

THE FLOUTING OF MAXIMS IN *JOURNEY 2: THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND* MOVIE: PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS



A THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University
as Partial Requirements to Obtain Bachelor Degree in
English Literature Study Program

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**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY
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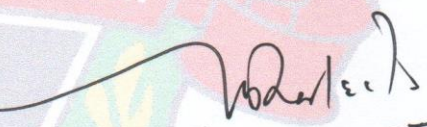
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THE FLOUTING OF MAXIMS IN *JOURNEY 2: THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND* MOVIE : PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS

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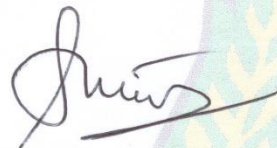
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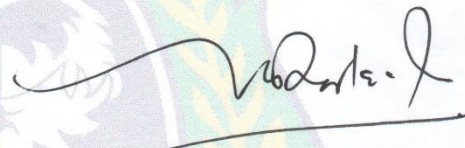
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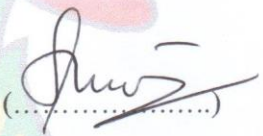
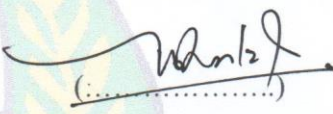
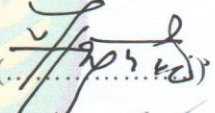
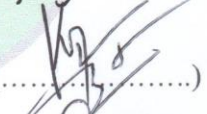
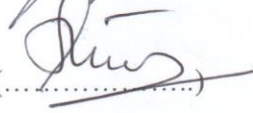
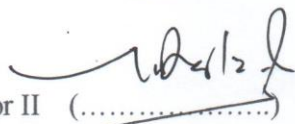
On Friday, 28th October 2022, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **RISMAWATI** (No. F041181330) entitled:

THE FLOUTING OF MAXIMS IN *JOURNEY 2: THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND* MOVIE : PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS

Submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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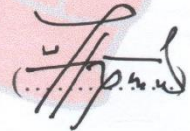
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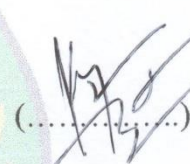
The Thesis of **RISMAWATI** (Student Number F041181006) entitled **THE FLOUTING OF MAXIMS IN *JOURNEY 2: THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND* MOVIE : PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS** has been revised during the examination on Friday, 28th October 2022 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners.

