CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN "A QUIET PLACE"

MOVIE BY JOHN KRASINSKI : PRAGMATICS APPROACH

THESIS

BY

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY

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Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S1)

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SURAT PENYATAAN ORISINALITAS

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini saya:

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CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN "A QUIET PLACE"

MOVIE BY JOHN KRASINSKI : PRAGMATICS APPROACH

Adalah hasil karya saya sendiri dan bukan "duplikasi" dari karya orang lain. Sepengetahuan saya dalam naskah skripsi saya ini tidak adanya atau tidak terdapat karya ilmiah orang lain yang pernah dituliskan atau diterbitkan oleh orang lain, kecuali yang secara tertulis dikutip dalam naskah ini dan disebutkan dalam sumber kutipan dan daftar pustaka. Apabila ternyata didalam naskah skripsi ini dapat dibuktikan terdapat unsur unsur PLAGIASI , saya bersedia naskah skripsi ini digugurkan dan gelar yang saya peroleh dibatalkan serta diproses sesuai dengan peraturan perundang undangan yang berlaku.

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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

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Here by declare that the term paper entitled:

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is the real work of my self and I realize that this thesis has never been published in

other media before, partially orentirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, January 27th 2023

Syadila Ika Putri

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

" The goodness is found in five things; feel enough, refrain from hurting, seek lawful things, piety, and have faith in Allah SWT"

(Q.S. Al-Insyirah : 5-6)

DEDICATION

I dedicated this thesis to my beloved big family especially my mom, dad, my sister and the people I love and supported me with all my heart.

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By:
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ABSTRACT

This qualitative research to describe and find out of the types and the functions of conversational implicature in the film "A Quiet Place". This study research used theory from Grice (1975) and theory from Searle (2014) in determining the types and functions contained in this research study. The data contained in this researches taken from the utterances expressed by all the characters contained in the movie "A Quiet Place". This study used the data collecting method about the observational method of collecting. The analyzed the data in this research using theory from Sudaryanto (2015) using the equivalent theor. This research obtained 35 data from the movie "A Quiet Place" which is related to conversational implicature where there is 1 data from the generalized conversational implicature type and 34 data from the particularized conversational implicature type. From the implicature function there the declarative function, directive function, expressive function, assertive function or representative function, and finally the commissive function. All data found in this study contain conversational implicature in the movie "A Quiet Place".

Key words : Conversational, Function, Implicature, Movie.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian kualitatif ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan dengan menggambarkan

dan menemukan jenis dan fungsi implikatur percakapan dalam film "A Quiet Place". Penelitian penelitian ini menggunakan teori dari Grice (1975) dan teori dari Searle (2014) dalam menentukan jenis dan fungsi yang terdapat dalam penelitian penelitian ini. Data yang terdapat dalam penelitian ini diambil dari ucapan-ucapan yang diungkapkan oleh semua karakter yang terdapat dalam film "A Quiet Place". Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pengumpulan data tentang metode pengumpulan observasional. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teori dari Sudaryanto (1933) dengan menggunakan teori padanan atau teori padan. Penelitian ini memperoleh 35 data dari film "A Quiet Place" yang berkaitan dengan implikatur percakapan dimana terdapat 1 data dari tipe implikatur percakapan umum dan 34 data dari tipe implikatur percakapan khusus. Dari fungsi implikatur terdapat 1 data dari fungsi deklaratif, 8 data dari fungsi direktif, 9 data dari fungsi ekspresif, 14 data dari fungsi asertif atau fungsi representatif, dan terakhir ada 3 data dari fungsi komisif. Semua data yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini mengandung implikatur percakapan dalam film "A Quiet Place".

Kata Kunci : Percakapan, Fungsi, Implikatur, Film, Jenis

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the research

One of the ways humans connect with others and share ideas is through communication. Communication may help someone in expressing and understanding the thoughts, feelings, and emotions of people which are called language (Moats, 2020). Language and communication have a study of aspects that require reference for users of the language, leads something very reasonable which called pragmatics (Levinson, 1983). The researcher is interested in pragmatics, because pragmatics learning a meaning that contained in a language. In expressing a language to the recipient, the meaning contained is not always the same as the words ejected by the speaker. Then this is known as implicature.

According to Grice (1975), implicature is something the speakers suggest or implies with an utterance, even though it is not literally expressed. In other words, is a utterance or a sentence that have a meaning contained in it, but it not stated directly. According to Grice (1975) this conversational implicature is further divided into two, namely; (a) generalized conversational implicature and (b) particularized conversational implicature.

Regarding the division of this conversational implicature, there are other experts who is Grice (1975), that said generalized conversational implicature happens in the absence of any specific context characteristics, and particularized conversational implicature is a sort of conversational implicature that does not require such detailed background. Speeches that contain implicatures in everyday communication can be found in various forms of communication. The researcher took the implicature as a reference in compiling this study. Which did not escape an interest in implicature such as adjustment of meaning makes a person able to sharpen his mind more deeply by using words or sentences that are not directly spoken, and that makes the researcher interested.

