

**AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE FOUND IN
SHAWSHANK REDEMPTION (1994)**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining
The Bachelor Degree in English Literature



By:
Rosyid Bayyin
14150008

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA**

2020

A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the contents of the thesis. Other writer's opinions included in this thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, 4 February 2020



Rosyid Bayyin

Student No : 14150008

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM
NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA FAKULTAS ADAB
DAN ILMU BUDAYA**

Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Telp. (0274) 513949 Fax. (0274) 552883 Yogyakarta 55281

PENGESAHAN TUGAS AKHIR

Nomor : B-628/Un.02/DA/PP.00.9/04/2020

Tugas Akhir dengan judul : AN ANALYSIS CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE FOUND IN SHAWSHANK REDEMPTION (1994)

yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh:

Nama : ROSYID BAYYIN
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 14150008
Telah diujikan pada : Rabu, 01 April 2020
Nilai ujian Tugas Akhir : A/B

dinyatakan telah diterima oleh Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

TIM UJIAN TUGAS AKHIR

Ketua Sidang

Dr. Enting Herjiti, M. Hum
NIP. 19731110 200312 2 002

Penguji I

Dr. Ubaidillah, S.S., M.Hum.
NIP. 19810416 200901 1 006

Penguji II

Aninda Aji Sidi, S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIP. 19851011 201503 2 004

Yogyakarta, 01 April 2020
UIN Sunan Kalijaga Fakultas
Adab dan Ilmu Budaya Dekan



Dr. Akhmad Watah, M.Ag.
NIP. 19610727 198803 1 002



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA

Jl. Marsda Adi Sucipto Yogyakarta 55281 Telp./Fax. (0274) 513949
Web: <http://adab.uin-suka.ac.id> Email: adab@uin-suka.ac.id

NOTA DINAS

Hal: Skripsi

a.n. Rosyid Bayyin

Yth.

Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

UIN Sunan Kalijaga

Di Yogyakarta

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi saudara:

Nama : Rosyid Bayyin
NIM : 14150008
Prodi : Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
Judul :

AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE FOUND IN
SHAWSHANK REDEMPTION MOVIE

Saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqasyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris. Atas perhatiannya, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Yogyakarta, 11 Februari 2020

Pembimbing

Ening Herniti, M.Hum.

NIP. 197311102003122002

AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE FOUND IN

SHAWSHANK REDEMPTION (1994)

Rosyid Bayyin

ABSTRACT

Conversational Implicature is one the objects of pragmatics. Conversational implicature is some implications that have implied meaning beyond the conversation. It depends on the context of situation in language used. To understand hidden meaning from the utterance or dialogue, people needs shared knowledge to have the same point or interpretation from them.

This research is conducted to analysis conversational implicature found in *Shawshank Redemption Movie*. This research employs descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research are dialogues found in *Shawshank Redemption Movie*. In analyzing the dialogue, researcher uses conversational implicature theory proposed by Herbert Paul Grice (1975). The finding shows that there are two categories of conversational implicature found in the data. They are generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. The amount of data was found 37 data. The result shows that there are 22 data of particularized conversational implicature, and that is higher than generalized conversational implicature (15 data). It indicates that the dialogues in the movie need special context to find out the hidden meaning.

Keywords: *pragmatics, context, conversational implicature*

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

**ANALISIS IMPLIKASI PERCAKAPAN DALAM FILM
SHAWSHANK REDEMPTION (1994)**

Rosyid Bayyin

ABSTRAK

Implikasi percakapan adalah salah satu objek kajian pragmatik. Implikasi percakapan adalah beberapa implikasi yang mempunyai makna tersirat di luar percakapan. Itu tergantung pada konteks situasi dalam penggunaan bahasa. Untuk memahami makna tersembunyi dari ujaran ataupun dialog, orang membutuhkan pengetahuan bersama untuk mendapatkan poin atau interpretasi yang sama.