1. Drs. Husain Hasyim, M. Hum First Examiner

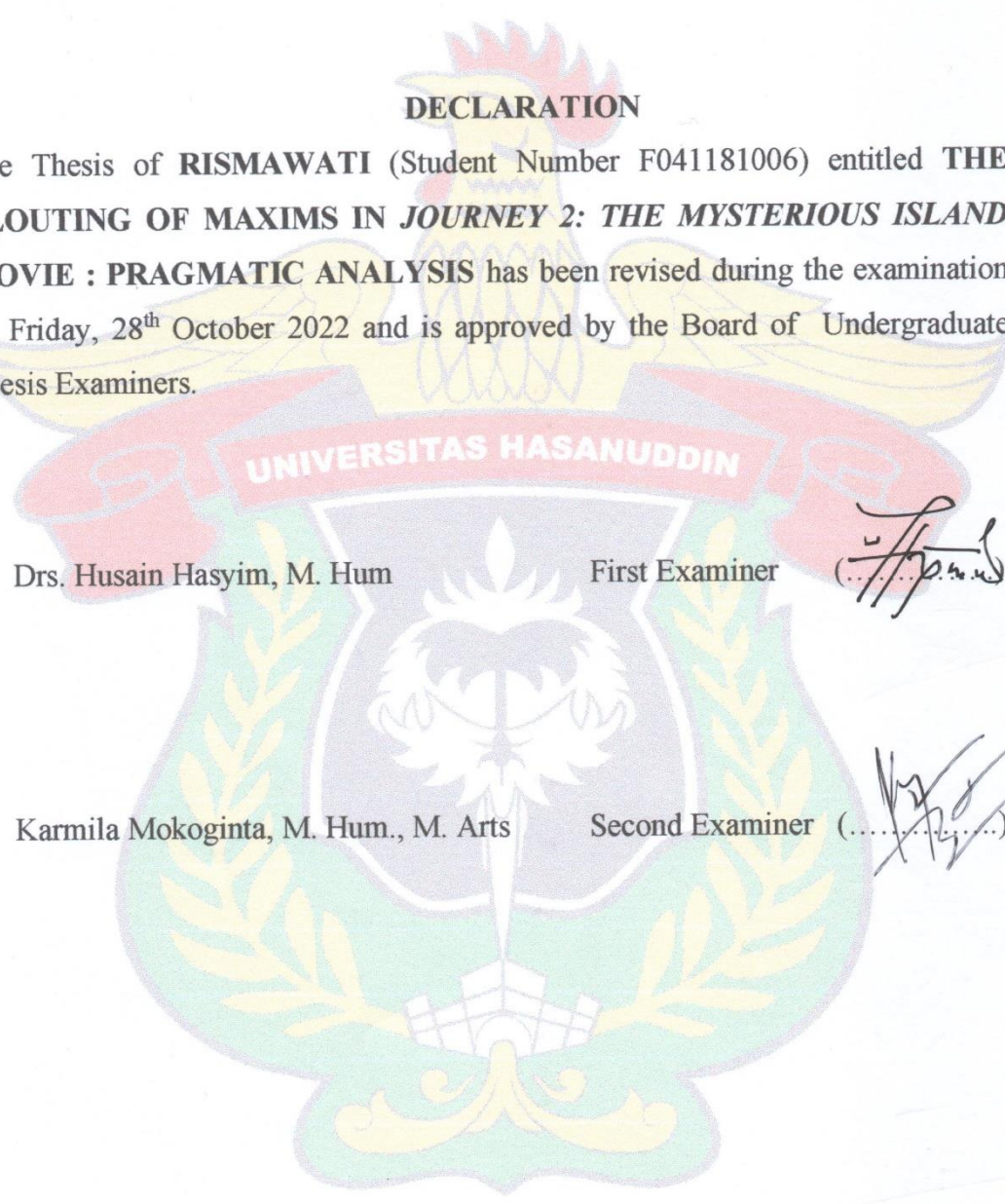


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STATEMENT LETTER

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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by herself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except the quotations and references.

UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN

Makassar, 28th October 2022



Rismawati

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The writer realizes that this research is not a perfect research and cannot be completed without the strength from Allah, assistance, guidance, and efforts. Therefore, the writer would like to convey her deepest gratitude to the following:

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The Writer

Rismawati

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ABSTRACT

RISMAWATI . An Analysis of The Flouting Maxim in Journey 2: The Mysterious Island Movie: Pragmatic Analysis (supervised by **Simon Sitoto** and **Marleiny Radjuni**).

This research aims to analyze the types of maxim flouting and explain the reasons for the flouting of maxims performed by the characters in *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island* movie.

In this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. In more specific, the writer watched the movie, listened the movie conversation carefully, read the movie script, noted the important point of the utterances, and identified the utterance for the flouting of maxim conversation in the movie.

The results of this research show that (1) there are 30 data conversations for the flouting of maxim in *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island* movie (2) the most dominant maxim flouting is maxim of quality, while the least dominant maxim flouting is maxim of manner. (3) Therefore, there are several reasons for the flouting of maxim in this research; informing, mocking, bragging, surprising, realizing something, hating, assuming, convincing, scolding, and showing irritation.

Keywords: *Pragmatics, Maxim Flouting, Journey: 2 the Mysterious Island Movie*

ABSTRAK

RISMAWATI . *Analisis Pelanggaran Maksim Ditemukan dalam Film Journey 2: The Mysterious Island: Analisis Pragmatik* (dibimbing oleh **Simon Sitoto** dan **Marleiny Radjuni**).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis pelanggaran maksim dan menjelaskan alasan-alasan didalam pelanggaran maksim percakapan yang dilakukan oleh pemeran pada film *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island*.

Didalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif untuk menganalisis data. Secara lebih rinci, penulis menonton film *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island*, mendengarkan percakapan dari film tersebut secara seksama, membaca skrip film, mencatat hal-hal penting selama penelitian, kemudian mengidentifikasikan percakapan yang termasuk dalam kategori pelanggaran maksim percakapan pada film tersebut.

Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) terdapat 30 data percakapan yang termasuk kategori pelanggaran maksim pada film *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island*. (2) Jenis pelanggaran maksim yang sering terjadi adalah pelanggaran maksim kualitas, adapun, jenis pelanggaran maksim yang jarang ditemukan pada film ini adalah pelanggaran maksim cara. (3) Selain itu, terdapat beberapa alasan terjadinya pelanggaran maksim, ialah menginformasikan, mengejek, membual, memberi kejutan, menyadari sesuatu, mengutarakan kebencian, berasumsi, meyakinkan, mencaci maki, dan menunjukkan kejengkelan

Kata Kunci: *Pragmatik, Pelanggaran Maksim, Film Journey: 2 the Mysterious Island*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Humans as social beings need communication to interact with one another. Communication is a form of human interaction, which not only uses verbal language but also uses sign languages, facial expressions, paintings, arts, economy, and technology. With communication, people can share information, feelings, ideas, opinions, and experiences. The common form of communication is conversation. Indeed, for a successful conversation, there must be a speaker and hearer who responses each other. Both speaker and hearer need to supported by the use of appropriate language in one circumstance and have the same interpretations of speech acts to avoid misunderstanding in conversation.

Sometimes, miscommunication, irrelevance, or ambiguousness occurs at the time of conversation. Communication uses specific terms or provides inappropriate information in conversation, which results in misunderstanding the conversation between speakers and hearers. Consequently, a specific guideline for communication needs to avoid mistakes in a conversation. Grice (1975) formulate a guideline for guiding conversational behavior so that communication is understandable. This theory calls the cooperative principle.

According to Grice (1975), “Cooperative Principle is a situation in a conversation when someone gives conversational contributions as it is required, the moment at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged”. It is mean that each speaker must respond only with the necessary answers, without any frills or additional information than

is needed. Grice (1986, pp. 66, 103) divided Cooperative Principle into four categories namely as follows: the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relevance, and the maxim of manner.

On the other hand, people sometimes speak without fulfilling the maxims of the cooperative principle. It is not a strange thing in a conversation. People usually flout the maxim by using ambiguous words, inappropriate information, or irrelevant responses. Furthermore, there are reasons for the flouting maxims, which is to create a good atmosphere in conversation by making jokes or humorous aspect also to make conversation more fun and not stiff. As we know, the conversation is better if people add more information and make things flow. Even though the cooperative principle uses to make the conversation more understandable, sometimes the speakers and hearers can understand each other even if they flout the cooperative principle.

The flouting of maxims of cooperative principles can be found in everyday communication, both formal and informal, on TV broadcasts, and even movie conversations. Each movie has a different genre, topic, and its own way to make the audience interesting. To understand the movie, the audience needs to focus on the conversation. Again, every conversation not excepting in movies has the flouting maxim in it. Even if the actor flouts the maxim, some audience understands the conversation, and some of them did not. That is why finding out the success of a conversation while the maxims flouted is interesting.

The data of this study focuses on analyzing a movie conversation entitle *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island* directed by Brad Peyton in 2012. This movie

played by Josh Hutcherson, Dwayne Johnson, Vanessa Hudgens, Luis Guzman, and more.

The researcher chooses the movie as the object of research because the researcher interested in the movie whether in terms of genre, the characters, plot, and the visualization effect. Various interesting adventures are present in this movie. Besides, there are several maxims flout found in the conversation of this movie. In addition, this movie can present a real maxim flout in adventure life. Moreover, based on the writer's research no one has used this movie as her/his data research.

B. Identification of the Problem

Following the background of the study above, the writer found several problems, which identified below:

1. In the movie conversation, there are types of the flouting maxims done by the characters. Some people find it difficult to identify the types of flouting maxim.
2. In communication, people usually do not obey with context of conversation so misunderstanding can occur.
3. Speakers who flout the maxim of conversation have reasons behind it. Sometimes, the hearer does not understand the speaker's reasons to flout the maxims.

C. Scope of the Study

Based on the identification of problem above, the writer scope it into two, which identified below:

1. This research focus on analysis of types the flouting of maxims found in *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island* movie.
2. This research focus on analysis the reasons of the flouting of maxims found in *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island* movie.

