CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN *IN THE HEART OF THE SEA* MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out the types and the purposes of conversational implicature uttered by all characters in *In The Heart of The Sea* movie by using pragmatics approach. The design of this research is qualitative research employing content analysis approach that focused on textual investigation. The data of this research is utterances, which contains conversational implicature spoken by the characters in that movie. This research has one data source which is the movie script of *In The Heart of The Sea* movie. The data of this research are categorized as types of conversational implicature are analyzed based on Grice's theory (1975) and the purposes of conversational implicature used theory by Brown and Levinson (1978). The result of this research shows that two types of conversational implicature are found in the utterances of the characters in that movie, they are particularized conversational implicature and generalized conversational implicature. Five purposes of conversational implicature also found in this research, they are to protect speaker itself, to show power and politeness, to give information, to entertain the audiences (humorous) and to have lack specific information.

Keywords: Pragmatics, conversational implicature, *In The Heart of The Sea* movie

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan tipe-tipe dan tujuan-tujuan dari kata yang mengandung implikatur yang diucapkan oleh semua karakter di film In The Heart of The Sea menggunakan pendekatan pragmatic. Bentuk penelitian ini termasuk dalam penelitian kualitatif serta menggunakan pendekatan isi yang focus terhadap penelitian naskah. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah ujaran-ujaran yang berisi kata-kata yng mengandung implikatur yang digunakan oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam film tersebut. Penelitian ini memiliki satu sumber data yaitu naskah dari film In The Heart of The Sea. Data dari penelitian ini telah di kelompokan menjadi kata-kata yang mengandung implikatur di analisi menggunakan teori dari Grice (1975) dan tujuan-tujuan dari penggunakan implikatur di analisis menggunakan teori dari Brown dan Levinson (1978). Hasil dari penelitian menunjukan bahwa dua tipe dari

implikatur telah ditemukan dalam ujjaran-ujaran yang di ucapkan oleh tokoh-tokoh di film tersebut, mereka adalah particularized conversational implicature dan generalized conversational implicature. Lima tujuan dari kata-kata yang mengandung implikatur juga di temukan di penelitian ini. Mereka adalah to protect speaker itself, to show power and politeness, to give information, to entertain the audiences (humorous) and to have lack specific information.

Kata kunci: *Pragmatik, kalimat implikatur, film In The Heart of The Sea*

A. INTRODUCTION

As social being, human needs interaction with other human in their life. One of human ways to interact with other is by doing a communication. Communication is the human activities in sending or receiving information and message to convey idea, feelings, or everything in human's mind. In the process of communication, human needs a tool. A tool for communication is language. In the case of communication, the language used may depend on the situation. In a situation, people may use direct utterances so that between speaker and hearer have a connection when they are in conversation. But, sometimes when speaking, people use certain words to imply other things that have different meaning. Therefore, to understand the utterances, the speaker has to relate it with the other aspects of the language, such as the situation when the conversation happens. In pragmatics study, it is called implicature. Grice (1975) stated that implicature comes from the term "implicit". The term "implicit" is not easily understood by the listener because it has hidden meaning.

Yule (1996) defined implicature as an additional conveyed meaning. It is important to interpret the utterances which are delivered by the speakers. It means that implicature is the way people speak something indirectly. In this research, the researcher chooses to analyze implicature because, in communication there are some utterances that have to be considered whether the utterances are expressed nor strictly implied. Grice (1975) explained that there are two branches of implicature, those are conversational and conventional implicature. In this case, the researcher focuses on the conversational one. The researcher chooses conversational implicature for her research because she finds that it is interesting thing where implicature is not matter of sentence's meaning instead of the utterance's meaning. Then the listener may imply further information from what speaker actually says.

Conversational implicature often appears in daily interaction personally, generally, spoken and written. General written conversation can be found in social media, newspaper, magazine, etc. Meanwhile, the spoken conversation is easily found in conversation video, television show, etc. The

conversational implicature also can be found in movie because movie influences the way people speak and interact with each other in daily life. Based on that consideration, the researcher would like to analyze conversational implicature that are found in utterances and the meaning of implied sentence that are uttered by character in a movie.

The researcher uses movie *In The Heart of The Sea* movie as the source of her data because the researcher finds some problems about implicit utterances that are much used by the characters. Besides, the characters in this movie do not just merely convey what they want to say by literal utterances, but their utterances also contain implicit message which have certain function such as accusing, humiliating, mocking, etc.

B. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Below are the explanation about the types of conversational implicature by Grice (1975) and the purposes of conversational implicature by Brown and Levinson (1978).

