging the available data systematically.

4. Technique of Data Analysis

The data analysis technique in this research is used content analysis. The researcher presents the data that answer the analytical research problems above. The data in this study are types of conversational implicatures produced by the characters in the film *Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997*. The theory used in this study is Grice Paul's theory. The selected data analyzed in two steps:

- a. The data are classified into types based on Grice's conversational implicature and maxims of cooperative principles theory.
- b. Then, the data analyzed one by one.

G. Organization of the Research

To make a good thesis, it needs to be structured systematically. The thesis organization includes the following chapters:

Chapter I is Introduction. This chapter consists of Background of Study, Statements of the Problem, Objectives of the Research, Significances of the Research, Previous Research Result, Research Method consists of Research Design, Data and Data Source, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Analysis and the last is Organization of the Research.

Chapter II is a Theoretical Review. This chapter contains an overview of several theories related to film and conversational implicature by Grice Paul. It is supported by theories from George Yule and Stephen C. Levinson and other theories that can support this research.

Chapter III is the results of the research analysis to answer the statements of the problem.

Chapter IV Closing. Consists of Conclusions and Suggestions. In conclusion, the researcher systematically describes the research summary that represents the answer to the research problem. In Suggestions, the researcher provides suggestions and recommendations to others interested in the topic being analyzed.



CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

This chapter consists of implicature, kinds of implicature (conversational and conventional implicature), cooperative principle (maxim of quantity, quality, relation, and manner). Besides that, this chapter also discusses about movie that used in this study *Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997* movie.

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is concerned with interpreting linguistic meaning in context³⁰. Furthermore, pragmatics is also about language use³¹. Yule said Pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. In this three-part distinction, only pragmatics allows humans into the analysis³². Moreover, Levinson said pragmatics is a study of those relations between language and context that is grammaticalized or encoded in the structure of a language³³. In addition, Brown and Yule said that any analytic approach in linguistics which involves contextual considerations necessarily belongs to that area of language study called pragmatics³⁴. On the other hand, to know pragmatics work, we must know what context is. Context influences in the aptitude system of language³⁵.

According to Oxford Dictionary, context is a situation in which an event happens³⁶. Context is an essential factor in the interpretation of utterances and expressions. The most important aspects of context are: (1) preceding and following utterances and expressions ('co-text'), (2) the immediate physical situation, (3) the wider situation, including social and

³⁰ Nina Hyams, Victoria Fromkin, and Robert Rodman, *An Introduction to Language 7th Ed*, 7th ed. (New York: Heinle, 2003), 207.

³¹ Hyams, Fromkin, and Rodman, 208.

³² Yule, *Pragmatics*, 4.

³³ Levinson, *Pragmatics*, 4.

³⁴ Gilian Brown and George Yule, *Discourse Analysis* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1983), 26.

³⁵ Kushartanti and Untung Yuwono, *Pesona Bahasa Langkah Awal Memahami Linguistik* (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2007), 104.

³⁶ Oxford University, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011), 93.

power relations, and (4) knowledge presumed shared between speaker and hearer³⁷. In addition, Mey said that context is about understanding what things are for; it also gives our utterances their true pragmatic meaning and allows them to be counted as true³⁸.

B. Implicature

According to Yule, when the listener hears the phrase uttered by someone in a conversation, he must first assume that the speaker is cooperative and intends to talk about something. Something more than just the meaning of words. This is the additional meaning conveyed, which is called implicature³⁹. According to Stephen C. Levinson, implicature is a paradigmatic trait and the power of a pragmatic explanation of a linguistic phenomenon. Sources of pragmatic inference of this type can be shown to be outside the organization of language in terms of some general principles for cooperative interaction. However, these principles have far-reaching effects on the structure of language. Therefore, implicature seems to offer some significant functional explanations for linguistic facts⁴⁰. In Wayne A. Davis, Grice introduced noun implicature and cognate verb implicature as technical terms denoting "the act of meaning or implying something by saying something else"⁴¹.

Alan: Are you going to Paul's party?

Alice: *I have to work.*

Alice's answer above implies that she is not going. Alice's answer here is an implicature. The difference between saying and implying the effect of whether the meaning of something not believed is a lie. If Alice knows she does not have to work, then she is lying in dialogue. If she had known she was going to Paul's party, she might be guilty of misleading Alan but not of lying. An example of this implicature is called a conversation.

³⁷ Alan Cruse, *A Glossary Semantics and Pragmatics* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2006), 35.

³⁸ Jacob L Mey, *Pragmatics an Introduction*, 2nd ed. (UK: Blackwell Publishing, 2001), 41.

³⁹ Yule, *Pragmatics*, 35.

⁴⁰ Levinson, *Pragmatics*, 97.

⁴¹ Davis, *Implicature: Intention, Convention and Principle in the Failure Gricean Theory*, 5.

Implicatures are not part of the conventional meaning of spoken sentences but depend on the features of the conversational context. The main feature is the questions that Alan asks. Did he ask What are you going to do today? Alice could have implied something completely different—I will be working—by saying the same thing⁴².

Quote from Grice in his book *Studies in the Way of Words* “he may flout a maxim; that is, he may blatantly fail to fulfil it. On the assumption that the speaker is able to fulfil the maxim and to do so without violating another maxim (because of a clash), is not opting out and is not in the view of the blatancy of his performance, trying to mislead, the hearer is faced with a minor problem: How can his saying what he did say be reconciled with the supposition that he is observing the overall Cooperative Principle? This situation is one that characteristically gives rise to conversational implicature, and when a conversational implicature is generated in this way, he says that a maxim is being exploited”⁴³. Below is an example of flouting a maxim:

Leila: Whoa! Has your boss gone crazy?

Mary: *Let's go get some coffee.*

According to Yule, Mary intentionally flouts the maxim of Relevance to make an implicature in her answer to Leila's question. Certain reasons make Mary reply to Leila's question with an unrelated answer, and Leila has to make some inference from Mary (for example, the boss might be nearby). She understands why Mary makes a non-relevant remark. The implicature here is that Mary cannot answer the question in that context⁴⁴.

1. Kinds of Implicature

Grice in Levinson divides implicature into two types, namely: conversational implicature and conventional implicature⁴⁵.

⁴² Fauziyah, “Conversational Implicature on The Chew Talk Show,” 11.

⁴³ Grice, *Studies in the Way of Words*, 30.

⁴⁴ Yule, *Pragmatics*, 43.

⁴⁵ Levinson, *Pragmatics*, 126–29.

a. Conversational Implicature

According to Stephen C. Levinson, The idea of conversational implicature is one of the essential ideas in pragmatics⁴⁶. A significant contribution that the notion of implicature makes is that it provides an explicit explanation of how it is possible to interpret (in a general sense) more than is said⁴⁷. According to Griffiths, conversational implicature is a conclusion that depends on the norms of language use, such as widespread agreement. The speaker must have a goal. For historical reasons, a conversation is part of the label. Implicatures appear in speech and writing genres as they do in conversation, so they are often called implicatures⁴⁸.

According to Paltridge, conversational implicature focuses on inferences that listeners make about the meaning of the speaker's intentions that occur due to the use of the literal meaning of what the speaker said, conversational principles, and maxims⁴⁹. Grice in Griffiths identify several communication norms and show how they engage in reasoning that allows speech to convey more than is encoded in the underlying sentence. He proposed four "maxims" that can be considered the basis for cooperative communication⁵⁰. First, quality – try to be honest when communicating with others. Second, quantity – providing the right amount of information, not too much and not too little. Third, manner – the way of speaking must be clear: short, regular, and not blurry. Lastly, relevance – contributions should be relevant to the current goal expectations of the people involved in the conversation⁵¹.

1) Generalized Conversational Implicature

According to Yule, a Generalized conversational implicature is a conversational implicature that does not require special knowledge of the context

⁴⁶ Levinson, 97.

⁴⁷ Levinson, 97.

⁴⁸ Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2006), 134.

⁴⁹ Brian Paltridge, *Discourse Analysis: An Introduction* (New York: MPG Books Ltd, 2007), 70.

⁵⁰ Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*, 134.

⁵¹ Griffiths, 134–35.

to calculate the additional meaning conveyed⁵². According to Grice, quoted in Nadya Alfi Fauziyah, general conversational implicature is a type of conversation in which the listener does not need special knowledge to understand the meaning of a conversation because the context used in this type is a general conversation that makes the interlocutor immediately understand the meaning of the conversation⁵³. According to Peccei in his book entitled *Pragmatic*, different general implicatures are to be described with very little "deep" knowledge⁵⁴.

