

**AN ANALYSIS OF TYPES AND FUNCTION BASED  
ON HORN'S PRINCIPLE IN SHERLOCK SEASON 3:  
PRAGMATICS APPROACH**

**THESIS**



**By:  
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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND HUMANITIES  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
YEAR 2018**

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PRAGMATICS APPROACH**

**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements Thesis for the Degree  
of Sarjana Sastra**



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YEAR 2018**

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**THESIS**  
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**The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below**

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## ABSTRAK

*Sebuah percakapan akan selalu terjadi di kehidupan sehari-hari maupun di dalam sumber lain seperti program televisi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menentukan prinsip horn berdasarkan teori neo Gricean pragmatik di dalam program televisi series Sherlock season 3. Peneliti juga akan menentukan fungsi setiap ujaran ataupun percakapan yang terjadi di film Sherlock season 3. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Dalam mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan metode observasi dengan Teknik simak bebas libat cakap. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian ini akan dijelaskan menggunakan kata-kata dengan metode informal. Setelah meneliti 25 data, peneliti menemukan bahwa prinsip Q adalah prinsip yang paling dominan di dalam film Sherlock season 3 dan fungsi secara representatives juga termasuk fungsi yang paling dominan dari semua ujaran yang dikumpulkan secara acak di dalam film Sherlock season 3. Untuk informasi yang lebih spesifik, dari 25 data terdapat 18 data prinsip Q dan 7 data prinsip R. Dalam hal fungsi, terdapat lima fungsi dari ujaran, fungsi secara deklaratif, representatif, ekspresif, direktif, dan komisif. Peneliti menemukan bahwa dari 25 data terdapat 16 data dari fungsi secara representatif, 4 data dari fungsi secara ekspresif, 4 data lainnya dari fungsi secara direktif, dan yang terakhir adalah 1 data dari fungsi secara komisif. Peneliti tidak menemukan data yang mempunyai fungsi secara deklaratif. Setelah meneliti kedua prinsip dan fungsi, penelitian ini bias disimpulkan bahwa kebanyakan ujaran yang termasuk tipe dari prinsip Q mempunyai fungsi secara representatif dan terdapat di sekitar 10 dari 18 data prinsip Q.*

**Kata kunci:** teori neo-Gricean, Sherlock, makna kontekstual, fungsi

## ***ABSTRACT***

A conversation will always happen in daily life and also in other sources like television program. The objective of this research is to specify the Horn's principle based on neo-Gricean pragmatic theory in the television program Sherlock Season 3. The researcher also specifies the function of every utterance or conversation that happens in the film Sherlock Season 3. This research is a qualitative research. In collecting the data, the researcher uses simak method and the technique is simak bebas libat cakap. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses the qualitative descriptive method. The result of this research will be explained by using words with informal method. After analyzing 25 data, the researcher finds out that Q-principle is the most dominant principle in the film Sherlock Season 3 and the Representative function is also the most dominant function of every utterances that was collected randomly in the film Sherlock Season 3. for more specific information, out of 25 data there are 18 data of Q-principle and 7 data of R-principle. In case for the functions, there are five functions of utterances, function as declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives. The researcher finds out that out of 25 data there are 16 data of function as representatives, 4 data of function as expressives, another 4 data of function as directives, and the last is 1 data of function as commissives. The researcher does not find any data that have the function as declaratives. After analyzing both the principle and the function, it can be concluded that most of the Q-principle types of utterances have the representative as the functions and there is about 10 out of 18 data of Q-principle.

**Key words:** neo-Gricean theory, Sherlock, contextual meaning, function

## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

### **MOTTO**

*I fear no man, but that thing (Thesis)... IT SCARES ME  
-Pyro (Team Fortress)-*

*The cycle of life continues... We will live, they will die.  
-Nasus (League of Legends)-*

*They laugh at me because I'm different, I laugh at them because they're all the  
same.*

*-Felix Arvid Ulf Kjellberg a.k.a PewDiePie-*

*The only true wisdom is in knowing you know nothing.  
-Socrates-*

### **DEDICATION**

This thesis proudly dedicated to:

*My Beloved Parents (Mother: Tjia Sukiah and Father: Nathanael)*

*My Beloved Family (Mother's side and Father's side)*

*All My Beloved Friends in Putera Batam of University*



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, the researcher would like to thanks to the Almighty God, YHWH, and the savior Yeshua Ha-Mashia, who always gives His mercy, strength, and health so that the researcher is able to finish this thesis entitled “AN ANALYSIS OF TYPES AND FUNCTION BASED ON HORN’S PRINCIPLE IN SHERLOCK SEASON 3: PRAGMATIC APPROACH” completely on time. The researcher would like to say thanks to his father Nathanael and his mother Tjia Sukiah for their love, inspiration and attention given to him endlessly in taking this undergraduate program. The researcher wishes to express his gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Winda Evyanto, S.S., M.MPd. as his advisor who has contributed his ideas and times in arranging this thesis.