One of them is conversational implicature speech that can be seen in the show. In a show room there are two people at the event sitting in a circular position and facing each other. Jack as the speaker is a man who was invited as a resource person to fill the question and answer scene with the host and Yola the female host as the hearer. The speaker who was sitting on a black sofa in front of the host felt cold and said;

<div align="center">
Jack   : "Its raining very hard today"
Chicy : "Do you want hot tea?"
(Yola Merina Youtube, 2020. 00:00:02:13)
</div>

After the speaker said that, in the condition of heavy rain and cold indoors temperatures, one of the female crew whose name is Chicy heard immediately responded and said;

This question or offer that chicy gave is not just a question to give a treat to the guests of the event, but because the element of emphasis on the sentence that Jack said was "**raining very hard**" which is "**raining**" as a keyword is a form of conversational implicature**.** Besides that the condition and situation that refer cold temperatures make the hearer understand what is conveyed by the speaker. The speaker wanted something that could warm the body by conveying a situation where it was raining heavily. The hearer immediately provides a warm drink in the form of hot tea. This situation is taken from Yola Merina's youtube channel.

Another phenomenon that was obtained from an Instagram social media owned by @rikawdwt in an Instagram story on september 26th 12 pm where she and one of his friends were talking. When Rika the account owner was walking on the side of the road out of campus and then saw Randy who had just left campus and said;

> Rika   : "Can I get a ride home with you ren?
> Randy   : "Ohh Rika, I back to home using a taxi"

The conversation it was stated that Rika as the speaker said "**get a ride**" which "**ride**" is a form of conversational implicature. Which clearly means that the speaker wants to ride with Randy as the hearer, because the speaker is not using any transportation. Then the hearer replied with the answer that only used a taxi from online transportation. Although the hearer said the reason he came home, it is explain that the hearer refused the speaker's request.

There is also a show on the television station SCTV with the name of the show " Laughing is a Blessing " which uses several sentences with the meaning of implication. In this event there were two people named Ruben as the speaker and Irfan as the hearer having a dialogue as follows;

> Ruben :"Is Ayu pretty?"
> Irfan :"She has a wonderful personality"
> Ruben :"Oh, so she's not pretty" (SCTV station, 2022. 00:20:15)

In the conversation, the speaker said "Is Ayu pretty" with the intention of whether the Ayu is indeed beautiful or not. Then answered by leading to another situation as called by the hearer "**She has a wonderful personality**",the hearer implies that Ayu is ugly because the hearer does not observe amount and connection, and "**personality**" as a keyword which is a form of conversational implicature. The hearer was supposed to tell them about Ayu's appearance, but instead the hearer told them about her character. There are example sentence and dialogue communication clearly contains an implicature in the type of implicature that its conversational implicature. Because it is the intention contained in an utterance, but it is not stated directly.

The phenomenon associated with conversational implicature in literature is found in "A Quiet Place" movie (2018). This movie was taken as the source data in analyzing the implicature by the researcher because this movie get the nomination golden globe award for best original score and screen actors guild award for outstanding performance by a female actor in a supporting role. In

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implication studies, this picture is extremely essential to be examined, since reviewers appreciate the uniqueness of the tale and the atmosphere of story, feature, directing, and arrangement of sound Woods (2018). This film depicts the narrative of a terrible alien species that attacked Earth and a household that lives on the precipice of life by surviving in the middle of the invasion. Again, the aliens have acute hearing and are prevented from making even the tiniest sound in order to survive.

The film is directed by John Krasinski, who plays as Lee Abbot, and his wife, Emily Blunt, as Evelyn Abbot. Evelyn Abbott is engaged to Lee Abbott, with whom she has four kids: Regan, Marcus, Beau, and an unidentified newborn. The physical hurdles of childbirth and planning for the harsh realities of parenting a kid in a society where survival demands quiet are Evelyn's principal problems.This film is a true story of a mute child who is played by Millicent Simmonds as Regann Abbott who actually uses sign language in his daily life.

The movie's title "A Quiet Place," which is colored with conversation and flavoured with literature. Becoming a dish that can absorb publicity film lover, among whom is the student society. Becoming extremely efficient as a media that gives its own colour scheme so that a shape of gratitude for cultural and linguistic product lines can be actually realised. This is a film or data source that should not be overlooked in a final research. As a result of this research,

the effects of the film upon students reading ability may be observed and understood. There are many conversations that can be taken as an implicature, especially conversational implicature, there are also some movements that give rise to a meaning but are not discussed in this study.

One of the conversational implicatures taken in this film is quote in the movie "A Quiet Place" (2018) is at night Lee Abbott really misses Evelyn Abbott and doesn't want him to leave. Because previously there was a fight between the husbands and wives in their house. This can be seen in the following quote from the movie "A Quiet Place":

> Abbott: "Actually i would be happier if i had you"
> Evelyn : "Now i want to sleep in my room"
> Abbott: "Oh, my God".
> (A Quiet Place, 2018. 00:02:20)

In this conversation Abbott as the speaker said "**I would be happier**" which "**happier**" as a keyword is a form of conversational implicature has the meaning that the speaker does not want to be left by the hearer and wants the hearer or his wife to stay, then the hearer replies "Now I want to sleep in my room". With a spoiled gesture and closed the door. The hearer didn't say "yes" in fact, but the hearer went into the room and didn't leave her husband Abbott as the speaker. The meaning of what the hearer said is the hearer will stay there.

In a different situation, another example is found in this movie, namely when Marcus or the speaker, where the younger brother named Regan uses

his hand to describe an object and says;

> Marcus : "Rocket" (his fingers moving upwards)
> Regan   : "Yes its good"
> Marcus : "We can be safe"
> (A Quiet Place, 2018. 00:06:17:09)

What the speaker said "**we can be safe**" This shows the form of the conversational implicature has the meaning that could go from Earth using a rocket, because at that time the situation in this movie was very dire with many aliens are looking for prey and want to eat the humans on earth.

