



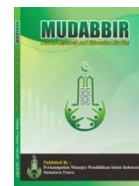
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## TYPES OF IMPLICATURE IN THE PAPER TOWNS MOVIE

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### ABSTRACT

Implicature is the study about how to understand the speaker's meaning which is stated indirectly. This study deals with conversational implicature found Paper Towns movie script in John Green's movie. The objectives of the study is to analyze the types of implicature. The qualitative research was used in this research. Grice's conversational implicature was applied in analysing the data. The source of data is the conversation between the characters Quentin and Margo which taken from the *Paper Towns movie* script written by John Green. The data of this study were taken from the transcript of the utterances of the characters in Paper Towns movie script written by John Green which related to implicature. Those utterances were transcribed and analyzed in order to answer the research question, that is the types of implicature used. The results showed that there were two types of conversational implicature used by the characters, namely: generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature.

Keywords: Implicature, Types of Implicature, Movie, Utterances

### INTRODUCTION

Human is a social life that communicates and interacts by using language. As a tool of communication, language plays a very essential role in conversation to convey the meaning, influence the listeners, or tell the information. To get communication achieves successfully, the listener and the speaker should be cooperative and clear in delivering the information.

Wardhaugh (1977: 3) says that language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol can be used by human being for communication. Hence, a language has some characteristics. While Nababan (1993: 1) adds that a language is like institution in society

In conversation, sometimes the listener misunderstands what the speaker says and tries to assume what the speaker means. This can occur if the speaker does not say clearly

or directly what he/she means. When the meaning is not directly stated by the speaker, it means he/she implies the meaning.

While having conversation, the speaker is not just sharing the information, but there is another meaning which provides implicit information. Since the implicit information is not clearly understood, there are many perspectives will appear on people's mind. It is additional meaning called implicature.

When conversation is on going, it is important to understand the rules of communication partner in order to avoid misunderstanding. Mey in Ani (2018: 13) states that Pragmatics is the study of the condition of human language uses as these are determined by the context of society. In communication, speaker has a message that needs to be conveyed to hearer. These messages sometimes cannot be found literally in his word and utterances

Grice (1975) as the first person who introduces the term of implicature gives the notion of a conversational implicature as the theory of speaker meaning. He distinguishes two different sorts of implicature: conventional implicature and conversational implicature.

Yule (1996: 45) conventional implicatures are not based on the cooperative principle or the maxims. Additionally, Thomas (1995: 57) states that conventional implicature ignores the context of the utterance. They do not have to occur in conversation, and not depend on the special contexts for their interpretation. Conventional implicatures are associated with specific words and result in additional conveyed meanings when those words are used. These specific conjunctions are found in conventional implicature such as; and, but, even, and yet.

Mey (1993: 99) states that a conversational implicature is something which is implied in conversation, that is, something which is left implicit in actual language use. While Leech (1983:40) assumes that conversational implicature is the directness language which is modified in politeness rather than to what is the speaker's actually said. Yule (1996: 40) also argues that conversational implicature is an additional unstated meaning which has to be assumed in order to maintain the cooperative principle. Conversational implicature are divided into two categories, they are generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature

#### a. Generalized Conversational Implicature

The special background knowledge of the context of utterance is unnecessary to find out the conveyed meanings behind the utterance, for example:

Dobbie: *I hope you brought the bread and the cheese*

Dexter: *Ah, I brought the bread* (Yule, 1996: 40)

From the conversation above, it shows that the particular context is not necessary to interpret other additional meaning.

#### b. Particularized Conversational Implicature

It is an implicature that needs a specific context. The special context is needed to

find out the conveyed meanings behind the utterance. For further understanding, the example can be seen as follow:

Rick: Tom, did you buy me some souvenirs from Paris? Tom: *The price is so expensive.* (Example taken from Peccei, 1999: 36)

An illustration above shows that the response does not appear on the surface to adhere to relevance. A simply relevant response would be 'yes' or 'no'.

The movie script is chosen as the source of the data because there are some uniqueness in their utterances found in the movie. First, its conversation contains figurative language. Second, the speaker uses random capitalization which aimed to express the personal character.

The preliminary data showed that implicatures occurred in the debate. Those appeared because they were trying to keep a secret and refuse something. Therefore, based on the phenomenon mentioned above, this study investigated the implicature in the *Paper Towns* movie. It is expected to analyse the types of implicature found in the movie.

## METHOD OF RESEARCH

This is qualitative research. Bogdan and Biklen (1992:30) state that qualitative research is descriptive. Qualitative means to find out how theory works in different phenomena whose data collected are in the form of words rather than numbers and the researcher described why the phenomena happens. Descriptive method simply described what data shown or what was going on by counting the percentage what was set source of the data.

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The data was collected by applying qualitative content analysis. Cohen, Manim and Marrison in Hanafiah (2016) argue that qualitative content is the process of summarizing and reporting written data – the main contents of data and their messages. This analysis based on conversational implicature and co-operative principle in the *Paper Towns* movie script.

Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014: 1) argue that data are a source of well-grounded, rich descriptions, and explanation of human process. By relating to the Miles' and Huberman's theory, the researcher would specify the analysis by focusing to the objectives of the research.

The data of this study are the script in the form of utterances contained implicatures and the ways of performing implicature which produced by the characters Quentin and Margo in the *Paper Towns* movie script. The source of data is the conversation between the characters Quentin and Margo which taken from the *Paper Towns* movie script written by John Green.

## RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The data of this study were taken from the transcript of the utterances of the characters in Paper Towns movie script written by John Green which related to implicature and the ways of performing implicature. Those utterances were transcribed and analyzed in order to answer the research questions, such as the types of implicature used and the ways of performing conversational implicature used by the characters in Paper Towns movie script.

### Types of Conversational Implicature Used in the Movie Script

Through downloading the movie from Youtube, the researcher transcribes the utterances in the forms of the words, phrases, and sentences, and then analyzed sentence by sentence using the theory of conversational implicature and maxims by Grice

The researcher found that implicatures are used during the conversation. They are generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. Those can be found in the conversation between the characters. For further explanation, those were shown below:

#### a. Particularized Conversational Implicature

There are 16 utterances including particularized conversational implicature in movie script. They are:

(02: 58)

Quentin	: How do you know it?
Margo	: Doing an investigation, are you wanna?
Quentin	: Sure!
Margo	: Great, come one!
Quentin	: <i>Wait, what?</i>

From the conversation above, the researcher selects Quentin's response *Wait, what?*. The given answer is irrelevant. His utterance is difficult to understand since the information or response does not relate to the previous utterance (invitation). Therefore, Quentin's utterance can be classified as particularized conversational implicature. He answered implicitly that can be interpreted as a smooth rejection without making Margo get offended. It aims to tell her that he is not interested to do that investigation.

(06: 42)

Ben	: Oh damn! She is so hot!
Radar	: <i>I don't understand!</i>

From Radar's response above, the given answer by him is irrelevant. He only said *I don't understand!*. His utterance is difficult to understand since the information does not have connection with the previous statement. Therefore, Radar's utterance can be

classified as particularized. Conversational implicature. In this conversation, there is another meaning which wants to convey Radar to Ben. He implicitly ignores the conversation and wants to stop it.

06: 57

Ben : Wanna play with her.

Radar : *What?*

From the conversation above, the answer given by Radar has another meaning behind his utterances. His utterance is difficult to understand since he only responds the statement by saying *what?*. Therefore, Radar's utterance can be classified as particularized conversational implicature. In this situation, Radar wants to say that Ben has lost his mind because the woman that he wants to play with is Quentin's mother.

06: 59

Ben : Gives her grapes, takes to Paris, treats her like a princess, is that wrong?

Radar : *Weird!*

Quentin: *That's always weird.*

The dialogue above is about Quentin's mother who is being adored by Ben. Radar's and Quentin's response are the same by saying word *weird*. Their answer do not relate with Ben's question. The word *weird* implicates something which is not stated directly to Ben. They actually dislike it and ignore the topic. Their utterance above can be classified as particularized conversational implicature.

08:03

Quentin : Has she been coming to your home yet?

Radar : *Stop!*

He only gives short answer by saying **stop!**. Radar's response clearly implicates that he does not want to talk about it and it changes his mood to be bad. His utterance has special meaning which needs knowledge to know the meaning is. He implicitly wants to keep a secret from his friends. Therefore, his utterance can be classified as particularized conversational implicature.

08:14

Ben: Radar, what up with that?

Radar: *You know very well what up with that*

Quentin: we just like you say it

In the dialogue above, the answer given by Radar is too less information. He just repeats what Ben said by saying *You know very well what up with that*. His utterance is difficult to understand and has another meaning behind his utterance. Therefore, Radar's utterance can be classified as particularized conversational implicature. His utterance can be interpreted as the way to hide an information about his relationship from his friends.

13:30

Quentin: It's not really like you look

*Cashier: still weird!*

Quentin tries to convince the cashier that everything seems like usual, but the cashier does not respond to it and says that he still looks weird. The word *weird* has different meaning from the real utterance. The cashier does not feel comfortable with his coming and worried because of his act. Particularized conversational implicature is found from the cashier's utterance.

36:00

Quentin : Can we go to Margo's room for a second?

Ruthie : *why?*

Ruthie's answer has another meaning. She clearly implicates that nobody can come into Margo's room even though Margo's best friend. But the word *why?* cannot be understood by Quentin since it is needed special knowledge to understand the meaning. *why?* itself can be interpreted as a rejection. Based on Ruthie's response, particularized conversational implicature is found in the dialogue.

1:31:34

Margo : I can't believe you are here. Now, how are you?

Quentin : *wait, what? What you mean I come here?*

In the dialogue above, Quentin looks shocked with Margo's question. He realizes slowly that his coming is unwanted. But he tries to remove all his bad thought by asking a question back to Margo *wait, what? What you mean I come here?*. If it looks from the first utterance, Quentin does not give relevant answer. His question implicates that what he has done is nothing in Margo's eyes. Unfortunately, it does not state directly. Based on Quentin's question, it can be classified as particularized conversational implicature.