Example of generalized conversational implicature:

A: Did you buy cheese and bread?

B: *I buy cheese.*

The example above means that speaker B does not buy bread, and it can be understood even though speaker B does not provide information about it. There is no particular background knowledge about implicature. So, it can be classified as a general conversational implicature⁵⁵.

Other examples that include generalized conversational implicatures from other researcher is as follows:

A: did you invite Riko and Bella to your party tonight?

B: *I invited Bella.*

From what A and B say, B's statement has no particular context. However, when A asks B if B invited Bella and Riko to his party. B only said that if she invited Bella, she did not say she invited Riko either. This means that B did not invite Riko. She only invited Bella. When no specific knowledge is required in the

⁵² Yule, *Pragmatics*, 41.

⁵³ Fauziyah, "Conversational Implicature on The Chew Talk Show," 14-15.

⁵⁴ Jean Stilwell Peccei, *Pragmatics* (Taylor & Fancis Limited, 2000), 37.

⁵⁵ Muhamad Vikry, "An Anaysis of Conversational Implicature in Iron Man 3" (Jakarta, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, 2014), 23.

context to calculate the conveyed meaning, it is called generalized conversational implicature⁵⁶.

2) Particularized conversational implicature

Paltridge states that particularized conversational implicatures stem from particular contexts, not from using words alone. This is the result of the maxim of the relation. The speaker assumes the listener will seek the Relevance of what they are saying and derive the intended meaning⁵⁷. According to Yule, particularized conversational implicatures are conversations that occur in very specific contexts in which locally recognized conclusions are assumed. Such inference is needed to construct the conveyed meaning resulting from particularized conversational implicatures⁵⁸. Example:

A: Are you coming to the party tonight?

B: *I have got an exam tomorrow.*

As an illustration, B's response seems irrelevant. Because the only relevant answer is "yes" or "no." To make B's response relevant, A must know that B will be spending the night with his parents and, consequently, he will not be at the party⁵⁹.

Another example of particularized conversational implicature:

A: Whoa! Has your boss gone crazy?

B: *Let us get some coffee.*

In order to maintain the cooperative assumption, A must infer some local reasons (e.g., the boss may be nearby) why B makes seemingly irrelevant

⁵⁶ Yule, *Pragmatics*, 40–41.

⁵⁷ Paltridge, *Discourse Analysis: An Introduction*, 71.

⁵⁸ Yule, *Pragmatics*, 42.

⁵⁹ Fauziyah, "Conversational Implicature on The Chew Talk Show," 16.

statements. The implicature here is essential so that B cannot answer the question in that context⁶⁰.

b. Conventional Implicature

According to Levinson, Conventional implicatures are non-truth-conditional conclusions not derived from higher pragmatic principles such as maxims but are only attached by convention to certain lexical items or expressions⁶¹. Conventional implicature can be contrasted with conversational implicature in all its characteristics⁶². For example, conventional implicatures are irrevocable because they do not depend on immutable assumptions about the nature of the context; they will be detachable as they depend on the particular linguistic item used (e.g., if you substitute *and* for *but* you lose the conventional implicature but retain the same truth condition); they will not be calculated using pragmatic principles and contextual knowledge, but rather given by convention (e.g. *no way* is given a truth condition but you can derive or calculate that there is a contrast between two conjunctions); they might be expected to have relatively definite content or meaning, and there is no hope for the universal tendency of language to associate the same conventional implicatures with expressions with certain truth conditions⁶³. According to Yule, several words characterize conventional implicature, that are; *but*, *even*, and *yet*⁶⁴. For example:

- a. Even John came to the party.
- b. He even helped tidy up afterward

When 'even' is included in every sentence denoting an event, there is an implicature 'against expectation.' In the example above, two events are reported (i.e.,

⁶⁰ Yule, *Pragmatics*, 43.

⁶¹ Levinson, *Pragmatics*, 127.

⁶² Levinson, 127–28.

⁶³ Levinson, 128.

⁶⁴ Yule, *Pragmatics*, 45.

John's arrival and John's assistance) with the conventional 'even' implicature adding an 'against expectation' interpretation of the events. so, the sentences above can be classified as conventional implicature

2. Cooperative principle

For successful communication, each interlocutor in each conversation is required to follow certain conversational rules. Based on these conditions, Grice developed a cooperative principle that everyone must adhere to in order to realize successful communication. Grice Paul states the Cooperation Principle as follows: “Make your conversational contribution as necessary, at the stage in which it occurs, with the intended purpose or direction of the conversational exchange in which you are engaged”⁶⁵. In 'Logic and conversation' Grice proposed four maxims, the maxims of Quantity, Quality, Relation and Manner, which were formulated as follows:⁶⁶

a. Maxim of Quantity

The maxim quantity related to the quantity of information to be provided, and under it fall the following maxim:

- 1) Make your contribution as informative as required (for the current purposes of the exchange.
- 2) Do not make your contribution more informative than is required⁶⁷.

Example :

A: Where is the hospital?

B: *In the next of that store.*

It can be seen that B information is informative and give enough contribution towards A's question about the exact location of hospital⁶⁸.

⁶⁵ Agnes Herawati, “The Cooperative Principle: Is Grice’s Theory Suitable to Indonesian Language Culture?,” *Lingua Cultura* 7, no. 1 (May 31, 2013): 44, <https://doi.org/10.21512/lc.v7i1.417>.

⁶⁶ Jenny Thomas, *Meaning In Interaction: An Introduction to Pragmatics* (New York: Routledge, 2013), 63.

⁶⁷ Thomas, 63.

⁶⁸ Septiyamaylofa, “Conversational Implicature in Beauty and The Beast Movie,” 13.

b. Maxim of Quality

Try to make your contribution one that is true.

- 1) Do not say what you believe to be false.
- 2) Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence⁶⁹.

Example :

A: Where is Eiffel tower located?

B: *In Paris.*

Here, B gives the correct answer which shows about the true fact⁷⁰.

c. Maxim of Relation

According to Grice, in the communication we have to be relevant in the other words make your contribution relevant, so that the process of communication does not met any interruption. This maxim is the easiest one, pointing out that participants center about the same topic and avoid asserting something irrelevant⁷¹.

Example :

A: How about your score Jane?

B: *Not too bad.*

Here, Jane's utterance fulfilled the maxim of relevance, because her answer is relevant with the questions⁷².

d. Maxim of Manner

Unlike the previous categories, the maxim manner concerned to how what is said is to be said. Be perspicuous.

- 1) Avoid obscurity of expression.
- 2) Avoid ambiguity.
- 3) Be brief.

⁶⁹ Thomas, *Meaning In Interaction: An Introduction to Pragmatics*, 2013, 63.

⁷⁰ Septiyamaylofa, "Conversational Implicature in Beauty and The Beast Movie," 13.

⁷¹ Vikry, "An Anaysis of Conversational Implicature in Iron Man 3," 14–15.

⁷² Septiyamaylofa, "Conversational Implicature in Beauty and The Beast Movie," 13.

4) Be orderly⁷³.

Example :

A: What did you think of that drama?

B: *I really like of the action of each player. They can play their role as good as possible.*

The answer of B is categorized as maxim of manner, he can answer the question from his partner about the drama clearly. From the explanation mentioned above, we can conclude that although it is very difficult to obey and use all of the cooperative principles and its maxims in uttering or writing the sentences, but it is essential to follow⁷⁴.

C. Flouting a Maxim

Grice said “He may flout a maxim; that is, he may blatantly fail to fulfil it on the assumption that the speaker is able to fulfil the maxim and to do so without violating another maxim (because of a clash), is not opting out, and is not, in view of the blatancy of his performance, trying to mislead, the hearer is faced with a minor problem: How can his saying what he did say be reconciled with the supposition that he is observing the overall Cooperative Principle? This situation is one that characteristically gives rise to a conversational implicature; and when a conversational implicature is generated in this way, I shall say that a maxim is being exploited⁷⁵.”

1. Flouting the Maxim of Quantity

This kind of flout occurs when a speaker deliberately gives less or more information than required. The speaker may talk too much or too little in accordance with

⁷³ Thomas, *Meaning In Interaction: An Introduction to Pragmatics*, 2013, 64.

⁷⁴ Septiyamaylofa, “Conversational Implicature in Beauty and The Beast Movie,” 14.

