

**A STUDY ON IMPLICATURE IN THE MAIN CHARACTER'S  
UTTERANCE OF *MEGAMIND* MOVIE USING RELEVANCE  
THEORY**

**THESIS**

**BY  
EMIL GOZA WIDODO  
NIM 0911110152**



**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA  
2014**

## ABSTRACT

Widodo, Emil Goza. 2014. “A Study on Implicature in the Main Character’s Utterance of *Megamind* Movie Using Relevance Theory”. Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Yana Shanti Manipuspika, Co-Supervisor: Eni Maharsi

Keywords: Implicature, Relevance Theory, and Movie

Implicature is what the addresser wants to convey without stating it explicitly. In this study, the writer intends to analyze an implicature in *Megamind* Movie using Relevance Theory. This study is conducted to find out (1) the explicature conveyed in the utterances of the main character in *Megamind* movie. (2) The implicated premises and implicated conclusion conveyed in the utterances of the main character in *Megamind* movie. The writer uses Sperber and Wilson’s theory in analyzing the data.

This study is qualitative study since the writer analyzed utterances taken from the dialogue of the main characters in *Megamind* Movie. Research design is document analysis. From the data obtained, the writer tried to find out the explicature, implicated premise, and implicated conclusion based on Relevance Theory proposed by Sperber and Wilson (1995).

In this study the writer found 14 utterances that convey an implicature. To answer research problem the writer gave an example from the conversation that were taken from datum 2. The context of this conversation is when *Megamind* crashing *Metroman*’s Memorial Day by kidnapping *Roxanne Ritchi*. *Metroman* is threatening *Megamind* to put him into jail by saying *We all know how this ends, with you behind the bars*. The word ‘we’ refers to *Metroman* and all the citizen of *Metro* city, while ‘this’ refers to the battle between *Megamind* and *Metroman*. The last, ‘you’ refers to *Megamind*. Then, *Megamind* responses *Metroman*’s threat by saying *Oh, I am shaking in my custom baby seal-leather boot*. The word ‘I’ refers to *Megamind*. From the explicature, *Megamind* responds may irrelevant. But it conveys an implicature. There are many causes to make people shaking and that creates the implicated premises; *Megamind* is shaking because it is cold; *Megamind* is shaking because of terrifying; *Megamind* is shaking just because he wants to; *Megamind* is shaking just because he pretends to be. From the implicated premise. It may seem that *Megamind* terrifies being threatened by *Metroman*, but in reality *Megamind* does not fear at all. The intended meaning is he just pretending to be and mocking *Metroman* by showing his baby seal leather boot. Thus the implicated conclusion is *Megamind* does not fear of *Metroman*.

The writer draws conclusion that Relevance Theory is concern with ostensive communication that is intentional communication through an addressee that can understand the speaker’s thought. This study hopefully can provide appropriate references for further researcher to conduct the research in implicature. It is recommended for the next researchers to conduct similar studies to be analyzed using Relevance Theory with different object such as novel, magazine or even article.

## ABSTRAK

Widodo, Emil Goza. 2014. “A Study on Implicature in the Main Character’s Utterance of *Megamind* Movie Using Relevance Theory”. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing (I) Yana Shanti Manipuspika, (II) Eni Maharsi

Kata Kunci: implikatur, teori relevansi, dan film

Implikatur adalah apa yang pembicara ingin sampaikan tanpa mengucapkan secara langsung. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis bermaksud untuk menganalisis sebuah implikatur di Film *Megamind* dengan menggunakan Teori Relevansi. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui (1) *explicature* yang disampaikan dalam ucapan tokoh utama dalam film *Megamind*. (2) *Implicated premise* dan *implicated conclusion* yang disampaikan dalam ucapan-ucapan tokoh utama dalam film *Megamind*. Penulis menggunakan teori relevansi milik Sperber dan Wilson dalam menganalisis data.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif karena penulis menganalisa ucapan yang diambil dari dialog karakter utama dalam Film *Megamind*. Dari data yang didapat, penulis mencoba untuk mengetahui *explicature*, *implicated premise* dan *implicated conclusion*.