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis implikasi percakapan yang ditemukan dalam film *Shawshank Redemption*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah dialog-dialog yang ditemukan dalam film *Shawshank Redemption*. Dalam menganalisis dialog, peneliti menggunakan teori implikasi percakapan yang diusulkan oleh Herbert Paul Grice (1975). Penemuan menunjukkan bahwa ada dua kategori implikasi percakapan yang ditemukan pada data yaitu implikasi percakapan umum dan implikasi percakapan khusus. Jumlah data yang ditemukan adalah 37 data. Hasil akhir penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa jumlah implikasi percakapan khusus (22 data) lebih tinggi dibandingkan implikasi percakapan umum (15 data). Hal tersebut mengindikasikan bahwa dialog-dialog dalam film tersebut membutuhkan konteks khusus untuk menemukan makna yang tersembunyi.

Kata Kunci: *pragmatik, konteks, implikasi percakapan*

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

MOTTO

O, you who have believed, avoid much [negative] assumption. Indeed, some assumption is sin. And do not spy or backbite each other. Would one of you like to eat the flesh of his brother when dead? You would detest it. And fear Allah; indeed, Allah is accepting of repentance and merciful.

(Al-Hujurat: 12)



STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

DEDICATION

This Graduation Paper I dedicate to:

My beloved parent

My beloved little brother and sister

My all teachers and lectures

My beloved friends



STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb

Alhamdulillah rabbi 'Alamin, All praise be Allah SWT. who has given blessing and miracle so that I can complete my graduating paper entitled "An Analysis of Conversational Implicature Found In Shawshank Redemption Movie". As partial fulfillment of the requirements for gaining the bachelor degree in English Literature.

On this occasion, I would like to express my great thanks to all of people who have given me supporting, helping, and motivation so that, this research paper can be finished. I would like to give my great thanks to:

1. My beloved parents, (Mr. Kateno, S.H.) and (Mrs. Marni). Thanks for everything that you have given me. I love both of you.
2. My siblings, my sisters (Dhilah and Dina), and also my brothers (Fadli and Irsyad). Thanks for all your support. I love all of you.
3. Dr. H. Akhmad Patah, M.Ag. as the Dean of Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences.
4. Dr. Ubaidillah, S.S., M.Hum. as the head of English Department. Thank you so much.
5. Danial Hidayatullah, S.S., M.A. as my academic advisor. Thanks for your guidance.

6. My thesis advisor, Dr. Ening Herniti, M.Hum. who has given me her best advice, guidance, suggestion, patience, and all help that you gave to me. Thank you so much.
7. All of lecturers in English Literature. Thank you for all guidance and sharing so much knowledge.
8. All of my Concat family (Memen Sumemen, Cute, Mapud Mbud, Kiped, Robi, Syufak) for your ridiculous jokes every day, every moment.
9. All of my friends in English Literature Chapter 2014.
10. All of my Imakta family (Kebumen Student Association) who give me support, togetherness, warm-welcome, and all of our amazing activities until right now.
11. Lastly but it is not least, thank you so much for those who the writer cannot mention in every single name.

Hopefully, this research can be used as reference for the other researchers who are interest to analysis movie. The researcher also hopes that this research can be useful for all readers who want to understand more about conversational implicature study.

Wassalamu 'alaikum wr.wb

Yogyakarta, February 4, 2020

The Researcher,

Rosyid Bayyin
Nim: 14150008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	i
FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT	ii
APPROVAL	iii
NOTA DINAS	iv
ABSTRACT	v
ABSTRAK.....	vi
MOTTO	vii
DEDICATION	viii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	xi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Research Question	6
1.3 Objective of Study	7
1.4 Scope of Study	7
1.5 Significances of Study	7
1.6 Literary Reviews	8

1.7 Theoretical Approach	11
1.8 Method of Research.....	12
1.9 Paper Organization	13
CHAPTER II THEORETICAL BACKGROUND.....	15
2.1 Pragmatics.....	15
2.2 Implicature	17
2.2.1 Conventional Implicature	19
2.2.2 Conversational Implicature	21
CHAPTER III RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	26
3.1 Findings	26
3.2 Discussions.....	27
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS	49
4.1 Conclusion	49
4.2 Suggestions	50
REFERENCES	51
APPENDICES.....	53
CURRICULUM VITAE.....	63

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Language is the common word that used by the people to communicate with others people. Language is the most important thing in the world to bring the people to communicate each others, to convey their message to the others, to explain about something to the others.

