











# THE ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE AND ITS VIOLATION MAXIMS IN THE MOVIE *GROWN UPS 2 2013*

By: Zahrul Fauzi Makin

## ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe and to compare the use of Grice's theory, conversational implicature and cooperative principle, in the conversation among families in the movie *Grown ups 2 2013*. The researcher analyzes the utterances that contain conversational implicature and violation maxims in the data. This research uses qualitative method. It is used to interpret the data descriptively based on conversational implicature and cooperative principle theory proposed by Grice. The data is explained by showing the context of situation, the implicature of utterances, and the maxims.

The result of this research consists of three points. The first point, there are 12 data Generalized Conversational Implicature and 13 data Particularized Conversational Implicature. The most violation maxim is maxim of quantity which is 44 % or 11 data. Whereas, the others are 24 % or 6 data for maxim of quality, 12% or 3 data for maxim relation, and 20% or 5 data for maxim of manner. The second point, The implied meanings of conversational implicature types are to imply the opposite, previous event, other of similar kinds, contradiction with the actual condition and general knowledge inference. On the hand, the speaker's intentions are warning, convincing, giving opinion, ignoring, satire, and showing sympathy. The last point, Most of the utterances are written to violate the edge of maxims in order to make the movie funny and interesting.

**Keywords:** *Conversational implicature, cooperative principle, and movie*

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## **INTISARI**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan membandingkan penggunaan teori Grice yaitu Implikasi percakapan dan prinsip kerjasama dalam percakapan keluarga di film *grown up 2 2013*. Peneliti menganalisis ujaran yang berisi implikasi percakapan dan pelanggaran maksim sesuai data. Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif metode. Deskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk menganalisis penafsiran data secara runtut berdasarkan teori Grice, implikasi percakapan dan prinsip kerjasama. Data dijelaskan dengan menunjukkan situasi konteks, implikasi ujaran, dan maksim.

Hasil dari penelitian ini terdiri dari tiga poin. Poin yang pertama, ada 12 data general implikasi percakapan dan 13 data partikular implikasi percakapan. Pelanggaran maxim yang sering ialah maxim quantiti dengan persentase 44 % atau 11 data. Sedangkan, maxim quality ada 24% atau 6 data, maxim relasi 12% atau 3 data, dan maxim cara ada 20% atau 5 data.. Yang kedua, makna tersembunyi dari implikasi percakapan ialah untuk tersirat lawanan, kejadian sama sebelumnya, perbedaan, dan kesimpulan secara umum. Dan untuk maksud penutur yaitu menyakinkan, memperingatkan, memberikan opini, dan mengambatkan, menyindir, dan memberi rasa simpati. Dan yang terakhir, seluruh ujaran tersebut ditulis untuk melanggar batas-batas maksim supaya film tersebut terasa lucu dan menarik.

Kata kunci: *Implikasi percakapan, prinsip kerjasama, dan film*

## **MOTTO**

*“Anyone who has never made a mistake has never tried anything new”*

***Albert Einstein***

*“Never give up, before you do it! Never be afraid, before you try it!”*

***Zahrul Fauzi Makin***



## **DEDICATION**

1. My beloved parents, H.Mansyur dan Siti Rodiyah, who always give spirit and inspiration to step the bright future, without your praying I am nothing, I say a lot of thanks.
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1. All my lectures of Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences especially the English Major who give me important study to be good and useful man next time. Allah SWT blesses you all.
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May Allah SWT always blesses and mercies you all till the end of day. Hopefully this graduating paper can help reader to enrich their knowledge and improve it wider and larger than they know now.

Yogyakarta, 24 Juni 2015

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.1. Background of Study**

Language is means of communication between speaker and listener in order to get the information. It has the important roles for human life. Life without language is like a human corpse walking with no destination. Everybody uses language to deliver their ideas, feelings, and thoughts to others. They have to deliver the messages as clear as possible in order to be understood and interpreted by the partners. It means that people should know language and convey the core meaning of communication in order to be accepted and understood. Because when people do not know about language, they can not deliver the message of communication as good as possible, they do not get the information what they want.