To study this topic, the author studied various prior research on conversational implicature. The first is Dormauli (2018) in his journal about conversational implicature in the novel which the tittle of novel is *Hidamari No Kanojo*. The goal of this study is to explore the implications of talks in the novel and also intended to clarify the objective of the communication act performed on it. Grice (1975) was used to determine the kind of implicatures conversational based on the violation of a maxim in the cooperative principle, and Brown (1980) was utilized to determine speech act. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach to describe the data in the as the method. The findings of this study were as follows: (1) found general conversational implicatures in as many as 12 data, special conversational implicatures in as many as 8 data, and (2) mean of implicatures by speakers described though the communicative acts categorized into 15 types based on their original purpose. The similarities between this article and this study is using the same

theory, namely the conversational implicature and the difference is in the data source in the form of a novel, while this study is in the form of a movie.

The second studies using research from Christina (2021) about the functions of conversational implicature in tv show and the name of show is F.R.I.E.N.D.S. This article used the theory of Grice's (1975) conversational implicature to recognize and analyze the kind of conversational implicature, and Leech's (1969) figurative language theory to study the form of conversational implicature. This study employs a qualitative research approach. The researcher utilized Sudaryanto's (2015) interview technique to gather data, Sudaryanto's (2015) pragmatic identity approach to analyze the data, and Sudaryanto's (2015) official and informal presentation methods to present the study results. Reseachers found in the journal ten data contained conversations and three data classified as representatives or assertives, two data classified as commissive, two data classified as expressive, and the other three data classified as declarations. The similarity of this article is that it uses the same theory from Grice on conversational implicature, and the difference lies in the show in the form of a show, while this study is from a movie.

1.2 Identification of the problem

The first step in discovering all of the difficulties in the background is to identify a problem Creswell, (1994). It refers to analyzing, developing, and determining the core cause of an issue. The researcher discovered certain

concerns that may be investigated based on the research background;

1. The type of conversational implicature in A Quiet Place movie.

2. The function of conversational implicature in A Quiet Place movie.

3. The strategies of conversational implicature in A Quiet Place movie.

4. The reason of the speaker used the type and function of conversational implicature in A Quiet Place movie.

1.3 Limitation of the problem

Following the identification of the problem, a list of difficulties was established. As a result, the analysis had to be restricted. The restriction comprised of two major concerns, as stated below.

1. The type of conversational implicature reflected in A Quiet Place movie.

2. The function of conversational implicature reflected in A Quiet Place movie.

1.4 Formulation of the problem

The researcher develops the major issues to be addressed, as indicated in the following research questions:

1. What are the types of conversational implicature reflected in A Quiet Place movie?

2. What are the functions of implicature reflected in A Quiet Place movie?

1.5 Objectives of the research

The researcher in this study has an objective of the research to determine the purpose of the study:

1. To describe the type of implicature reflected in A Quiet Place movie.
2. To find out the function of implicature reflected in A Quiet Place movie.

1.6   Significance of the research

1.6.1   Theoretical significance

Theoretically, this research has some purposes and meanings. The researcher tries to find information for reader about conversational implicature. The researcher gives the experience for reader to know and understand. The purpose of this studies to gain knowledge and experience by using the materials to scientific research on the issue of conversational implicature. Second, this study means to serve as a reference and comparison point for future research.

1.6.2   Practical significance

Practically, the knowledge obtained from this study and its implementation will be valuable in the next sections. Conversational implicature utterances should be avoided by speakers since they have a negative impact on the person hearing them. These speakers respond by

avoiding misunderstandings, social disputes, and discord, and they do all in their power to prevent any social unrest. This study is crucial for improving and widening knowledge of conversational implicature methods. As a result, the reader who is interested in employing conversational implicature around personality is likely to gain from this research. This research also gives the references to viewer A Quiet Place movie.

1.7 Defenition of key terms

Pragmatics : Pragmatics is about dealing with things sensibly and realistically in a way that is based on practical rather than theoretical considerations (Yule, 1967)

Conversational implicature : Conversational implicature occurs when the implicature varies based on the context (Grice, 1975)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1   Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a discipline of linguistics that studies how language is used in social circumstances and how messages are formed and interpreted through language (Birner, 2012). Pragmatics is the study of situational language and speakers are expected to transmit more than what is clearly expressed (Faber, 2004 p. 42). According to Yule (1967) pragmatics is thus concerned with a speaker's meaning in a certain context and how the context influences what is stated. This field of linguistics is concerned with how a speaker uses language and what a speaker thinks. Pragmatics is the study of the speaker's contextual meaning, how individuals may convey more than just what they say, and the study of related distance expression.

Social engagement can sometimes include the usage of languages that individuals do not completely comprehend. People can sometimes grasp what the other person is saying, but they frequently do not understand the context of their conversation. In pragmatism, it is therefore critical for both the speaker and the hearer to have a common grasp of the situation. This research looked at the language people used as well as the underlying meanings they expressed. In light of the preceding description, pragmatics in

a genuine conversation is concerned with the speaker, the meaning, the intended purpose, the indicated willingness, and the situation. Pragmatics may address the issue of point of view in addition to the problem of speaker and hearer.