⁷⁵ Grice, *Studies in the Way of Words*, 30.

the ongoing conversation. This flout usually results in understatement, overstatement, and tautology.

For example:

A: Where are we going?

B: Well, we are going to Jane's party. Where are you going?

The stressing tone in we and you in B's utterance implies that A is not going with them. B blatantly breaks the maxim of quality by giving less information to create the implicatur.

2. Flouting the Maxim of Quality

To flout the maxim of quality is to say something which needs to be perceived as blatantly untrue. It is the speaker's intention to lie at the first place for the hearer to understand what's being communicated. Flouting the maxim of quality usually results in irony, methapor, and rhetorical question.

For example:

A : Dhaka is in India, right?

B : Yes, and London is in Netherland.

B blatantly breaks the maxim of quality where he gives a false information to create the implicatum. He is actually able to give the correct answer and fulfill the maxim, is not opting out, and, is not trying to mislead. He just deliberately flouts the maxim to show the hearer that his statement is wrong; Dhaka is not in Bangladesh as London is not in Netherland.

3. Flouting the Maxim of Relevance

A speaker is said to flout the maxim of relevance when his response is obviously irrelevant to the topic. He may change the topic suddenly in order to cut a discussion of particular subject.

For example:

A: How is work?

B: Who wants some noodle?

B flouts the maxim of relevance by deliberately changing the subject of conversation perhaps because he has no good news on it.

4. Flouting the Maxim of Manner

This flout, in most cases, produces ambiguity, vagueness, and obscurity. It can be seen from the absence of clarity, brevity, and transparency. In short, this flout lies on the unusual way of speaking.

For example:

A: I just met Messi.

B: Really? You just met Messi? M-E-S-S-I?

B flouts the maxim of manner by speaking ambiguously. Instead of strictly saying his intention, B spells the name to make sure that they talk about the same person.

D. Movie

According to Richard Basram and Dave Monahan, Movies are popular amusement a product produced and marketed by major commercial studios. Regardless of the subject matter, the film is beautiful to look at—every picture is beautifully polished by a skilled team of artists and technicians. The finished product, which lasted about two hours, was initially shown in theaters; eventually released to DVD and Blu-ray, stream, download, or

pay-per-view; and finally appeared on television⁷⁶. Although movies are one of the youthful arts, they have absorbed the structure and form of many of the older arts⁷⁷.

Films transfer information and ideas and show us places and ways of life that we might not know about. While these benefits are essential, there is something more at stake. Movies offer us a way of seeing and feeling that we find very satisfying. They take us through the experience. Experiences are often story-driven and centered around characters we care about, but a film might also generate ideas or explore visual qualities or sound textures.⁷⁸

Films are divided between those that are purely amusement, those that are harmless from fantasy, and those that represent a complete art form and a unique medium of artistic self-expression. The idea of a film detached from reality is voiced in assurance: "This is just a film!" whereas opposing views see cinema as a 'new form of life and a different way of 'being in the world.' However, both views implicitly note the fact that thanks to the kind of identification and emotional engagement it can generate, a film can leave a deep imprint, drawing directly into the many layers of a person's consciousness and the many layers of often conflicting feelings. A film can change people's lives and worldviews and have a personal meaning. However, it can also attach itself to various public discourses and ideologies to dominate, change and distort people's perceptions. A wide variety of films fall into this category, such as propaganda films, which are characterized by their potential to manipulate people's beliefs, but also cult films, which develop their momentum through small but dedicated receptions before entering the popular imagination, that is, they are 'known' even to people who had never seen it.⁷⁹

⁷⁶ Richard Basram and Dave Monahan, *Looking at Movies: An Introduction to Film*, Fifth Edition (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 2016), 3.

⁷⁷ Naafi Hayyu Andansari, "The Analysis of Moral Values in Kubo and the Two Strings Movie" (Ponorogo, State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo, 2021), 37.

⁷⁸ Bordwell and Thompson, *Film Art: An Introduction*, 2.

⁷⁹ Thomas Elsaesser and Malte Hagener, *Film Theory: An Introduction Through the Sense*, Second Edition (New York: Routledge Taylor & Fancis Group, 2015), 170–71.

According to Richard Basram and Dave Monahan, there are three major types of movies:

1. Narrative Movies

Narrative films are based on scenarios where almost every verbal behavior and dialogue is predetermined. The characters are played by actors who dialogue and act in a way that emphasizes seriousness and facilitates the technical demands of the film production process. These demands include coordinating their activities with lighting design and camera movement and showing scenes out of logical chronological order.⁸⁰

2. Documentary Movies

We can say that narrative films and documentaries differ mainly in commitment. Narrative films begin with a commitment to telling a dramatic story; Documentary films are more concerned with recording reality, educating the audience, or presenting political or social analysis. In other words, if we think of narrative films as fiction, then the best way to understand documentary films is as nonfiction.⁸¹

3. Experimental Movies

Experimental is the most difficult of all film types to define precisely because experimental filmmakers are busy trying to go against categorization and convention. For starters, it is helpful to think of experimental cinema as pushing the boundaries of what most people think the film is—or should be.⁸²

E. Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997 Movie

Volcano: Fire on the Mountain is a 1997 television disaster film starring Cynthia Gibb and Dan Cortese. The film begins with a recently married couple and they ski on the side of Angel Lakes Peak, an inactive volcano near the ski resort town of Angel Lakes. Without any warning, a volcanic fissure opened right in front of them and killed them.

⁸⁰ Basram and Monahan, *Looking at Movies: An Introduction to Film*, 72.

⁸¹ Basram and Monahan, 73.

⁸² Basram and Monahan, 77.

Peter Slater (Dan Cortese) is a volcanologist who works and lives in the city and observes volcanic activity on his sails. The next day the area experienced a small earthquake and some of the animals on the mountain were killed by the volcanic gases emitted from the fumaroles. Peter concludes that there will be a big eruption. Though neither his boss nor his ex-girlfriend Kelly Adams (Cynthia Gibb), a ranger who works for a local mountain patrol, believe him. Shortly thereafter, Kelly and his comrades are nearly killed by volcanic gases while searching for the missing partner, only to be rescued by Peter. Kelly, now convinced that the mountain is a threat to the city, Kelly, tries to warn the mayor, along with Peter, to carry out an evacuation. As the tourist season was at its peak, the mayor refused to hold an evacuation because the mayor was worried that tourists and investors would avoid the city and leading to an economic downturn.

A massive earthquake struck, destroying roads leading to the city and leaving tourists and residents stranded and helpless. Peter and Kelly go up the mountain to collect samples of volcanic debris from the volcano. While they were on their way, the volcano erupted. The eruption damaged the city and left dozens dead and hundreds injured. Peter and Kelly survive the explosion, descend the mountain, and reach town safely. Peter assumed that a second, more powerful eruption could occur and cause an avalanche of fire to eradicate the city eventually.

With roads still unusable and rescue efforts by helicopter now impossible due to volcanic ash, there was no way to evacuate the city quickly. Eventually, the volcano erupted violently again, which gave Kelly the idea (because of Angel Lakes Peak and several others nearby, which were covered in snow) of using the avalanche to stop the volcanic avalanche. Peter objected, though realizing that there was no other option to save the city and its inhabitants. The two then set off to ski to plant explosives to trigger a controlled avalanche to stop the flow. However, to escape the resulting avalanche, Peter implanted, and Kelly made his way into town to witness the result, the avalanche blocks (and amplifies) the

volcanic avalanche. At that point, Peter managed to dig himself up and head back to town, after which he and Kelly rekindled their romance⁸³.



⁸³“<i>Volcano.</i>”

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter consists of findings and discussions. It was intended to answer the problem of the study. In the findings, the researcher described calculating and showing the data results. Whereas, in the discussion section, the researcher will analyze the findings.

A. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

After analyzing the data of the *Volcano: Fire on the Mountain 1997* movie, some findings can be found related to the types of conversational implicature. The findings were taken from dialogue uttered by the characters in the movie *Volcano: Fire on the mountain 1997*. These findings and discussions are divided into two parts, based on two types of conversational implicature: generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. The findings and discussions are presented as follows:

1. Generalized Conversational Implicature

There are 24 data, including generalized conversational implicature. 10 data occur because of quantity maxim flouts, and 14 data occur because of quality maxim flouts. The analysis as follows:

a. Quantity maxim flouts

There are 10 data of generalized conversational implicature that occur because quantity maxim flouts, as follows:

Datum 1

This conversation occurs from minutes 07.35 till 07.43

Jake : Kelly, where you go?