However, the language as a tool for communication used by human being is changeable and it always develop according to human requirement as its users. Some phenomena that arise in the practical life will give big effect to a language. Often, language rules that have been agreed face stagnation to the phenomena of language used in the practical level. Study of a language in the structural level frequently has not produce a maximal study. Practical level of language used frequently out of the structural rules, but the process of communication that happened has not found any problem and even produce an effective and efficient communication. It drives a study to a language not only from the structural section, but also it must be linked to the aspects outside language.

The characteristic of language and the types of human behavior induce the using of language in the daily conversation. In conversation, people needs cooperative each other to get the purpose of what they want to convey to the addressee. When people speaking certain utterance but it has different meaning, the addressee will get something wrong if both of them do not have the same knowledge. This is very dangerous if the point is very important but they do not

have the same interpretation. For making a good conversation, the speaker and the hearer have to co-operate each other to evade misinterpretation between them. In a particular conversation, people certainly expect their utterance can be accepted by the listener. It refers to the way people try to make their conversation work.

One of the studies in pragmatics learns about an analysis of language has relation with a context called conversational implicature. Conversational is found in daily communication frequently contains implicit meaning that different from structural language. Sometimes, when people speaking with others, they deliberately use definite words to imply other statement that has different meaning from what they have spoken and it makes implicit meaning. In special event, people also need implicit meaning to convey their secret. Therefore, to understand the utterance we have to relate it with the external aspect of the language, such as culture of the participants. In addition, the speaker and hearer also need special context to interpret the meaning of the utterance by understanding previous event. For the result, in this condition a conversational implicature has its role to analyze a language usage.

There is an example about conversational implicature that happens in the daily life. Angel and John were talking about operating system of computer (Vikry, 2014:2).

(1) Angel : Do you like *Windows 7* or *Windows 10* as operating System of your computer?

John : I like *Mac OS*.

From the dialogue above, Angel and John talk about operating system inside computer programs. Angel asked whether John likes *Windows 7* or *Windows 10* as operating System of his computer, but John's answer is different from expectation. John said he likes *Mac OS* for operating system in hi computer. Angel mentions type of operating system in the Microsoft product, but John mentions *Mac OS* as a product of operating system in the Apple Computer. From the dialogue, John's answer does not relate to Angel's question. John certainly implicates dislike any windows operating system. It happens naturally in daily communication and both of them understand the meaning of conversation. It is called an conversational implicature. The phenomenon like the example above often occurs in the communication today. Therefore, it makes the conversational implicature important to be studied.

According to Grice (1998:731) conversational implicature can be defined as a different (opposite, additional, etc) pragmatics meaning of an utterance with respect to the literal meaning expressed by utterance. 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. Based on Thomas (1995:58) implicatures is "general intentionally by the speaker and may (or may not) be understood by the hearer". Interpretation, therefore, in the conversational implicatures needs cooperative principle to assume the folded meaning of conversation.

In addition, the case of conversational implicature occurs in the kind of life aspects, one of them is in the entertainment industry especially in the movie. In the movie, there are many utterances or dialogues that appear in the every scene. It will be seen by the audiences and they will think and get the meaning from the dialogues. Something, the audiences cannot directly get the right meaning, they will think a moment to discover the meaning from the dialogues. It happens because the characters in the movie show the implicit meaning from the utterances. There are many reasons why the characters in the movie use implicit meaning to convey the information such as to make a casual situation when they are speaking, to convey secret information and to satirize other characters in polite way.