Furthermore, a communication needs communicative partners. It means that some people or minimally two people; speaker and listener, use the same language. When people can communicate one another with their language, they are able to deliver the core points of communication. So they are going to get the aims of communication and receive the message. Many people communicate each other in order to get the information, ideas of others, feelings like happy, sad, sympathy, and so forth. All of them are successful if they can communicate well.

Unfortunately, a communication among people in daily life sometimes does not go as well as their hope because there is lying, ambiguity, irrelevant and

uncooperative communication which makes the partners confused with the messages conveyed. In pragmatics, it is called Implicature. Implicature is derived from the verb “to imply” to fold something into something else (Dictionary). Hence, it means that something folded has to be unfolded in order to be understood. So it can be concluded that conversational implicature is something folded in the conversation.

Grice says that conversational implicature can be defined as a different (opposite, additional, etc) pragmatic meaning of an utterance with respect to the literal meaning expressed by utterance (as cited in Mey, 1998: 731). It means that conversational implicature is some implications that have implied meaning beyond the conversation. It depends on the context of situation in language used. It often goes what people mean by what people say. The hearer makes the assumption that the speaker is not violating one of the conversational maxims, relevance, informativeness, or clarity. Implicature is generated intentionally by the speaker and may (or may not) be understood by the hearer (Thomas, 1995: 58).

Interpretation, therefore, in the conversational implicature needs cooperative principle to assume the folded meaning of conversations. Grice said that cooperative principle is:

Make your contributions such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accept purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you engaged (Grice, 1975:47)

It can be concluded that cooperative principle is the principle in communication between speaker and hearer in order the utterance to understand well. If the speaker wants the utterance understood by the hearer, he should follow

cooperative principle. So to avoid misunderstanding when people talk and to make their conversation flowly successfully, people have to understand what people mean. Therefore, to make a good communication, the speaker needs cooperation with the hearer.

However, people do not always follow the rules of cooperative principle and maxims in their communiations. The action is called violation. Violatin is happened when people do not obey the principle, it means that they are doing “violation of cooperative principle”. People do violate them and tell lies, so Grice discusses about violations in his book “Logic and Conversation”. They intentionally violate the maxims because of some intentions which is made to make humor or others.

According to Villarejo, Movie is dynamism, its capacity to arrange and rearrange time and motion, thus reveals its dimensions that are deeply social, historical, industrial, technological, philosophical, political, aesthetic, psychological, personal, and so forth (2007:9). It means that movie is defined as a series of still or moving images and it is produced by recording photographic images with cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or visual effects. Movie describes the value of social life, history, culture, and so forth within conversations of actors.

The movie *Grown ups 2 2013* is chosen as subject of analysis in this research, because some reasons. firstly, this movie is a popular and comedian movie that has created second series that is different story with the first series. It is directed by Danis Duganh. Unfortunately, It gets “The Worst Things” such as the

worst screenplay, director, and actors in the Golden Awards. Therefore, why it gets that worst award is the reason to know it. The movie tells four families that for long time do not make reunion party. After that it also describes about how association among families is in daily life. Not only family but also friendships in different ages are described in the movie. Furthermore the movie also shows how they associate among of friends and have habitual that are very distinctive with eastern culture or habitual. Therefore this movie is interesting to analyze in this research, in order to get additional information of the movie culture and habitual, and understand how to associate and communicate among people finely without hurting somebody else. Additionally we can compare the culture, social, and education of the movie with eastern culture or habitual.

The second reason, some conversations of actors in the movie contain folded meanings behind the utterances, unclarity, ambiguity, lying, irrelevant, and so forth. Moreover they also break cooperative principle especially the maxim of conversation through communication among members of families, classmates, and neighbours. There is one of the examples of conversational implicature and violation maxim in the movie *Grown Ups 2 2013*. Below is the example:

Becky: Daddy, I left the front door open. in case any animals wanted to come in.

Daddy: You did, huh? And one did.

Keith: Yeah.Yeah, one crazy-ass one.

Daddy: Oh, no, you did a nice thing, sweetheart.

Greg, I'm going to need a bat!

Becky: Daddy, no!