1. TYPES OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE
a. Particularized Conversational Implicature

Particularized conversational implicature is a type in which the interlocutors indirectly require more assistance to understand the meaning of a conversation because the context used in this type is not general in nature. Some assumed knowledge which is required in very specific context during conversation is called particularized conversational implicature. Lakoff (1993) defines the particularized implicature is the inferences of hearer which only can be work out or interpreted while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. This type is able to use by speakers in order to create hidden context in some utterances of any kind of situations and conditions.

b. Generalized Conversational Implicature

Generalized conversational implicature is a conversational implicature that is inferable without reference to a special context. It is type in which interlocutors do not require special knowledge to know meaning of a conversation because the context used in this type is a general conversation that makes an interlocutor directly understand the meaning of the conversation. It means that generalized conversational implicature is one that does not depend on particular features of the context but is typically associated with the proposition expressed instead. Levinson (1983) states that generalized conversational implicature is one which does not depend on any particular features of the context. In other words, special background knowledge or inferences are not required in calculating the additional conveyed meaning.

2. THE PURPOSES OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE

a. To Protect Speakers' Itself

Speakers sometimes exercise caution and use the expression of implicature, even in situation where they know the exact information, for example, in meeting, a teacher reported that there are approximately 200 students who are participating the final exam. Although the teacher may count the students, the teacher uses an approximation to implicate the real number of students so that if the teacher counts wrongly the teacher is protected.

b. To Show Power and Politeness

In general politeness can be defined as linguistic attitude which can make addressee feel at case. Hence, the parameter of being politeness is the convenience in the part of the addressee. In relation with this matter, Brown and Levinson (1978) in their phenomenal book proposed the concept of face. Face is basic desire or needs that everyone want to satisfy. Politeness is a system used by the speaker in order to keep up to the addressee's expectations. According to Brown and Levinson (1978) 'face' is observed in all interactions. They stated that all participants in spoken interactions emotionally invest in the face and it must be constantly considered. They further explain that in performing a face threatening act a speaker may avoid responsibility by using conversational implicature. Brown and Levinson (1978) explained in their explication of politeness theory, focus on interaction within informal contexts, neglecting institutional contexts such as meeting.

c. To Give Information

Michael (1967) uses language to convey some information. He stated that language can also be functioned as giving message literally or implicitly from their self to the listeners. For example, in a Talk Show the speaker uttered a sentence *"Wow! Somebody just has a brand ford on TV, what was that?"* when the speaker know the speaker's friend just stated a brand of a glasses when they were on air. Whereas, they may not mention any kind of brand during the shoe except, that the brand is supporting the show at the time.

This kind of utterances is implicitly stated that the speaker is informing the listener that the listener is forbidden to mention any kind of brand which is not supported the talk show. It means that the speaker can give hidden information to the listener by using conversational implicature.

d. To Entertain the Audiences (Humorous)

As cited in Brown and Levinson (1978), joking is a basic positive politeness technique. Joking is often used for the purpose of enhancing

friendship, especially in western countries. Indirect utterances sometimes is expressed in order to entertain others by joking.

In doing communication especially in informal communication, sometimes people choose to use some jokes in order to create kinds of relaxing atmosphere. Besides, a joke is used to avoid the listeners feel awkward if the speaker always speaks formally and able to collaborate in the conversation easily. Furthermore, conversation and some jokes in movie are purposed to entertain all the audiences and make them happy while watching the movie.

e. To Have Lack of Specific Information

Sometimes, speaker uses implicature to convey meaning in situations where they do not have at their disposal the necessary words or phrases for the concept they wish to express. For example, the word "samiest" will never found in a dictionary but uttered by speaker because the speaker does not know the appropriate word. Another example of an utterance which less of information is like the use of word *"Alright!"* in order to give an opinion. It is not relevant enough because it has no information on it. The listener will; not have any idea about it. Moreover, the listener cannot take any conclusions but they can probably assume from the way the speaker utter that word.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Design

The method applied in this research is qualitative content analysis research. Mason (2002) explained that the qualitative research method involves the use of qualitative data, such as interviews, documents, and observations, in order to understand and explain a social phenomenon. He also said that qualitative research method involves data collection of personal experiences, introspection, stories about life, interactions and visual texts which are significant to people's life. The researcher uses this method because the researcher wants to explore the behavior and experiences of the way the characters in that movie using conversational implicature in every utterance.

2. Research Instrument

This research needs tools or instruments, so that the data become valid, credible, and trustworthy. The research instrument of this this research is the observation. However, the key instrument is the researcher itself. The researcher collects, analyzes, and identifies the data needed to accomplish the research.

3. Data and Sources of Data

The source of data in this research is a movie script entitled *In The Heart of The Sea*. The movie script is not written by the researcher since she took in from *www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk.* In this research, the data are the words from all character's utterances that only contained the focus of this research which is conversational implicature.