Look at the piece of conversation in the movie *Shawshank Redemption* below:

(2) Context: *Andy needs something for his hobby in the room. So, Andy walks to the Red when they are in the field. Andy tries to introduce his self to Red.*

Andy : I am Andy Dufresne. (00:24:57.92 => 00:25:00.67)

Red : The wife-killing banker. (00:25:00.75 => 00:25:02.84)

In the conversation above, Red in his utterance certainly implicates something. Red answer is not appropriate to the dialogue. When Andy introduces his self, Red should answer by introducing his name. In the dialogue, Red wants to make sure that Andy was there because his case of murdering his wife. So here is clear that when people watching movie, they have to know the same knowledge by understanding the context that happens in the movie. If the viewers do not pay

attention to the context of movie, they will get wrong knowledge and will misunderstanding.

The study of conversational implicature in the movie is important, especially in the Shawshank Redemption movie, because this movie has some international awards, one of the best movies according to the imdb.com (IMDb is a site gives information about films, television programs, home videos, video games, and streaming content online) and this movie has unique story about a criminal who can escape from the jail. Andy as a criminal has so many ways to deceive the prison officer and he uses implicit meaning when he is speaking with his friends especially the secret information. Furthermore, we have to know what is exactly meaning by the characters in the movie for understanding the movie. This is one of the reasons why the writer learns about implicature and chooses this movie as a subject. The movie has produced in 1994 American drama film written and directed by Frank Darabont, based on the 1982 Stephen King novella Rita Hayworth and Shawshank Redemption. It tells the story of banker Andy Dufresne (Tim Robbins), who is sentenced to life in Shawshank State Penitentiary for the murder of his wife and her lover, despite his claims of innocence. Over the following two decades, he befriends a fellow prisoner, contraband smuggler Ellis "Red" Redding (Morgan Freeman), and becomes instrumental in a money laundering operation led by the prison warden Samuel Norton (Bob Gunton).

In Islamic perspective, there are also many implicit meanings in the Al-Qur'an. The readers or hearer must interpret to get the right meaning from the verse of the Al-Qur'an. For the example is in the Surah Al-Hujurat verse 12:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اجْتَنِبُوا كَثِيرًا مِّنَ الظَّنِّ إِنَّ بَعْضَ الظَّنِّ إِثْمٌ ۖ وَلَا تَجَسَّسُوا وَلَا يَغْتَب بَّعْضُكُم بَعْضًا ۚ أَيُحِبُّ أَحَدُكُمْ أَن يَأْكُلَ لَحْمَ أَخِيهِ مَيْتًا فَكَرِهْتُمُوهُ ۚ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَوَّابٌ رَّحِيمٌ

Which means: O, you who have believed, avoid much [negative] assumption. Indeed, some assumption is sin. And do not spy or backbite each other. Would one of you like to eat the flesh of his brother when dead? You would detest it. And fear Allah; indeed, Allah is accepting of repentance and merciful.

In this verse above, there is containing implicit meaning in the sentence “to eat the flesh of his brother when dead”. It is not the right meaning but the Al-Qur’an shows the meaning in the implicit meaning. The right meaning of this verse is “like to eat his brother flesh” not as real as to eat his brother flesh. This is a parable to a bad deed.

According to the example, the verses are not only in the general case but also in the specific case in the Al-Qur’an, they will appear so many implicit meanings that have to analyze to get the right point or interpretation from every verse.

1.2. Research Questions

After presenting the background of study, the writer aims to find the answer in the following questions below:

1. What types of conversational implicatures found in the dialogue of the characters in *Shawshank Redemption Movie*?

1.3. Objective of Study

According to the problem statements above, the objectives of study in this paper is to find out answer of:

1. To identify the types of conversational implicature used by the characters in their dialogue in the *Shawshank Redemption Movie*.

1.4. Scope of Study

The researcher will focus on the dialogues that happen in the *Shawshank Redemption Movie*. The limitation of the research is only in the dialogues on this movie. The researcher will analyze all the dialogues which have conversational implicatures inside.

1.5. Significances of Study

This research analyze the conversational implicatures in the *Shawshank Redemption Movie* because the writer hopes to give more contribution about conversational implicatures in the movie and it will useful to the other students who will take something related to this theme. It is also to increase the study or research of linguistics especially conversational implicatures in the State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.