1:31:36

Quentin : what do you mean I come here?

Margo : *I'm just little surprised.*

The response of Margo in the dialogue is out of Quentin's expectation. His question is not answered briefly by Margo. From Margo's utterance *I'm just little surprised*, it can be seen that there is hidden meaning. Her response to Quentin shows implicitly that she is strong enough to be alone and she does not believe anyone including her best friends. She can do everything by herself. So that is why, she is surprised when Quentin worried about her. Through Margo's utterance, it can be classified as particularized conversational implicature.

1:32: 16

Margo : Quentin, what did you are doing here?

Quentin : *I'm in love with you.*

From the utterance above, Margo is still asking about Quentin's coming because it is impossible for anyone to find her. Quentin's response is not relevant with the question being asked. He tries to tell Margo about his deep feeling which is untold for many years. The sentence *I'm in love with you* has another meaning. It implicates that there is still a true love for Margo and he is the only one who is always ready to be her partner. Through his utterance, particularized conversational implicature found in the dialogue.

1:36:42

Margo : Quentin, come on!

Quentin : *I'm in love with you, since we were kids! And I never stop loving you every single day.*

From the utterance above, Quentin provides too much information than is required. He talks too much to make Margo believe him about his feeling. But, the given statement is irrelevant with the previous one. There is hidden meaning in his utterance. He implicates his deep feeling to Margo with hopes she wants to open her heart for him. The utterance classified as particularized conversational implicature.

1:32:51

Margo : You are not in love with me. Quentin: don't say that.

Margo : You don't even know me.

Quentin : I did

Margo : *I don't even know me. Q, I've no idea who I am. What do you think I'm here?*

In the dialogue above, Quentin tries to convince his feeling many times but still ignored by Margo. Margo states something which is difficult to answer for Quentin by saying *I don't even know me. Q, I've no idea who I am. What do you think I'm here?*. She herself doesn't know her purpose why she chooses that way. Her utterance implicates that I am a free girl who will go whenever I want to go. I do not deserve to get your love because I do not need that.

1:33:26

Quentin : Why are you here?

Margo : *Can I have a drink?*

Question is answered by question too. The pattern of the dialogue above is irrelevant and needs special knowledge to get the point of this. If it focuses on Margo's utterance, particularized conversational implicature is found. *Can I have a drink?* implicates to get a suitable place for them to talk more seriously. She wants to say I will tell you but not here.

1:34:53

Quentin : So, then you come here?

Margo : *a paper town for a paper girl. Not a lot to do, but it's a great place to read and to think.*

In responding the question from Quentin, Margo gives ambiguous answer which is difficult to understand. She said *a paper town for a paper girl. Not a lot to do, but it's a great place to read and to think.* She implicitly tells Quentin that she feels comfortable in this place and she can do what her heart wants in a paper town. The town which makes her to be herself and not in a disguise. Therefore, the answer from Margo can be concluded as particularized conversational implicature.

1:36:43

Quentin : are you sure not wanna come back?

Margo : *that's not me. You what is it.*

Quentin wants Margo to go home with him but he cannot. Margo has been a strong girl in a tough life. She believes with her choice and decides to be there as long as she wants. Her utterance *that's not me. You what is* is not the real meaning that she wants to say. It needs special knowledge to get into the context. It implicates a smooth rejection to back home. Therefore, it can be classified as particularized conversational implicature.

#### **b. Generalized Conversational Implicature**

Based on the data, there are 4 utterances including generalized conversational implicature which found in the dialogue. They are as follow:

1:37:01

Quentin : So, what's your plan?

Margo : *Absolutely, I've no ideas! But I'm excited to find all.*

From the conversation above, Margo's utterance is clear and straight to the point even though she does not tell more detail related to Quentin's question. Her utterance is classified as generalized conversational implicature.

1:37:53

Margo : You could come with me, you know!

Quentin: *I want you that words but I have to go.*

In the short conversation above, Quentin's response to Margo's invitation is clear understood. He refuses the invitation by giving brief answer. His utterance can be classified as generalized conversational implicature.

1: 31: 48

Quentin: You left those clues for me, right?

Margo : *Yup, I always leave the clues. So, you'll know I'm okay I didn't think you'll come all this ways.*



From the conversation above, Margo's answer can be understood clearly. She answers what is being asked briefly and straight to the point. Her utterance can be classified as generalized conversational implicature.

1:34:55

Quentin: Can I ask you something? Margo: Of course!

Quentin: What do I fill in this?

Margo: *You are my best partner in crime, and I wanna you be my last.*

From the conversation above, Margo answers the question given from Quentin by providing brief information or response. There is no special knowledge to understand her utterance. Therefore, her utterance can be classified as generalized conversational implicature.

## CONCLUSIONS

After deliberately analyzing the data, the researcher finally concludes statement that there are two types found in the *Paper Towns* movie script. They are generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. The characters mostly use particularized conversational implicature. It is used to convince the hearers, hide some information, keep a secret, express feeling and reject invitation.

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