CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN FROZEN II:

A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS

THESIS

Submitted in the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University in Partial

Fulfillment of the Requirement to Obtain Sarjana Degree In English Department.

By

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

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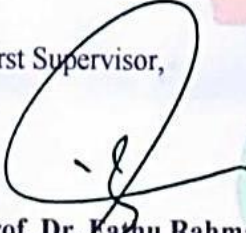**HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**

APPROVAL FORM

With reference to the letter of the Dean of Cultural Sciences Number 1652/UN4.9.1/KEP/2021 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the thesis draft by **Astriana** (F041181336) to be examined at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences.
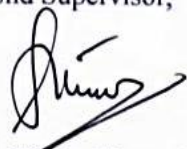
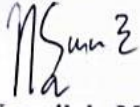Makassar, 21ᵗʰ June 2022

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ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
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LEGITIMATION
THESIS

CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN FROZEN II:
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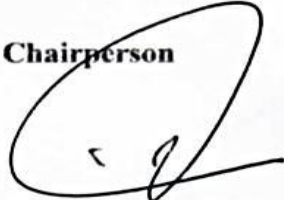### ASTRIANA
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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on August 1st, 2022
and is declared to have fulfilled the requirements.

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AGREEMENT

On Monday, August 1st 2022, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Astriana (F041181336) entitled *Conversational Implicature in Frozen II: A 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.

Makassar, 1st August 2022

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ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

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<u>DECLARATION</u>

The Thesis by Astriana (F041181336) entitled *Conversational Implicature in Frozen II: A Pragmatic Analysis* has been revised as during the examination on 1ˢᵗ August 2022 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners.

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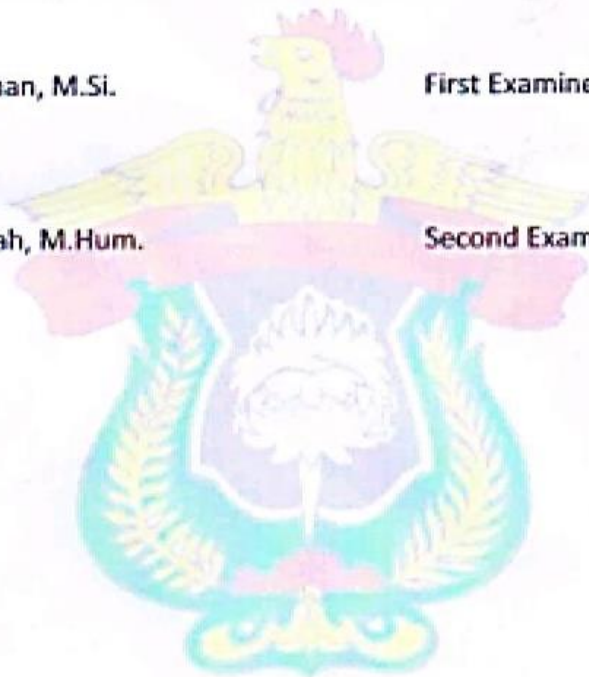
STATEMENT LETTER

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Tittle of the Thesis   : Conversational Implicature in Frozen II: A Pragmatic
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Department/Faculty   : English Literature/Cultural Sciences

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 quotations and references.
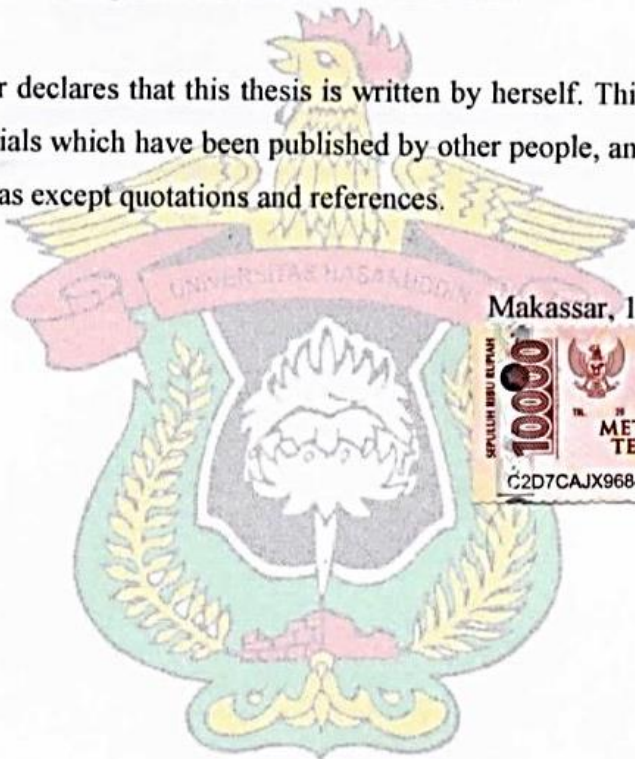
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Astriana

