

ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE FOUND IN THE “GIFTED” MOVIE

Nurhidayah¹ Abdul Hakim Yassi² Sukmawaty³

^{1,2,3}English Language Studies Postgraduate Program, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

ABSTRACT: Verbal communication is one of the important parts of humans' life. One study that deals with verbal communication is pragmatics. The writers choose the 'gifted' movie as the data because it talks about some words that are implied by the speaker in the daily conversation between people who are close. It is necessary to study how the implicature is working, in order to understand what the utterances in the movie implied. The objective of the study is to examine the function of conversational implicature in the "Gifted" movie. This study employs a descriptive qualitative method. The source of data from the "gifted" movie is from the script that the writers take from Netflix. The duration of this movie is 1 hour 41 minutes. The data were collected by identifying, classifying, examining, describing, explaining, drawing a conclusion. Therefore, this study applies the theory of Tsuda. The result of this study indicates that the writers examine the movie found different assumptions based on Tsuda's theory such as violation of Grice's cooperative principle, power and solidarity, and joking indirect conversation. It was found that changes the topic that the characters have been done. However, the functions themselves are influenced by the interpretation of the writers as the listeners or readers.

Keywords -Tsuda theory, The gifted movie, Conversational Implicature

I. INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is the study of speakers' meanings. In pragmatics, students learn about how to understand the speaker's meanings by the utterances. According to (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2003): "Pragmatics is concerned with the interpretation of linguistic meaning in context". Pragmatics also overwhelms the implicit meaning called implicature

The first function of conversational implicature in the Movie is a violation of Grice's cooperative principle. In conversational implicature, the violation is used to imply the cooperative principle of Grice's theory (Tsuda, 1993). According to Tsuda (1993), power and solidarity are indirectness sometimes damages communication when it is used only for selfish aims to manipulate others. In a society where people are sensitive to the rank order of the people in a group as in Japan, indirectness is often employed by people of the higher status to control people of lower status. Tannen (1986) discusses power in relation to involvement and independence. The terms power and solidarity capture the way we juggle involvement and independence in the real world. Power has to do with controlling others--an extension of involvement -- and resisting being controlled -- and extension of independence: the desire not to be imposed on. They are consoled by the language that is being delivered so the people can smile easier. Joking indirect expression is usually used in a natural context such as an informal situation when the people are talking with their close friend (Tsuda, 1993). As Grice (1975) states, speakers intend to be cooperative in conversation. In communication, participants are required to say the truth, be relevant and try to be as clear as possible (Yule, 1996). Yule (1996) states that the expectations of cooperative principle do not have an appropriate what is being uttered. This statement describes the implicature that the speaker flouts Grice's maxim in an utterance. Conversational implicature is the basic assumption in conversation is that, unless otherwise indicated, the participants are adhering to the cooperative principle and the maxims. When the speakers are giving the message to the interlocutor, the listeners can conclude what the speaker said, ((Yule, 1996; Bachriani, et al:2018).

The researchers have attempted to determine these for finding functions of implicature namely: changes in the topic. Under pragmatics within conversational implicature into The Tsuda's theory mentioning functions of conversational implicature. Misunderstanding can occur between the speaker and hearer in a conversation when they try to catch the meaning. Grice (1975: 44) calls this case an implicature. When the hearer tries to understand the speaker, he also has to understand the meaning in such context since it is very important in interpreting the utterances. In simple words, the hearer has to understand the real intention implied

in the word which is called conversational implicature (Risdianto, 2016; Astiantih, et al:2017)). In conversational implicature, the speaker has to at least recognize the hearer and be cooperative. It is to make the conversation run smoothly from the beginning of the talk. Here, Grice introduces the Cooperative Principle to make the interlocutors reach the purpose of the conversation. He formulates in: "Make your conversational contribution what is required at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged" (Grice, 1989: 45)

There are some previous studies done by students who conducted in this field, "The Implicature in Romantic Scenes of Yes Man Movie as seen in Carl's and Allison's Dialogues". It is written by Rawuh Yuda Yuwana (2014), the student of State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. He uses Grice's theory. He analyzes the types of implicature used in a romantic situation in the "Yes Man" movie. He explains the data by showing the semantic meaning. The maxims, the context, and the implicature of utterances. He concludes two points for his analysis. First, implicature that can make a romantic situation is formulated by following all maxims of breaching some maxims. Second, the implicature has benefits in a romantic situation. It can be used to show respect, exception, surprise, and emphasizing feelings to others. The implicature also can be used to test the feelings of the targets.

