AN ANALYSIS OFPARTICULARIZED CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN THE DARK KNIGHT MOVIE; A PRAGMATICS APPROACH

THESIS

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
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Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra

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Batam, 14March 2018

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ABSTRAK

Komunikasi adalah salah satu bagian yang tidak dapat dipisahkan dari kehidupan manusia. Penggunaan tatanan bahasa yang tidak baik dan tidak sesuai dengan konteks dapat menimbulkan implikasi dalam suatu komunikasi. Penelitian inimembahas secara pragmatis tentang implikasi percakapan khusus. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis-jenis maksim yang dilanggar di dalam implikasi percakapan khusus dan fungsi-fungsi dari hujaran yang menghasilkan implikasi percakapan khusus yang ditemukan pada dialog film yang berjudul The Dark Knight. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan teori prinsip kerjasama yang dikemukakan oleh Grice untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis maksim yang dilanggar di dalam implikasi percakapan khusus. Untuk menganalisis fungsi-fungsi hujaran yang menghasilkan implikasi percakapan khusus, peneliti menggunakankategori tindak tutur yang dikemukakan oleh Searle. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan metode observasi dengan teknik simak bebas libat cakap. Pada proses analisis data peneliti menggunakan metode padan pragmatis. Proses penyajian hasil penelitian menggunakan metode formal dan informal dengan menggunakan kata-kata,dan tabeldalam mendeskripsikan hasil penelitian. Dari hasil proses analisis data ditemukan adanya pelanggaran-pelanggaran maksimdidalam sebuahimplikasi percakapan khusus yang terdapat pada dialog film yang terdiri dari: maksim kuantitas (3), kualitas (2), cara (11), dan relevansi (5).Selain itu juga ditemukan fungsi-fungsi dari hujaran yang menghasilkan implikasi percakapan khusus yang terdiri dari:representative (14), komisif(4), dan direktif (3).

Kata kunci:*Implikasi Percakapan Khusus,Pragmatis, Pelanggaran Maksim*

ABSTRACT

Communication is one part that cannot be separated from human life. The use of inappropriate language order and context can lead to the rise of implicature in a communication. This research discussed pragmatically about particularized conversational implicature. This research is aimed to find types of maxim which are flouted in particularized conversational implicature and the functions of utterances which generate particularized conversational implicature found in a movie dialogue entitled The Dark Knight. In this research, the researcher used theory of cooperative principle proposed by Grice to analyze types of maxim which are flouted in particularized conversational implicature. To analyze the functions of utterances which generate particularized conversational implicature, the researcher used speech acts categories by Searle. This research is qualitative research. In collecting data, the researcher used observation (*simak*) method by using uninvolved conversation observation (*simak bebas libat cakap*) technique. In analyzing data, the researcher usedidentity (*padan*)in pragmatics method by using pragmatics technique. In presenting research results, the researcher used formal and informal methods by using words, sentences and tables in presenting the research results.From the data analysis process, there were types of maxim which were flouted in particularized conversational implicature found in the movie dialogue consisting of: maxim of quantity (3), quality (2), manner (11), and relevance (5). There also found the functions of utterances which generate particularized conversational implicature consisting of: representative (14), commissive (4), and directive (3).

Keywords: Flouting maxim, Pragmatics, Particularized conversational implicature

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

(AL-QURAN (AL-INSYIRAH:6)

"INNA MA'AL-'USRIYUSROO"

INDEED, IN DIFFICULTY THERE IS CONVENIENCE

"LIFE IS A STRUGGLE, QUIT STRUGGLING EQUALS TO QUIT LIVING"

This Thesis is Dedicated to;

My beloved mom : Ernalis

My dad :Lili Aswan

My sister : Nesa Pranita

My brother : Andre Pratama

My lil' Nephew : Cotru Nada Pratama

My lil' Niece : Ghaniya Aura Dinta

My special one : Anyuk

and Friends

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Human is social being who uses language as a way to communicate each other. As a part of human life, language cannot be separated from them. Through language, people can convey their ideas, feelings, or everything in their mind to others. In a communication, a language should be conveyed as clearly aspossible in order the message can be understood and interpreted easily. While communicating each other, a human should pay attention to theorder of language used to make communication runs well. Either as a speaker or partner of speech, every human shouldspeak cooperatively in a communication. In order to make their communication cooperate each other, Paul Grice inBirner (2013:41)proposed cooperative principle which states "make your conversational contribution such as isrequired, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction ofthe talk exchange in which you are engaged". Grice's formulation of cooperative principle consists of four maxims, they are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation, and maxim of manner (Grice inBirner, 2013:42). By observing these maxims during a conversation, human's utterances will be understood by the hearers easily.