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Makassar, 22th june 2022

The writer

Astriana

TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT

ASTRIANA. "Conversational Implicature in Frozen II: A Pragmatic Analysis"
(supervised by **Fathu Rahman** and **Simon Sitoto**)

The aims of this research are to: (1) describe maxims of co-operative
principle which are flouted in dialogue of "Frozen II". (2) explain types of
conversational implicature which are found in dialogue of "Frozen II". (3) to reveal
the implied meaning of utterances that is contained in the dialogue of "Frozen II".

In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative method. To obtain the
data, first the writer watched the movie, then took notes a utterance which contains a
conversational implicature. After that the writer analyzes the data by using theory of
conversational implicature

This research indicates that from 25 utterances taken from frozen II. The
writer finds the results: firstly, concerning maxims of co-operative principle which
are flouted in the dialogue, from 4 types of maxim of co-opearative principle there
are 14 utterances which flout maxim of realation, 7 utterances which flout maxim of
manner, 2 utterances which flout maxim of quality, and 2 utterances which flout
maxim of quantity. Secondly, regarding types of conversational implicature which are
found in dialogue, there are 13 utterances which are generalized conversational
implicature, and 12 utterances which are particularized conversational implicature.
The last, the implied meaning of utterances that is contained in the dialogue, from 25
utterances each of them has implied meaning which can be known by undersatanding
the context

Keywords: Pragmatics, conversational implicature , maxim of co-operative rpinciple,
Frozen II.

ABSTRAK

ASTRIANA. "*Implikatur percakapan dalam Film Frozen II: Analisis Pragmatik"*
(dibimbing oleh **Fathu Rahman** dan **Simon Sitoto**).

Tujuan peneilitian ini ada tiga: (1) untuk menjelaskan maksim prinsip kerja sama yang dilanggar dalam dialog film Frozen II. (2) untuk menjelaskan jenis-jenis konversasional implicature yang ditemukan dalam dialog fil Frozen II. (3) untuk mengungkapkan makna tersirat pada tuturan yang terkandung dalam dialog film Frozen II.

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Untuk memperoleh data, penulis terlebih dahulu menonton film tersebut kemudian menuliskan tuturan yang mengandung implikatur konversasional. Setelah semua data sudah terkumpul, penulis menganalisis data tersebut dengan menggunakan teori implikatur konversasional.

Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dari 25 tuturan yang diperoleh dari film Frozen II. Penulis memperoleh hasil: pertama, mengenai maksim prinsip kerja sama yang dilanggar di dalam dialog, dari 4 jenis maksim prinsip kerja sama terdapat 14 ungkapan yang melanggar maksim relevansi, 7 uangkapan yang melanggar maksim cara, 2 ungkapan yang melanggar maksim kualitas, dan 2 ungkapan yang melanggar maksim kuantitas. ke-dua, mengenai jenis implikatur konvensasional terdapat 13 ungkapan yng merupakan implikatur konvensasional umum, dan 12 ungkapan yang merupakan implikatur konvensasional khusus. Terakhir, makna tersirat pada tuturan yang terkandung di dalam dialog, dari 25 ungkapan tersebut masing-masing memiliki makna tersirat yamg dapat diketahui dengan memahami konteks.