Furthermore, the researcher would like to express his sincere gratitude to all people who involve both directly and indirectly especially to:

1. Mrs. Dr. Nur Elfi Husda, S.Kom., M.SI, Rector of Putera Batam University.
2. Mr. Suhardianto, S.Hum., M.Pd., Dean Faculty of Social and Humanities of Putera Batam University.
3. Mrs. Afriana, S.S., M.Pd. as head of English Department of Putera Batam University.
4. All lecturers of English Department, for their knowledge, motivation and suggestion during his study at Putera Batam University.
5. All of friends who are studying at Putera Batam University (esp. to Age, Ikhwan, Ocland, Chi-Chi, Andrew, Adel etc.) which have given spirit and friendship to the researcher.

May God gives mercy, peace, and love for them. Amen.

Batam, 14<sup>th</sup> March 2018

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Research

Paul Grice who is a British philosopher of language comes up with the following theory called cooperative principle which consists of four maxims of conversation. The four maxims are the maxim of quantity, quality, relation, and manner. The maxim of quantity deals with the statement informative as required, while the maxim of quality is always about saying the truth. The maxim of relation forces the speaker to be relevant and only focused on what the speaker asked. The maxim of manner demands the speaker to be brief and avoid ambiguity and obscurity of expression. Each of these maxims requires its speaker or listener to follow the rules demanded by the maxim itself. For example, when someone cannot tell more about unimportant details in conveying the utterance because it violates the maxim of quality.

However, "there are significant areas of overlap among the maxims and submaxims as formulated by Grice. For example, the second submaxim of Quantity tells the speaker not to say any more than is necessary, while the maxim of relation tells the speaker to be relevant. As we have seen, these two frequently come out to be the same thing: to say more than is necessary is to say what is not truly relevant and to say what is not relevant is to say more than is necessary" (Birner, 2013:77).

The explanation above is a prove that some of the maxims work as same as the other and it could be confusing for some learners. "Horn presents a simplified system consisting of two principles, the Q-Principle, and the R-Principle, which subsume most of the maxims and submaxims of Grice's system." (Birner, 2013:78).

It means that Laurence R Horn who is an American linguist and a Professor in the

Department of Linguistics at Yale University made a Neo-Gricean pragmatics theory which combines some of the Grice's maxims into two principles, the Q and R principle. Based on Horn's principle, some conversation will have a low level of implied meaning, for example, *I love most Beatles songs* +> *I don't love all Beatles songs*. And in conversation, there will be also an utterance that has a more complex implied meaning based on the context, for example, *I need a drink*, if it is in a country like America, I need a drink could be implicated to *I need an alcoholic drink*.

Phenomena of neo-Gricean theory sometimes occur in a conversation from any sources which could be in real life or other sources like film or TV series. In this thesis, the researcher analyzes types of principle and analyze the general function of the utterances that can be found in TV series Sherlock season 3.

Sherlock is an action-crime TV program series that is an adaptation of a novel called "Sherlock Holmes" which was written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. This TV series is basically about a detective that love crime-solving with his skill of deduction. The researcher chooses this TV series because Sherlock is one of the most popular action-crime solving TV series. For this reason, the researcher will analyze the TV series Sherlock season 3.