In other side, this research also can be referent to the other students especially who take linguistics as their major. This conversational implicatures also can be research in the different movie to increase the research about movie by the conversational implicatures theoretic.

1.6. Literature Review

After some library research and online research, the writer finds some journals that have relationship with conversational implicatures but in the different object or movie.

The first journal is from Evi Fitri Aglina (2018), the student of University of Lampung. She writes the journal entitled “A Study of Conversational Implicature Used in Twilight Movie 2008. Evi analyzes the conversations script of Twilight movie and found out dialogues that contain conversational implicatures. The classification of the utterances is based on Yule’s typology of implicatures, but in her study, only Generalized, Particularized and Scalar implicatures are discussed. The design of her research is a descriptive qualitative research. The data are taken from the utterances from Twilight movie transcript which contain the three types of conversational implicatures.

Second is the paper by Niclas Andresen (2013), he is from Karlstads University. He writes the paper entitled “Flouting The Maxims in Comedy”. The paper tells about exploring how flouting of the Gricean maxims is used to create comedy in the television series *Community*. The aim of the paper is to find out what maxims are flouted the most to create comedy and what maxims the different characters flout in order to create comedy. The paper examines the use of flouts in different situations and explores in what situations the different characters flout the maxims for comedy. The paper is based on transcription of eight episodes of the series. The results show that the maxim of quantity was flouted most often, and some characters used more flouts than others. These results suggest that the use of flouts.

Third is from paper of Indah Sari Lubis (2014), she is from Mulawarman University. She writes paper entitled “Conversational Implicatures of Indonesia Lawyers Club Program on TV ONE”. Her paper deals with the conversational implicatures on Indonesia Lawyers Club program on TV One. The objectives of the study are (1) to observe the types of maxim violation potentially cause conversational implicature, (2) to ascertain the maxim violation that dominantly causes conversation implicatures, (3) to give the reasons of the dominant type of violation that causes conversational that causes conversational implicatures on Indonesia Lawyers Club program by using Gricean Theory of Cooperative Principle. The study is conducted by qualitative content analysis. The findings of the study are, (1) there are four types of maxim violations as maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of manner, and maxim of relevance, (2) the dominant type of maxim violation appeared is maxim quantity and (3) the reasons of the dominant type deal with, to show up pain and core of the problem to the audience, to save one face, to defend certain group and blame the government.

Fourth is the journal from Arsita Diningrum and Lilla Musyahda, they are from Airlangga University. Their study focuses on utterances that flout the maxims of cooperative principle based on Grice’s theory. The aim of their study is to analyze the utterances that flout the maxim in “Sarah Sechan” talk show. There are there data which had analyzed in their study, such as *Gerakan Bye- bye Plastic Bag, agar Bali Bebas Kantong Plastik*, by Issabel and Melati, *Gerakan Diet Kantong Plastik*, by Tiza Mafira and *Perubahan Hal Kecil di Lingkungan sekitar Kita*, by Stenny Agustaf and Nugie. The writer analyzed the data by applying

Grice's theory of Cooperative Principle and conversational implicature. In their study used qualitative method to interpret the data, because it analyzed the meaning and understanding through the words. The result found that the most frequently maxim flouted occurs ten times in maxim of relation or 48 % from the total maxims. The reason between the host and the guest flouts the maxim of relation because they want to provide an opinion, jokes and give further information.

The fifth journal is from Lydia Sela Ardine and Lisetyo Ariyanti (2016). They are from State University of Surabaya. The title of their paper is "Conversational Implicature as The Representative of Thatcher-Interlocutors Relationship in Iron Lady Movie ". They explained about analyzing conversational implicature that are used by Margaret Thatcher through Thatcher-interlocutors relationship. The questions are about how she delivered her conversational implicature, and how she generated her implicature through high solidarity and low-solidarity relationship among them. The subject of this study is Margaret Thatcher as the main character in movie: IRON LADY. The data are taken in Thatcher's utterances that are classified by Grice's theory of implicature, and Holmes's theory of social distance. The method of this study is qualitative approach. As the results, it is found that the ways she delivered her implicature are violating maxim quantity since she wanted to make her contribution is not specific, she violated maxim of quality in order to make her contribution be false, then violated maxim of relevance since she wanted to make her contribution is not relevant, and violated maxim of manner since she wanted to make an obscurity of

expression. It is also found that the use of types of her implicature depends on the participants.