Kata kunci: *Pragmatic, Implikatur percakapan, Maksim prinsip kerja sama, Frozen II.*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The study

Human is social being who needs a interaction with other humans. One of the interactions that can be done is communication where human's life today is incomplete without that. Communication is a Latin word which has meaning 'to share'. This means to share information among different individuals. In communications there are three steps. They are thought, encoding and decoding. Thought is information that is from sender's mind. Encoding is when the sender wants to transform his ideas or information into speech or written message, while decoding is information interpretation that appears from the perspective of the receiver. In sharing a information there is principal medium used. It is language that is used in verbal communication and written communication.

However, language used by humans in their life is dynamic, and there is always development based on human's need. In conversation there is someone using certain words to imply other things that have different meanings which are not understood by interlocutor. Therefore, to understand the meaning of utterance, People have to relate it to the outside aspect of language, such as the culture of participants, knowledge of participants, experience of participants, etc. In pragmatic this phenomena is called conversational implicature.

The example below is conversation between teacher and students talking about homework.

Teacher : good morning everyone!

Students : good morning sir

Teacher : Well....before we start the class, submit your homework please!

Students : alright sir!

Teacher : who does not submit his homework?

Student 1 : mmm... I forgot bringing my book sir.

In previous example, the conversation is about homework. Student 1 answers the question of teacher, however, the answer does not relate to teacher's question. Teacher asks about who does not submit the homework, while student 1 answers that he forgot biringing his book. In this case, although the student 1's answer does not relate to teacher's question, actually he implies indirectly that he does not submit his homework because his homework was written in the book and he forgot bringing his book; therefore, he cannot submit his homework.

The answer of student 1, in previous example, is a conversational implicature because when answering the question he does not give enough contribution by making statement which does not relate to the question, however, he answers the question inderectly. This example is phenomena often happening in comunication nowadays. Therefore, it makes the conversational implicature important and interesting to study.

Conversational implicature phenomena does not only occurs in our real life but also it occurs in entertainment industry, such as in a movie. In the movie, sometimes there are utterances that have implied meaning occurring from certain characters. Therefore, in understanding the meaning of the utterance, it needs share knowledge, same culture, same experience, etc.

The study of conversational implicature in the movie is important, especially in 'Frozen II" because it is a famous movie. The first season had been studied, while the second season has not studied yet. Therefore, to enjoy this movie viewers have to understand the meaning of the characters' because there are many utterances having implied meaning. By these reasons, writer would like to focus on conversational implicature where 'Frozen II'.as the object.

A. Identification of the problem

Based on the background, the writer identifies some problems:

1. The utterances contain implied meanings which are difficult to understand.

2. The utterences need more time to understand the utterances .

3. When watching a movie, viewers do not enjoy because the movie contains implied meaning.

4. Communication is not going as axpected because of implied meaning.

5. There is difficulty to identify types of conversational implicature.

6. There is difficulty to identify the utterances which contains implied meaning.

B. Scope of the problem

This study is too broad, therefore the writer needs to limit the topic three problems focusing on:

1. Analyzing the maxims of co-operative principle which are flouted.

2. Explaining the types of conversational implicature.

3. Describing the meaning of utterances.

C. Research questions

Based on the background and the scope of the problem, there three questions in this research, they are:

1. What maxims of co-operative principle are flouted in dialogue of "Frozen II"?

2. What types of conversational implicature are found in dialogue of "Frozen II"?

3. What are the implied meanings of utterances contained in the dialogue of "Frozen II"?

D. Objectives of the research

To connect to the research questions, there are three objectives of the research, they are:

1. To describe maxims of co-operative principle which are flouted in dialogue of "Frozen II".

2. To explain types of conversational implicature which are found in dialogue of "Frozen II".

3. To reveal the implied meaning of utterances that is contained in the dialogue of "Frozen II".

E. Significance of the research

By this research writer hopes that the readers can get benefit, especially about conversational implicature. This research, theoretically, can help the readers to understand about conversational implicature, especially for them who want to deepen their understanding about conversational implicature. Meanwhile, practically this research can be a reference for the further researchers. Also expected to give more understandings how to analyze conversational implicature within movie.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Study

In this study, the writer read some previous studies about conversational implicature that might support analysis of the writer. The followings were several previous studies that were related to this research. Kandowe et al (2014, p. 40) in the research with title *Linguistic Analysis of Malawi Political Newspaper Cartoons on President Joyce Banda: Towards Grice's Conversational Implicature* stated that in this study it was found that Malawi cartoon sometimes did not adhere to the conversational maxims by flouting, suspending, and opting out. Flouting maxim of manner was the most preferred way of exploiting the maxims through the use of hedges. The study concluded that the cartoonist deliberately provided vague information was not to show confusion or lack of authoritative knowledge; but rather to indicate precision. The vagueness was strategic to avoid appearing judgmental and prompt the readers to generate their personal understanding of the president's actions by taking into account the daily social and political context.