Daddy: **No, no, I'm not going to hit the deer. I'm just going to massage his head for a little bit with it.**

This utterance happens when there is a deer in house. Becky tells her daddy that she lets the door open in order to be animal come in. She does one. Her daddy wants Greg to take a bet, but Becky does not want her daddy to hit the deer. Unfortunately Daddy lies to his daughter not to hit the deer. Yet, he uses words *I'm just going to massage his head for a little bit with it*. He certainly means that is, conversationally implicates *little bit here, Lenny hit the deer not just one, or only touch but it is powerfully*. It is called scalar implicature that is called generalized conversational implicature. So the utterance is included generalized conversational implicature which is phrase within definite article type *a/an X* same as *not speaker's X*. Grice said that use *a/an X*, which carries the implicature that X is only remotely related in certain way to some people indicated by the context (Mey, 1998:67). Furthermore, the utterance also violate the maxim of quality which no saying the true to be false. The speaker says *no, no, I'm not going to hit the deer*. The word “no” is repeated twice that means emphasizing. Here it means the speaker makes the listener sure that he does not hit the deer. So the tries to lie the listener.

In Islam, people are suggested to associate among other and to say good. Because tongue is very sharp alike sword which can hurt somebody else, to say and to communicate must be in good manner. Allah has said in Quran, Surah Al-Baqarah verse 83 (Ali, 1989:13):

وَإِذْ أَخَذْنَا مِيثَاقَ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ لَا تَعْبُدُونَ إِلَّا اللَّهَ وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا وَذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ  
وَالْيَتَامَىٰ وَالْمَسَاكِينِ وَقُولُوا لِلنَّاسِ حُسْنًا وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ ثُمَّ تَوَلَّيْتُمْ إِلَّا  
قَلِيلًا مِّنْكُمْ وَأَنْتُمْ مُّعْرِضُونَ

*“And remember the time when We took a covenant from the children of Israel: You shall worship nothing but Allah and show kindness to parent and to kindred and orphans and the poor, and speak to men kindly and observe prayer, and pay the zakat; then you turned away in aversion, except a few of you.”*

In the verse above, the writer only underlines the translation *speak to men kindly*. People is social human that interacts, communicates, and share information one another. In order to be understood, they should speak clearly to avoid from ambiguities, lyings, and uncooperative partners. Because unclerness, umbiguities, moreover lying is big problems, to communicate among other must watch the manner and good communication.

Therefore, the writer wants to research and find out the analysis of conversational implicature and violations of maxims found in the movie “Grown ups 2 2013” under title “THE ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE AND ITS VIOLATION MAXIMS IN THE MOVIE *GROWN UPS 2 2013*”.

## 1.2. Problem Statements

Based on the background of study above, this research problems are:

1. What are the types of conversational implicatures and its violation maxims in *Grown ups 2 2013* movie?
2. Why do conversational implicatures and its violation maxims happen in *Grown Ups 2 2013* movie?

## 1.3. Objectives of study

Based on the problem of study, the objectives of study are to find out the answers of:

1. To know the types of conversational implicatures and its violation maxims in *Grown ups 2 2013* movie.
2. To explain the reasons why conversational implicatures and its violation maxims happen in *Grown ups 2 2013* movie.

## 1.4. Significances of Study

This research analyzes the conversational implicatures and its in the movie *Grown ups 2 2013* because it hopefully can be useful and give significant contributions either theoretically or practically. Theoretically, this research is useful for giving explanation about Implicatures especially conversational implicature and cooperative principle included one of the linguistics program in the Islamic State University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. This research also will be useful and many advantages for the reader. Moreover, it can also be references

for the students of linguistics to understand about the study of pragmatics especially. And also they can analyze the other subject related with theory of conversational implicature.

Practically, this research really can help to understand conversational implicature deeply especially to solve the problems of phenomena surrounding people. Eventhough it can be practiced among people in daily life and know how to have a good communications. All the results of this research is aimed to be guidance for students who are interested in conducting further researches on Conversational Implicature and its maxims.