The theory of Neo-Gricean Principle by Laurence R Horn that occurred in a conversation that taken from Sherlock Season 3 can be seen as follows:

1. Season 3 Episode 1 (03:38 – 03:43)

*Lestrade: A bungee rope, a mask, Derren Brown! Two years and the theories keep getting more stupid.*

2. Season 3 Episode 1 (00:51 –00:55)

*John: Leave a note, when?*

*Sherlock: Goodbye, John.*

*John: No. Don't!*

The first dialog belongs to the Horn's Q principle, because the meaning is easy to understand. The first dialog means that there are a lot of theories in the past two years and it's getting more stupid. The conversation happens after the death of Sherlock which is a fake death. In the conversation, there is Lestrade the detective and Anderson. Anderson was trying to come up with some new theories about the fake death of Sherlock Holmes. The second dialog belongs to the Horn's R principle, because the utterance '*Goodbye, John*' could happen in another set of contexts, but in this conversation, Sherlock was going to kill himself to make his own fake death, and before he done it, Sherlock called John to leave a note. At first, John did not understand what the note means, and so, in the end, Sherlock saying goodbye, which means that he was going to attempt suicide.

Neo-Gricean pragmatics theory by Laurence R Horn, as a matter of fact, has never been researched by another researcher, as a replacement the researcher would like to use a previous research about another type of neo-Gricean theory by Levinson. The first research was conducted by Sarah E Blackwell. In this research, the researcher is using the neo-Gricean theory by Levinson as an approach to analyzing the use of zeros, pronouns, and full lexical NPs in Spanish utterances (Blackwell, 2001). The second research was conducted by Francis Cornish. In this research, the researcher is using neo- Gricean theory by Levinson as an approach to

analyzing three different texts and will attempt to describe and account for the distribution of various types of discourse anaphors and deictic within and across various discourse units within them (Cornish, 2008).

This research is different from the research above because the researcher is going to use the neo – Gricean theory by Laurence R Horn. In this research, the researcher will try to analyze the types of Horn's principle that used in Sherlock Season 3. This research will help further research that will be conducted by another researcher in analyzing Horn's principle toward a conversation that happens in the movie or other sources.

With the explanation above, the researcher is attracted to analyze using the Neo-Gricean pragmatics theory by Laurence R Horn, because it is a new theory and not a lot of people have used it to make a research.

## **1.2. Identification of the Problem**

Based on the background above, the writer would like to identify the problems which related to the research. There are:

1. Types of Horn's principle based on neo-Gricean pragmatics theory in Sherlock Season 3
2. The function of every utterances that use Horn's principle in Sherlock Season 3
3. The meaning of every utterances that use Horn's principle in Sherlock Season 3
4. The purpose of Horn's principle that used in Sherlock Season 3



### **1.3. Limitation of the Problem**

Based on the identification above, the writer would like to limit the problem.

The following limited problems are stated below:

1. Types of Horn's principle based on neo-Gricean Pragmatics theory in Sherlock Season 3
2. The function of every utterances that use Horn's principle in Sherlock Season 3

### **1.4. The Formulation of Problem**

After limit the identification above, the writer will only focus on answering the following question:

1. What are types of Horn's principle based on neo-Gricean pragmatics theory in Sherlock Season 3?
2. What is the function of every utterances that use Horn's principle in Sherlock Season 3?

### **1.5. Objective of the Research**

In relation to the formulation above, the purposes of this research are:

1. To describe types of Horn's principle based on neo-Gricean pragmatics theory in Sherlock Season 3
2. To describe the function of every utterances that use Horn's principle in Sherlock Season 3

## **1.6. Significance of the Research**

### **1. Theoretical Significance**

The theoretical significance of this research is to enhance the study of Horn's neo-Gricean pragmatic theory in analyzing a conversation or utterance not only in film but also in other sources.

### **2. Practical Significance**

The practical significance of this research is to increase the understanding of neo-Gricean pragmatic theory by Laurence R Horn, and it can be used as reference for other reader or another researcher especially the students at English Department of Putera Batam University who wants to analyze using the Neo-Gricean pragmatic theory by Laurence R Horn in their thesis writing.

## **1.7. Definition of Key Terms**

The key term exists in the research are:

Neo-Gricean Theory: Peter Grundy states that the focus of neo-Gricean pragmatics is on context independent, optimality oriented form/meaning pairings of this kind.

Function: The function of an utterance is what the utterance is uttered for, in a conversation.

**Contextual meaning:** The bearing of situational, social, and interpersonal factors on the interpretation of a message or an action (Oxford)

**Sherlock:** Sherlock is a crime drama television series based on Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes detective stories. (Wikipedia)

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

The theories discussed in this chapter are those which support the understanding of the problem formulated in the previous chapter. This chapter will review about theory concept, previous study, and theoretical framework.