On the other hand, communication among people does not always run well. People do not pay attention to language order in communication. Sometimes

people tend not to observe these maxims but tend to violate or flout them. Therefore,in communication often appears various misunderstanding such as ambiguous,irrelevant or uninformative conversation. Look at this conversation below.

Yana: What will we study in next session?

Ayu: Miss Melly is the lecturer

This conversation occurs between Yana and Ayu. Yana asks Ayu about the lecturer who will teach them in the next session after they have finished study at first session. Based on this conversation above, explicitly Ayu's utterance is irrelevant with Yana's utterance but implicitly will answer Yana's utterance. Ayu's utterance has an implied meaning which needs special intention to understand the meaning. Besides that, it should be connected to the context. The Phenomena of conversation above can be learned through Pragmatics.

Pragmatics is a study of contextual meaning. It is included people's utterance which is given by speakers and interpreted by hearers during language use in a communication process. This contextual meaning often found in our daily life. For example,when communicating each other, speakers tend not to express the meaning of their utterances explicitly but implicitly, so hearers need toexplore the implied meaning of utterances depend on context and situation in which conversation takes place.

In Pragmatics, the study about understanding implied meaning in a conversation is known as conversational implicature. Along with the flouting of maxims which covered in cooperative principle theory by Grice (1975) will lead

to the rise of conversational implicature. It is divided into two:they are generalizedimplicature and particularized implicature. Generalized implicature is a conversational implicature that is inferable without reference toany special context while particularized implicature is conversational implicature that is derivable only in specific context.As one of language phenomena, it is interesting to do a research about conversational implicature especially particularized conversational implicature, it is since particularized conversational implicature often found in daily life, besides thatit needs more intentions to explore the meaning and should be connected to special context to draw the inference of meaning which is conveyed. Thus, it is more challenging to do a research about it.

Research about conversational implicature has been conducted by several researchers. First isInayati, Citralesmana & Mahdi(2014)in International Journal of Language Learning and Applied Linguistic Word (IJLLALW).This research shows how cooperative principle's maxims are flouted in particularized conversational implicature which flouts two kinds of maxims which are maxim of relation and maxim of manner. Second is Yusuf & Jonah (2016)in International Journal of EnglishLanguage Teaching (IJELT). This research reveals the strength of the cooperative principle lies in the distinction between the Gricean maxims. In trying to observe a maxim they violate another.

However, this research isdifferent from the previous researches. This researchdescribes further conversational implicature especially particularized conversational implicature.In order to make the researcher easier in collecting data, the researcher choosesa movie to be analyzed. It is since the dialogue ina

movie often reflects conversation in real life. In addition, the movie is growingrapidly in the present day. So that, for more enjoying the movie, it is important to know what is the exactmeaning of every conversation in a movie especially the meaning of each particularized conversational implicature utterance which occurs in amovie. For example:

Batman: Him again. Who are the others?

Gordon: Another bunch of small timers.

The utterance of Gordon above is an example of particularized conversational implicature. Gordon in his utterance disobeys the maxims of cooperative principle and generates particularized conversational implicature. It is since in the conversation, he does not give clear information by making a statement which is vague and raises an implied meaning but indirectly will answer the question. To understand the meaning which is conveyed, it needs special intention and should be connected to the specific context. The Phenomena like the example above often occurs in a communication. Therefore, it makes particularized conversational implicature isimportant to be studied to add our knowledge in language Phenomena.

From the phenomena above, then raises the researcher's curiosity to do a research about particularized conversational implicature. The researcher chooses a movie entitled "The Dark Knight" to be analyzed. This movie is a superhero movie directed, co-produced, and co-written by Christopher Nolan and this movie featuring the DC famous comic character Batman and the best superhero movie based on IMDB (Internet Movie Data Base) with 9.0 stars grade.The Dark Knight

was nominated for eight Academy Awards for the 81st ceremony breaking the previous record of seven held by Dick Tracy for the most nominations received by a film based on a comic book, comic strip, or graphic novel. The movie was also nominated for the 2009 Goya Award for Best European Film. It had a nomination in Japan for the 2009 Seiun Awards under the science fiction category with a Japan Academy Prize Award for the best foreign movie.