Kelly : *Yeah, Jake, it's me. I'm on the west face. I found another dead raccoon looks like poison.*

Analysis :

This conversation between Jake and Kelly happened when Kelly was in the volcano, and Kelly was called by Jake, who was in the office (police station). In this conversation, there is quantity maxim flouts. Kelly's utterance, "Yeah, Jake, it's me, I'm on the west face. I found another dead raccoon that looks like poison," flouts the maxim quantity because Kelly provided more information than Jake needed. Jake just asked, "Kelly, where did you go?" Jake just wanted to know where Kelly was, but Kelly gave more information than Jake needed, so Kelly's speech flouted the maxim quantity. Kelly should tell him where she is so as to not flout the maxim of quantity. The implicature in this conversation is Kelly's answer "I'm on the west face", Kelly's answer contains an implicature because it means that Kelly means west of the volcano. In this case Jake could easily understand it because at that time, all the police officers were monitoring the volcano. This conversation is classified as generalized conversational implicature because it does not require special knowledge to understand the answer given by Kelly.

Datum 2

This conversation occurs from minutes 08.25 till 08.36

Mayor bob : Wow, it's quite a shaky we had last night, any damage?

Buck : *There got a couple of broken windows some tree branches fell in park cars but nothing major*

Mayor bob : Good man glad to hear

Analysis:

This conversation between Mayor Bob and Buck took place in the mayor's office when Buck came and was immediately greeted by the mayor. Their conversation was about the earthquake that occurred last night. In the conversation between Mayor Bob and Buck above, there are conversational implicatures caused by Buck's speech flouts the maxim of quantity. Buck's utterance, "there got a couple of

broken windows, some tree branches fell in park cars but nothing major," flouts the maxim of quantity because Buck provides more information than Major Bob needs. Major Bob only asked, "Any damage?" Buck should only answer "yes, there is damage" or "no, there is no damage" so that there is no flouts on maxim of quantity. Buck's answer above contains the implicature "There got a couple of broken windows some tree branches fell in park cars but nothing major", the answer can be concluded that there is damage. Therefore, this conversation is classified as a generalized conversational implicature because it can easily be understood without special knowledge.

Datum 3

This conversation occurs from minutes 10.42 till 11.16

Buckaroo : It's your funeral, and did you um...did you feel that last quake?

Sis : I feel all of them come with the territory

Buckaroo : Yeah, you have any idea where the epicenter was

Sis : Best I can tell, the one yesterday was centered somewhere around heaven's gate, but this last one, I think, was near angel lake

Buckaroo : Do you have any problems with it?

Sis : *Usual dinky stuff trees down trails blocked nervous tourists. Wow thing that concerns me most are the animal poisonings.*

Analysis :

This conversation between Sis and Buckaroo takes place at the police station. They talked about the approximate origin of the earthquake that happened yesterday. In the conversation between Sis and Buckaroo, there is a maxim flouts. The maxim that flouts is the maxim of quantity. Sis's utterance, "Usual dinky stuff trees down

trails blocked nervous tourists wow thing that concerns me most are the animal poisonings" flouts the maxim of quantity. Because in this case, Buckaroo only asks, "do you have any problems with it?" Sis should only answer "yes or no" without giving other explanations so as not to flout the maxim of quantity because the maxim of quantity rule is not to provide more information than what is needed. In the conversation above there is an implicature, namely the answer from Sis "Usual dinky stuff trees down trails blocked nervous tourists. Wow thing that concerns me most are the animal poisonings", the answer indicates the answer "yes there is a problem". However, in this conversation, Buckaroo can easily understand Sis's answer because Sis's answer is obvious and easy to understand. Therefore, this conversation is classified as a generalized conversational implicature.

Datum 4

This conversation occurs from minutes 13.13 till 13.19

Peter : Well, I was right about Kilauea, wasn't I?

Osborne : *But you were wrong about Shasta.*

Analysis :

This conversation between Osborne and Peter took place at the volcano monitoring office, and they were talking about volcanoes. In the conversation above, there is a flouting of the maxim of quantity that causes an implicature. Osborne's utterance "But you were wrong about Shasta" flouted the maxim of quantity. Because Osborne added more information than needed by Peter, who asked, "well, I was right about sparkea, wasn't I?". Osborne should answer "Yes or Yes, you was right" without adding answers or other information not to flout the maxim of quantity. In the conversation above, Osborne's answer contains the implicature "But you were wrong about Shasta", the word "But" in front indicates that Osborne admits that Peter is right on the question given by Peter "Well, I was right about Kilauea,

wasn't I?". This conversation belongs to the generalized conversational implicature type because it does not require special knowledge to understand the answers given by Osborne.

Datum 5

This conversation occurs from minutes 27.20-27.33

Kelly : What happened?

Peter : *Gas vents, um.. carbon dioxide judging from the symptoms actually we were very lucky to get out of there when we did another couple of minutes we may have all died*

Analysis:

This conversation between Peter and Kelly occurred in the hospital when Kelly had just woken up from fainting after inhaling poison gas while investigating a volcano. This conversation contains implicature, Peter's utterance, "gas vents, um.. carbon dioxide judging from the symptoms actually we were very lucky to get out of there when we did another couple of minutes we may have all died," contains implicature because the answer flouts the maxim of quantity. The conversation flouted the maxim of quantity because Peter provided more information than the information needed. Kelly should peter only answered, "there is a leaking gas vent," so as not to flout the maxim of quantity because the maxim of quantity rules are not allowed to provide more information than required. However, in this conversation, it is relatively easy to understand even though it contains implicatures in it. Therefore, this conversation is classified as generalized conversational implicature because it can be understood easily without requiring special knowledge.

Datum 6

This conversation occurs from minutes 28.13 till 28.21

Buck : How's she doing okay?

Peter : *Yeah she's fine, she's gonna have a pretty mean headache later but she's fine.*

Analysis:

This conversation between Buck and Peter takes place in the hospital. Buck asks Peter about Kelly's condition after inhaling the poison gas while Kelly is monitoring the volcano. In the conversation between Buck and Peter above, a conversational implicature is caused by Peter's speech, which flouts the maxim of quantity. Peter's utterance, "Yeah, she's fine, she's gonna have a pretty mean headache later, but she's fine," flouts the maxim of quantity because Peter gives Buck too much information. Buck only asked, "How's she doing okay?" Peter should have just answered, "Yeah, she's fine," so there is no quantity maxim flouts if Peter answer like that. Because if Peter just answers, "Yeah, she's fine," it already provides information according to the question asked by Buck. The implicature in this conversation is Peter's response "she's would have a pretty mean headache later" that Kelly wasn't feeling well. Peter's answer was, "Yeah, she's fine. She's gonna have a pretty mean headache later, but she's fine" it was a clear, easy-to-understand answer. Therefore, this conversation belongs to the generalized conversational implicature because it can be understood without special knowledge. (The word "she" in the conversation above is Kelly)

Datum 7

This conversation occurs from minutes 31.36 till 31.47

Mayor Bob : But you said so yourself it was a closed trail so why would they even be there?

Kelly : *I don't know. All we found was the pole.*

Analysis:

This conversation between Major Bob and Kelly took place at the police station. They talked about a couple who went missing while skiing on a volcano. The conversation between Major Bob and Kelly above contains conversational implicatures. Conversational implicature in the conversation above occurs due to quantity maxim flouts. Kelly's utterance, "I don't know, all we found was the pole," flouts the maxim of quantity because Kelly provides more information than Major Bob, who asks, "why would they even be there?". Kelly should only answer "I don't know" to not flout the maxim of quantity because the maxim of quantity has rules that only provide information according to what is asked by the questioner. The implicature in the conversation above is the answer given by Kelly "All we found was the pole", the answer stated that there was no one there (volcano), there was only pole. In this conversation, no special knowledge is needed to understand the answers spoken by Kelly. Therefore, this conversation is classified as a generalized conversational implicature.

Datum 8

This conversation occurs from minutes 31.54-32.02

Police man : what about the trail?