#### **2.1. Pragmatics**

In linguistics, there are many branches of linguistics, such as semantics, syntax, and pragmatics. There is a great difference among semantics, syntax, and pragmatics. Semantics is the study of literal meaning. The syntax is the study of the structure of phrases, clauses, and sentences. Unlike semantics, pragmatics is the study of implied meaning.

“Pragmatic is the study of ‘invisible’ meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it isn’t actually said or written” (Yule, 2006:112). It means that the study of pragmatic is focused on implicature or implied meaning, and also “implicature is a component of speaker meaning that constitutes an aspect of what is meant in a speaker’s utterance without being part of what is said” (Horn & Ward, 2008:3). The study of pragmatic also focuses on the context of the conversation, because with a different context, an utterance will also have a different meaning. In every conversation, people will want to have a good conversation and to have a good conversation people must cooperate with each other. From this phenomenon,

Paul Grice a British philosopher of language, come up with a theory called the cooperative principle.

### **2.1.1. Cooperative Principle**

“The basic idea behind the Cooperative Principle (CP) is that interlocutors, above all else, are attempting to be cooperative in conversation” (Birner, 2013:41). It means that speakers want to be cooperative when they start a conversation and to be cooperative they need to use the maxims of conversation. The Cooperative Principle consists of four maxims of conversation: the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relation, and the maxim of manner.

#### **2.1.1.1. Maxim of Quantity**

The first is the maxim of quantity. The main point of this maxim is the amount of information given by the speaker to the hearer. This maxim has two submaxims, they are:

1. Make your contribution as informative as is required
2. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

#### **2.1.1.2. Maxim of Quality**

Maxim of Quality is trying to make your contribution one that is true or it means to always tell the truth. Maxim of quality also have two submaxims, they are:

1. Do not say what you believe to be false.
2. Do not say that for which you lack evidence.

#### **2.1.1.3. Maxim of Relation**

Maxim of Relation is to always say only what is relevant and to answer accordingly to the question that has been asked.

#### **2.1.1.4. Maxim of Manner**

Maxim of Manner is always to be perspicuous or always expressed something clearly and easily understood. Maxim of Manner also have four submaxims, they are:

1. Avoid obscurity of expression.
2. Avoid ambiguity.
3. Be brief or avoid unnecessary prolixity.
4. Be orderly.

#### **2.1.2. Neo-Gricean Theory by Laurence R Horn**

Neo-Gricean theory is a theory that was made by Laurence R Horn and Levinson to improve the Gricean formulation of conversational maxim. Even though Horn and Levinson made the same theory, both expert are displaying different principles for their theory. For Horn's theory, Horn combines the Gricean maxims into two principles while Levinson combines the Gricean maxims into three heuristics. In this research, the researcher will only use Horn's theory.

Laurence R Horn made a Neo-Gricean theory which combines some of the Grice's maxims into two principles, the Q and R principle. The Q principle takes the first submaxim of quantity, while the R principle combines the Grice's second submaxim of quantity, the maxim of relation, and the maxim of manner. When the three maxims become two principles in neo-Gricean theory, the Q principle will demand the speakers to say as much as they can, while the R principle forces the speakers to say no more than they must. Most of the utterances that have scalar implicature are on the case of Q principle.

#### **2.1.2.1. Q-principle**

“The Q-Principle maps onto Grice’s first submaxim of Quantity” (Birner, 2013:78). It means that the Q-Principle take the first submaxim of quantity, which is “*make your contribution as informative as is required*” and turn it into “*say as much as you can*”. For example, I love most Beatles songs. +> I don't love all Beatles songs.

#### **2.1.2.2. R-Principle**

“The R-Principle subsumes Grice’s second submaxim of Quantity, the maxim of relation, and the maxim of manner” (Birner, 2013:78). It means that the R-Principle combines the submaxim of Quantity, which is “*Do not make your contribution more informative than is required*” with the maxim of relation and the maxim of manner and turned it into “*Say no more than you must*”. For example, I

*need a drink*, in America, it could mean *I need an alcoholic drink* and in a different situation, it could mean that I just need a drink because of thirsty.

### **2.1.3. Function of General**

There are some functions that can be found on utterances to determine why the speakers utter the utterances for. According to Yule (1996), there are five types of general functions on utterances that are performed by speech acts: declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives (53). It means that there are five general functions that can be used by the researcher to analyze this research.