D. Research Question

Based on the title and background of the study, the writer formulated the research question as follows:

1. What are the types of flouting maxims done by characters in *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island* movie?
2. What are the reasons to flout maxims in *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island* movie?

E. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research question, the writer describes the objective of the study as follows:

1. To find out the types of the flouting of maxims in *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island* movie.
2. To explain the reasons of the flouting of maxims conversation in *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island* movie.

F. Significance of Study

By conducting this research, the writer hopes to give contributions in theoretical benefit and practical benefit.

1. Theoretical Benefit

Theoretically, this writing expected to give a contribution in field of pragmatics, especially in terms of flouting of maxim of the cooperation principle study to develop pragmatics theory. Besides, this study aims to give knowledge of the leaders, regarding types of the flouting maxims and the reasons of the flouting maxims.

2. Practical Benefit

Practically, the writer hopes that this research contribute to University by provide additional information, especially in the flouting of maxim of the cooperation principle field, and provide more inspiration for future research especially to help the student of Hasanuddin University to analyze the types and reasons of maxims flouting in movie conversation.

C CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL BACKGROUND

A. Previous Related Study

There are studies that discuss the flouting of maxim in Grice's cooperative principle theory. Several studies that are relevant to this research include:

The research was conducted by Dwi Rukmini and Mursid Saleh (2017) in their journal entitled *The Violating and Flouting of Cooperative Principles in the Ellen DeGeneres Talk Show*. This research discusses the flouting and disclosure of maxims of quantity, the maxim of quality, maxims of relevance, and maxims of procedures used by both male and female participants in the Ellen DeGeneres talk show. From this study, it was found that the male participants pouted more than maximized flouting, male participants tended to exaggerate the utterance to make it appear more attractive in front of the audience, but this actually made the audience more confused, while female participants tended to avoid talks and even streamline the topic of conversation.

Research related to flouting maxim in the principle of cooperation is a study entitled *Analysis of Flouting Maxim in Need for Speed (2014) Movie* delivered by Fathol Dedy Susanto in 2017. In his research, the writer focused on analyzing the flouting maxim in the movie *Need for Speed* and its influence on conversation. The result of this research is the flouting of maxims are frequently used by the characters in the *Need for Speed* Movie.

Further research was carried out by Zulfah Ibrahim, M. Bahri Arifin, Ririn Setyowati Faculty Cultural Sciences Mulawarman University in 2018 entitled *The Flouting Of Maxim In The Se7en Movie Script*, where this research discusses the

analysis of maxim abuse that is flouting by the characters in the *Se7en* movie script and the character's motivation to abuse the maxims. By taking research data in the form of utterances containing insults in the movie. From this research, the researcher finds the conclusion that maxim relevance is most often been flouted. The motivation in flouting maxims, there are four motivations, but in this case, only three motivations cause the character to flout the maxims that are competitive, collaborative and conflicted.

Another research conducted by Harpayani Oliana Renden, Faculty of Cultural Science Hasanuddin University in 2020, entitled *The Violation of Maxim of Cooperative Principle in Londe Toraja's Video a Sociopragmatic Analysis*. This research aims to investigate and analyze the violation of the maxims of cooperative principles in Londe Toraja's video. From the research he found most violation maxim occurs in this research is violation maxim of quantity because most of the speech in Londe Toraja's video tends to be exaggerated and contains insignificant information.

Another research is *The Flouting of Cooperative Principles in Animated Cartoon Movie "Sponge Out of Water" (Pragmatic Approach)* conducted by Eka Gunawati, Faculty of Cultural Science Hasanuddin University in 2017. This research is about animated cartoon analysis and discusses the utterance flout that appears in the movie.

The last research is about *An Analysis of Violation Cooperative Principle in The Mean Girl Movie (A Pragmatic Study)* conducted by Nur Ristia Rahma Sari Faculty Cultural Science Hasanuddin University in 2020. From this research, the

writer found that all types of the maxim are flouted. The characters in this movie flout the maxims with useless information, laying, and irrelevant response.