Mayor bob : what about it keep it closed post more signs

Kelly : *mayor that gas almost knocked out my entire team we could have been killed i also think that's what's behind the animal killings*

Analysis:

The conversation above occurred while they were at the police station, and they were discussing ways to prevent many victims from the toxic gas in the volcano. In this conversation, Kelly's answer, "major that gas almost knocked out my entire team we could have been killed I also think that's what's behind the animal killings," contains implicatures. Kelly's answer contains implicatures because the answer flouts the maxim of quantity. Kelly gives Major Bob an overabundance of information when Kelly responds to Major Bob's orders. In this conversation, Kelly should not utter an exaggerated answer so as not to flout the maxim of quantity because the maxim of quantity rule is not to provide more information than what is needed. However, in this case, Kelly's answer indicates that Kelly refuses major bob's orders. Major Bob can also easily understand the answers given by Kelly. Therefore, this conversation is classified as Generalized conversational implicature because it does not require special knowledge to understand the meaning of the answer given by Kelly.

Datum 9

This conversation occurs from minutes 51.47-52.00

Kelly : most of it wasn't

Peter : then it's like i told buck there could be a secondary eruption and a pyroclastic flow

Kelly : pyro what?

Peter : *pyroclastic flow it's a mixture of magmalithic rock superheated gas*

Analysis:

This conversation occurred when Kelly and Peter were at the volcano to monitor the eruption that occurred at the volcano. The conversation above contains conversational implicatures. The implicature was caused by Peter's answer

"pyroclastic flow it is a mixture of magmalithic rock superheated gas." Peter's answer flouts the maxim of quantity because Peter's answer provides more information than Kelly needs. Moreover, that flouts the rules of the maxim of quantity because the maxim of quantity rule is to provide information as needed. In the conversation above, Kelly asked, "pyro what?" Peter should have just answered "pyroclastic" so as not to flout the maxim of quantity. Without adding ".....flow it's a mixture of magmalithic rock superheated gas" because that is the cause of the flout of the maxim of quantity in this conversation. However, with Peter's answer, "pyroclastic flow it's a mixture of magmalithic rock superheated gas," Kelly can understand it easily without requiring special knowledge. Therefore, according to the rules of conversational implicature, if no special knowledge is needed to understand someone's speech, then it is classified as generalized conversational implicature, and this conversation is classified as a generalized conversational implicature.

Datum 10

This conversation occurs from minutes 59.23 till 59.49

Osborne : Here's the latest satellite telemetry plugin for all the data points.

I want those projections on my desk in half an hour.

Understood

Halperin : Yes, ma'am. Um.. dr Osborne, what exactly are we looking for?

Osborne : *We're looking for the exact chances of a secondary eruption. If Mr. Slater's figures are correct and they have been right so far, there's another one coming.*

Analysis:

This conversation between Osborne and Halperin took place in the volcano monitoring room. They were talking about the eruption of a volcano. In the conversation above, the conversation between Osborne and Halperin occurred as a

conversational implicature because Osborne flouts the maxim of quantity. Osborne's statement, " we're looking for the exact chances of a secondary eruption. If Mr. Slater's figures are correct and they have been right so far, there's another one coming.," flouts the maxim of quantity because Osborne provided more information than the Halperin needed. The Halperin only asked, "what exactly are we looking for?" Osborne should only have answered, "we're looking for the exact chances of a secondary eruption." That answer alone was enough to answer the question from the Helperin without adding any other answers. However, Osborne added another answer "if Mr. slater's figures are correct and they have been right so far there's another one coming" which makes this answer flouting the maxim of quantity, in which the rule of maxim of quantity is to provide only necessary information, not more and no less. The implicature in this conversation is Osborne's speech "there's another one coming", the speech occurs at the eruption that will again. This conversation is classified as a generalized conversational implicature type because it does not require special knowledge to understand the conversation above.

b. Quality maxim flouts

There are 14 data of generalized conversational implicature that occur because of quality maxim flouts, as follows:

Datum 1

This conversation occurs from minutes 01.55 till 02.07

David's girlfriend : You sorry you married me?

David : Hmm. Never , Alright, are you ready?

David's girlfriend : *David, we cannot go down there. The trail's closed.*

Analysis :

This conversation is between lovers who are on vacation to the volcano while skiing there. David wants to take his partner to go down from the volcano. David's girlfriend's utterances flout the maxim of quality. David's girlfriend's utterance, "David, we cannot go down there. The trail's closed", does not provide clear information on David's question. David asked, "are you ready?" to David's girlfriend. However, David's girlfriend answered with an inappropriate answer, which made David have to conclude for himself the meaning of the answer. Because of the appropriate answer to David's question, there are only two answers, namely "yes, I am ready" and "no, I am not ready", because this question from David is a yes-no question. The implicature of this conversation is the words conveyed by David's girlfriend "David, we cannot go down there. The trail's closed". Understanding this words, do not require special knowledge because the answer means that David's girlfriend assumes the answer to the answer is not ready. So, this conversation is classified as a generalized conversational implicature.

Datum 2

This conversation occurs from minutes 05.35 till 05.39

Eve : Did you get a new partner?

David : *That's for the baby (bring a doll)*

Analysis :

This conversation between Eve and David takes place in a coffee shop. David brought the doll, and Eve asked, "Did you get a new partner?" David replied, "That's for the baby". A flouting maxim of quality is caused by David's speech in the conversation above, which causes implicature. David's statement "That's for the baby" flouts the maxim of quality because David did not provide the information Eve wanted. Eve asked, "Did you get a new partner?" David should have answered "yes, I have a new girlfriend" or "no, I do not have a new girlfriend" to Eve's question so as

not to flout the maxim of quality because Eve's question is a yes-no question. In this conversation, "baby" and "partner" mean David's girlfriend. The implicature in this conversation occurs because Buck's speech "That's for the baby", inadvertently Buck's words meant to say "yes". The conversation above is classified as generalized conversational implicature because it can be easily understood without special knowledge.

Datum 3

This conversation occurs from minutes 05.40 till 05.44

David : Is Beth here yet?

Eve : *Up here she comes (while looking at the door)*

Analysis :

This conversation between Eve and David takes place in a coffee shop. There is an implicature caused by Eve's speech in the conversation above. Eve's utterance flouted the maxim of quality. Eve's answer, "Up here she comes", flouts the maxim of quality because Eve's answer does not provide the information that David wants. David's question, "Is Beth here yet?" David only asked where Beth was and did not ask anything else. Besides, Eve should only have answered "yes, Beth is here" or "no, Beth is not here" to David's question so that there is no flouting maxim of quality in their conversation. In this conversation, David can quickly figure out the meaning of the answer given by Eve without requiring special knowledge to understand it because Eve answered, "Up here she comes", when Beth came. The implicature in the conversation above is Eve's utterance "Up here she comes", which means or indicates that "yes, Beth is here but she just came". Therefore, this conversation can be classified as generalized conversational implicature because the meaning of their conversation can be easily understood.

Datum 4

This conversation occurs from minutes 09.40 till 09.46

Osborne : Osborne speaking

Peter : Uh.. yes this is peter, there's something down here i think you need to see.

Osborne : *Peter i'm busy.*

Analysis:

This conversation between Osborne and Peter was a telephone conversation. Peter wants to share some information with Osborne, and Peter asks Osborne to come down from his room. In the conversation between Osborne and Peter above, there is a conversational implicature caused by Osborne's speech which flouts the maxim of quality. Osborne's statement "Peter, I'm busy" flouts the maxim of quality because Osborne indirectly refuses without giving a "yes or no" answer first. Osborne should have answered with "yes or no" first to clarify the answer to Peter's utterance, "uh.. yes this is peter, there's something down here I think you need to see". The implicature of this conversation is the utterance from Osborne "Peter, I'm busy," indicated that Osborne did not want to go downstairs because Osborne was still busy, either busy with work or busy with other things. In this conversation, no special knowledge is needed to understand the meaning of Osborne's answer. Therefore, this conversation belongs to the generalized conversational implicature.

Datum 5

This conversation occurs from minutes 11.39-11.44

Sis : so what else is new? how many people are they expecting?

Buckaroo : *ah don't ask tons of*

Analysis:

This conversation between Sis and buck took place in the kitchen of the police station. This conversation contains implicatures because there is a flout of the maxim in the conversation above. The maxim fluted in the above conversation is the maxim of quality. In this conversation, Buckaroo's speech flouts the maxim of quality "ah don't ask tons of." in this case, Buckaroo's answer could not answer the question posed by Sis, thus causing the quality of their conversation to be disturbed. However, in this case, the answer expressed by Buckaroo can be easily understood by Sis because Buckaroo's answer, "ah don't ask tons of," indicates that Buckaroo is not willing to talk. Moreover, in this conversation, it is felt that no special knowledge is needed to understand it. Therefore, this conversation belongs to the type of generalized conversational implicature.