### **1.5. Literature Review**

This research analyzes the conversations in the movie *Grown Ups 2 2013* which has the implied meaning. There are three papers which have similar topic to this paper. The first paper is Pakpahan (2010), the student of Universitas Negeri Medan (UNIMED). She writes the paper entitled “An Analysis of Conversational Implicature in Smart FM’s Radio Talk Show”. Pakpahan analyzes the script conversation of “Smart FM’s Radio Talk Show” and formulates some problem statements: (1) what are the types of conversational implicature are found in the Smart FM’s Radio Talk Show? (2) What is the dominant conversational implicature in Smart FM’s Radio Talk Show? 3) What is the implication of the dominant implicature which is found in Smart FM’s Radio Talk Show? She uses theory of conversational implicature in her research by using cooperative principle and the context of situation of each utterances. After that she uses descriptive

qualitative method and recording technique to find the data. finally the result is that There are two types of conversational implicatures occurred in the fourth edition of Smart FM's Radio Talk Show, Generalized conversational implicature and Particularized Conversational Implicature. The most dominant type of conversational implicature is generalized conversational implicature expressed with 25 occurrences. And the interviewee gives strong and clear implicit meanings when answering a question and also there is no knowledge to extract the meaning. .

The second paper is Putri (2011), the student of Andalas University, entitled "An Analysis of Implicature as Found in Transcript of Interview between Barack Obama and Hisyam Melhem from Al-Arabiya TV". She formulates the one research question "what are the implicatures that can be found in the transcript of interview between Obama and Hisyam Melhem about Moslem world and negotiations between Palestina and Israel?" She collects the data in the form of the transcript of interview, from the internet, downloading and then prints them. In analyzing the data, she uses pragmatic identity method by which the data are analyzed by determining the unit of certain language used by the speaker as a certain purpose out of the text. In conclusion, the result of analysis shows that Obama violates all of the maxims and this causes the occurrence of implicature and precisely, he violates cooperative principle. The violation of maxim quality happens because he speaks contradictive in his utterances. The violation of maxim quantity occurs because Obama often answers the question insufficiently by

explaining in the other way more than expected. Additionally, the violation of maxim manner occurs because he speaks in general.

The last paper is Ari Azhari (2011), the student of Culture Science Hasanuddin University, entitled “The Conversational Implicature and Its Maxims in Oprah Winfrey Talk Show in Metro TV”. He makes problem statements: (1) what are the meanings implied in the utterances of speakers in “Opera Winfrey” talk show? (2) What is the effect in using Implicature in the characters conversation that related to the Conversational Principles (Its maxims)? He tries to collect the information about theory of conversational implicature by library research that means he reads many books about it. for the collecting data, he uses Taking-Note method by observing the conversation in record video Oprah W and finds out the maxims. After that, the method analyzing data, he uses descriptive qualitative. The last, his conclusion is that the meanings implied by each speaker in Oprah Winfrey are various. And it happens because speakers have different utterances in responding another participant’s utterances. In addition, speakers in Oprah Winfrey have possibility to infringe two or more maxims at the same time. Furthermore, Mostly, the effect in using Implicature in the characters conversation that related to the Cooperative Principles are disobeyed, than the politeness principles one, where the speaker infringes the maxim in order to convey some other intentions indirectly and politely.

Those previous researcher above have differences and similarities with this research. The first is similar in the theory, but the object is different. And

secondly, among of them tell about how to analyze but this research tells about analysis and the moral value or positive one in the movie.

## **1.6. Theoretical Approach**

This research analyze the conversational implicatures and its violation maxim so the study used in this research is conversational implicature and cooperative principle by Grice.

### **1.6.1. Conversational Implicature**

Grice says conversational implicature can be defined as a different (opposite, addition, etc) pragmatic meaning of an utterance with respect to the literal expressed by utterance (as cited in Mey, 1998:731). Conversational implicature is some implications that have implied meaning beyond the conversation. It depends on the context situation of language use. It often goes what people meant by what people say. So we need interpretation the implied meaning in conversation. This is usually can make misunderstanding because it is like an assumption or hypothesis. So our interpretation depends on our knowledge of context of situation.

Conversational implicature has two categories, the first is generalized conversational implicature, and the other is particularized conversational implicature. Generalized conversational implicature is implicature that can be interpreted without any special knowledge of particular context. It means that we can assume or interpret by considering of communication principle. On the other

hand, particularized conversational implicature is implicature that can be assumed or inferred by special knowledge of particular context by relating the maxim.