2.1.1 Conversational Implicature

People do not always say exactly what they intend. They convey their meaning implicitly in some situations. It suggests that there is a hidden meaning under what they say literally. A study of implicit meaning in pragmatics explains in implicature, which was proposed by Grice. Implicature is something the speakers suggest or implies with an utterance, even though it is not literally expressed (Grice, 1975). As for the examples found in the workplace environment which is set in a male dormitory. An employee asks his boss;

The bos   : "Take a shower"
The employe   : "No soap boss?"
The boss   : "I'll buy later" (The Levin, 30:12:22)

A conversation in a male dormitory that someone is going to take a shower but doesn't. The boss told his employee to take a shower and then the employee refused by saying "**There is no soap here**" with the keyword "**no soap**". The hearer or the employee gives the implied meaning in it, that is he wants the boss to buy his soap, even though the employee doesn't ask him directly. The sentence that the employee uttered indirectly rejected the boss'

order, because he immediately said the reason was that there was no soap.

2.1.1.1 Type of implicature

Grice distinguishes between two types of implicature there is conventional implicature and conversational implicature. Both forms of implicature have meaning beyond the semantic meanings of the statement. The way both implicatures evaluate a situation is what distinguishes them. While traditional or conventional implicature implies the same thing regardless of context, conversational implicature implies different things depending on the situation.

Grice (1975) also described two types of implicature there is conventional implicature, and conversational implicature. Conversational implicature divided into two kind there is; (a) generalized conversational implicature and (b) particularized conversational implicature. Each types has characteristics such as cancellable, calculable, detachable, conventionally, and determinate.

2.1.1.1.1 Conversational implicature

Conversational implicature according to Grice (1975), is the speaker implies conversation implication, but does not directly contribute to the content of the speech. According to Grice, (1975) Conversational implicature divided into two types, namely generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature.

a. Generalized Conversational Implicature

Generalized Conversational Implicature is indicating that the conclusion in issue not depends on certain features of the specific speech context. Generalized conversational implicatures occur without regard for any specific context characteristics. In other words, no extra information or conclusions are necessary to calculate the additional transmitted meaning. An example in the neighborhood of a residential complex. there are two women who are talking and then tell someone else or a third person named Jerry as follows;

> The speaker : "Jerry walked into the house this morning and saw Mia's cat"

The statement above shows that the "**house**" in means is not Jerry's house, but Jerry just passed by. But if someone doesn't understand it, it will make people misunderstand who thinks that Jerry is actually going through his own house. Here there is an implication with the type of generalized conversational implicature which generally without a context is happening, the implication occurs.

In contrast to generic or generalized conversational implicature, particularized conversational implicature is firmly linked to the context's specific traits.

b. Particularized Conversational Implicature

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Particularized Conversational Implicature is a statement that does have a meaning and depends on certain aspects of the context or condition, but is usually associated with the type of proposal (Yule 1996 p. 42). Further explanation can be found in an example in the Favor Escape movie in which a child named Ruby asks about her bread to her friend as follows;

> Ruby : "What's wrong with this room? where is my bread?"
> Jeny : "Hahaha the cat looks happy with the bread crumbs on the floor"

That statement show Ruby as the speaker will likely derive the implicature "**The cat ate the bread**" from Jenny as the hearer's statement. The sentence above in bold is example of particularized conversational implicature. This is due to the speaker belief that the hearer is observing the conversational maxim of relation or relevance in the specific context of the speaker's question. Unlike generalized implicature, particularized implicature has received less attention and investigation.

2.1.1.2 Function of implicature

Several academics have claimed that using implicature in advertising, daily life, show, and businesses (Tanaka, 1994). One of the most advantageous roles is apparently connected to language economy. According to Searle (2014) there are five types of implicature functions: representative/assertive function, directive functionexpressive function, function commissive, and function declaration. The five functions change

depending on the situation in which are used.

a.   The   Representatif / Assertive Function

The   assertiveness   is   a   fundamental   communication   ability. Assertiveness may help express self clearly and stand up for your beliefs. It can also assist you in accomplishing this while respecting the rights and opinions of others. Being aggressive can also help you increase your self-esteem and gain the respect of others. The assertive function which expresses approval or rejection in using an implicature. Assertiveness entails expressing your point of view in a clear and straightforward manner while also respecting others. An example in a company many employees will join dinner activities together and invite each other after work on the basement floor in the elevator.

> The speaker : "Would you like to join us for dinner tonight?"
> The hearer   : "My laundry piles up at home"

The hearer answered "**My laundry piles up at home**" which "**Piles up**" as a keyword like that not just wanting to give information, but intending to refuse the invitation to have dinner together by giving a reasonable reason so that his co-workers can accept it. This is one example of rejection by using implicatures as a relationship.

b.   **The Directive Function**

The directive function entails attempting to persuade someone to do something. It refers to language that is used to cause or avoid overt action.

This function is frequently used in commands and requests. Language's directive function is employed to elicit certain behaviors or emotions. In speech, for example, the directive function has the function implicature to inquire.

Because there is an accompanying question symbol and the response offered by the speech partner to the speech in the form of an answer to the inquiry, an utterance is deemed to function to ask. Therefore can use implicature sentences as in the example of a student coming late to a classroom, from the beginning he entered the class by opening the door, then the teacher said;

> The teacher : "What time is it?"
> The student : "I am sorry sir, my motorbike is broken"

When the speaker says "**What time is it?**" which "**Time**" as a keyword it doesn't show that the speaker doesn't know what time it is, but he wants to remind the student or the hearer who is late. Then the hearer easily answers like the example above, because the hearer knows he made a mistake, then the hearer doesn't answer what time but answers with an apology and gives reasons why he can be late. here is an example of the directive function in implicature.

c. The Expressive Function

The expressive function implies expressing the speaker's emotions. This focuses on the addresser; a speaker addresses a message. The expressive function's purpose is to communicate the speaker's emotion or expression. The goal is a straightforward statement of the speaker's attitude regarding the topic at hand. The purpose of the expressive function is to communicate attitude, not necessarily to give precise knowledge, but to express yourself via words. Exclamations, swear words, words of adoration, and thanks are the most basic forms of expressive language. As an example in a conversation in elementary school two students are in agreement;

> The speaker : "I have searched my book,where is my book?!"
> The hearer : "In God's name!"