#### **2.1.3.1. Declarations**

“Declarations are those kinds of speech act that change the world via utterances” (Yule & Stalnaker, 1996:53). It means that declarations affect an immediate change of affairs, for example, “*Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife*”. In the example, there is a change of event that happens to the couple, which they are now a husband and wife after marriage.

#### **2.1.3.2. Representatives**

“Representatives are those kind of speech act that state what the speakers believe to be the case or not.” (Yule & Stalnaker, 1996:53). It means that representatives commit a speaker to represent the world as what they believe it is, for example, “*I am a great singer*”. In this example, the speaker believes that he or



she is a great singer, but maybe not other people. The representatives can be statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions.

#### **2.1.3.3. Expressives**

“Expressives are those kind of speech acts that state what the speaker feels.” (Yule & Stalnaker, 1996:53). It means that expressives are kinds of utterances that express some sort psychological states and they are about the speaker's experience. The expressives can be a statement of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. For example, “*I'm really sorry!*”, in this example, the speaker expresses the feel of guilty to the hearer and he or she is sorry about that.

#### **2.1.3.4. Directives**

“Directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something” (Yule & Stalnaker, 1996:54). It means that directives are used by the speaker to command someone or the hearer to do something for the speaker. The directives can be a statement of commands, orders, requests, suggestions, and also the statement can be either positive or negative. For example, “*could you lend me a pen, please*”, in this example, the speaker is giving a request to borrow a pen in a positive way to the hearer.

#### **2.1.3.5. Commissives**

“Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action.” (Yule & Stalnaker, 1996:54). It means that

commissive commit the speaker to express what they intend to do. The commissive can be a statement of promises, threats, refusals, and pledge. For example, “*I’ll be back*”, in this statement, the speaker is going back later on in the future after going away for awhile.

#### **2.1.4. Contextual Meaning**

“Contextual meaning are not derived from prototypical or basic meaning. Rather, it is the other way around: what we take intuitively to be basic meaning are simply defaults for situations with minimum context. These defaults are not a basis for constructing the more elaborate meaning, rather they are special cases under special conditions” (Horn & Ward, 2008:668-669).

Contextual meaning is the meaning of the word according to the situations in which they are used. Different contexts will give a different meaning. On the other hand, in the particular situations, the sentences will be equal in meaning. In addition, contextual meaning is also defined as the information signaled the kind of use a linguistic unit has in its social context (Crystal, 1997:109).

It can be said that contextual meaning has meaning according to the text. It involves the function of a word in sentence formation since the different arrangement of the same word can convey different context. From the explanation above, the writer concludes that the contextual meaning is the meaning of the words according to the situation in which they are used. A different situation may give different meaning in a sentence.

## **2.2. Previous Research**

For this research, the researcher is using neo-Gricean pragmatic theory by Laurence R Horn, but instead of displaying Horn's neo-Gricean pragmatic theory for the previous research, the researcher will display the previous research that use Levinson's neo-Gricean pragmatic theory, because the researcher has not found any research that use Horn's neo-Gricean pragmatic theory.

The first research was conducted by Mahide Demirci and the title of this research is "Acquisition of binding of English reflexives by Turkish L2 learners: A Neo-Gricean pragmatic account". This research explores the acquisition of the binding of English reflexives by adult Turkish speaker, and focuses on how the knowledge of reflexive binding interacts with pragmatic knowledge in the acquisition process. The data of the research comes from the results of an experiment which examined the interpretation of English reflexives by adult native Turkish speaker at five different proficiency levels. The subjects for the experiment in this research were 170 Turkish native speakers, 25 control group of English native speaker, and another 25 control group of Turkish native speakers. The Turkish native speakers were full-time undergraduate students in an English department at a university in Turkey. The method of collecting the data in this research is experiment. This research also uses the Neo-Gricean pragmatic theory by Levinson to further analyze the data. In conclusion for this research, the Turkish learners often use the I-principle from neo-Gricean pragmatic theory by Levinson in order to select the antecedent which fits their world knowledge in the best way (Demirci, 2001).

The second research was conducted by Michael Chiou, and Yan Huang. The title of the research is “NP-anaphora in Modern Greek: A partial neo-Gricean pragmatic approach”. This research is about analyzing NP-anaphora in modern Greek with neo-Gricean pragmatic approach by Levinson and the revised version by Huang. The findings of this study provide evidence for an account of NP-anaphora in terms of interaction and the division of labour between syntax and pragmatics (Chiou & Huang, 2010).