II. METHODS

This research employs descriptive qualitative since this research is to analyze the data containing conversational implicature and then to describe the types of conversational implicature. The qualitative research method is defined as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of the person (Bogdan and Taylor, 1975:5 in Moleong, 2002:3). In this research, the writers used a descriptive research approach. According to Arikunto (2010:3) descriptive research is the study intended to investigate the situation, condition, circumstances, events, and other activities, and the result presented in the form of the research report. qualitative research method since this research is covering some characteristics of qualitative research.

However, to find the real meaning of utterances containing conversational implicature, the writer needs Context theory. Widdowson (2007:19-20) said that context is the features of the situation that are taken as relevant. It is because context is not an external set of circumstances, but a selection of them internally represented in the mind. Besides that, the context can be the common knowledge of the two people concerned, which will have been established in their previous conversation.

In this research, the writers take the data from the "Gifted" movie and from the script that the writers take from Netflix. This movie has a duration of 1 hour 41 minutes. It's understandable. The movie is also one of the best movies of 2017. It is easy-to-enjoy, highly entertaining, a well-written drama that evokes plenty of laughter and, for those who succumb to the weakness of emotions, a fair amount of feels. Frank, a man who has lovingly raised his niece, Mary, since she was a baby. Mary (Mckenna Grace) is a math genius, but Frank is insistent that she grows up as a normal child who can experience typical kid stuff. Unfortunately, his mother, Evelyn (Lindsay Duncan), wants full custody so that she can focus exclusively on advancing her mathematical skills. There were some ways of collecting the data in order to complete the study: The writer downloads the Gifted movie in Google. Writers chose that website that provides free movies with good quality pictures and sound which can support the accurateness of data. The writers download the film on Netflix. Watching Gifted movie to check the accurateness of English transcription with the motion picture. Continue to select data from the result of watching the "Gifted" movie. Classifying data in the forms of conversational implicature and arranging the obtainable data systematically.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The main finding examines conversational implicature based on Grice's cooperative principle, power, and solidarity, and joking as indirect expression and change the topic. In a conversation, the implicit meaning arises when the speaker and the listener have same knowledge about contexts influencing their conversation. This will bring up a conversational implicature because it will bear an implicit meaning.

1. Violation of Grice's cooperative principle the 'Gifted' movie

Datum 1:

Bonnie: And don't have any grandparents?

Frank: My father died when I was 8 years old, my mother is an uncompromising perfectionist very British.

Dialogue occurs when Bonnie asks Frank about her student namely Mary. Bonnie sees that Mary is different from her classmates and looks like a genius. The underline utterance, Bonnie asked 'and don't have any grandparents?' then Frank said 'My mother is an uncompromising perfectionist very British'. Moreover, the

utterance 'my 'mother' is an uncompromising perfectionist very British' means his mother wants Diane to become a mathematician and have a good future

Datum 2:

Cullen: Tn. Adler where are you working now?

Frank: I repaired a bot

Cullen is Evelyn's lawyer. Dialogue takes place in court. Frank did not answer definitively at the location of not working. Frank said that he repaired a bot. Moreover the utterance is known that Frank work at the dock Frank often try not to give information which is unfavorable to themselves or to the hearers. When they are questioned about the information which they do not want to release, their face is at risk.

Datum 3:

Frank : Can you be with Mary tonight?

Mary : Why can't I be with Mary tonight?

The dialogue occurs when Frank asks Roberta to be with Mary. Roberta's response is that why can't I be with Mary. Roberta implied that she could spend the whole day with Mary, and would be happy to help out. Therefore, her response is considered as Violation Grice cooperative Principle.

2. Power and Solidarity Gifted

Datum 1:

Evelyn : What if I say no ?

Frank : back to plan A

Frank utterance known that back to plan A. He mean that the mathematical theory that Diane has solved will still be published. Evelyn can't do anything because of Frank's utterance without explicitly telling her to follow his order. Therefore, his response is considered as power and solidarity.

Datum 2:

Gloria :Are you going to take this seriously?

Frank : Off course . You're not bullying me. I'm not bullying you.

Dialogue occurs in the principal's office. The principal complained about Mary's behavior that had hit her classmate. Frank informs that You're not bullying me. I'm not bullying you. Frank uses the language to show up that not to arbitrarily issue rules not to arbitrarily issue a rule about drop out his nephew. Therefore, his response is considered as power and solidarity

Datum 3:

Evelyn : I realized she's not normal

Frank : but if einstein can ride a bycycle, so can she.