4. Data Collection

The method of the data collection in this research is the observation method. The process of collecting the data consists of the following steps: the first step is downloading and watching *In The Heart of The Sea* movie. The second step is downloading movie script from *www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk*. The third step is re-watching and checking accuracy between the movie and movie script.

5. Data Analysis

According to Miles and Huberman (1994), there are three linked sub processes of data Analysis: data reduction, data display, and conclusion: drawing/verification. Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, sampling, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. The researcher selected the data in order more specific and also took some important notes which is important to do because it helps the researcher to do the next process and focus to answer the research problems. While data display is an organized, compressed, assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. The writer has selected the data important based on the theory of conversational implicature by Grice. Then, the last process in this research is drawing conclusion. Conclusion drawing is the process in drawing the conclusion after analyzing the data. The researcher carried data reduction, data display and then the writer make a conclusion of the data.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this section, the researcher explains the data from the utterances in the movie. The utterances containing implicature are signed with the bold text which completed with the context description and analysis after listing the conversation. Those data are used in different context description setting and context. The data were analyzed based on the types of conversational implicature and its purpose as follow:

1. Particularized Conversational Implicature

In this movie, particularized conversational implicature appears 10 times. An example that shows particularized conversational implicature can be seen in the following conversation:

Scene 20 (00.20.30-00.21.48)

Joy : If we make Cape Verdes in the next two weeks, we'll have a decent to Pacific as a schedule.

Pollard : Corn Mr. Chase?

Owen : **Never did have much of a taste for it.**
(Owen just realize that Pollard know about his family life)

Pollard : That's odd. Told you father grew come on Cape Cod.

This conversation occurs when Captain Pollard, Mr. Joy and Owen Chase have a dinner in the ship after pass through the storm. In this case, Captain Pollard was jealous with Owen, because Owen is better than him in settling the ship with crew cabin while the storm. Captain Pollard thinks that Owen act like a captain rather than first mate. So, while they have a dinner, Captain Pollard tries to make Owen upset by talking about Owen privacy which is about his father. Captain Pollard already knows something about Owen's family and he know that Owen would not like if Captain Pollard brings family's problem in occupation. So, to make Owen get upset, he tries to mention Owen's father in conversation. Captain Pollard asks to Owen whether he wants corn or not. Owen said that "never did have much of a taste for it" is ambiguity. Captain Pollard answered by asking Owen question that her father is a farmer which is impossible if Owen never like corn.

The utterance that uttered by Owen is implicature. It is categorized as *particular conversational implicature*. The reason why this kind of utterance categorized as particularized conversational implicature is because Captain Pollard does not have any idea about what Owen means whether he never likes it or he never tastes it. The response of Captain Pollard represents his confused expression after Owen stated that utterances. He seems he waited for Owen uttered more sentences.

Purposes of using particularized conversational implicature in Owen's utterance above is *to give the right amount of information* because Owen does not say the specific information and it needs more information after stated. Usually, in casual conversation, being told the exact information will not contribute anything of useful interest the hearer. So, in this case, the speaker uses this implicature to complete the argument but he did not give the exact information.

Scene 29 (00.37.30-00.30.37)

Joy : Come on place all forces! Give everything I can.

Young Nickerson : She's blows.

Joy : It is a calf?

Young Nickerson : Is it calf?

Joy : **It's a cow**

The conversation above occurs when Young Nickerson gets his first experience in hunting whales. Young Nickerson feels so tired because they cannot find a whale. After waiting for several months, they find a whale. He is so happy to see a big whale for the first time. Young Nickerson and the others cabin crew try to reach the whale. Young Nickerson seems so excited to see the whale. He asks to Joy, "is that a calf?" and Joy explains that that is a cow. Those conversation means that Young Nickerson asks Joy whether that is the big whale or small whale. We can see that the question begins with the word "is" which means it is a yes or no question. Normally, the answer to this kind of question is yes or no in utterances. So, there must be implication here. That utterance is categorized as *particularized conversational implicature*. It is because Young Nickerson can interpret that it is not a small whale, but he has to have specific knowledge or information about the differences the whale calf and whale cow so that he knows which one the whale calf and which another one is whale cow.

Purposes of using particularized conversational implicature in Joy's utterance **"It is a cow"** is *to make a sense of humor*. This kind of utterance is implicitly stated that Joy is informing Young Nickerson that they find a big whale not a small whale. But the way he informs Young Nickerson is by make another phrase of whale.