However, the studies was found about conversational implicature in the some journals, most of them discussed about the violation of maxim and their researches wider than just focus to the conversational implicature itself. With all these considerations, the writer creates a study discussing further about focusing in the conversational implicature area especially generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature.

1.7. Theoretical Approach

This research will use conversational implicatures theories. According to Leech (1983:30-31), “the basic understanding of an implicatures is interpreting an utterance which is ultimately a matter of guesswork, or (to use more dignified term) hypothesis formation”. Then according to Grice (1975:44), “implicatures is divided into two types: conventional implicatures and conversational implicatures. The conventional implicatures happens when the conventional meaning or words used to determine what is implicated, meanwhile conversational implicatures is the subclass of non-conventional implicatures and it is also connected with certain general features of discourse”. Based on other hand, particularized conversational implicatures is implicatures that can be assumed or inferred by special knowledge of particular context by relating the maxim.

In conversational implicatures, speaker usually utters something to the hearer so he/she needs a focus deeply. And then the hearer often respects the utterances intentionally uncooperative.

1.8. Methods of Research

1.8.1. Type of Research

In this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative research to interpret the implied meaning in the conversation. According to Natasha (2015:1) descriptive qualitative is the research when people seek an answer to a question systematically using a predefined set of producers to answer the questions and collects evidence. 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 implicatures and cooperative principle theory.

1.8.2. Data Source

Data is the object of analysis. The context of the data is considered as the identity of the object of analysis (Sudaryanto, 1988: 14). There are two types of data, those are main data and supporting data. Main data is the data which is analyzed while supporting data is the data used to support the analysis. In this research, the writer just uses the primary data. The primary data is a movie from <https://indoxxi.cool/movie/the-shawshank-redemption-1994-7q>.

1.8.3. Data Collecting Technique

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

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

1. Watching the Shawshank Redemption movie.
2. Transcribing the dialogues from *Shawshank Redemption Movie*.
3. Transcribing the dialogues according to the context

1.8.4. Data Analyzing Technique

To analyze the data, the writer uses referential method. According to Kesuma (2007:52) Referential Identity Method is an identity method that uses determining tool such as a referent or referred figure to the language unit. The referent can be thing, place, character, and situation that relate to the identified linguistic unit. According to the Sudaryanto (1993:13), referential method is a method that is used to find the rule in the analyzing step.

In this research, the procedures of analyzing data are below:

1. Identifying the movie script
2. Describing and analyzing the conversational implicatures in the Shawshank Redemption Movie.
3. Drawing the conclusion and suggestion based on data analysis.

1.9 Paper Organization

This paper divided into four chapters and organizing of each chapter is below. The first chapter is about background of study, problem statements, objective of study, significance of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. The second part or chapter is about theoretical background which explains pragmatics, implicatures, conventional

implicature, conversational implicature: generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. Then the next chapter is about finding and discussion of analysis of conversational implicatures. The last chapter contains the conclusion and suggestion.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

From the analyzed based on the findings and discussion, the presence of two types of conversational implicature by Grice theory found in this movie. In the discussion found there are 37 data included 15 generalized conversational implicature and 22 particularized conversational implicature. The data found randomly between generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. The data show the dominant of particularized conversational implicature than generalized conversational implicature. Generalized Conversational Implicature does not require any particular knowledge in the context to calculate hidden conveyed meaning while Particularized conversational implicature rises because special knowledge or needs particular context to understand, therefore the speaker and the hearer know the limit each other to gain the same interpretation from the utterance. The dominant of particularized conversational implicature happens because the utterances in the movie need indirect speech when conveyed from the speaker to the hearer especially the conversation occurs in the jail. The main characters in this movie are Andy and Red that almost all the analysis of dialogue from their utterances.