With these considerations, the researcher chooses The Dark Knight movie andfocus on analyzingparticularized conversational implicature which occurs in the movie.This research is aimed to enrich knowledge both the researcher and readers about the application of pragmatics on phenomena which occurs in daily life.

1.2   Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research, the researcherfinds some problems which are identified. They are:

1. Lack understanding about types of maxim will generate misunderstanding in a conversation.
2. Flouting of Grice' maxims often occur during a conversation which generates particularized conversational implicature.
3. Functions of utterances which generatesparticularized conversational implicature.

1.3   Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of problem, the researcher limits some problems to be discussed:

1.   Flouting of Grice's maxims often occurs during a conversation in a special context which generates particularized conversational implicature.

2.   Functions of utterances which generate particularized conversational implicature.

1.4   Formulation of the Problem

Related to identification and limitation of the problem, the researcher formulates some problems to be discussed, they are:

1.   What are types of maxim which areflouted in particularized conversational implicature in The Dark Knight movie?

2.   What are functions of utterances which generateparticularized conversational implicature in The Dark Knightmovie?

1.5   Objective of the Research

In relation to the problems of the study, the researcher attempts to answer these two problems which stated above. In other words, this research is aimed:

1.   To analyze types of maxim which are flouted in particularized conversational implicature in The Dark Knightmovie.

2. To analyze functions of utterances which generate particularized conversational implicature in The Dark Knightmovie.

1.6 Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical Significance

This research will useful for readers to know more about conversational implicature especially particularized conversational implicature, and this research can be additional information for the next researchers who interest in particularized conversational implicature.

2. Practical Significance

Practically this research can be applied by readers in the real life and in a movie especially movie lovers more understood the exact meaning of each utterance of characters in amovie.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

1. Pragmatics	:	The study of what speakers mean, or speaker meaning (Yule, 2010:127)
2. Particularized Conversational Implicature	:	An additional unstated meaning that depends on special or local knowledge (Yule in Inayati 2014:54)

3. Flouting Maxim : Occasions when one or severalmaxims are absent during communication processes(Jia in Sobhani & Saghebi, 2014:92)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL

FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Communication in our daily life oftenfinds the meaning of what is said is not asthe same as what is spoken. Sometimes the meaning which is contained in someone's utterance needs support things to understand the true meaning. One of them is a context which the conversation takes place. By connecting one's perspective with context, then it is obtained the meaning which is conveyed. Related to the contextual meanings, it can be learned through one branch of linguistic science called pragmatics.

Pragmatics is one of linguistics' branches which concerned with the study of meaning. This study of meaning is quite different from the meaning which is learned in semantics. According to Yule (2010:112) semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences, while pragmatics is the study of what speakers mean, or speaker meaning (Yule, 2010:127). In the other hand, pragmatics may be roughly defined as the study of language use in context(Birner, 2013:2). This branch of linguistic studies involves people's utterance and the meaning in particular context, and how their utterances meaning are influenced by the context in which conversation takes place. Moreover, pragmatics can be interpreted as a language study which discusses speaker's intention in a conversation based on particular context.

Furthermore, pragmatics is about the interaction of semantic knowledge with our knowledge of the world, taking into account contexts of use (Griffiths, 2006:1). In addition, pragmatics is understood as the systematic investigation of what and how people mean when they use language as a vehicle of action in a particular context and with a particular goal in mind (Bublitz & Norrick, 2011:3).

From some explanations about pragmatics above, the researcher concludes that pragmatics is one of linguistics branches which discuss the contextual meaning in language process. In addition,pragmatics is the interpretation of the meaning of a person in a particular context andthe influence of the context to his or her utterance in which the language is used.Theadvantage of studying language via pragmatics is able to convey people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals andthe kinds of actions that they are performing when they speak. Thus,pragmatics is anapproach used to explore the way of a listener to infer an utterance which uttered by the speaker in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker'sintended meaning.

2.2   Cooperative Principles

The success of a conversation depends on how the speakers cooperate one to another into the conversation. The way in which people try to make conversations work is called cooperative principle. Paul Grice in Birner (2013:41) proposed cooperative principle which states "Make your conversational contribution such as isrequired, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction ofthe talk exchange in which you are engaged".

The cooperative principle is a basic assumption which is made by a speaker when speak one to another in a communication to construct meaningful conversations.In other word, the speakers' utterances should give enough contribution and meaningto further the conversation. It then followed by listeners as conversational partners to do the same.Concerning with his cooperative principle, Grice in Inayati (2014:2) categorized the cooperative principle of conversation and elaborated it in four sub-principles: (1) maxim of quantity, (2) maxim of quality, (3) maxim of relation, and (4) maxim of manner.It is important to recognize these maxims as unstated assumptions we have in conversation (Yule in Inayati, 2014:2).