Datum 6

This conversation occurs from minutes 14.24 till 14.40

Maureen : Bill's CEO of web industries, and Brenda is..?

Corben : Brenda's as them as a refrigerator bulb, but he adores her. Now they're worth at least ten mils if I hook him properly. Where's Jason?

Maureen : *Uh, he said he doesn't feel well I said it'd be okay if he stayed here.*

Analysis :

This conversation between Maureen and Corben took place in their house. Corben asks Maureen where Jason is. A conversational implicature is caused by flouting the maxim of quality in the conversation above. Maureen's utterance, "Uh, he said he doesn't feel well I said it'd be okay if he stayed here," flouting the maxim of quality. Maureen's answer didn't provide the information Corben asked for but instead gave an explanation about Jason. The question from Corben was, "Where's

Jason?" Maureen should have told him where Jason was because Corben's question asked that. In this conversation, no special knowledge is needed to know the meaning of Maureen's answer. Implicature in this conversation is Maureen's utterance "stayed here," which means their home, which means Jason is at home, Corben could easily understand Maureen's answer. Therefore, this conversation belongs to the type of generalized conversational implicature.

Datum 7

This conversation occurs from minutes 24.41-24.46

Kelly : any sign of him?

Policeman : *i'm gonna take a look down here*

Analysis:

This conversation occurs between Kelli and the male cop while the police investigate the volcano to find a partner who went missing while skiing on the mountain. In the above conversation, there is an implicature. The Police man's utterance causes the implicature in the conversation above, "I'm gonna take a look down here" the answer contains an implicature because there is a flout of the maxim of quality. Police man's answer flouts the maxim of quality because he answers with an unconvincing answer, indicating that the Policeman does not know either. The Policeman should answer with "i don't know" so as not to flout the maxim of quality. However, in this conversation, the answer from the Policeman, "I'm gonna take a look down here," is very easy to understand by kelly without requiring special knowledge to understand it. Therefore, this conversation is classified as a generalized conversational implicature.

Datum 8

This conversation occurs from minutes 28.13 till 28.31

Buck : How's she doing okay?

Peter : Yeah, she's fine. She's gonna have a pretty mean headache later, but she's fine. So, do you believe me now?

Buck : *Look, Peter, a natural CO2 leak does not mean that the whole mountain's gonna blow*

Analysis:

This conversation between Buck and Peter takes place in the hospital. Peter asks if Buck believes what Peter said that a volcanic eruption will occur. In the conversation between Buck and Peter, there is a conversational implicature caused by Buck's speech which flouts the maxim of quality. Buck's utterance, "look, Peter, a natural CO2 leak does not mean that the whole mountain's gonna blow," flouts the maxim of quality because Buck's answer does not provide information that matches Peter's question but instead provides another explanation. Peter asked, "So do you believe me now?" Buck should have answered "yes, I believe in you" or "no, I do not believe in you" so as not to flout the maxim of quality because the question from Buck is a ye no question. The conversation above is classified as a generalized conversational implicature because Buck's answer "look, Peter, a natural CO2 leak does not mean that the whole mountain's gonna blow" seems rejected. Buck's answer is straightforward because an answer like that signifies that Buck does not trust Peter.

This conversation occurs from minutes 29.45-29.55

Maureen : Jason, why don't you go find your friends? just get back here by
10 o'clock

Jason : thanks mom

Analysis:

This conversation between mother and daughter occurred when they attended a family party. In this conversation, there is an implicature caused by speech that flouts the maxim. Jason's utterance "thanks mom" flouts the maxim of quality because he did not answer what Maureen asked. Maureen asked Jason, "Jason, why don't you go find your friends? just get back here by 10 o'clock" Jason should have answered, "Yes mom" or "No mom," so as not to flout the maxim. However, with Jason's answer, "thanks mom," Maureen can conclude that John answered "yes," and no special knowledge is needed to understand Jason's answer. Therefore this conversation belongs to the type of generalized conversational implicature.

Datum 10

This conversation occurs from minutes 34.15-34.24

Peter : I almost forgot how beautiful it is up here

Kelly : if you love it so much. why'd you leave?

Peter : *yeah you could've come with me*

Analysis:

This conversation happened while Peter and Kelly were in the same car. In this conversation, an implicature is caused by a flout on a maxim of quality. The flout of the maxim of quality is found in Peter's speech "Yeah, you could've come with me." Peter's answer indicates that Peter answered he wanted Kelly to go with him because Peter loves Kelly. Peter should have answered, "I leave because I want to do...." or another answer that was Peter's reason for leaving that place (the city

where the volcano is located). However, in this case, Kelly can easily understand speech of Peter without requiring special knowledge. Therefore, this conversation belongs to the type of generalized conversational implicature.

Datum 11

This conversation occurs from minutes 40.29 till 40.33

Maureen : Corben, can I talk to you?

Corben : *I'm a little busy right now.*

Maureen : Corben, please.

Analysis:

This conversation between Maureen and Corben took place at a business meeting party, and Corben seemed so busy with his co-workers that he did not have time to talk to Maureen. In the conversation between Maureen and Corben above, there is a conversational implicature caused by Corben flouting the maxim of quality. Corben's utterance "I'm a little busy right now" flouts the maxim of quality because Corben's answer like that makes Maureen have to think again to understand the meaning of the answer. Corben should answer briefly between "can" and "cannot" because that answer is the most appropriate to Maureen's question and does not flout the maxim of quality. The implicature in this conversation is Corben's speech "I'm a little busy right now.", Corben's speech was developed that Corben did not want to be spoken to because Corben was still busy, it can be assumed that Corben answered "cannot or not," and no special knowledge is needed to understand Corben's answer. Therefore, this conversation is classified as a generalized conversational implicature because it can still be understood without special knowledge.

Datum 12

This conversation occurs from minutes 48.32 till 48.54

Peter : Kelly, are you okay?

Kelly : Oh I think so, what happened?

Peter : *From the looks of it, all hell broke loose*

Analysis:

The conversation between Peter and Kelly takes place at the volcano. This conversation happened after a volcanic explosion hit them with black smoke. In the conversation between Peter and Kelly above, there is a conversational implicature caused by Peter's speech which flouts the maxim of quality. Peter's statement "from the looks of it, all hell broke loose" flouts the maxim of quality because Peter's answer does not provide information according to what Kelly asked. Implicature occurs in the conversation above which is caused by Peter's speech "From the looks of it, all hell broke loose", Peter's speech seems to answer that there has been great damage that caused the whole city to fall apart. However, Kelly could understand Peter's answer because Kelly was in the same place as Peter. Therefore, this conversation is classified as a generalized conversational implicature because it does not require special knowledge to understand the meaning of the conversation above.

Datum 13

This conversation occurs from minutes 1.17.20 till 1.17.32

Buck : Peter, what do you get?

Peter : The news isn't good guys it's uh well they said there's 98 probability of a secondary eruption

Mayor Bob : Well how much time did they say we had?

Peter : *Could be ten hours could be ten minutes*

Analysis:

This conversation between Buck, Peter, and Major Bob occurs at the police station. They discussed the eruption that occurred in the volcano. In the conversation between Buck, Peter, and Major Bob above, a conversational implicature is caused by Peter's speech that flouts the maxim of quality. Peter's utterance, "could be ten hours could be ten minutes" flouts the maxim of quality because the speech seems to be a dubious answer. Furthermore, that flouts the maxim of quality because, in the maxim of quality, we must give clear and convincing answers so as not to flout the maxim of quality. Implicatures appear in the conversation above, Peter's speech "Could be ten hours could be ten minutes" to answer questions from Major Bob who asked "Well how much time did they say we had?", Peter's speech "Could be ten hours could be ten minutes " as if to say that Peter himself doesn't know for sure how long. However, in the conversation above, the speaker's speech can be understood by listeners easily and does not require special knowledge to understand. Therefore, this conversation is classified as a generalized conversational implicature.

Datum 14

This conversation occurs from minutes 1.18.43 till 1.18.49

Kelly : How long before the flow reaches us?