The hearer answer while raising both fingers while swearing and answered " **In God's name**" which "**God's**" as a keyword have function as implicature and the type is expressive function. The hearer did not say that he did not take it, but in a high voice and swore he had explained that the hearer did not take the book.

d. The Commissive Function

The commissives are speech acts in which the speaker commits to taking some action in the future. They convey the speaker's goal. They are promises, threats, refusals, and pledges that can be executed by the speaker alone or as

part of a group. An example of commisive function in implicature, in a conversation in the movie Vincenzo there are two people who are fighting and one of them says threatening;

The speaker : "I'll shoot you if you do that"

It can be seen from the sentence above, there is the word "**shoot**" this word functions as a threat and include of commisive function. Because the speaker feels threatened and threatens his opponent if he dares to do something that can harm the speaker. In implicature the act of speaking that involves making a commitment, such as a promise or threat.

e.   **The Declarative Function**

The declarative describes something that discloses information, provides a clear explanation, or makes an official announcement, as in the prime minister made a strong statement about her opposition to the war. Declarative languages often known as nonprocedural or extremely high level languages, are programming languages in which a program describes what to do rather than how to accomplish it. Then a commander or leader in a protection organization in the state of Indonesia, with neat clothes and looks firm. Stood in front of the general public on the stage and said;

The speaker : "Japan will not come to this country again!"
The hearer   : "Are you sure?"
The speaker : "Yes!"

In the commander's statement, it was stated that "**not come to this country again**" which has a declarative function meaning in "**Not come**" as a keyword and shows that so far Japan has always been in this country of Indonesia. For many years the Japanese state colonized, and in the end the Indonesian state won the war so that the Japanese withdrew, and interpreted that the Indonesian state had become independent.

2.2   Previous Research

It is vital for the writer to perform study on earlier publications pertaining to the thesis topic throughout their period. This looks to be beneficial in ensuring the uniqueness of this thesis and avoiding plagiarism. This thesis must make an effort to guarantee that no earlier scholars have performed this precise study on a specific source of data. There are several previous journal that discuss implicature. Here the researchers bring up the journal that has been made by several sources that are the same as the theory raised, namely:

The first study is conversational implicature from the presenters in television Nanda (2012). Take Me Out Indonesia and other game programs have been popular on Indonesian television in recent years. These game shows were fascinating to research since they not only involved a large number of participants, but also required situations in which civility and

implicature were required to keep the dialogue flowing smoothly. The goal of this research is to investigate the conversational implicature from the Take Me Out Indonesia television show in presenters use inside their utterances, as well as the potential implications that lay behind the implicature.

The transcription of the 204 recorded implicature data was processed using a qualitative approach. The targeted traits were found, categorised, computed, and then individually examined using Grice's conversational implicature theory (1975). This researcher used a pragmatic identity method. The results reveal that the presenters preferred generalized conversational implicature (59.8%) over particularized (40.2%).

Generalized conversational implicature can be categorized into ten categories according to the functions, conclusions, or motives it contains, implying: (1) the presence of the opposition, (2) the invalidity of the expressions or events at the time of speaking, (3) "not all", (4) events that have not yet occurred, (5) the actual position, (6) persons or items having similararity, (7) "not completely", (8) further actions, (9) others of the similar kind, and (10) the opposite. According to the findings of this study, many sorts of implicature were employed in casual game show talk to make interaction flow smoothly.

The second study is implicature in pragmatics study from Amrullah & Java (2015). The fundamental notion or purpose of this article is the concept

of conversational implicature, which highlights pragmatics as a discipline of linguistics (Levinson, 1991: 97). The philosopher Paul Grice initially proposed conversational implicature in a speech at Harvard University in 1967. To tackle the issues of language meaning that cannot be described by broad linguistic theories, an article titled "Logic and Conversation" was offered (Grice, 1975: 41).

In this article, it is explained in detail about the implicatures in pragmatic studies and the difference with this study is that it uses a data source movie. This study used Levinson's (1991) theory on the concept of implicature, and Grice's (1975) theory of conversational implicature. This study uses the observational method. The results of this study are: (8) dialogue demonstrates that both locutionary and illocutionary acts are the same, (5) violates the quality maxim, and (6) violates the quantity maxim.

The third study is the function from conversational implicature in advertising program journal article by Solakhudin (2017). 10 advertising from men's publications and women speaking english and indonesian, released in 2016 and 2017, were examined. Because advertising is a method of communication between advertisers or businesses and the general public, adhere to the cooperative ideals and principles theory from that article. To produce a communication impact, however, in certain circumstances, advertisement designers either do not comply or neglect the maxims, giving

birth to implicatures. The purpose of this research is to look at the usage of implicit conversational meaning (Grice, 1975) in print advertisements. The method of this study use observational method. The result of this research is 35 data of cooperative principle.