### **1.6.2. Cooperative Principle**

In conversational implicature, speaker usually utters something to the hearer so he needs a focus deeply. And then the hearer often respects the utterances intentionally uncooperative. So in conversation, it needs co-operative principle to understand the communication in the conversational implicature. According Grice, cooperative principle is to make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accept purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you engaged. Grice divides cooperative principle into four maxims, there are maxim of quality (truthfulness), maxim of quantity (informativeness), maxim of relation (relevance), and maxim of manner (perspicuity).

## **1.7. Methods of Research**

### **1.7.1. Type of Research**

In this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative research to interpret the implied meaning in the conversation. Descriptive qualitative is the research when people seeks an answer to a question systematically using a predefined set of procedures to answer the question and collects evidence (Natasha, 2005:1). This research deals with collecting and analyzing unstructured information which is messy and uninformative. Then, the writer analyzes in

interpreting the data descriptively based on conversational implicature and cooperative principle theory.

### 1.7.2. Data Source

In this research the writer has two data sources; the primary data and the secondary data. The primary data in this research is the conversation among the characters of movie *Grown ups 2 2013* ([Http://www.ganool.com/?s=grown+ups+2](http://www.ganool.com/?s=grown+ups+2). Accessed at 09.00 on February 12<sup>nd</sup>, 2013.). The secondary data is the movie script ([Http://subscene.com/indonesian/GrownUps22013/subtitle363230.aspx](http://subscene.com/indonesian/GrownUps22013/subtitle363230.aspx). Accessed at 09.00 on February 12<sup>nd</sup>, 2013) which is used to ensure that the primary data is valid.

### 1.7.3. Data Collecting Technique

In collecting data, the writer uses documentation technique. Documentation technique is technique of collecting data which finds the data about all variables in the notebooks, newspapers, documents, magazines, and so forth (Arikunto, 2002:158).

The steps of collecting data in this research are mentioned below:

1. Watching the movie *Grown ups 2 2013* and understanding in every part of conversation carefully are the important thing to find out the detail data.

2. Reading the movie script and observing the utterance of dialog in the movie.

3. Finally selecting the conversational implicature found in the movie

*Grown ups 2 2013.*

#### **1.7.4. Data Analyzing Technique**

To analyze the data, the writer uses referential method. It is a method that is used to find the rule in the analyzing step (Sudaryanto. 1993: 13).

In this research the procedures of analyzing data are below:

1. Classifying data based on the type of utterances
2. Describing and analyzing the Conversational Implicature and its violation maxims in the movie *Grown ups 2 2013.*
3. Drawing the conclusion and suggestions based on data analysis.

#### **1.8. Paper Organization**

This paper consists of four chapters and the organizing of each chapter is below. The first chapter is about background of study, problems statements, objective of study, significance of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. The second chapter is theoretical background which explains about pragmatics, conversational implicature, cooperative principle and synopsis of movie. And next is research findings and discussion of analysis of conversational implicature and its violation maxims. The last chapter contains the conclusions and suggestions.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1. Conclusions

After analyzing the data of conversational implicatures based on Grice's theory, cooperative principle and conversational implicatures, found in the movie *Grown Ups 2 2013*, the writer would like to draw the conclusion as follow:

1. There are 12 data included type of generalized conversational implicature and 13 data particularized conversational implicature. The most common violation maxim here is maxim of quantity which is often violated for about 11 data or 44% in this conversational implicature. The second is maxim of quality for about 6 data or 24%, then maxim of relation is for about 3 data or 12 %. The last is maxim of manner only 5 data or 20%.

They are commonly that

- a. A speaker gives less or more information than is required from hearer questions such as giving less or more information, ignoring the question, and being disrespect.
- b. A speaker makes the contribution to be true even false for examples; lying to cover something, giving incorrect answer.
- c. It is happened because between speaker and listener have different interpretation, view, understanding, and background knowledge about the entity on a person.

2. The writer also explains about the speaker's implied meanings of types of conversational implicatures and intentions which cause conversational implicature happen in the conversations. The implied meanings are to imply the opposite, previous event, other of similar kinds, contradiction with the actual condition and general knowledge inference. On the hand, the speaker's intentions are warning, convincing, giving opinion, ignoring, satire, and showing sympathy.

