

AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN *THE INTERVIEW MOVIE*

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ABSTRACT

The study was deal with the types of conversational implicature occur in the utterances of all of the characters in The Interview Movie. The objectives of the study were to identify and classify the types of conversational implicature and explain the reason why it becomes the dominant type that occur in the movie. The data was analyzed by identifying the utterances found in the movie script. The findings shows that the two types of conversational implicature were occurred in the movie. The characters conveyed an implicit meaning when giving statement or opinion or information and answering the question in their conversation based on the truth condition or facts in the movie so that the viewers can draw assumption from the implicit meaning of the utterances all the characters.

Keywords : *conversational implicature, types, movie, linguistic.*

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INTRODUCTION

Communication is the way for someone to give an information or ideas to another. According to Lewis and Slade (1994:4), communication is the sharing of ideas, knowledge and feeling. This is mean that people communicate often to deliver their ideas, knowledge and express their feeling in daily life. Without communication, people cannot socialized to each other. To get an effective communication, both listeners and speakers should understand the exact information that the speakers intends.

People usually try to convey the meaning of what it said straight to the point or sometimes they use implied meaning to deliver their thoughts. They intend to say something more specific with adding up another meaning in their utterances. The implicit meaning of the utterances is called as Conversational implicature. Yule (1996: 40) stated that it is important to note that it is speakers who communicate meaning via implicatures and it is listeners who recognize those communicated meaning via inference. There are two types of conversational implicature, they are: Generalized Conversational Implicature and Particularized Conversational Implicature.

Conversational implicature can be found in the Talk Show, Variety Show, Stand Up Comedy and Movie. One of the many movies that contain with conversational implicature is *The Interview* movie. *The Interview* is a 2014 American political satire comedy film starred by Rogen and James Franco as journalists instructed to assassinate North Korean leader Kim Jong-un (played by Randall Park) after booking an interview with him.

The study was designed to analyze the implicature available in the utterance of the characters, identify and classify the types of conversational implicature, and describe the reasons why it becomes the dominant type of conversational implicature.

The research questions of the study were: What kinds of conversational implicature are found in *The Interview's* movie? What is dominant conversational implicature that found in *The Interview's* movie? And What makes the dominant type of conversational implicature occur as the way they are in *The Interview's* movie?

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

PRAGMATICS

Pragmatics is one of linguistics branch that study about the meaning of language. Pragmatics concerns with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. Yule (1996:3). Yule also defined the definitions of pragmatics into four parts: 1. Pragmatics is the study of speaker's meaning. 2. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. 3. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance. 4. Pragmatics is the study of how much the meaning gets communicated than is said.

CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE

Yule (1996:40) states that implicature is an additional conveyed meaning. It means that the utterances is more than just the word means. Conversational implicature is related to the knowledge of what the speaker and the listener in understanding the utterances that is said. Conversational implicature is an inference, an additional message, which the listener is able to think the real meaning from what is said by appealing to the rules governing successful conversation interaction. There are two types of conversational implicature; generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature, Yule (1996:40-44).

Generalized Conversational Implicature

Yule (1996:41) states that conversational implicature is generated by saying something that is inferable without reference a feature of the context. It means that

conversational implicature commonly applies more important issues particularly to what according to logic conversation.

Particularized Conversational Implicature

Yule (1996:42) states that in particularized conversational implicature inferences are required to work out the conveyed meanings. Which is mean that a specific context are needed to make the meaning of what is said relevant.

MOVIE

Movie is form of entertainment that gives visualization through a sequence of images giving some pictures of continuous movement and it is also called term that create story into motion pictures completed by audio and as a form dramatic performance that is recorded as a moving image, even it is added special effects to make a magnificent image Petrie (2000).

METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted by applying descriptive qualitative method. Creswell (2009) states that qualitative research is the process of researcher involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. This method applied because it is intended to analyzed and described the utterances of conversational implicature in The Interview movie.

The technique for collecting data is a way to get information that would be used in the research. Lofland and Lofland in Moleong (2002:112), an important source of qualitative research are words (written information) and action. First step, the researcher watched the movie and read 28 ipt. The researcher took the movie from the C.D and the script taken from internet. The researcher read and identified the script that taken from internet with the movie based on the conversation performed by all the characters and classify the utterances in script by listing those sentences into two types of conversational implicature. The next step, the researcher read the script again, analyzed the data and listed the utterances that included as a conversational implicature and classified the occurrence into type conversational implicature in the movie. To make it easier, the researcher tabulated the data. The last was the researcher determined and described the dominant type of conversational implicature that found in The Interview Movie.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing and collecting the data, the two types of conversational implicature were occurred in the utterances of all the characters in *The Interview* movie. They were Generalized Conversational Implicature (63) and Particularized Conversational Implicature (57). The total number of conversational implicature was 120. The dominant type of conversational implicature was Generalized Conversational Implicature (52.5%). Here are some examples of conversational implicature that was found in *The Interview's* movie:

Generalized Conversational Implicature

Data 1

Aaron : Why.... Why is this happening?