Each of these studies has similarities and differences. The similarity between all the previous studies above and the current study is the theory used. They use Grice's Cooperative Principle (1975). The differences between all previous studies and the current study are the data and the objective of the study. Dwi Rukmini and Mursid Saleh's objective were to investigate the flouting of maxim used by a female and male participant in Ellen DeGeneres talk show. Fathol Dedy Susanto's objective was to identify the effect of the flouting maxim in *Need for Speed* movie. Zulfah Ibrahim, M. Bahri Arifin, Ririn Setyowati's objective is to find the characters' motivations to abuse the maxim in *Se7en* movie. Harpayani Oliana Renden's objective is to investigate and analysis the flouting maxim in *Londe Toraja* video using social interview and political humor. On the other hand, this current study's objective is to find the reasons why the characters in *Journey 2: The Mysterious Island* Movie flouted the maxim. The writer hopes that this research can provide additional input related to research in the field of linguistics, especially in the flouting maxims of cooperative principle.

B. Theoretical Background

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of subfield in linguistics and concern with the study of meaning in contextual perspective. It means pragmatic analyze the meaning of the utterance based on the situation, time, place, speaker, and topic of conversation.

“Pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or writer). Type of study

necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. This approach also necessarily explores how listener can make inference about what is said in order to arrive and interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. This type of study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated'. Yule (1996, p. 3)

According to this definition, pragmatics is used to understand the meaning when speakers and hearers are communicate each other. According to Leech (1983, p. 6) "pragmatics is the study of meaning that concern in triadic relation". It means that pragmatics defined relative to a speaker. Leech (1983) gave an example "what did you mean by X" to answer about pragmatic. It means that the speaker and the situation of the utterance are the studies in pragmatics.

On the other hand, Levinson (1983, p. 21) explain, "Pragmatics is the study of the relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding". Based on these definitions, pragmatic is study about the context of utterance to understanding the meaning of language when it uttered. In other words, pragmatics is a study that focuses on language and supporting contexts in speech. Context in pragmatics according to Levinson (1983 p. 5) "is understood to cover the identities of participants, the temporal and spatial parameters of the speech event, and (as we shall see) the beliefs, knowledge and intentions of the participants in that speech event and no doubt much besides". Based on this definition, we know that a context in conversation is not only a situation, but also all aspect when someone in a conversation.

Pragmatics can be frustrating area because it studies about how people speak dealing with the context. Sometimes it confused if the hearer do not understand what the speaker mean by saying "X" in a condition.

Yule (1996, p. 4) on his book give an example to analyze in pragmatics;

Her: So_ did you?

Him: Hey_who wouldn't?

Everyone who read the example above understand the meaning that it is about asking someone about something, we also understand that the answer is “yes” by saying “who wouldn’t”, but we do not know what is they are actually talking about by only analyze a piece of conversation. To understand the actual meaning in pragmatics ways is analyze that using context of speaking. Levinson (1990) insist that pragmatics cannot be explain in semantics ways. In this case, semantics analyze the meaning in language itself without focus on context. On the other hand, pragmatics cannot be clearly analyze by only use the language itself but need to understand the context of speaking. In simply, pragmatics is a study how utterance have meaning in a situation.

2. Cooperative Principle

H. Paul Grice as a philosopher of language formulated the idea of the principle in a conversation called Cooperative Principle (CP). Grice (1975 p.45) states that Cooperative principle “make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged”. This principle explains how each speakers act cooperatively and accept each other to understand in certain ways. This cooperative principle is also known as conversational maxim. Grice (1975 p. 45) explains about four maxim to collaborate between speaker and hearer to understand each other, namely, Maxim of Quantity, Maxim of Quality, Maxim of Relation, and Maxim of

Manner. The speaker must obey the four maxims of conversation to collaborate between the speaker and hearer achieves the desire goals. The four maxims will explained as follows:

a) Maxim of Quality

According to Grice (1975 p. 46) maxim of quality try to make the true contribution, or the participant of conversation must tell the truth statement. Regarding the maxim of quality, it means that the speaker must provide the information following the facts. There are two rules with this maxim according to Grice (1975 p. 46). (1) Do not say what you believe to be false. (2) Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence. To deal with this situation the participant need to have knowledge of the topics of the conversation to prevent lies or untruth information. See the following conversation:

X: Where is the canteen?