Evelyn realized that Mary is a child who has a high IQ. Evelyn thinks if Mary is under Frank's care then Mary can't grow up. Frank's utterance Mary can live a normal life like her friends. Frank said that to get Evelyn to stop snatching to take care of Mary. From Frank utterance that finally Evelyn makes senses and followed Frank's plan. Therefore, his response is considered as power and solidarity.

Datum 4:

Mary : but everyone knows the answer is 6

Bonnie (teacher) :no one in this class is talking

Dialogue occurs in the classroom when Mary was talking to her teacher, Mary was bored with teacher's lesson. Bonnie informs that no one in this class is talking. Bonnie use the language shows that students are prohibited from speaking before allowing and respecting the teacher when teaching in class. Mary follow Bonnie's orders because Bonnie is teacher and Bonnie's utterance without explicitly telling her to follow her order

Datum 5:

Frank: please give me 5 minutes to meet her

Mary's nanny: If I let you in, then we broke her trust and we'll be in big trouble.

Dialogue occurs between Frank and Mary's nanny. Frank wants to meet his nephew but her nanny forbids him. Nanny's utterance if I let you in, we broke her trust and we'll be in big trouble. Frank related with him. Mary's nanny uses that language Frank can't do anything because of nanny's utterance without explicitly telling her to follow his order. Therefore, his response is considered as power and solidarity expression

Datum 6:

Frank : so let me guess my beloved principal, Mrs. Davis.

Evelyn : never prove the bad side of people who have been narrow who have little power.

From the above conversation. Evelyn's utterance was demonstrating power and solidarity. Evelyn said that never prove the bad side of people who have been narrow who have little power. Evelyn insists she can do anything to get custody of Mary for having more power and wealth than Frank. Therefore, her response is considered as power and solidarity expression

3. Joking as indirect expression Gifted

Datum 1:

Frank: you look beautiful

Mary: I look like a Disney character

The Dialogue occurs when Frank is persuading Mary to go to school, Frank gives Mary a compliment. Mary response with a joke. The function of the underlined statement is I look like a Disney character. The utterance can make them laugh because there is little bit joke that refers to Frank. Therefore, her response is considered as joking as indirect expression.

Datum 2:

Frank: Who is that?

Maria : How do I know?. I'm only 7 years old

The dialogue occurs when Frank and Mary parking the car in front of the house. Then, Mary saw a female figure waiting in front of their houses. The function of the underlined statement is 'How do I know. I'm only 7 years old'. The utterance can make them laugh because there is little bit joke that refers to Frank. Therefore, her response is considered as joking as indirect expression.

Datum 3:

Bonnie: Excuse me? Hi!

Mary : Oh, look that's my teacher. Maybe he wants to remind me how much is one pass one.

The dialogue occurred when Bonnie approached Mary and Frank then Mary recalled the incident in her class and told Frank. The function of the underlined statement is that Mary reminded what happened in her class so she said 'Oh, look that's my teacher. Maybe he wants to remind me how much is one pass one'. The utterance can make them laugh because there is little bit joke that refers to Mary. Therefore, her response is considered as joking as indirect expression

4. Change the topic

Datum 1:

Mary : but I don't want to go.

Frank : I don't want to go to work, but what can I do.

Mary : You don't go to work. You're repairing a boat at the dock. But what about Fred?

The dialogue takes place as Frank tries to be a good role model for Mary. This is one of Frank's ways to get Mary to go to school, just like he goes to work. The conversation between Frank and Mary could be categorized as a change of topic. The underlined statement is that you don't go to work. You are repairing a boat. But what about Fred? That statement means Mary is trying to find topics because she doesn't want to go to formal school. Therefore, her response is considered as change the topic.

Datum 2:

Roberta: There's still time to open this crap. Go get your car and pick up the kid!

Frank: Are you really allowed to use the key whenever you want?

Roberta is Frank's neighbor. The dialogue takes place Roberta disagrees with Frank's decision to send Mary school. The conversation between Frank and Mary could be categorized as a topic change. The underlined statement is 'are you really allowed to use the lock whenever you want?'. That statement meant Frank was looking for a topic because he didn't want Roberta to interfere with his thoughts on sending Mary. Therefore, his response is considered as change the topic.

Datum 3:

Bonnie: What is your biggest fear?

Frank: Wow! your tone changes.

Bonnie is Mary's teacher. Bonnie invites Frank to play a game. The rule of the game is that whoever cannot answer from opponent, it is better to drink wine. The conversation between Frank and Bonnie could be categorized as a topic change. The underlined statement is 'Wow! your tone changes'. That statement meant Bonnie, and Frank are playing a game of truth or dare but Bonnie looks so serious that Frank tries to change the topic. Frank chose to change the topic because Bonnie's question was like Frank's current situation. Therefore, his response is considered as change the topic.

