

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

In social life, people use language as a bridge to interact with others. An utterance not only has an explicit meaning but also an implicit meaning. In some situations, people often use indirect utterances for some purposes as keeping a secret, avoiding offense, or even stating a joke. As a new senses for words, figurative language often used in the conversation how it is signalled and construed, it differs from the literal meaning (Griffiths, 2006).

Concerning to figurative language, one or more literal meaning take into account the meaning of an irony (part of figurative language). An antonym as “This is so fantastic”, it really means “This is terrible”. Figurative interpretation here, also assist an utterance that a context definitely guide for catching what is meant. So, here, words meaning will encounter pragmatics field in which it contributes to pick up the context of words and a literal meaning as the result. Equally, the linguistic context can affect the acceptability of such test sentences (Geeraerts, 2006).

The dealings with implied meaning, there is a discontinuity between speaker and listener due to misunderstanding in interpreting a meaning. It possibly occurs because one or more factors as ambiguity of expression or irrelevant words. If there were no expressions sistematically linked with the topic, it would infer without any meaning at all (Barwise and Perry, 1998). The problem of the process how an information is channeled that a communicative interaction also

depends on a knowledge of speaker, and speaker's believe of partner's knowledge in the conversation (Dijk, 1977). Thus, to be successful in the communication, the participant in the conversation should have contribution. The speaker and the hearer must speak cooperatively in order to make effective interaction. Grice (1975) clarifies "Cooperative Principle" which involves Quantity, Quality, Relation, and Manner in which it manages the speaker's utterance to be understood by the hearer.

Regarding to implicature, Brown and Yule (1983) clarify that implicature is used to calculate what is suggested and meant by the speaker as a different thing from what he actually said explicitly. It depends on situation how the hearer can get the meaning of implicature that has been expressed by the speaker. There are several reasons for the speakers to invite the implicature in their communication. The speaker wants to the hearer sensitively to identify what the speaker's mean. Thus, the speaker may not elaborate long statements toward the hearer.

In this study, the writer chose the dialogues of *Freedom Writers* film (2006) as her source of the data. The writer chose this film because the writer found indirect speech in the dialogues. The speakers tended to speech implicitly to let the hearer to infer what she/he meant without explaining directly. In *Freedom Writers* Film, this contained a lot of racism of the students and a teacher, Erin Gruwell who tried to solve the problem and make her students to have awareness of their education.

The writer focused on Pragmatic analysis that was the implicature. The writer analyzed the implicatures that flouted the Maxims of Cooperative Principle

by H. Paul Grice theory. It refers to the utterances of the speaker and the hearer which should be contributed and related to their conversation. Thus, the writer explored the implicatures which were found by using Grice's maxim. Here, the writer provided one example of implicatures in the dialogues of Sherafina and Giordo.

Context:

In a bookshop, Sherafina and Giordo were seeking a lesson book for Shera. Then, Shera found a book that she waited during 3 months ago. However, it was not a lesson book as her need.

Sherafina: "I like this one! See, this is one of my list books."

Giordo : "I know. What's your need actually?"

Sherafina: "But I need it."

Analysis:

In the conversation above, Shera found one of her waited books since 3 months ago then she wanted to buy it. Giordo disagreed with her decision in which she needed to a lesson book first. In fact, Shera said it was her need. It was not her need to buy. Shera's statement flouted Maxim of Quality. She knew what was actually being her need. Giordo had revealed that he disagreed. At the end, Shera did not say a fact that she needed to buy her lesson book not her favorite book.

As a conclusion, as a friend, Giordo wanted to help Shera to get what she needed obviously. He implicitly said her favorite book was not Shera's need and he disagreed if she was going to buy it. He wanted that Shera realized it. In fact, Shera kept her thought to say that book was her need as well.

1.2. Research Questions

The writer formulated the research questions that related to the problem of the study as follows:

1. What are the maxims of Cooperative Principle flouted in the dialogues of *Freedom Writers* film ?
2. What are the functions of the implicatures in the dialogues of *Freedom Writers* film ?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of the study were:

1. To identify the maxims of Cooperative Principle flouted in the dialogues of *Freedom Writers* film.
2. To describe the functions of implicatures in the dialogues of *Freedom Writers* film.

1.4. Limitation of The Study

There were some limitations of this study. First, the Conversational Implicatures would be analyzed using the Cooperative Principle theory by Paul Grice (1975). Second, this study would concentrate in Pragmatics aspect to analyze the meaning of implicatures. In the non-observance of the maxim of Cooperative Principle, there are flouting the maxims, violating the maxims,

infringing the maxims, opting out the maxims, and suspending the maxims. For this study, the writer only analyzed flouting the maxims that were discovered in the dialogues of *Freedom Writers* film. The theory is known as Conversational Maxims in which the utterances of the speaker and the hearer should be contributed and related to their conversation. The participants in the conversation expect that each will make a conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchanged. Afterward, the writer analyzed the meaning of implicatures which used Grice's maxim theory.

1.5. Significance of The Study

The result of this study is expected to obtain insight of linguistic field and educational area for the students of English Study Program, for English Study Program, and for the next writers. This study will provide the linguistic fields that are Conversational Implicature and Cooperative Principle. Conversational Implicature is known as a part of Pragmatic side. Furthermore, in literature, this study will also help the viewers understand the information that the author/producer/writer will transmit to readers beyond the words in the movie.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to clarify the definition of the terms and to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation, several key terms are:

1. Cooperative Principle is the theory by Grice (1975) used to arrange the utterances in building an effective communication of the participants' contribution.
2. Conversational Implicature is implied meaning that appears on the speaker's utterance that differ from the literal meaning.
3. Flouting Maxim arise when a speaker tries as far as possible to follow the maxims of conversation, but others can arise when a speaker deliberately goes against one or more of the maxims (Cruse, 2006).
4. Freedom Writers is American film written by Richard La Gravenese and Erin Gruwell in which it tells a true story about a teacher's struggle to teach the troubled students.