Peter : *20 minutes maybe.*

Analysis:

This conversation between Kelly and Peter takes place around a volcano. In this conversation, they are talking about a volcanic eruption while monitoring it with binoculars. In the conversation between Kelly and Peter above, there is a flouting of the maxim of quality caused by Peter's speech. Peter's speech "20 minutes maybe" flouts the maxim of quality because in Peter's speech, the word "maybe" causes Peter's answer to be a less convincing answer for Kelly. Furthermore, flouting the maxim of quality because the rules maxim of quality must say or answer questions

according to facts, and answers must not doubt. Peter's utterance "20 minutes maybe" to answer Kelly's question "How long before the flow reaches us?" make conversational implicatures occur in the conversation. Peter's word "maybe" shows that he doesn't know before the flow reaches them. This conversation is classified as generalized conversational implicature because understanding the speech spoken by Peter does not require special knowledge.

2. Particularized Conversational Implicature

There are 11 data, including generalized conversational implicature. 3 data occur because of quality maxim flouts, 5 data occur because of relevance maxim flouts, and 3 data occur because of manner maxim flouts. The analysis as follows:

a. Quality maxim flouts

There are 3 data of particularized conversational implicature that occur because of quality maxim flouts, as follows:

Datum 1

This conversation occurs from minutes 12.13 till 12.27

Peter : I know but look, everything points to an imminent eruption on the west flank of angel summit

Osborne : What does the state geologist's office say?

Peter : *Well, they uh... nothing they... they don't say anything.*

Analysis :

This conversation between Peter and Osborne took place in the volcano watchdog's office. They talk about a volcanic eruption. In this conversation, there is a conversational implicature. Peter's utterance, "well, they uh... nothing they, they don't say anything," flouting the maxim of quality. Peter's answer seemed dubious because Peter spoke like he was dishonest, and his answer seemed unconvincing. According to the maxim of quality rules, the conversation must not be doubtful, must be told

honestly, and the answer must be convincing with sufficient evidence. Moreover, in that conversation, Peter's answer did not match the rules of the maxim of quality in answering Osborne's question, "what does the state geologist's office say?". In this conversation between Peter and Osborne, special knowledge is needed to understand Peter's answer. Because Peter's answer seemed dubious at first, saying "well," but after that, he said, "they don't say anything," then this conversation is classified as a particularized conversational implicature.

Datum 2

This conversation occurs from minutes 19.43 till 20.15

Kelly : Don't move, lose the pack, lose the hood and turn around.

Peter : Hey kell, been a while

Kelly : Peter, what are you doing here?

Peter : *I'm, I'm from here, you remember.*

Analysis:

This conversation between Kelly and Peter takes place on top of a volcano. Peter is in a hut on top of a mountain, monitoring the volcano. Conversational implicature occurs in the conversation between Kelly and Peter in the conversation above, which is caused by Peter's flouting maxim of quality. Peter's utterance "i'm, i'm from here, you remember" flouts the maxim of quality because Peter's answer does not provide information on the question posed by Kelly "Peter, what are you doing here?". Peter's answer seemed both unclear and dubious. Furthermore, it does not comply with the rules of the maxim of quality. Because the maxim of quality has rules to say following the facts and saying clearly and convincingly, this conversation requires special knowledge and even a search to find out the meaning of Peter's speech, so this conversation is classified as a particularized conversational implicature.

Datum 3

This conversation occurs from minutes 1.00.27-1.00.39

Peter : you okay?

Kelly : I'm fine thank you

Peter : where do you think we are?

Kelly : *oh it's hard to say it's so dark i think the lodge is like two miles
that way*

Analysis:

This conversation occurred while Kelly and Peter were at the volcano, but they did not know exactly which area they were in. In this conversation, there is an implicature caused by the flout of the maxim of quality caused by Kelly's speech, "oh it's hard to say it's so dark I think the lodge is like two miles that way." Kelly's speech flouts the maxim of quality because Kelly answers doubtfully. While in the maxim of quality, all answers must be convincing and accompanied by evidence. Kelly's answer, "oh it's hard to say it's so dark I think the lodge is like two miles that way," indicates that Kelly does not know where she is. Kelly should have answered Peter's "Where do you think we are?" with the answer "I don't know Peter" so as not to flout the maxim of quality in this conversation. In this conversation, it takes special knowledge to identify the words from Kelly "oh it's hard to say it's so dark I think the lodge is like two miles that way" therefore, this conversation belongs to the particularized conversational implicature type because it requires special knowledge to understand it.

b. Relevance maxim flouts

There are 5 data of particularized conversational implicature that occur because of relevance maxim flouts, as follows:

Datum 1

This conversation occurs from minutes 06.00 till 06.05

Beth: : Can I get a hot chocolate?

Eve: : You got it

David : *Late.*

Beth : What else is new? It's cute she'll love it.

Analysis :

This conversation between Beth, Eve, and David occurs in a coffee shop. David's utterance, "Late," flouts relation maxims. Because David's words seem irrelevant and deviate from the previous character's dialogue, and make the previous characters confused with what David said. At the same time, the rule of the maxim of relation is that the conversation must be connected between the question and the answer or between the questioner and the answerer. Because in this conversation, there are irrelevant utterances from the characters, special knowledge is needed to understand the meaning of David's speech, so this conversation is classified as a special conversational implicature.

Datum 2

This conversation occurs from minutes 08.20 till 08.24

Buck : Hello, bob

Mayor Bob : How's it going?

Buck : *I can't complain, mayor.*

Analysis :

This conversation between Buck and Mayor Bob takes place around a volcano resort. Buck just came and was greeted by Mayor Bob like the conversation above. In this conversation, there is a flouting maxim, which Buck does. Buck's utterance flouts the maxim of relation. Buck's "I can't complain, mayor" is irrelevant to Mayor Bob's question, "how are you?" Buck should answer with the sentence I am fine, I am good, or other so as not to flout the maxim relation. Based on the conversation above, to understand Buck's speech, special knowledge is needed because Buck's speech is deviant and irrelevant to the questions posed by Major Bob. This conversation is classified as a particularized conversational implicature because it is explicitly needed to understand the characters' speech in the conversation.

Datum 3

This conversation occurs from minutes 1.06.25-1.06.34

Jason : are you all right?

Lady : over there

Jason : just one second

Analysis:

This conversation happened when Jason and Lady were in a house, and at that moment, Lady felt pain in her stomach. In this conversation, there is an implicature caused by the speech of Lady, which flouts the maxim of relevance. Lady's utterance "over there" flouts the maxim of relevance because it does not relate to the question asked by Jason. Jason asked, "are you all right?" and Lady answered, "over there" that answer is completely irrelevant to Jason's question. Therefore this flouts the maxim of relevance which causes an implicature to occur in this conversation. Jason became confused by Lady's answer because it was irrelevant to Jason's question, so Jason needed special knowledge to understand Lady's utterance.

Because this conversation requires special knowledge to understand it, this conversation belongs to the particularized conversational implicature type.

Datum 4

This conversation occurs from minutes 1.06.50 till 1.07.14

Kelly : Peter, come quick

Peter : What is? oh my god

Lady : Help me, please, help me

Jason : *Do you want me to boil some water for you or something?*

Lady : what for?

Analysis:

This conversation between Kelly, Peter, Lady, and Jason takes place in a house where they want to take shelter from a volcanic eruption. In the conversation above, an implicature caused by a character's utterance flouting the maxim of relevance. Jason's said, "do you want me to boil some water for you or something?" is irrelevant to the previous conversation. Therefore, this conversation is considered to flout the maxim of relevance which causes a conversational implicature to occur. Lady spoke, "help me, please, help me," a sign that Lady needed help. Jason should have answered, "what can I help? or what should I help with? or what help do you need?" to become a relevant conversation and does not flouting the maxim of relevant. In understanding the meaning of Jason's speech, special knowledge is needed to avoid misunderstandings in the conversation. Because this conversation requires special knowledge, this conversation is classified as a particularized conversational implicature.

Datum 5

This conversation occurs from minutes 1.26.25 till 1.26.36

Buck : Where's Peter?

Kelly : *I don't think he made it. I turned around, he called me, and I thought that he got cut off by the avalanche. Okay, it's all my fault*

Analysis:

This conversation between Buck and Kelly occurs after Kelly arrives alone in a refugee area and survives a volcanic eruption. In this conversation, there is an implicature because it flouts the maxim of relevance. There is an irrelevant utterance in this conversation: "I don't think he made it. I turned around, he called me, and I think he got cut off by the avalanche. okay, it is all my fault" those words are Kelly's utterance. These remarks are not relevant to the question uttered by Buck. Kelly instead explains what happened to him with Peter. In this conversation, understanding Kelly's speech needs special knowledge to understand Kelly's speech. This conversation is classified as a particularized conversational implicature because it requires particular understanding.

c. Manner maxim flouts

There are 3 data of particularized conversational implicature that occur because of manner maxim flouts, as follows:

Datum 1

This conversation occurs from minutes 36.29 till 36.40

Peter : *Whoa, hey look, we got a big jump in the readings here.*

Kelly : What's that mean?