#### **4.2. Suggestion**

The writer do hope the analysis of conversational implicature found in movie *Grown ups 2 2013* can be useful for the reader especially the linguistic students who learn the pragmatics deeply. And then reader can practice how to communicate among people well without breaking cooperative principle.

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## APPENDICES

I. Data of Conversational Implicature and Its Violation Maxims in Movie  
*Grown Ups 2 2013.*

NO	Type of implicatures and maxims	Conversations	Time
1	<b>Maxim of Quality</b>	Lenny: Greg, I'm gonna need a bat! Becky: Daddy, no! Lenny: No, no, I'm not going to hit the deer. I'm just going to massage his head for a little bit with it <b>(Generalized Conversational Implicature)</b>	00:02:50,320 --> 00:02:58,079
2		Sally : (8+6) Bean: 23 Sally: Yes. (9+6) Bean: 35. Sally: That's right again, smarty-pants <b>(Particularized Conversational Implicature)</b>	00:04:33,960 --> 00:04:46,928
3		Bean: Come on, Becky, it's 8:00 School starts at 8:15. That means we only have 25 minutes. <b>(Particularized Conversational Implicature)</b>	00:10:50,880 --> 00:10:57,563
4		Lenny: Doctor, wouldn't it be nice if there was a cure for anger? Doctor: There is. It's called Jack Daniel's. <b>(Generalized Conversational Implicature)</b>	00:54:08,320 --> 00:54:15,844
5		Braden: I thought we could go as Hall & Oates. Higgins: Hall & Oates? Braden: Yeah. Yeah. Higgins: What is that, like a cereal? <b>(Generalized</b>	01:02:49,240 --> 01:02:55,079

		<b>Conversational Implicature)</b>	
6		Lussy: Roxanne decided the theme is... Ronne: The '80s? Bean: That was 70 years ago. <b>(Generalized Conversational Implicature)</b>	01:02:39,560 --> 01:02:46,808
7	<b>Maxim of quantity</b>	Roxanne: How would you feel about expanding? Lenny: Having another kid? Roxanne: Mmm-hmm. Yeah. Lenny: Oh, but it's perfect right now, you know? If I buy one large pizza, Greg gets two pieces, Keith gets two, Becky gets one, you get one, I get four. It's kind of perfect, you know. I don't want to have to buy another pie. <b>(Generalized Conversational Implicature)</b>	00:08:52,880 --> 00:09:10,921
8		Lenny : Hi., How are you? Head Master: <i>Calendar turns to June, my wonderful students,they become animals</i> <b>(Particularized Conversational Implicature)</b>	00:16:36,560 --> 00:16:40,959
9		Kurt: Now, you remember how to do a five-point turn, right? Andre: Yeah. Kurt: Parallel park? Andre: Yeah, yeah. Kurt: Hey, don't "yeah, yeah" me, dumb-ass.You're precious cargo. <b>(Particularized Conversational Implicature)</b>	00:51:12,000 --> 00:51:21,319
10		Kurt: Hey, Wiley, how you feeling? Wiley: Oh, just two years of	00:51:32,000 --> 00:51:46,525

	<p>this.</p> <p>And I still only have 40% feeling in my body. Otherwise, I'm fine.</p> <p>Kurt: No, Rihanna's fine. You just teach driver's ed.</p> <p><b>(Particularized Conversational Implicature)</b></p>	
11	<p>Wiley: Are you taking your driver's test drunk?</p> <p>Andre: Yeah, I'm MC Hammered!</p> <p><b>(Particularized Conversational Implicature)</b></p>	00:54:36,680 --> 00:54:41,359
12	<p>Becky: How long ago was the '80s?</p> <p>Kethi: That was way back in the 1900s. We learned about it in school. It was wack. The phones had long, curly things coming out of the end. You had to watch commercials.</p> <p>Becky: No way. <b>(Generalized Conversational Implicature)</b></p>	01:06:51,240 --> 01:07:04,799
13	<p>Old woman: Want me to come in and feed it to you like I did the last time?</p> <p>Higgins: No, no. I got my kid here. That wouldn't be cool.</p> <p>Old woman: you said you love me.</p> <p><b>(Generalized Conversational Implicature)</b></p>	01:01:43,840 --> 01:01:52,799
14	<p>Lenny: Wiley, how'd Andre McKenzie do? Did he pass his test?</p> <p>Wiley: He squeaked by. We didn't check out any soapy cheerleaders</p> <p><b>(Particularized Conversational Implicature)</b></p>	01:04:21,640 --> 01:04:28,399