The fourth study appointed as is conversational implicature communicative act from Dormauli (2018). As mentioned in the introduction chapter of this second study, In pragmatics, implicatures are meaning or intent that occur in a discourse. Conversational implicature refers to implicatures that arise between two or more persons who are chatting with one other. The goal of this study is to explore the implications of talks in the novel Hidamari No Kanojo. It also intended to clarify the objective of the communication activities performed on it.

This study used theory of Grice (1975) was used to determine the kind of implicatures conversational based on the violation of a maxim in the cooperative principle, and Brown (1980) was utilized to determine communicative acts. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to describe the data in the novel Hidamari No Kanojo. The findings of this research were as follows: (1) found general conversational implicatures as many as 12 data, special conversational implicatures as many as 8 data. (2) mean of interpersonal communication by speakers described through communicative practice. The similarities in this journal are that they both

discuss implicature, but Dormauli discusses from novel sources while in this study discusses data from movies.

The fifth study is conversational implicature in daily Indonesian students conversation by Martini (2018). The goal of this study is comprise two forms of conversational implicature and their purpose in conversation. Resulting in distinct assumptions based on Tsuda's theory, such as violations of Grice's cooperative principle, power and solidarity, and humorous indirect communication. The descriptive method is used with a qualitative approach in this investigation. Method the reading technique was utilized to gather data for this study.

However, the functionalities themselves are modified by the author's perception as a listener or a reader. To acquire the necessary data for this study, exploratory methods (seeing and recorded) was employed. As a consequence, this study discovered 80 utterances suggesting conversational implicature, with 32 (40%) suggesting generalized conversational implicature and 48 (60%) suggesting particularized conversational implicature. In this study, a lot of data are taken from the environment or students' daily lives which are very different from the data in this research which uses movies.

The sixth study is an analysis conversational implicature in a movie there is Kingdom Of Heaven as a source of article by Akmal & Yana, (2020). The purpose of this study was to determine the sorts of conversational

implicature and the non-observance maxim of cooperative principles represented by the William characters in Kingdom of Heaven film script. The Grice theory was utilized to examine the conversational implicature, and the qualitative technique method was employed to describe the conversational implicatures. Essentially, the author followed these stages to acquire qualitative research for Huberman and Miles qualitative research.

The researcher was textually analyzed method by reading the whole movie script by William Monahan and identifying the talks in the script that included conversational implicatures. The writer entered the data obtained into the tableto collecting the data and it is clear which data is usually encountered. The results of this study observed that particularized implicatures were the most common conversational implicatures in the movie screenplay, with 14 instances, followed by six occurrences of generalized implicatures. The discovery also indicated that the frequent usage of flouting the amount maxim occurred more frequently with 14 out of the entire 20 samples, with breaching the maxim occurring just three times in the movie screenplay. From this article, there are many similarities, namely the implicature theory and the source of the movie, but only with different titles.

The seventh studies using research from Christina (2021) about the functions of conversational implicature in tv show and the name of show is F.R.I.E.N.D.S. The aims of this research is to find the function in the TV

show. This article used the theory of Grice's (1975) conversational implicature to recognize and analyze the kind of conversational implicature, and Leech's (1969) figurative language theory to study the form of conversational implicature. This study employs a qualitative research approach method.

The researcher utilized Sudaryanto's (2015) interview technique to gather data, Sudaryanto's (2015) pragmatic identity approach to analyze the data, and Sudaryanto's (2015) official and informal presentation methods to present the study results. Reseachers found in the journal 10 data contained conversations and 3 data classified as representatives or assertives, 2 data classified as commissive, 2 data classified as expressive, and the other 3 data classified as declarations.

Based on the listed studies which consist of 7 previous studies, have some similarities and differences with this study. Some of the similarities are using a pragmatic approach with implicature theory and coming from the same expert, namely Grice (1975). Another similarity also appears in data collection using conversations or dialogue at a source. Compared to previous research, this study has many differences, one of which is the difference in the title of the study. The difference in the formulation of the problem in the research, the difference in the use of theory and expert in the formulation of the problem, the difference in the way of collecting and analyzing data from a

source, and differences sources in the form of movies, novels, and television shows.

Even though with many differences, this does not make this study ambiguous and can compare and learn to take special things in each of the differences. From the equation, it certainly provides assistance in completing this study.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