Y: Near with the Science Building

The conversation above is the example of maxim of quality. Y knows the location of the canteen, and answer truth information based on Y knowledge of the canteen

b) Maxim of Quantity

According to Grice (1975 p. 45) there are two rules for this maxim. (1) Makes your contribution as informative as required. (2) Do not make your contribution more than required. This maxim means that speakers must provide sufficient information as needed and make an adequate contribution to his speech partner. In tis chase, Cruse (2000 p. 356) explain that “the maxim of quantity is concerned with

the amount of information (taken in its broadest sense) an utterance conveys". Maxim of quantity talk about the proportion of the information is given. The speakers do not allow give more or less information. The following conversation is the example of maxim of quantity:

X : what we have for breakfast this morning?

Y: a fried rise with sunny side egg and a glass of milk

From the example above Y give an informative information as the speaker needed, the information not to more and not to less.

c) Maxim of Relation

According to Grice (1975 p. 46) each conversation participant makes a contribution that is relevant to the conversation situation. Maxim of relevance means that the information given must be in accordance with or relevant to the topic of conversation. To dealing with the maxim of relation, people do not allowed to change the subject or mislead the conversation. For this maxim of relation Leech (1983 p. 94) give an example as follow:

A : Where's my box of chocolates?

B : It's in your room

From this example, we understand about the relation of B's response. Another example in Levinson (1983 p. 107)

A : Can you tell the time?

B : Well, the milkman has come.

The example bellow is can be confusing for some people who read or hear the B's respond. In maxim of relation perspective, it can be relevant if only the B's

answer give partial information to A's question. By saying "the milkman has come" it is indicate that B give some information implicitly to A's answer. Instead of saying the actual time, B's response "the milkman has come". From this example A and B have common share knowledge about "the milkman". Think of it that A and B knows the time of the arrival of the milkman is around 9am. So, based the example the respond of B is relevant with A's question. This example seems unconnected, that is why Levinson (1983 p. 107) give an argument that "This maxim is also responsible for producing a large range of standard implicatures".

d) Maxim of Manner

According to Grice (1975 p. 46) there are four item for this maxim. (1) Avoid obscurity of expression. (2) Avoid ambiguity. (3) Be brief. (4) Be orderly. Each conversation participant must speak directly, straightforwardly and not overly. It is means that the speech must be clear and avoid ambiguity and additional information that is excessive or does not relate to the previous speech. The maxim of manner is about how the speaker delivering the information. It is not just what speaker say, but also how the speaker says the information.

3. Flouting Maxim

According Grice (1975, p. 49) flouting maxim is "The speakers may flout a maxim when they blatantly fail to fulfil it". When the speakers blatantly fail to fulfil a maxim, this situation is that characteristically gives rise to a conversational implicature, and when this implicature appeared in conversation, it meant that one of maxims are being exploited. On the other hand, Cutting (2002 p. 37) stated that a speaker not to follow the maxims expect the hearer to appreciate the meaning

implied. Moreover, Cutting (2002 p. 37) also explain that when speaker flout the maxims, the speaker assume that the hearer should not be taken at face value of the utterance and infer the implicit meaning.

Based on this understanding, it is know that the flouting maxim occurs when someone commit a flout maxim, which indicates another meaning behind the speech or also called implicature. The Flouting maxim itself has four types, namely: the flouting maxim of quality, quantity, relation, and manner.

a) The Flouting Maxim of Quantity

Flouting maxim quantity occur when speakers provide information is less than what the interlocutor expects, as stated by Cutting (2002, p. 37) “The speaker who flout the maxim of quantity seam to give too little or too much information”. This maxim requires each participant to give sufficient contribution as much as needed by the interlocutor. If the speaker gives too little or too much information than is required, it is know that the information given is insufficient.

A: How do I look?

B: Your shoes are nice

(Cutting 2002 p. 37)

Speaker B flouts the maxim quantity because the speaker A asks about his/her appearance not about A’s shoes. It is shows that the B’s utterance give to little information or not fully answer A’s questions.

b) The Flouting Maxim of Quality

Cutting (2002, pp. 37-38) “The speakers who insults the maxim of quality usually says something that is not clear and does not represent what they thinks”.

The explanation above explain that flouting of maxims occur if someone says unclear statement and the statement is not actually what he thinks. Moreover, Cutting (2002, pp. 37-38) also state that the speaker may flout this maxim by exaggerating as in hyperbole, metaphor, irony and banter. It is explain that whenever someone use the hyperbole, metaphor, irony and banter when its speaking, it is kind of the flouting maxim of quantity.