4.2 Suggestion

Conversational implicature as one of the objects of pragmatics has important role to interpret the right inferences. The writer suggests for other researchers who want to analysis utterance especially utterance from movie to use conversational implicature theory because the researcher can discover the outside side of language like setting (time and place) or characteristic of participants, so that, it will give context specifically than the other object such as novel, book or play.

Second, there are two types of conversational implicature: conventional implicature and conversational implicature. In this research, the writer chose conversational implicature including generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. In the next research, other writer can considerate to analyze using conventional implicature.

Third, Movie as an object in the research can be analyzed not only in topic of implicature, but also it can be analyzed in the other topic like metaphor, speech act or other linguistics area like semantic or morphology. Finally, this research of conversational implicature will be one of the references for the other researchers and the students of the English Department in the Department of English who want to research in the similar case.

REFERENCES

Books

- Charled W. Kreidler. 2002. *Introducing English Semantics*. New York : Routledge.
- Chaer, Abdul. 2012. *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta.
- Cummings, Louise. 2005. *Pragmatics: A Multidisciplinary Perspective*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Grice, H. Paul. 1973. "Logic and Conversation". In Peter Cole and Jerry Morgan. *Syntax and Semantics 3 Ed*. New York: Academic Press.
- Grundy, Peter. 2000. *Doing Pragmatics*. USA: Oxford University Press Inc.
- Joan, Cutting. 2002. *Pragmatics and Discourse*. London : Routledge.
- Kesuma, Tri Mastoyo Jati. 2007. *Pengantar (Metode) Penelitian Bahasa*. Yogyakarta : Carasvatibooks.
- Leech, Geoffrey. 1983. *Principles of Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Levinson, Stephen C. 1983. *Pragmatics*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Mey, Jacob L. 2001. *Pragmatics an Introduction 2nd Ed*. UK: Blackwell Publishing.
- Nadar, F.X. 2013. *Pragmatik dan Penelitian Pragmatik*. Yogyakarta : Graha Ilmu.
- P., H. Achmad. 2012. *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta : Penerbit Erlangga.
- Rahardi, Kunjana. 2010. *Pragmatik*. Jakarta : Penerbit Erlangga.
- Rahyono, F.X. 2012. *Studi Makna*. Jakarta : Penaku.
- Subroto, Edi. 2011. *Pengantar Studi Semantik dan Pragmatik*. Surakarta : Cakrawala Media.
- Yule, George. 1996. *Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Journals:

Lydia Sela Ardine. 2016. *Conversational Implicature As The Representative Of Thatcher-Interlocutors Relationship In Iron Lady Movie*. Language Horizon. Volume 4 Nomor 02, 17-26. <https://jurnalmahasiswa.unesa.ac.id/index.php/language-horizon/article/view/14947> accessed on December 10, 2019.

Evi Fitri Aglina. 2018. *A Study of Conversational Implicature Used In Twilight Movie*. *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)* Volume 23, Issue 7, Ver. 4 (July. 2018) PP 58-61 e-ISSN: 2279-0837, p-ISSN: 2279-0845. www.iosrjournals.org accessed on December 12, 2019.

Niclas Andersen. 2013. *Flouting The Maxims in Comedy*. Karlstads Universiteit. http://kau.divaportal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2%3A704301&ds_wid=9790 accessed on 15 December 2019.

Indah Sari Lubis. 2015. *Conversational Implicatures Of Indonesia Lawyers Club Program On Tv One*. CaLLs, Volume 1 Nomor 2 Desember 2015. Accessed was on December 17, 2019.

Arsita Diningrum; Lilla Musyahda. 2016. *Conversational Implicature in "Sarah Sechan" Talk Show of Go Green Episodes*. *Anglicist* Volume 05 No 01 (February 2016). <http://journal.unair.ac.id/download-fullpapers-anglicist1f34cb243cfull.pdf> accessed on December 20, 2019.

Proceedings of the British Academy, Volume 117: 2001.