Adaoma (2016, p. 253) conducted the research with title *Analyzing the Political Speeches of Obama on "Race and Economic Renewal in America" in the Light of the Theory of Conversational Implicature*. The study focused on conversational implicature in examining speeches of Obama to decided a

discursive ingredients that had propelled them, against all odds, for huge success as to win the American Precidency. The result of this study was that speeches of Obama under the present study complied maxims of Grice to a tgreat extent and flouted the same to a lesser extent.

Martini (2018, p. 93) conducted a research about *Conversational Implicature of Indonesian Students in Daily Conversation.* This study examined conversational implicature where Indonesia students as the object to analyze what type of conversetainal implicature which was existent in their conversation. Therefore, the result of this study was that there were two type of conversational implicature found in the conversations, they were generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. And from the analysis, the conclution was that the dominant of conversational implicature in natural context of Indonesian students was particularized conversational implicature.

Suryadi and Muslim (2019, p. 82) in the research with title *An Analysis of Conversational Implicature Strategy in A Drama "The Bear" by Anton Chekhovand Its Application in Elt* showed that in this research each Extract was analyzed based on types and functions of conversational implicature. The researchers also analyzed some applications of conversational implicature in the drama. The result of this study was that 28 utterances were consisting of 9 types of generalized conversational implicature, 5 types of particularized conversational implicature, 2 functions of self-protections, 6 functions of power and politeness, 3

functions of giving information, 1 function of entertain the audience and 2 functions of lack specific information. The study can be enriching the knowledge of conversational implicature for the teachers and students who should be able to improve speaking skill in teaching-learning activity.

Akmal and Yana (2020, p. 335) conducted a rsearch with a tittle *Conversational Implicature Analysis in "Kingdom of Heaven" Movie Script by William Monaha.* This study was to identify the types of conversational implicature and the non-observance maxim of cooperative principles which was expressed by chracters of "The Kingdom of Heaven" movie. The findings of this study were that there were two types of conversational implicature found in the movie, generalized and particularized implicature. However, particularizen implicature was dominant than generelazed implicature. About non-obzervance maxims, found that flouting the maxim of quantity is most.

Based on previous study, the writer find that most of their analyses focused on the maxims of co-operative principles which are non-observance, type of conversational implicature and authentication of Grice's theory. Meanwhile , in this study the writer would like to focus on the maxims of cooperative principle which are non-observance and types of conversational implicature. Besides , to make this study different, the writer will further analyze the meaning of each utterance which contains a conversational implicature found in the character's utterances of "Frozen II".

B. Theoretical Bacground

1. Pragmatics

Based on ielanguage.com Pragmatics is the study about how context affects meaning, such as how sentences are interpreted in certain situations (or the interpretation of linguistic meaning in context). Linguistic context is discourse preceding a sentence to interpret while situational context is knowledge about the world. The writer can see a example In the following sentences, the kids have eaten already and surprisingly, they are hungry, the linguistic context helps us to interpret the second sentence depending on what the meaning of the first sentence is and The situational context helps us to interpret the second sentence because it is common knowledge that humans are not usually hungry after eating.

Levinson (1983, p. 5) stated that pragmatics is the study of relationship between language and context that are relevant to the writing of grammar or encoded in the structure of a language. In this definition the interest is mainly in the interrelation of language and principles of language use that are context dependent. While Yule (1996, p. 4) stated that "pragmatics is the study of relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms". Mey (1993, p. 6) stated that pragmatics is study about the language uses condition of human, for this is determined by the context of society. In addition, Pragmatics is needed if people want a fuller, deeper, and more reasonable account of human language behavior.