(1) Hyperbole

Hyperbole is the situation when speaker figure of the utterance by exaggerates the meaning. According to Cutting (2000 p.37) when people flout the maxim of quality they might use hyperbole. For instance:

X: Hey, what you did you mean by that?

Y: Oh God, I have tell you a million times and you still do not get it

X: Just tell me, huh

The Y's expression "million times" is an example of hyperbole. It is not the true meaning, Y does not tell X million times of explanation. It might three or more times, but not million times. Y explains in exaggerates way.

(2) Metaphor

Metaphor also known as a word or phrase applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable. Cutting (2000 p.38) give an example of this "My house is refrigerator in January". Here the hearer would understand that in January the speaker's house is in cold temperature. The speaker describe it use the word "refrigerator".

(3) Irony

Irony as Leech (1983 p. 144) state is a friendly way of being offensive, or also called (mock-politeness). For example in Leech (1983 p. 145) “by which I mean that you are NOT a fine friend”. It means that the speaker does not like his/her (hearer). It is a polite utterance to show negative meaning.

(4) Banter

Different from irony, banter is an offensive way of being friendly (mock-impoliteness) (Leech (1983 p. 144). For example “but it actually, you ARE my friend and to show it I am being impolite to you”. It means that the speaker regards the hearer as close friend, so he becomes impolite to his/her. As we known that, a best friend is someone who truly understands our bad or good behavior and accepts it well without any compulsion. It is an example of impolite statement to show positive meaning.

c) The Flouting of Maxim Relation

Cutting (2002, p. 39) on his book Pragmatics and Discourse book explain about the flouting maxim relation is "The speakers who flouts the maxim of relation expects the hearers to be able to imagine what the utterance did not say and make the connection between their utterance and the preceding one". It means that the flouting of maxim relations is a situation where speakers speak utterances that are not relevant to the topic of conversation.

A: Where's Bill?

B: There's a yellow WV outside Sue's house

(Levinson 1983 p. 102)

Look at the example above B's response does not relevant with A's questions. Yet according to B's response, there is implicature indicates probably Bill is outside Sue's house and wearing a yellow WV. Even the response is seem not relevant, it still give information because the implicature of B's utterance.

Cutting (2002 p. 39) explain that the speaker's utterance will always be taken as relevance to the preceding co-text even the speaker observe or flout the maxim. It can be understood as conversational implicature in which the hearer select the relevant of the context and recognized whether the speaker say as relevance conversation.

d) The Flouting Maxim of Manner

The speaker flouts the maxim of manner when giving ambiguous and obscure utterances. According to (Ginarsih 2014, n.d.) the maxims under the category of manner exploited by giving ambiguity and obscure expressions, failure to be brief and orderly. It is often trying to exclude a third party. The example of flouting maxim of manner shown in following dialogue between a husband and his wife:

A: Where are you off to?

B: I was thinking of going out to get some of get that funny white stuff for somebody.

A: OK. But don't be long- dinner's nearly ready

(Cutting 2002 p. 39)

Rather than say "ice cream" for his "daughter". B utters "funny white stuff" and "somebody". This shows the ambiguous way to say the true meaning.

4. Implicature

Grice (1975) is the first person to put forward the implicature term. Grice (1975) also define “Implicature is intended to explain the words interpreted, suggested, and intended by speakers, which is actually different from what is said by speakers”. According to Kreidler (2002 p.29) “a bit information inserted in such context is called implicature”. Yule (1996 p. 46) mention “An implicature is certainly a prime example of more being communicated than is said”. On the other hand, Grice (1975) explain two kind of implicature, which is conventional implicature and conversational implicature.

a. Conventional Implicature

Conventional implicature is something that can be understood as literal meaning. For example, if someone said, “I am tired”, it means the speaker speaks the real situation or Grice called Truth Conditional Meaning. This truth is conditional to Felicity's Conditions. For instance, if someone said, “I am tired” it is mean that the speaker is truly in that condition. The situation is when someone has done something and fell tired.

b. Conversational implicature

Conversational Implicature or communicative meaning is the speaker meaning that could not be understand based on the speaker speak directly, but based on the context of the utterance.