2.2.1 Maxim of Quantity

1) Make the contribution as informative as required.

2) Do not make the contribution more informative than is required.

The first submaxim of quantity says that one's contribution should be asinformative as is required for the current purposes of the exchange(Birner, 2013:44). It means that the speakers just say the information which is needed. It should not be less informative or more informative.On the other hand maxim of quantity is to "say as much as is helpful but no more and no less"(Pan, 2012:21).

Example:

Ray: Where is the hospital?

Tom: In the next of that store.

It can be seen that Tom observes maxim of quantity. Tom's information is informative and gives enough contribution toward Ray's question about the exact location of the hospital.

2.2.2 Maxim of Quality:

1) Try to make the contribution one is true.

2) Do not say what is believed to be false.

3) Do not say that for which lack evidence.

Maxim of quality refers to "Be as truthful as is appropriate" (Pan, 2012:21). It means that the speaker should inform thetruth and they are not allowed to say what they think false and givethe statement that runs short of proof. Here speakers are expected to say only what they believeto be true and to have evidence for what they say. Thespeaker must aware of this expression which the hearers expect them to observe the maxim of quality.

Example:

Jack: Where is Eiffel tower located?

John: In Paris.

Here, John observes maxim of quality. He gives the correct answer which shows the true fact.

2.2.3 Maxim of Relevance (Relation)

Maxim of relation or maxim of relevance means theutterance shouldbe relevant to the topic which is discussed. What is meant by this maxim is that the

current utterance musthave something to do with the context; it must be related to what has comebefore it in the discourse and/or what is going on in the situation(Birner, 2013:54). Therefore, by observing this maxim, speakers are expected to be relevant tothe topic of conversation.

Example:

Jill: How about your score Jane?

Jane: Not too bad

Here, Jane's utterance fulfilled the maxim of relevance, because her answer is relevant to the question.

2.2.4 Maxim of Manner

Be clear in giving information

1)   Avoid unclearness of expression.

2)   Avoid ambiguity.

3)   Be brief.

4)   Be orderly.

Maxim of manner can be interpreted as "Be concise, to the point, etc"(Pan, 2012:22). During the conversation, each participant must give the information directlyand reasonably, and it should not be vague, ambiguous orexcessive.This maxim is related to the form of speech which we use. Speakers should not use words what they know but the listeners do not know or understand, and speaker also should notstate something in a long drawn if they could say it ina simple manner.

Example:

Andi:　What did you think of that drama?

Bob:　I really like the action of each player. They can play their role as good aspossible.

The answer of Bob is categorized as maxim of manner. He can answer the question from his partner about the drama clearly.

From the explanations mentioned above, it is important to recognize these maxims as unstated assumptions in conversations. It can be assumed that people are normally going toprovide an appropriate amount of information and they are telling thetruth, being relevant and trying to be as clear as they can. These rulesaccording to people are expected to behave. Otherwise, while communicating withone and another, these maxims are frequently flouted or violated, and that is the factor which conversational implicature results from. It occurs when people donot observe these maxims, it does not matter which one orhow many of them which is being flouted.

2.3　Flouting of Maxim

Flouting of a maxim can be defined as occasions when one or severalmaxims are absent during communication processes(Jia in Sobhani, et al, 2014:92) According to Birner(2013:43) to flout a maxim is also to violate it – but in this case, the violation isso intentionally blatant that the hearer is expected to be aware of the violation. A speaker who makes it clear that he/she isnot following or violates the maxims is said to be flouting the maxims and this also gives rise an

implicature. Levinson in Dinges(2015:55) stated that implicatures may come aboutbyovertlyandblatantly not following somemaxims,inordertoexploititfor communicative purposes.Therearecasesofimplicatures in which thoughsomemaximisviolatedatthelevelofwhatissaid,thehearerisentitledto assume that maxim, oratleasttheoverallCooperativePrinciple,isobservedatthelevelofwhatisimplicated(Grice in Dinges, 2015:55).In a conversation, if there are some maxims are violated or disobeyed but still can be assumed that someone still cooperates in a conversation, it can be drawn that the violating maxim which occurs as an effort or a sign that something being said indirectly or being implied. It is called as flouting of maxim. For example:

A: Tehran is in Turkey, isn't it, teacher?