Datum 4:

Evelyn: Then explain this. Isn't sunscreen for sale here? enough...and need a hat. A big hat that protects your face and neck. You're perfect with your skin. You're like a producer.

Frank: okay. I appreciate that advice. But we're not here to talk about sunscreen, are we?

The dialogue takes place when Evelyn sees Frank changing so much physically. The conversation between Evelyn and Mary could be categorized as a change of topic. The underlined statement is that I appreciate the suggestion. But we're not here to talk about sunscreen, are we? That statement means Frank isn't interested in talking about his daily life. Therefore, his response is considered as change the topic.

Datum 5:

Frank: I'm glad your painstaking 7 year finally paid off

Evelyn: I don't think this is the right time to talk, not in this place for sure. while I waited for a cockroach this big to try to steal my shoes.

The dialogue takes place Roberta disagrees with Frank's decision to send Mary to school. The conversation between Frank and Evelyn could be categorized as a topic change. The underlined statement is 'I don't think this is the right time to talk, not in this place for sure. while I waited for a cockroach this big to try to steal my shoes'. That statement meant Frank was looking for a topic because he didn't want Evelyn to interfere with his thoughts on sending Mary. Therefore, his response is considered as change the topic.

IV. CONCLUSION

Meanwhile, in terms of the function of conversational implicature, the research revealed three functions of conversation, there are violations of Grice's cooperative principle, power, and solidarity, and joking indirect expression and change the topic. The function itself can be influenced by the situation in communication. However, the researcher concludes that the function depends on the interpretation of the researcher and the speakers or the listeners who are participants in a conversation. So, the conversational implicature can occur in a conversation especially in a natural context. Therefore, there has no principle to use the language widely, because many people use the language appropriate to their needs.

The writer also discovers changes in the topic. The 'Gifted' movie contains changes in the topic. The author assumes that the listeners need additional knowledge, and, in this case, the listeners must know what topics are discussed until there is a change in the topic from the previous utterances.

REFERENCES

- [1] Astiantih, S., Rahman, F., & Makka, M. (2017). From Narrative Slave to Movie: Adaptation Theory. *Imperial Journal of Interdisciplinary Research (IJIR)*, 3(6), 659-663.
- [2] Bachriani, B., Yassi, A. H., & Rahman, F. (2018). A Comparative Study of Euphemism in English and Buginese: Pragmatic Stylistics Contexts. *ELS Journal on Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities*, 1(4), 429-440.
- [3] Brown, P. and S. Levinson. (1987). *Politeness: Some universals in language usage*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- [4] Grice, H. P. (1975). *Logic and conversation, Syntax and Semantics 3: Speech Acts, Cole, P. & Morgan, J. L. (eds.)*. New York: Academic Press.
- [5] Levinson, C. S. (1983). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- [6] Bogdan dan Taylor, 1975 dalam J. Moleong, Lexy. (1989). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remadja Karya.
- [7] Tsuda, S. (1993). *Indirectness in discourse: What does it do in conversation?* *Journal of Intercultural Communication Studies*, 3(1), 63-74.
- [8] Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- [9] Widdowson, H. G. (2007). *Discourse Analysis*. New York: Oxford University Press
- [10] Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. (2003). *An Introduction to Language* seventh edition. Boston: Michael Rosenberg. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119990413.ch1>

- [11] Tannen, D. (1986). *That's Not What I Meant!* New York. Ballantine Books. 1989 *Talking Voices: Repetition, dialogue, and imagery in conversational discourse*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- [12] Ling, R., & Pedersen, P. E. (Eds.). (2006). *Mobile communications: Re-negotiation of the social sphere* (Vol. 31). London, England: Springer.
- [13] Mey. J.L. (2004). *Pragmatics: An Introduction*. Australia: Blackwell Publishing.
- [14] Newman, W. L. (2014). *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. [Online]. Essex. Pearson Education.
- [15] Rajimwale, S. (2006). *A Handbook of Linguistics Terms*. New Delhi: Sarup & Sons.
- [16] Risdianto, Faizal. (2016). *Introduction to Pragmatics*. Bandung: Asrifa.
- [17] Saldana, J. (2011). *Fundamentals of Qualitative Research: Understanding Qualitative Research*. Oxford University Press, New York
- [18] Searle, J. R. (1975). Indirect speech acts. In P. Cole and J. Morgan (Eds.), *Syntax and semantics 3: Speech acts* (pp. 59-82). New York: Academic Press.