Grice (1975, p. 43) in his article entitled Logical of Conversation explain conversational implicature is “makes a general difference between what it is said by the speaker and what the hidden meaning or implies in a conversation”.

According to his explanation, we know that implicature is another meaning that is occur when there is a conversation between two people or more. Cruse (2000 p. 349) explains on his book *Meaning and Language* about conversational implicature is “preposition or assumption not encoded, completely or incompletely, in what it actually said”. Here we know that another information or not literally expressed in conversation is implicature. For instance following the conversation bellow:

B: “what time is it?”

A: “the milkman is coming”

B: “oh no, I am late”

This example is one the situation when A and B know the context of the conversation. A have understanding that the milkman is coming at 9 am, B’s response “oh no, I am late” means that B have to go before 9 am. This example implies a meaning for actual time at moment of speaking. Thus, we can define that the implicature of a conversation is the implication of a speech in form of a proposition that is not actually part of the speech.

5. Synopsis of the Movie

Journey 2: The Mysterious Island is a 2012 American science fantasy action-adventure movie produced and directed by Brad Peyton and Beau Flynn, Tripp Vinson, and Charlotte Huggins. The beginning of the movie shows that Sean was arrested by the police after he broke the satellite control panel. The only reason for his action is that he wants to decipher a signal code he suspects was sent by his long-missing grandfather, Alexander Anderson. Hank as Sean's stepfather tries to solve the code of Jules Verne characters using three books; *Treasure Island*,

Gulliver's Travels, and Verne's own Mysterious Island. By using several hints finally, they find the coordinate of the mysterious island.

Without a second thought, Sean hurries to pick up his things to go to the Mysterious Island movie. Even if Hank does not believe in the island's story, he goes with Sean only to prove that there is no mysterious island on that coordinate.

Long story short they are hiring a helicopter tourism guide by Gabato and his daughter Kailani to fly to the coordinates for \$3000, as they are the only ones willing to take them. The helicopter is caught in a cyclone and they crash into the Pacific, waking up on the island trying to find a vehicle that can take them to the coordinates. When trying to find a way out, they find a beautiful view and unique animals (all big animals present in small and all small animals in big size). When they see all of that, they are knew that they in a mysterious island.

Sean is the one who is happy because he wants to find her grandfather. It is different with Gabato and Kailani who want to as soon as possible to go out from the island. On their way, they are moving on the giant lizard's egg and accidentally wake up the giant frilled lizard, which chases them throughout the jungle, on the warpath against them. They almost were eaten by the giant frilled lizard luckily saved by Alexander. He takes them to a hut he built from the wreckage of the ship that brought him to the island. He has a working radio, but due to the positioning of the satellite, it will be two weeks before they can call out.

The next day, Alexander leads them to the lost city of Atlantis. When Hank discovers seawater appearing from the ground, he concludes that the island will sink in a couple of days. Their only means of salvation seems to be the legendary

Nautilus, Captain Nemo's submarine. Kailani enters Nemo's crypt and finds his journal, which shows that Nautilus is in a cave at Poseidon's Cliffs. They decide to go there through the center of the island as it is the quickest but it is also the dangerous way to the other side of the island. It is not easy to find Captain Nemo's submarine. On their way, they find several obstacles. One of them is to find giant bees and giant spiders.

The next morning, the island was filled with third water greatly than they expected and Hank deduces that the island will sink in a matter of hours. Besides, Gabato is missing, having gone toward the island's golden volcano in search of gold to give his daughter a better life. While Alexander and Kailani go after him, Sean and Hank head for Poseidon's Cliffs. To reach Nautilus' underwater cave, Sean and Hank modify their stuff to create makeshift oxygen tanks and dive down fifty feet, but nearly killed by a giant electric moray eel. The 140-year-old batteries have run down, so they engineer a way to start the submarine with the eel's electricity.

On the other side, Kailani and Alexander persuade Gabato to escape with them instead of trying for the golden volcano. As they near Poseidon's Cliffs, the volcano violently erupts, creating lava flows and ejecting flaming lava bombs. Sean and Hank arrive in Nautilus just in time to save the others from the water. On their way, Gabato takes control of the submarine out of harm's way while Hank and Sean fire torpedoes into the path of falling island rubble.