		<b>Implicature)</b>	
15		Lenny: She forgot? Kurt: Yeah, she forgot. Lenny: No. Kurt: I got the biggest get-out-of-jail-free card in the world. Lenny: I want one of those. <b>(Generalized Conversational Implicature)</b>	00:12:31,520 --> 00:12:39,239
16		Lenny: Hey, Deanne, happy anniversary. Deanne: Oh! Thank you, Lenny. Kurt: Lenny remembered. Isn't that sweet? And I never got him pregnant <b>(Generalized Conversational Implicature)</b>	00:12:23,160 --> 00:12:31,366
17		Kurt: Well, looks like a horse took a dump in Ronnie's diaper. You're gonna need federal aid to clean that up. Deanne: Ronnie, honey, did a doo-doo grenade go off in your diaper? <b>(Generalized Conversational Implicature)</b>	00:05:40,120 --> 00:05:49,639
18	<b>Maxim of Relation</b>	Bean: Mommy said if I get all my math questions right, I get to ride my bike to school with Becky Feder. Eric: Really? Okay, Bean, well, what's seven plus nine? Bean: Seventy-nine. Eric: Is he a little boy or a computer? <b>(Generalized Conversational Implicature)</b>	00:04:51,160 --> 00:05:05,719
19		Keithei: (SIGHS) I get it, Dad. I'm a wimp. Lenny: <b>You're not a wimp. It's just common sense. Avoid big idiots trying to hurt you.</b>	00:49:22,560 --> 00:49:32,399

		<i>(Particularized Conversational Implicature)</i>	
20		<p>Donna: and Mom says I'm free to express myself.</p> <p>Eric: <b>Oh, building the confidence right here with R2-D2.</b></p> <p>Bean: Confidence. K-O-B-R-Q-V-Y. Confidence.</p> <p>Eric: <b>Well, we're not gonna have to pay for college.</b></p> <p><b>(Particularized Conversational Implicature)</b></p>	<p>00:05:26,240 --&gt;</p> <p>00:05:38,239</p>
21	<b>Maxim of Manner</b>	<p>Officer: Don't want to kick a guy while he's down, Higgins, but we caught your son with a can of spray paint looking like he was up to no good.</p> <p>Braden: You lied about the soup</p> <p><b>(Particularized Conversational Implicature)</b></p>	<p>00:48:04,880 --&gt;</p> <p>00:48:13,959</p>
22		<p>Eric: Are you kidding me? What? They slashed our tires! These kids won't stop abusing us!</p> <p>LENNY: Damn you!</p> <p>Higgins: <b>This wasn't college kids. It was my son, Satan.</b></p> <p><i>(Generalized Conversational Implicature)</i></p>	<p>00:45:02,440 --&gt;</p> <p>00:45:15,646</p>
23		<p>Higgins: "I'm on my period. It'll attract sharks."</p> <p>(STAMMERING)</p> <p>Robideaux: <b>Suicide 35 off the top rock. 35 feet above the water.</b></p> <p><i>My mom did that jump when she was pregnant with me.</i></p> <p>(LAUGHING) <b>(Particularized Conversational Implicature)</b></p>	<p>00:25:02,600 --&gt;</p> <p>00:25:13,323</p>

24		<p>Higgins: His mom hiccupped a lot, but she was happy! And hot.</p> <p>Eric: <b>If she's so hot, why don't you make her your late-night booty call?</b> (<i>Particularized Conversational Implicature</i>)</p>	<p>00:45:18,200 --&gt; 00:45:26,239</p>
25		<p>Lenny: <b>I think your mother's here from Mexico, and she needs to leave.</b> Open the window now.</p> <p>Roxanne: (GROANS) Why don't you open it, you lazy... (<b>Generalized Conversational Implicature</b>)</p>	<p>00:01:35,240 --&gt; 00:01:47,491</p>

## 2. Formulation of data percentage

$$\text{Data} / \text{Total Data} \times 100\% = \dots \%$$