Based on the definition of pragmatics above, the writer can conclude that pragmatics is the study about relationship among language, use, and context. From the definition of pragmatics based on experts we can understand that the context take a big or important part to learn pragmatics , for it is the study of language use.

2. Implicature

Grice (1975, p. 43) was the first to systematically study cases in which what a speaker means is different from the sentence which is used by the speaker. Therefore to understand what speaker means, interlocutor has to have same knowledge with speaker who could predict it based on a context. He introduced the term "implicature", which revealed the clarity between the spoken speech and the exact meaning of a speaker utternace. Grice also proved that implicature was formed from childhood, it is the first steps in learning a language. It performs an important role in communication. With its help, verbal efficiency is achieved, an individual style of communication is developed, informal social relations are maintained, an interlocutor is misled without obvious lies, etc.

According to Cruse (2006, p. 85) implicature is parts of the meanings of utterances, although those are not strictly part of what is said which is in act of utterances and do not follow logically about what is said. Conversation below is example of implicature based on Cruse (2000, p. 349)

A: Am I in time for supper?

B: I've cleared the table

In the conversation, B's intention conveys that A is too late for supper by saying "I've cleared the table"

Concerning how implicatures in conversation

Based on two experts' opoinions the writer concludes that implicature is a meaning which is contained in a utterance, but it is not expressed directly by speaker.

3. Conversational Implicature

Conversational implicature is pragmatics inferences : unlike entailments and presuppositions, they are not tied to the particular words and phrases in an utterance but arise instead from contextual factors and the understanding that conventions are observed in conversation. Conversational implicature has relation with Gricean maxims. It follows Cooperative principle (CP) by Grice theory to illustrate , someone who says, "I bring a pencil" whereas she is asked to bring a pencil and a marker can be concluded as cooperating and following the quantity maxim since she does not mention the item that was not brought. It can be speculated that the speaker has said more than he said via conversational implicature, Yule (1996, p. 40), while hearer recognizes the meaning via inference. This is in line with Grice (1975, p. 43) who defines implicature for the case in which what speaker means or implies is different from what is said. In Levinson (1983, p. 104), Grice divides conversational implicature into two kinds.

Generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature

1. Generalized conversational implicature

In Kasmirili (2016, p. 38) Grace stated that "Generalized conversational implicatures, on the other hand, are not contextdependent in this way; the words used 'would normally (in the absence of special circumstances) carry such-and-such an implicature or type of implicature".

According to Yule (1996, p. 40) that generalized conversational implicature is to understand a utterance without requiring special knowledge. Therefore when people say something that is inferable without special background knowledge , it is called generalized conversational implicature.

Example 1

Doobie: did you invite Bella and Cathy.

Mary: I invited Bella.

The convesrsation between Bella and Doobie is generalized conversational implicature because when Marry says "I invited Bella" Doobie can undersatand that she did not invite Cathy without special background knowledge.

Example 2

Aaron : why,,,,why this happening

Dave : you've been with us for 1.000 episodes

This conversation happened when Dave invited Aaron to celebrate their 1.000 episodes but Aaron does not know about the party yet. Dave answered Aaron question clearly and straight tothe point. They celebrated their 1.000 episodes. The type of conversational implicature that found was Generalized Conversational Implicature because it did not need special context for Aaron to understand what dave means

2. Particularized conversational implicature

Particularized conversational implicature is when speaker expresses a utterance with specific context, therefore people have to have certain knowledge to understand what speaker expressed. In Kasmirli (2016, p. 38) Grice stated that "Particularized implicatures are one-offs — cases where a person implicates a particular message by saying that p, but there is, as Grice puts it, 'no room for the idea that an implicature of this sort is normally carried by saying that p".

Yule (1996, p. 42) stated that most of the time in communications take place in very specific context. It was called particularized conversational implicature. There is example where person who was called Tom responded his friend called Rick with unrelated response. (A simply relevant answer would be 'yes' or 'no'.)

Rick: hey, coming to the wild party tonight?

Tom: my parents are visiting.

In order to make Tom's response relevant, Rick has to have assumed knowledge that one college student in this setting expects another to have. Tom will be spending that evening with his parents, and time with parents is quiet, therefore Tom cannot come in the wild party tonight.

In another example:

Crew: Eminem's gay on our show!!