The third research was conducted by Sarah E. Blackwell, and the title of the research is “Anaphora interpretations in Spanish utterances and the neo-Gricean pragmatic theory”. This research is to test the viability of one of Levinson’s neo-Gricean principles and predictions arising from this principle with regard to the interpretation of non-clitic reflexives versus pronouns when used in the same linguistic environment in Spanish utterances. The subjects of this research were 105 native Spanish speakers. The method of this research is an experiment with twenty-three sets of contrasting utterances (Blackwell, 2000).

The fourth research was conducted by Francis Cornish and the title of the research is “How indexicals function in texts: Discourse, text, and one neo-Gricean account of indexical reference”. In this previous research, the researcher compares a variety of noun-clause-bound types of indexical expression in English across texts of different genres, but the more major goal in this research is to assess the extent to which one neo-Gricean approach to indexical reference is able to account for the data presented in an insightful way; or whether specifically discourse-structural

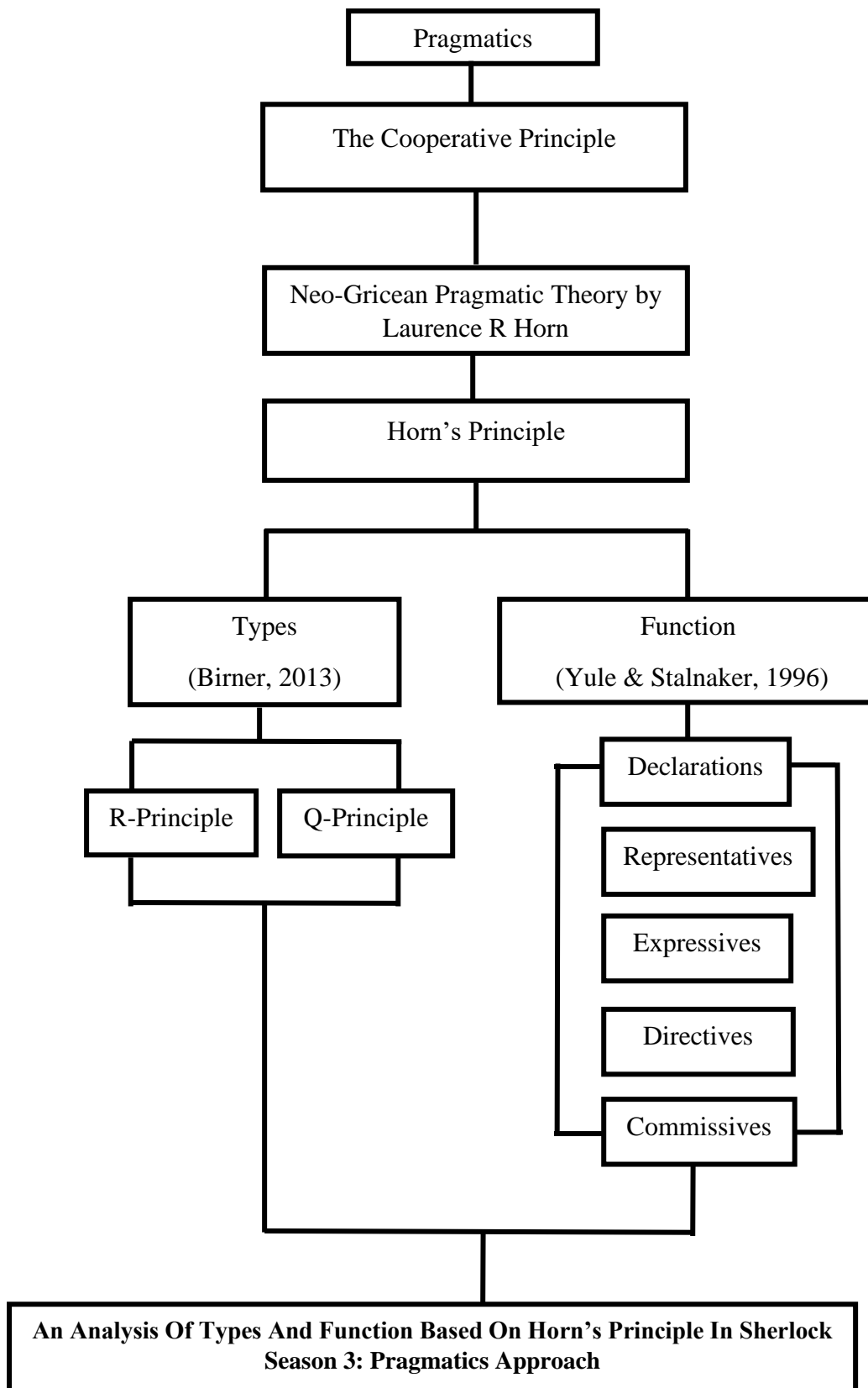
properties and constructs are required to complement or even supersede such an account.