In this article, the researcher uses George Yule's theory for pragmatics, and Grice's theory for implicature, as shown in the table below. The table below is very useful to clarify the results of this article that has been made.
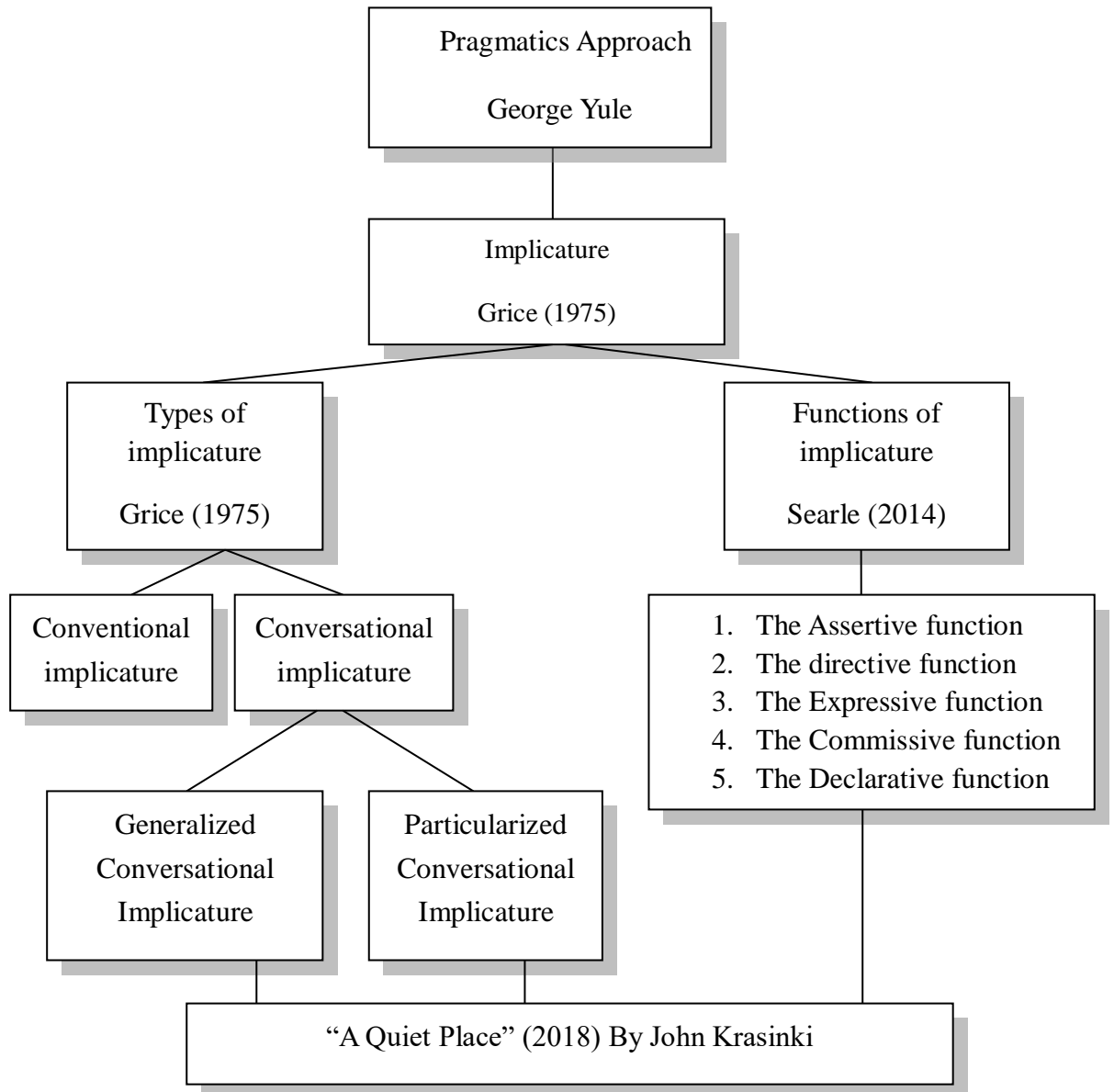
```
                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
                    │   Pragmatics Approach   │
                    │                         │
                    │      George Yule        │
                    └───────────┬─────────────┘
                                │
                    ┌───────────┴─────────────┐
                    │       Implicature       │
                    │                         │
                    │      Grice (1975)       │
                    └──────┬───────────┬──────┘
                           │           │
            ┌──────────────┘           └──────────────┐
    ┌───────────────┐                        ┌───────────────┐
    │   Types of    │                        │ Functions of  │
    │  implicature  │                        │  implicature  │
    │               │                        │               │
    │  Grice (1975) │                        │ Searle (2014) │
    └──┬─────────┬──┘                        └───────┬───────┘
       │         │                                   │
  ┌──────────┐ ┌──────────────┐         ┌──────────────────────────────┐
  │Conventio-│ │Conversational│         │ 1. The Assertive function    │
  │nal       │ │implicature   │         │ 2. The directive function    │
  │implicature│ │              │         │ 3. The Expressive function   │
  └──────────┘ └──┬────────┬──┘         │ 4. The Commissive function   │
                  │        │            │ 5. The Declarative function  │
        ┌─────────┘        └─────────┐  └──────────────┬───────────────┘
 ┌──────────────┐          ┌──────────────┐            │
 │ Generalized  │          │ Particularized│           │
 │Conversational│          │Conversational │           │
 │ Implicature  │          │ Implicature   │           │
 └──────┬───────┘          └──────┬────────┘           │
        │                         │                    │
        └─────────┬───────────────┘                    │
         ┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
  ┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
  │    "A Quiet Place" (2018) By John Krasinki        │
  └──────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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Figure 2.3 Theoritical framework

The theoretical framework outlined above explains the research's emphasis and movement. The theoretical framework logically flows from previous research documentation in the relevant field of research (Rosemarie, 1986). In the first stratum, there is a pragmatics approach, which appears to represent the movie response to social and communication

issues. In this thesis, the research would use power studies and universalist theories to confront the pragmatics issue in the film A Quiet Place.

The grand theory is theory of pragmatics approach which is found in the second stratum. This grand theory aids in contextualizing the implicature in communication, which is the focus of this study. Next is types and functions of implicature exist in the third stratum under the grand theory. Grice's theory of implicature is used by the researcher to solve two research questions. In the fourth stratum or first research question in this study is the types of implicature (Grice, 1975) which have two types of implicature, namely conventional implicature and conversational implicature. In its definition, conversational implicature is divided into two kind, namely generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature which is located in the fifth stratum.

In the fourth stratum or the second research question is the functions of implicature according to Searle (2014). The function of implicature is divided into five parts, namely the assertive function, the directive function, the expressive function, the commissive function, and the declarative function. The types and functions which is located in third stratum is analyzed by the researcher in this study based on the A Quiet Place movie based located in sixth stratum of the theoritical framework.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1   Research Design

According to Creswell (2013) descriptive qualitative approach was employed in the research design for this study. This study used descriptive qualitative methods and was done in the form of a paragraph. The goal of qualitative research is to investigate and comprehend the significance and repercussions of social and human problems from the perspectives of specific individuals or groups of people (Creswell, 2013).

This study theoretical foundation was Grice's notion of implicature. It was specifically applied to the types and functions of implicature featured in the film A Quiet Place. As a result, it has been classed as descriptive qualitative research and the outcomes of the researcher's data analysis took the shape of words, phrases, and sentences rather than numbers or diagrams. According to Huberman (2014), the majority of qualitative research outcomes are generated by words. The words can be grouped, subgrouped, or separated. As a result, the words can be rearranged so that the researcher can analyze, contrast, and make connections from them. The researcher employed words to create this research, and the findings were presented descriptively as well.

3.2 Object Of The Research