Dalam penelitian ini penulis menemukan 14 ucapan yang mengandung implikatur. Untuk menjawab rumusan masalah penulis mencontohkan dari data 2. Konteks percakapan ini ketika *Megamind* mengganggu hari peringatan *Metroman* dengan menculik *Roxanne Ritchi*. *Metroman* mengancam *Megamind* dengan mengatakan ‘Kita semua tahu bagaimana ini berakhir, dengan kamu di penjara’. Kata ‘kami’ mengacu pada *Metroman* dan semua warga kota *Metro*, sementara ‘ini’ mengacu pada pertempuran antara *Megamind* dan *Metroman*. Terakhir, ‘kamu’ mengacu pada *Megamind*. Kemudian, *Megamind* menanggapi ‘Oh, saya gemetar di dalam sepatu kulit bayi anjing laut saya. Kata ‘saya’ mengacu *Megamind*. Dari implikatur tersebut, Respon *Megamind* tidak relevan. Tapi itu mengandung sebuah implikatur. Ada banyak penyebab gemetar, maka tercipta *implicated premises*; *Megamind* gemetar karena dingin; *Megamind* gemetar karena menakutkan; *Megamind* gemetar hanya karena dia ingin; *Megamind* gemetar hanya karena dia berpura-pura. Dari *implicated premises* tersebut. Ini mungkin terlihat bahwa *Megamind* sedang terancam oleh *Metroman*, tetapi dalam kenyataannya *Megamind* tidak takut sama sekali. Arti sebenarnya adalah dia hanya berpura-pura dan mengejek *Metroman* dengan menunjukkan sepatu kulit nya. Dengan demikian *implicated premise* nya adalah *Megamind* tidak takut pada *Metroman*.

Penulis menarik kesimpulan bahwa Teori Relevansi mempelajari tentang komunikasi ostensive, itu adalah komunikasi melalui penerima yang dapat memahami pemikiran pembicara. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan referensi yang tepat bagi peneliti selanjutnya untuk melakukan penelitian di ranah implikatur. Disarankan untuk peneliti selanjutnya untuk melakukan penelitian serupa untuk dianalisis menggunakan Teori Relevansi dengan objek yang berbeda seperti, majalah atau bahkan artikel.

## REFERENCES

- Ary, Donald., Jacobs, Lucy Cheser, & Razavieh, Asghar. (2002). *Introduction to Research in Education 6<sup>th</sup> ed.* Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/ Thomson Learning
- British Board of Film Classification. (2010). *MEGAMIND 2D*. Retrieved February 12, 2014, from <http://www.bbfc.co.uk/releases/megamind-2010-0>
- Brown, Gillian, and Yule, George. (1983). *Discourse Analysis*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Buchanan, James. (2010). *Megamind(2010)*. Retrieved April 25, 2014, from <http://www.rotten-tomatoes.com/megamind/>
- Budiono, Nanda. (2013). *An Implicature Analysis on the Main Character's Utterances in Cars 2 Movie*. Unpublished Thesis. Malang: Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya
- Carvalho, Claudio. (2010). *Megamind(2010)*. Retrieved February 12, 2014, from <http://www.imdb.com/title/tt1001526/plotsummary>
- Chojimah, Nurul. (2013). *Pragmatic: Teaching Material*, Malang: Universitas Brawijaya
- Cook, Guy. (1982). *Context* [On-Line] Available: <http://www.ucm.es/info/circulo/13/hidlgo.htm>. (April, 2013)
- Cook, Guy. (1989). *Discourse*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Green, Georgia. (1989). *Pragmatic and Natural Language Understanding*. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Grice, Herbert. Paul. (1989). *Studies in the Way of Words*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Grice, Herbert. Paul. (1975). "Logic and Conversation," *Syntax and Semantics*, vol.3 edited by P. Cole and J. Morgan, Academic Press.
- Grundy, Peter. (2000). *Doing Pragmatics*. London: Arnold, a member of the Holder Headline Group.

Levinson, Stephen. (1983). *Pragmatics*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Sapir, Edward. (1921). *Language: An Introduction to the Study of Speech*. New York: Hartcourt, Brace and Company.

Schiffrin, Deborah. (1994). *Approaches to Discourse*, Blackwell Oxford UK & Cambridge USA

Sperber, Dan. and Wilson, Deidre. (1995). *Relevance Communication and Cognition, Second Edition*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

Vidyasari, Herlin. (2011). *Pragmatic Study on Relevance Applied in Ebes Ngalam Column of Malang Pos.*, Unpublished Thesis. Malang: Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya

Yule, George. Udney. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.