The fifth research was conducted by Yan Huang and the title of the research is “Lexical cloning in English: A neo-Gricean lexical pragmatic analysis. In this research, the researcher is interested in a phenomenon called lexical cloning, formally known as ‘contrastive focus reduplication’, which sometimes occurs in a variety of Englishes including American, Australian, British, Canadian, New Zealand, and South African English, but it is most widely used in American English. The researcher uses neo-Gricean lexical pragmatic to analyze the language phenomenon.

From all of the five previous research, it can be concluded that all of the research are using the neo-Gricean pragmatic theory by Levinson, and with that, also show the difference between this research with all of the previous research. The difference is that this research is using neo-Gricean pragmatic by Laurence R Horn, which consists only two principles, Q and R principles. The researcher also uses the general functions theory to find the purposes of every utterances that use Horn’s principle.

### **2.3. Theoretical Framework**

The following is the theoretical framework of this research:



**Figure 2. 1** Theoretical Framework

In this theoretical framework, it can be seen that the root of this research come from pragmatic theory. From pragmatic theory comes down to the cooperative principle that was created by Paul Grice which introduces the maxims of conversation. The maxims consist of four maxims; maxim of quality, quantity, relation, and manner. The neo-Gricean theory by Laurence R Horn was created from three maxims of conversation which are the maxim of quantity, relation, and manner. Horn converted the three maxims into two principles which are the Q and R principle. For this research, the writers would like to analyze using Horn's principle to determine the types of principle in TV series Sherlock, and the writers also would like to find out the general function of the utterances that occurred in Sherlock. Then, the writers would also state the contextual meaning of every utterance that has the Horn's principle.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

In a study, it is important for every researcher to specify their method of research. In this chapter, the researcher would like to discuss research design, the object of the research, the method of collecting data, the method of analyzing data, and method of presenting research result.

#### **3.1. Research Design**

This research started from the observation of the dialog, which is the TV series Sherlock Season 3, the researcher tries to analyze the dialog using neo-Gricean pragmatic theory by Laurence R Horn. The researcher also explores the problem of the neo-Gricean theory that occurred in the dialog and finds information from all sources related to this research.

After finding all the information related to the research, the researcher formulates the problem of neo-Gricean that occurs in the data. Then, the researcher collects all the theories related to the research from all sources. The theories that have been collected by the researcher, will be used as a reference for conducting this research. Furthermore, the researcher arranges the research method related to the problems that have been formulated. In this research, the researcher will use qualitative research method.



### **3.2. Object of the Research**

The object of the research is types and functions of Horn's principle of neo-Gricean pragmatic theory which can be found in Sherlock Season 3. The researcher will focus on every conversation to find the Horn's principle.

### **3.3. Method of Collecting Data**

The method of collecting data in this research is observation method by using non-participatory technique (Sudaryanto, 2015). The process of collecting data can be seen from the step below:

1. The researcher downloads the Sherlock Season 3 series.
2. The researcher also downloads the English subtitles for Sherlock Season 3
3. The researcher watches Sherlock Season 3
4. The researcher observes the conversation that happens in the film.
5. The researcher chooses the utterances or conversation that contain Q and R-Principle which happen in the film.

### **3.4. Method of Analyzing Data**

The researcher uses pragmatics identity method by Sudaryanto (2015) to analyze the data, because this research is a linguistics research which focus on pragmatics study. The data that will be collected from the film is going to be explained by the description of analysis according to the types of Horn's principle. In analyzing the data, the researcher applies some steps such as:

1. The researcher analyzes the data based on the types of Horn's principle.
2. The researcher analyzes the function of the utterances that used Horn's principle.
3. The researcher also states the contextual meaning of the utterances that used Horn's principle.

### **3.5. Method of Presenting Research Result**

In this research, the researcher will use the informal method to present the research result. This research uses the qualitative descriptive as the research method. Thus, the data will be reported by using words and sentences.