B: And London is in Armenia, I suppose.

Implicature: Tehran is not in Turkey.

B's statement flouts the the maxim of quality because speaker B gives information which is not matched with the actual fact, but B still seems to be cooperative. B gives the untrue statement to A in order to make A introspect that his statement is not correct. B's utterance suggests that A's is absurdly incorrect.

2.4   Implicature

During the conversation often comes the meaning which is spoken is not as same as what is spoken. Grice in Birner (2013:62) stated that there are two distinctions between what is said and what is implicated. What is said is truth-

conditional, and what is implicated is not (Grice in Birner, 2013:62). What is said in untruth conditional or implicated is called as implicature.Implicatures are inferred based on an assumption where the speakersdisobeys or flouts some maxims of cooperative principles.Horn & Ward(2006:3) stated that 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.It is attained when a speaker intends to communicate implicitly or more than justwhat the words mean. To understand the implicit meaning or implicature in a conversation, it needs to be related to the context in which the conversation takes place. As Birner (2013:62-63) stated thatimplicature is context dependent: If the context were difeferent, this particular form might not give riseto the same implicature.

In pragmatics, there are two types of implicature; they areconversational implicature and conventional implicature. Grice in Birner (2013:62) distinguished what is implicated,in turn, may be either conversationally or conventionally implicated,and what is conversationally implicated may be due to either a generalized ora particularized conversational implicature.

2.4.1 Conversational Implicature

A conversational implicature is any meaning implied or expressed by, and inferredor understood from the utterance of a sentence which is meant without beingpart of what is strictly said(Bublitz & Norrick, 2011:407). According to Riemer(2010:118)conversational implicatures are those that arise in particular contexts ofuse, without forming part of the word's characteristic or conventional

force. Conversational implicature deals with utterance meaning which is included in linguistics. One hallmark of a conversationalimplicature is that its contribution to the meaning of the utterance is not truth-conditional:If it turned out that the implicature did not hold, the truth of thestatement would not be affected(Birner, 2013:62).

In addition, conversational implicature is something which is implied in conversation, that is, something which is left implicit in actual language use;the way we understand an utterance in conversation in accordance with what we expect to hear(Mey in Yusuf & Jonah, 2016:2). This implied meaning is in a case which intended by the speaker and expected to be understood or implied by the hearer.

On the other hand, conversational implicature is a nonconventional implicature based on an addressee's assumption that the speaker is following the conversational maxims or at least the cooperative principle(Levinson in Inayati, 2014:2). The basicassumption in conversation is thattheparticipants stick to the cooperative principle and the maxims.With the co-operative principle and the maxims as guides, we canstart to work out how people actually decide that someone is "implying" something inconversation(Yule, 2010:148).

Furthermore, conversational implicature is subsumed to mean an implication or suggestiondeduced from the point of an utterance(Yusuf & Jonah, 2016:2). When the listeners hear the expression in a certain conversation, theyfirst have to assume that the speaker is being cooperative and intends tocommunicate

something. That something must be more than just what thewords mean. It is an additional conveyed meaning which is called animplicature.

In contrast to conversational implicature, there is conventionalimplicature. It elaborates about conventional implicature. Conventional implicatures do not require a calculation based on the maxims and the context; instead, they are consistently attached to a particular linguistic expression, regardless of context (Birner, 2013:66). Conventional implicature is not based on the cooperative principle or the maxims.The conventional implicature discussed here, they do not have tooccur in conversation, and they do not depend on special contexts for theirinterpretation.

Conversational implicature is quite different from conventional implicature, conversational implicature is more communicated than conventional, but in order for them to be interpreted, some basics cooperative principle must first be assumed to be in operation. Grice in Birner (2013:62) introduced a distinction between two types of conversational implicature, they are generalized implicature and particularized implicatures.

2.4.2 Generalized Conversational Implicature

Generalized conversational implicatures are implicatures that do not depend on particular features of context and operate as a kind of default reasoning, which can be defeated by particular features of context (Levinson in Lumsden, 2008:1898). Furthermore, a generalized conversational implicature is one which is generally attached tothe form, and therefore does not need to be computed anew

with each relevantutterance(Birner, 2013:63). From these descriptions above, it can be concluded that generalized conversational is implicature which does not depend on special context and features. For example:

Andi: I wish you buy a bag and shoes.

Masha: I buy a bag.

By the illustration above, Masha certainly implies that she does not buy shoes. It does not require special context to infer her utterance, and it can be understood that her utterance is informative as required.