The object of the research is speech that contains the types and functions of conversational implicature in A Quiet Place movie by John Krasinki. It was used theory by Grice (1975). The aim of the research object is to establish a class of artifacts that can contain our digital information and provide a method of research and scientific knowledge exchange and discovery by Bechhofer (2010). In analyzing the data, types of implicature theory by Grice (1975) were applied to answer the first research question. For the second research question, the theory by Searle (2014) was applied. The purpose of this research is to imply the conversation in A Quiet Place movie.

3.3 Method Of Collecting Data

According to Sudaryanto (2015) the method of collecting data in this study employed the observational approach for data collection. Observational approach is a technique for collecting information that involves monitoring how language is used (Sudaryanto, 2015). The researcher uses dividing form methods and note-taking techniques for this study. As a result, because of the manner of gathering data to monitor the context and utterances in conversation, this method is employed. These data were gathered by the use of sense instruments such as ears to hear, eyes to see, and minds to understand depending on context.

Some equipment to fulfill the data collection, there are equipment for sorting data such as pens and pencils and books for note-taking, television, computer, speakers, and hearers. In collecting data, supporting conditions are needed such as the presence of a fan or air conditioner in working, so that the room temperature remains stable. Bright lights to write and collect the data, because in the dark the researcher is not able to collect the data easily. The data will be gathered by watching, listening and focus to speech in A Quiet Place movie as the data source

As a result of this method, the researcher was not engaged in the process of creating the utterances used to gather data. When it comes to data collection, there are numerous processes that were taken. In the first phase, the researcher repeatedly viewed and listened to the discussion in the film A Quiet Place. The researcher noted down the utterances that connected to the conversational implicature in A Quiet Place after viewing and listening to the movie's discussion. The researcher then noted and highlighted the statements that were connected to the conversational implicature. Then the researcher puts all the data and the conditions in the movie in this study.

3.4   Method Of Analyzing Data

The method of analyzing data in this study is dividing elements method by Sudaryanto (2015). The dividing elements method or the equivalent method is a type of data analysis in which the deciding instrument is built

within the language. The deciding tool in the padan method framework is always a portion or element of the study object's target language. This dividing elements is related to the study research by researchers where the way it works.

In this study, the basic methodology referred to is the technique of choosing deciding components or comparable procedures. The researcher's mental sorting skill serves as the tool. Based on the type of determinants to be split or divided into different parts This selection is likewise performed in a deciding phrase by searching for terms inside it. Then, thoroughly explain if the keywords are influential or not.

So the first is to take data in a literary work such as a movie, novel or drama. Secondly, the researcher reads or watches the data source, thirdly the researcher can record or underline the data found in a literary work, then finally the researcher can process the data found into the study and provide information related to the data found. This method is more effective than the interview method because it can take up the resource person's time, as well as provide the freedom to search for related data easily.

For content to analysis, the research use qualitative to analyze A Quiet Place movie in this study. This technique gives strategy by focusing simply on the literature's substance. In any case, content analysis provides for systematic and flexible analysis while taking into account the study's

interaction factors. In other words, this enables the analysis of variables that interact with one another. According to Sudaryanto (2015) stated that discovering parallels and contrasts between data and theory is the same as comparing data and theory.

In its application in this study, the researcher identified the similarities and then classified the data based on Grice's theories of conversational implicature. The researcher will decide which types and functions of implicature are relevant to the research questions as part of the analysis. Several actions were taken by the researcher. First, interpreted the data based on the utterance. Second, to tackle the first issue, then examined the data depending on how the speaker said the implicature.

The data in the film A Quiet Place is evaluated to answer these two challenges. As a results of the analysis, researchers identified commonalities and analyzed the data to determine what types of implicature and functions were used in the film A Quiet Place.

3.5   Method Of Presenting Research Result

After all of the data in A Quiet Place has been collected and analyzed, the final step is to present the findings. According to Sugiyono (2017) there are two methods for data presentation, informal and formal presentation method. The informal method is the display of the data analysis used in words, sentences and phrases.

The formal presentation method, on the other hand, is a presentation of data analyzes using symbols, figures and tables. According to Sudaryanto (2015) adopted an informal and formal technique to display the analysis results in this study were presented using words, phrases and tables. The results have been streamlined such that they are easy intelligible and fun to read.