Aron: Eminem's gay on our show!! oh my god! camera two! camera two!

Crew: Gay Twitter! Gay twitters's blowing up!

The conversation happened when Aaron and his crew were filmed about Eminem a controversial rapper that proclaimed himself as a Gay. The conversational implicature that found was Particularized Conversational Implicature because needs special context to understand the meaning of the crew.

3. Co-operative principle

Based on levinson (1983, p. 101), Grice develops the concept of implicature which contains about use of language. He also conveys that there are over-arching assumptions in conversations. They arise because of basic rational considerations and it is probably formulated as guidelines for the efecient and effective language use in conversation to further co-overative ends. In this case Grice identifies as guidelines of four basic maxims of conversation or general principles which underlie the efficient co-operative use of language. These principles are explained based on Cruse (2000, p. 355) as follows:

Make your contribution in conversation such as required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged.

1. The maxim of quality

   This maxim is about truth telling and it has two parts.

   a. Do not say what you believe to be false.

   b. Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence

   In fact that the second sub-maxim entails first, there will not appear edequate evidence in a false statement. It can be paraphrased as "do not make unsupported statements.

2. The maxim of quantity

   This maxim is about the amount of information an utterances conveys and it has two parts.

   a. Make your contribution as informative as is required for the current purposes of the exchange.

   b. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

3. The maxim of relation

   This maxim is simple, and this maxim is not enough for statement to be true for it to make an acceptable contribution in conversational. It only has one part

   a. Be relevant.

4. The maxim of manner

This maxim has four components

    a. Avoid obscurity

    b. Avoid ambiguity

    It means ambiguity in context, virtually it is impossible to avoid potential ambiguity

    c. Avoid unnecessary prolixity

    Based on the Concise Oxford Dictionary prolixity means lengthy, tediously wordy.

    d. Be orderly

4. Flouting the Maxims

Implicatures arise because of mechanisms. One of mechanisms is flouting of the maxims in circumstances. Examples below are based on Cruse (2000, p. 360).

    a. The maxim of quality

    The mushroom omelette wants his coffee with.

    I married a rat

    It'll cost the earth, but what the hell!

From the three examples, none of sentences is literally true, but equally none of them mislead a hearer. In the first example, the interpretive process is a metonymic one, and the message is that the person who ordered a mushroom

omelette wants his coffe served with the omelette. In the second example, interpretive process is metaphoric one. In the third example, it is hyperbole which can implicate a relaxed, informal relationships with interlocutors.

b. The maxim of quantity

Boys will be boys.

At first pass, there is not information at all. At second pass, first boy is in a subtly different way from the second boy. The first perspective includes all boys, even those we thought had been tamed and could be relied on for good behaviour. The second perspective is predicative, and presents certain stereotypic properties of boys as being innate and unavoidable.

c. The maxim of relation

A: I say, did you hear about Mary's...

B: Yes, well, it rained nearly the whole time we were there

It is irrelevant comment. It can be assumed that A and B are in a conversation about a colleague, Mary. Mary approaches them, seen by B but not by A. The implicature is "*Watch out! Here comes Mary!".*

d. The maxim of manner

A: I'll look after Samantha for you, don't worry. We'll have a lovely time. Won't we, Sam?

B: Great, but if you don't mind, don't offer her any post-prandial concoctions involving supercooled oxide of hydrogen. It usually gives rise to convulsive nausea.

From the conversation, it can be understood that B does not want Samantha know what she is saying

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

In this research, the writer would use descriptive qualitative methodology, for this research analyzed the utterance of the characters in the movie and did not use number or statistical analysis. Descriptive qualitative methodoloogy was combination between descriptive methodology and qualitative methodology.

Descriptive method is one of the projects which studied about problems in community, norm and community, and the process that occured in the community. While qualitative research was defined as a research whose the data were in the form of written or oral words that were descriptively analyzed. In a qualitative research, the researcher tended to examine in accurate explanation to analyze the data and presented what researcher had been found. In addition, this research aimed to understand social phenomena from the point of view of participants.

B. Library Research

The writer read some books, journals and other references which were relevant to this research. It was carried out in order to get theories which were expected to support the analysis of the data.

C. Source of Data