2.4.3 Particularized Conversational Implicature

Particularized conversational implicature is a type when interlocutors indirectly require more assistance to understand the meaning of a conversation because the context used in this type is not general in nature. Yule in Inayati (2014:54) stated that particularized conversational implicature is an additional unstated meaning that depends on special or local knowledge. Some assume knowledge is required in very specific context during a conversation in this type of conversational implicature. On the other hand, particularized conversationalimplicatures are unique to the particular context in which they occur(Birner, 2013:64). Moreover, a particularized conversational implicature, then, is one that arises due to theinteraction of an utterance with the particular, very specific context in which itoccurs, and hence does not arise in the default case of the utterance's use or theuse of some more general class of utterances of which it is a member (Birner, 2013:65). A particularized conversational

implicature is one which depends on particular features of the context.For example:

A: What on earth has happened to the roast beef?

B: The dog is looking very happy.

In the above exchange, A likely derives the implicature "the dog ate the roast beef" from B's statement. This is due to A's belief that B is observing the conversational maxim of relation or relevance in the specific context of A's question.

Another example:

A: I'm so sorry for making you wait in a long time.

B: That's fine, it just like waiting for one year.

In this context of the situation shows that the speaker A requests an apologizing for making B waiting for him in a long time. But in particular context, the hearer B is getting angry even he says "that's fine" and he extremely bored as he says "it just like waiting for one year".

Based on the descriptions above, it can be concluded that particularized conversational implicature is a conversational implicature which its meaning is out of part or the meaning of an utterance is not included in the utterance itself. In the other word, particularized conversational implicature is the inference of hearerwhich only can be interpreted or the meaning of utterances can be conveyed while intending on the specific context of the utterance.

In a communication, the process of conveying a message through utterances can be in form explicit or implicit.When speakers convey the message either

explicitly by observing the maxims or implicitly by flouting the maxims which generate implicature, it might have purposes behind uttering something. Utterances which are produced in the process of communication might have some different functions. They cannot only be seen structurally, but other possible function of a language used also involved. Utterances which are expressedduring a communication indirectly will lead to some actions which can be generated through the utterance itself. Birner (2013:175) stated that to utter something- either orally or in writing – is to do something. Utterance which does something or the act performed by saying something in pragmatics is called as speech acts. According to Yule in Shams (2015:146) speech acts are actions performed via utterances. In people's utterances, they are numerous speech acts. Searle in Shams (2015:146) classified speech acts into five major categories, they are:

1. Representatives: These speech acts commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition, e.g. asserting and concluding.

2. Directives: These are the speech acts which get the listener to do something, e.g. requesting and questioning.m performing an act

3. Commissives: These speech acts commit the speaker to some future course of action,e.g. promising and threatening.

4. Expressives: These speech acts express a psychological state, such as thanking, apologizing, and welcoming.

5. Declaratives: These are speech acts which make immediate changes in the state ofaffairs and tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institutions, such as declaring war ormarriage.

2.5 Previous Research

This part presents some previous researches related to pragmatics study particularly of conversational implicature and Grice's maxims of cooperative principle. There are three previous researches are selected to support this research. First is research which is conducted by Inayati, et al (2014) in International Journal of Language Learning and Applied Linguistic Word (IJLLALW).This research shows how cooperative principle's maxims are flouted in particularized conversational implicature. The data for the research was taken from adrama serial entitled Gilmore Girls written by Amy Sherman-Palladino. The method used in the research is thedescriptive analysis method. The analysis of the particularized conversational implicature wascarried out through pragmatics analysis based on particularized conversational implicaturetheories developed by Grice (1975) and Yule (1996). Theresult of the research on the data indicates that particularized conversational implicature flouts two kinds of maxims which are maxim of relation and maxim of manner.

Second is Yusuf, et al (2016) in International Journal of EnglishLanguage Teaching (IJELT). This research focuses on the analysis of pragmatic implicaturesobserved on selected advert billboards around Jos metropolis in Plateau State, Nigeria. It is primarily aimed atascertaining the extent of adherence or otherwise of theseadvert billboards to Grice's maxims of CooperativePrinciple (CP). Data wereanalyzed on the basis of Grice's maxims of cooperative principle:

relation, quality, quantity, and manner.The study reveals that the strength of the cooperative principle lies in the distinction between the Gricean maxims. In trying to observe a maxim they violate another.Thepaper concludes that CP is important to our understanding of language use in the society because it enables us toknow why communication: spoken or written quite often fails and how it can be more successful.
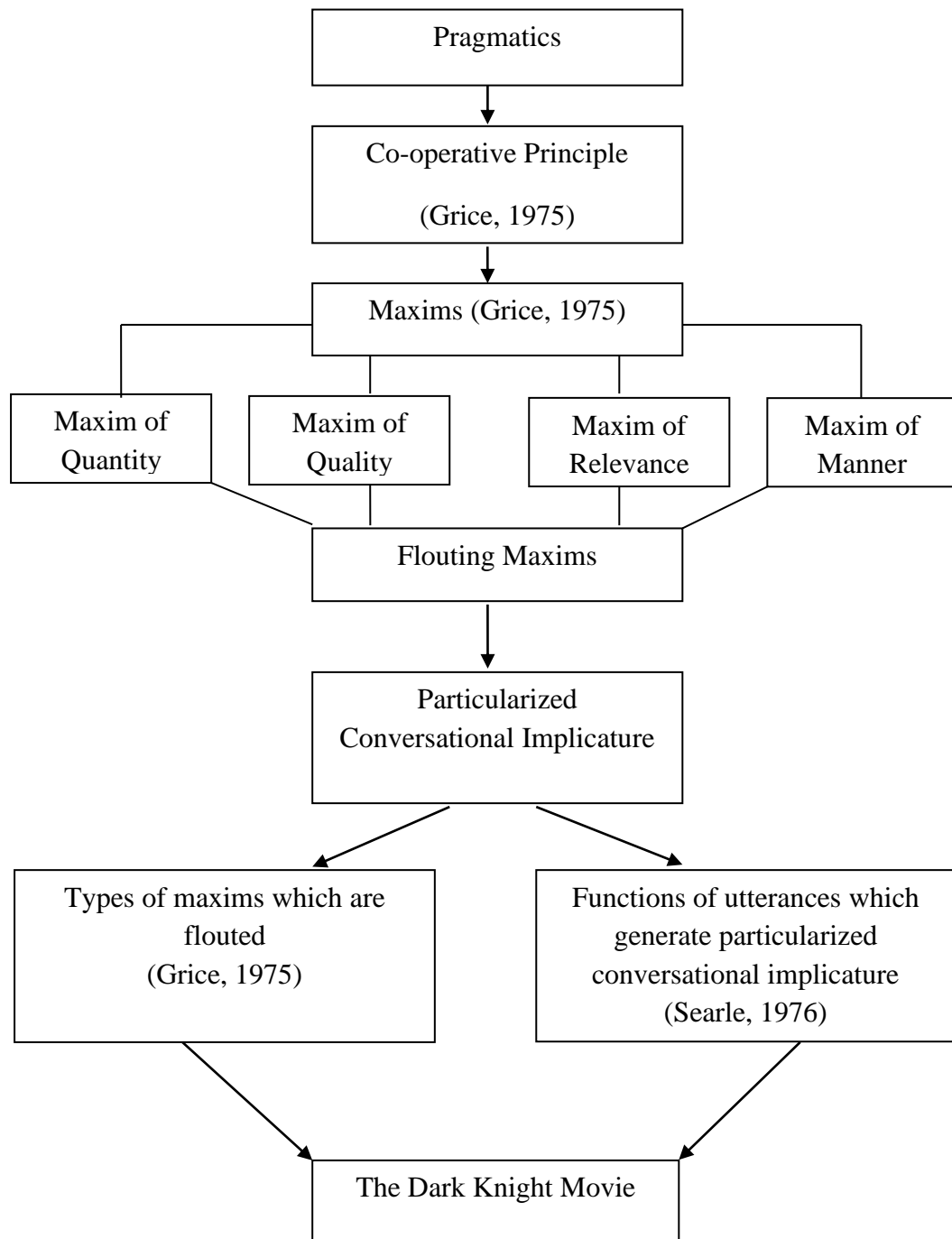
Third is Pan (2012) in International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature. This paper is aimed at probing into the linguistic basis involved in the process of language humorfrom the perspective of Grice's cooperative principle. Data which analyzed are some short humorous dialogs. This research is conducted to reveal the fundamental relation between the violation of Grice's cooperative principle and creation of English humor, and then give critical comments on Grice's cooperative principle, whichmainly focuses on limitations Grice's cooperative principle. In this research, he found that Grice's maxims are not always obeyed. It seems when the maxims are violated. The violation of cooperative principle and accompanied four maxims are not onlyintent to terminate the conversation, but also brings comedy effect which can be derived from the deliberate of flouted maxims.