Analysis:

This conversation between Peter and Kelly takes place in Peter's room. This conversation happened because Peter found some surprising information. In the above conversation, there is a conversational implicature. The conversational implicature in the conversation above occurs because of the flouting of the maxim of manner. Peter committed the flouting in his speech, "whoa, hey look, we got a big jump in the readings here" Peter's speech confused the listeners because the listeners did not know what Peter meant. Peter's speech also seems ambiguous, and difficult to understand its purpose and meaning. Peter's speech flouts the maxim of manner because the rules for the maxim of manner are to avoid ambiguity. In this conversation between Peter and Kelly, special knowledge is needed to understand Peter's speech. Therefore, this conversation is classified as a particularized conversational implicature.

Datum 2

This conversation occurs from minutes 1.00.40-1.00.55

Peter : what's down there ?

Kelly : oh not much a few houses. we should check it out see if we can find a workable phone or car

Peter : *I was thinking more along the lines of a hot toddy*

Analysis:

This conversation occurs when Peter and Kelly are trapped in a volcanic area because they do not know where to go. In this conversation, there is an implicature caused by Peter's speech which flouts the maxim of manner. Peter's speech "I was thinking more along the lines of a hot toddy" flouts the maxim of manner because the speech seems ambiguous and difficult to understand. Different from the rules of the maxim of manner, which requires conveying something clearly and unambiguously.

In this conversation, special knowledge is needed to understand Peter's speech. Therefore, this conversation belongs to the type of particularized conversational implicature.

Datum 3

This conversation occurs from minutes 1.04.49 till 1.04.59

Kelly : Do you think it's safe to hold up here for a while, well?

Peter : *The ravine seems to have stopped the lava flow, but who knows for how long*

Analysis:

This conversation between Kelly and Peter takes place in a house. They are sheltering from a volcanic eruption while talking about the state of the volcano. There is a conversational implicature in the conversation between Kelly and Peter above. The conversational implicature in the conversation above occurs because of a flouting of the maxim of manner by Peter. Peter's utterance "the ravine seems to have stopped the lava flow, but who knows for how long" flouts the maxim of manner because it seems unclear, and Peter's answer does not answer Kelly's question. Question from Kelly "do you think it's safe to hold up here for a while well?" Kelly asked Peter's opinion about the safety of the place they were visiting. However, Peter instead answered with an explanation that did not refer to Kelly's question, and it was not clear what Peter's answer meant. In the maxim of manner, the utterance must be clear and not confuse the listener, and the above conversation has flouted this rule, resulting in a conversational implicature. In this conversation, especially to understand Peter's answer, special knowledge is needed. Therefore, the conversation above is included in the particularized conversational implicature category.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of the conclusion of analyzing and discussing the conversational implicature in the previous chapter. This chapter also presents suggestions for the next researcher and others.

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings, there are two types of conversational implicatures according to Grice's theory that the researcher found in this film: generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicatures. The findings of this study are 35 conversational implicatures. Those are 24 data including general conversational implicatures and 11 data including particularized conversational implicatures. The writer finds conversational implicatures because of the character's utterance non-observance maxims, 10 flouts on the maxim of quantity, 17 flouts on the maxim of quality, 5 flouts on the maxim of relevance, and 3 flouts on the maxim of manner. Most of the conversational implicatures arise because the characters flout the maxims of quality.

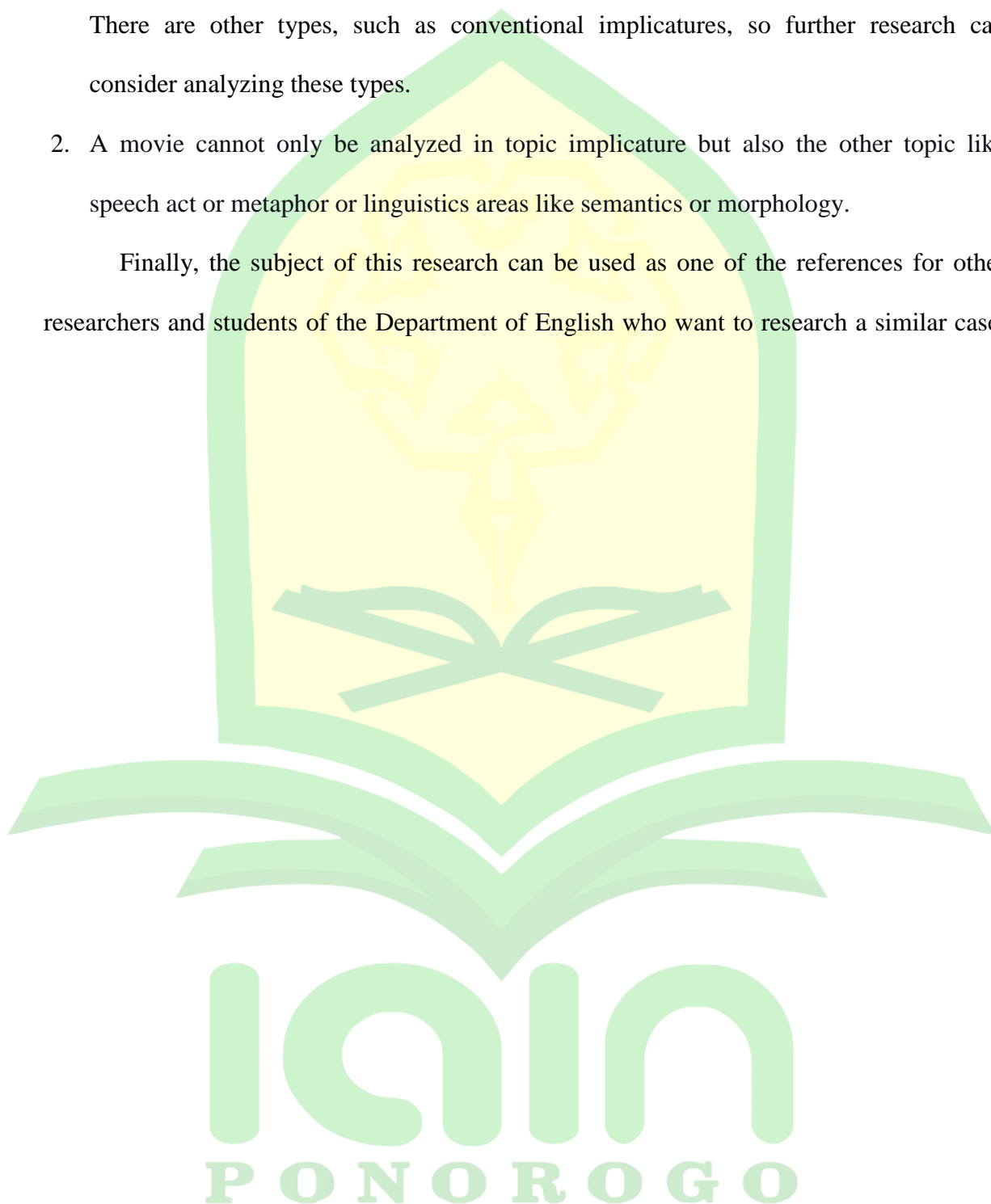
The researcher hopes this study can improve the reader's knowledge about implicature, especially conversational implicature. The result of this study can also contribute to knowledge, especially in the pragmatic area (implicature). Therefore, readers who need a reference on implicature can read this graduating paper as a source; within the example the writer presents in this study, the readers will understand that not communication runs very well. The researcher hopes this study can be one of the references in studying conversational implicature, especially to better understand implicature as part of pragmatics studies in the linguistic field. Moreover, it perhaps will give more references and further considerations for language students in their studies within their communication.

B. Suggestions

In this study, the researcher has several suggestions for further research.

1. The types of conversational implicatures are not only generalized and particularized. There are other types, such as conventional implicatures, so further research can consider analyzing these types.
2. A movie cannot only be analyzed in topic implicature but also the other topic like speech act or metaphor or linguistics areas like semantics or morphology.

Finally, the subject of this research can be used as one of the references for other researchers and students of the Department of English who want to research a similar case.



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