Dave : **You've been with us for 1.000 episodes.**

This conversation happened when Dave invited Aaron to celebrate their 1000 episodes but Aaron does not know about the party yet. Dave answered Aaron question clearly and straight to the 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 Dave's meaning.

Data 2

Aaron : Wait, Am I wrong? Are you like a.... You're a junior producer on "60 Minutes", right?

Malcolm : **I'm now a senior producer.**

The conversation happened when Aaron met his old friend when he was in university that worked as a producer. The type of conversational implicature that found was Generalized Conversational Implicature which did not need special context to understand Malcolm answered because he answered the question briefly without any hesitation. He had been promoted and it made him become a senior producer in their show.

Particularized Conversational Implicature

Data 11

Crew : Eminem's gay on our show!!

Aaron : Eminem's gay on our show! Oh my God! Camera two! Camera two!

Crew : **Gay Twitter! Gay twitter'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.

Data 12

Dave : What did you mean when you rapped..... " I said nice rectum, I had a.... Vasectomy, Hector. So you can't get pregnant if I bisexually wreck ya."

Eminem : **I've pretty much just been leaving a.. bread-crumbs trail of gayness.**

The conversation happened when Dave asked Eminem about the meaning of his song lyric. The type of conversational implicature that found was Particularized

Conversational Implicature because Eminem's answer did not relevant with Dave's question. It would be simple if Eminem's gave a strong opinion about his song lyric. It needs special context or background of knowledge to understand Eminem's answer.

After analyzing the data and determining the types of conversational implicature in *The Interview's* Movie, the findings are presented as follows:

The Percentages of the Types of Conversational Implicatures

NO	Types of Conversational Implicature	Frequency (F)	Percentages (X)
1.	Generalized Conversational Implicature	63	52.5%
2.	Particularized Conversational Implicature	57	47.5%
Total (N)		120	100%

From the table above shows that the two types of conversational implicature were occurred in the utterances of all the characters in *The Interview* movie. They were Generalized Conversational Implicature (63) and Particularized Conversational Implicature (57). The total number of conversational implicature was 120. The dominant type of conversational implicature was Generalized Conversational Implicature (52.5%).

Generalized Conversational Implicature was the dominant type because even though sometimes the characters conveyed an implicit meaning when they're talked but still can be understood easily. The characters conveyed an implicit meaning when giving statement or opinion or information and answering the question in their conversation based on the truth condition or facts in the movie so

that the viewers can draw assumption from the implicit meaning of the utterances all the characters. It would make the viewers easy to understand what they talked about.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

After analyzing and determining the types of conversational implicature from the conversation that has been transcripts in *The Interview's* Movie, the conclusions are presented as follows;

1. The two types of conversational implicature were occurred in *The Interview's* Movie, they were Generalized Conversational Implicature (63) and Particularized Conversational Implicature (57).
2. The dominant type of conversational implicature was Generalized Conversational Implicature conveyed by all the characters with 63 occurrences (52.5%) which is occurred in *The Interview's* Movie.
3. The characters conveyed opinion, statement, information or answer briefly and clearly based on the fact or the truth condition so that the viewers can easily catch the meaning without having special background knowledge.

B. Suggestions

By considering the research findings and the conclusions, there are some suggestions which are presented as follows;

1. The students are suggested to comprehend Pragmatics especially knowledge about conversational implicature so that they can catch the meaning in the conversation implicitly and English teachers are suggested to increase their learning style and enrich their teaching materials by choosing

movie to improve the students' ability and to attract the student's interest in conversational implicature.

2. Implicature is very useful to be studied by increasing awareness when having conversation with others because people often applied implicit meaning in their daily conversation. Sometimes people used implicit meaning when they are arguing with someone, giving opinion or providing a statement. So that is why implicature is very useful in life because sometimes people need to speak carefully to avoid misunderstanding.
3. This thesis could be a relevant study for others researchers who are interested in doing research in the same field of Conversational Implicature based on Yule's theory.

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