2. Generalized Conversational Implicature

This type occurs 13 times. It is because generalized conversational implicature is used in daily conversation and also people do not need specific knowledge to interpret. Below are the examples of generalized conversational implicature that are found in the movie:

Scene 7 (00.07.48-00.08.05)

Peggy : You don't wanna be late.
Owen : I'll be there besides can't have our daughter should not sleep under the leaky roof. Can we?
Peggy : What makes you sure it's a girl?
Owen : It has to be. She can reminds me why I still love you when you're being stubborn.
Peggy : Well, if it's to be a daughter, she'll be a version of you not me. Blond locks and determined to conquer the world. I suppose after today you'll be trading in that tunic for a uniform.
Owen : That's right. Then we can finally move into a captain housing.
Peggy : **There is a room enough for three of us.**

This conversation happens when Owen wants to go in city. He wants to meet Mason as the proprietor of whaling board namely The Essex. Mason

has a promise to him that in the next whaling journey, he will be promoted as captain for the first time. Owen says to Peggy, his wife that after he gets a job as a captain, they will move to captain house. But from that conversation above, Peggy does not really like if Owen becomes a captain and move to captain house. She feels the captain house is too big and their house now is still suitable for their family. Peggy's utterance "There is a room enough for three of us" implicate that she does not want to move. From the utterances, we can interpret that Peggy does not want to move in a captain's house, she only wants to live in their own house. In this conversation, Peggy was uttering *generalized conversational implicature* in the sentence "there are room enough for three of us" which is certainly implicated that she does not want to move in captain's house if Owen becomes a captain one day.

The purpose of Peggy's utterance is *to give information*. When Peggy knew that Owen will be a captain and get a captain house, she thinks that it would not be suitable for her and her family. Here, she wants to give her husband information that she does not want to move in captain house even when her husband becomes a captain.

Scene 9 (00.11.21-00.11.41)

Mason : I understand your disappointment. They therefore offered fifteenth party. So much I have never offered a first mate. If you dispose 2.000 barrels of oil, I give you word that you will be captain next time.

Owen : **You've given me your word before Mr. Mason. Now, this time, I'll take it in writing.**

This conversation happens when Owen meets Mason (proprietor a whaling board) to demand fulfillment of Mason's promise. Mason promise to Owen that after his last voyage and get 1500 barrels whale's oil, he can be promoted as captain in whaling board in the next voyage. But, Mason deny the promise because in the next voyage with whaling board namely The Essex. Mason accommodates young Captain Gorge Pollard who is descended from a family of prestigious whalers to be The Essex's captain and Owen becomes his first mate. Owen gets upset but he cannot do anything. After they set out, Mason makes a new promise that after this voyage, Owen can be a captain. He refuses it by utter, **"You've given me your word before Mr. Mason. Now, this time, I'll take it in writing".** This utterance is one of the criteria of *generalized conversational implicature*. It is because the utterance can easily be understood by the hearer (Mason) when the utterance occurs. It means that Owen's utterance does not need specific knowledge to be interpreted because the hearer already knows the implied meaning. From that utterance we can interpret that Owen refuse to make another promise without write it on paper. But he accepts the job as

first mate provided that Mason will fulfill his promise after write it down on paper.

The purpose of Owen's utterances is to *protect himself* because he does not want if Mason denies his promise for the second time. So he protect himself by makes a formal promise on a paper. So, he would better protect himself rather than make mistakes.

Scene 29 (00.43.27-00.43.27)

Cabin Boy	: Sir?
Owen	: Yeah?
Cabin Boy	: That's all of it sir. We can't get any more out.
Owen	: **There's a gold there boys.**
Cabin boy	: **We're too big to wriggle down there.**
Owen	: Keep digging!

.This conversation happened when Owen and friends get their first whale. They want to get the oil inside the whale's body. The cabin crew cannot reach it because their body is bigger than the whale's body. They tell Owen as their first mate that they cannot reach it and Owen answer by utter **"There's gold there boys".** Based on the context, this utterance is implying "there is something that is worth in the whale's body. The whale still has so much oil. So, keep digging". This *generalized conversational implicature* is purposed to make the cabin crew his *power* as the first mate so that he can command them to keep digging to collect the oil. While the cabin crew said that, **they are too big to wriggle in whale's body** is purposed *to give information* to Owen that their body is not suitable to come in the whale's body so that they should find another cabin crew who has tiny body.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on Grice (1975), there are two types of conversational implicature. The types of conversational implicature that are found are particularized conversational implicature and generalized conversational implicature. The highest frequency of the types of conversational implicature is generalized conversational implicature. Besides, according to Brown and Levinson (1978), the purposes of conversational implicature divides become five. All the purposes are found in this research, they are to protect speaker's itself, to show power and politeness, to give information, to entertain the audiences and to have lack of specific information. To give information becomes the most frequent purposes to occur in *In The Heart of The Sea* movie.

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