Based on these previous researches above, the researcher concludes that the variation of these previous researches such as, topic, data, method, and result which have been conducted, flouting of Grice' maxims that covered in cooperative principle which generate implicature can be analyzed in various types of data. It has similarity with this research and support that it will be possible for

the researcher to conduct the research of particularized conversational implicature in The Dark Knight movie. Not only focus on flouting of Grice's maxims but also this research will describe the functions of utterances which generate particularized conversational implicature that is produced by speakers based on speech acts categories by Searle (1976) in The Dark Knight, and it will be the difference of three previous researches above which have been conducted.

2.6   Theoretical Framework

This part presents the theoretical framework underlying this research. The main theory is taken from Grice (1975) which covers theory of co-operative principle that consists of four maxims; maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation (relevance) and maxim of manner, along with the flouting of these maxims will lead to the rise of particularized conversational implicature which has implied meaning. The analysis of utterances which generate particularized conversational implicature based on speech act categories by Searle (1976). The following figure shows the whole theoretical framework.

```
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│         Pragmatics          │
└─────────────────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│    Co-operative Principle   │
│                             │
│       (Grice, 1975)         │
└─────────────────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│     Maxims (Grice, 1975)    │
└─────────────────────────────┘
```

| Maxim of Quantity | Maxim of Quality | Maxim of Relevance | Maxim of Manner |

```
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│       Flouting Maxims       │
└─────────────────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│        Particularized       │
│  Conversational Implicature │
└─────────────────────────────┘
```

| Types of maxims which are flouted (Grice, 1975) | Functions of utterances which generate particularized conversational implicature (Searle, 1976) |

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┌─────────────────────────────┐
│    The Dark Knight Movie    │
└─────────────────────────────┘
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Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

In this chapter, the researcher reveals the way of conducting research such as research design, object of the research, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data, and method of presenting research result.

3.1 Research Design

This research started from the researcher's observation of the implicature phenomena found in daily life then rose the researcher's curiosity to explore further the phenomena by reading and understanding literature on the study related to implicature from various sources such as books, journals, articles and even asked for guidance from lecturers to a better understanding about the phenomena which is found. Having understood the Phenomenafrom various sources, the researcher found the problems and formulated them to be analyzedthen the researcher arranged the research method that includes: method of collecting data, method of analyzing data, and method of presenting research result. Having done arranged the research method then the researcher analyzed the data that has been collected. All results of data analyzed are presented and summarized based on the research methods in this research design.In the final stages, conclusions are discovered based on the process of analyzing data. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method in conducting this research.

3.2   Object of the Research

In this research, data are obtained from all utterances that exist in dialogues in The Dark Knight movie. From all utterances in the movie, then those which contain particularized conversational are analyzed as the object of research.

3.3   Method of Collecting Data

In collecting data, the researcher usedobservation (simak) method (Sudaryanto, 2015:203). The researcher observed the particularized conversational implicature phenomena in The Dark Knight movie. Technique which is used is uninvolvedconversation observation (*simak bebas libat cakap*)(Sudaryanto, 2015:15). Researcher only observed conversations in The Dark Knight movie without being involved in the conversations for data collection. In order to help the researcher in collecting the data,   the researcher applied these following steps:

1.   Reading   information   and   knowledge   about   particularized conversational implicature.

2.   Watching and observingThe Dark Knight movie script and looking for all   of   utterances   which   contain   particularized   conversational implicature.

3.   Typing the particularized conversational implicatures which are found in The dark Knight movie.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the researcher used identity (*padan*)in pragmatics method(Sudaryanto, 2015:15). In addition, the researcher also uses contextual interpretation to analyze the data. Each data which is in the form of short conversation was analyzed by taking account of the specific context of characters' utterance in the movie as well as the situation in which the utterance takes place. Furthermore, the steps which are used in analyzing the data as follow:

1. Selecting the particularized conversational implicatures which have been collected in The Dark Knight movie script.

2. Describing and analyzing types of maxim which are flouted and utterance's functions which generate particularized conversational implicature in The Dark Knight movie.

3. Classifying types of maxim which are flouted and utterance's functions in particularized conversational implicatures in The Dark Knight movie.

4. Making conclusion based on data analysis.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

In this research, the researcher presented data analysis result by using formal and informal method (Sudaryanto 2015:241). The researcher chose these methods since the researcher presented data analysis results used sentences to explain clearly and the researcher also used tables to be easier for the readers to understand the data analysis results.