

**AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN
THE “MALEFICENT 2; MISTRESS OF EVIL”**

**A Thesis
Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for S1-Degree**

By

**ADI ANSORI
NPM : 1711040179**

English Education Study Program



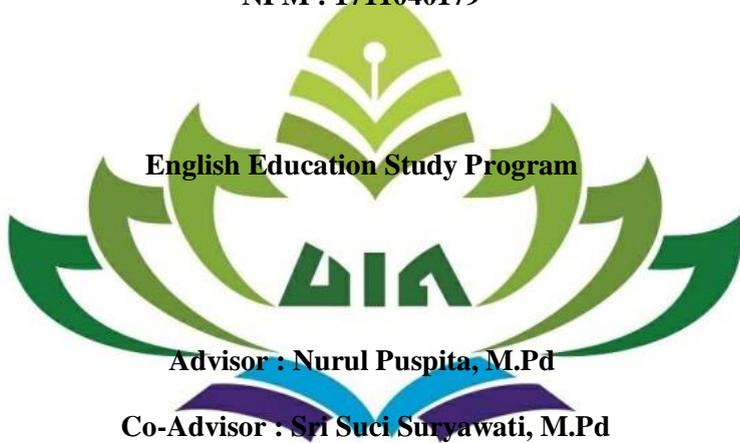
**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
ISLAMIC STATE UNIVERSITY OF
RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
2021 M/1443 H**

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ABSTRACT

Based on Maerselli Sumarno, film is a form of communication for delivering messages through visual and audio elements to convey entertainment, social, educational, and commercial information that is able to describe existing reality with imagination images that can provide entertainment, contemplation, and reflection to the audience or the public who witness it. The subject of this research was film of Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil. Based on William James Lecture, conversational implicature is something which is implied in conversation, that is, something which is left implicit in actual language use.

Descriptive qualitative research was used as a type of research to discover and focus on the conversational meaning in the movie Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil. There are some steps to analyze the data : identify data, classify data, analysis, describing and explaining data, and concluding the data. The results of this study indicate that there are 15 types of conversational implicatures in Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil. Then, 5 data on generalized conversational implicature and 10 data on particularized conversational implicature. Finally, the entire data is described based on contextual meaning.

Keywords: conversational implicature, linguistics, maleficent 2; mistress of evil



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A research thesis entitled **AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN THE MALEFICENT 2: MISTRESS OF EVIL** was tested and defended in the examination session held on: Thursday, October 21st 2021.

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DECLARATION

Hereby the researcher declares that this graduating paper is written by the researcher herself. It does not contain any materials which have been published by other people and other people's idea except the information from the references.

Bandar Lampung, September 06th 2021

The researcher



Adi Ansori

NPM. 1711040179



MOTTO

مَنْ سَلَكَ طَرِيقًا يَلْتَمِسُ فِيهِ عِلْمًا سَهَّلَ اللَّهُ بِهِ طَرِيقًا إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ

"Whoever takes a path to seek knowledge, Allah will make it easy for him the path to heaven" (HR. Muslim, 2699).



DEDICATION

Praise and gratitude be to Allah the Almighty for His abundant blessing for me, and from my deep of heart and great of love, this thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents, my beloved mother (Supiani), my beloved father (Musoli) who always give motivation, support, and pray for me. Thanks for everything. May Allah always bless you with happiness in the world and hereafter.
2. My beloved brother and sisters (Suparminingsih, Supardi, Lilik Utami), thanks for being such a supportive.
3. My beloved almamater and lecturers of UIN Raden Intan Lampung. Thanks for having contribution for my self-development.



CURRICULUM VITAE

The researcher's name is Adi Ansori. He was born in Adi Mulyo on May 30th 1998. He is the youngest child of Mr. Musoli and Mrs. Supiani. The eldest sister is named Suparminingsih, the second is a male named Supardi, and the third is a female named Lilik Utami.

He began his study at TK Pertiwi, then at Primary School of SDN 01 Adi Mulyo. He continued his study at Junior High School of SMPN 01 Panca Jaya. And for Senior High School, he studied at SMAN 01 Simpang Pematang and graduated in 2017. After graduated from Senior High School, he took English Education major to continued his study at UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

On December 13rd, 2020, he has passed the Karate black belt level by taking the exam in Banten. Karate is one of his abilities, which during his education process at UIN Raden Intan Lampung received several awards. Including the following :

1. 2nd Place in Karate Kumite -61Kg Men's in Indonesian Youth and Sport Event (2018)
2. Participant of "National Sports Coach and Instructor Training" (2018)
3. 2nd Place in Kumite Karate -60 Kg Senior Men in NKRI Festival & Open Karate Tournament (2019)
4. 1st Place Kumite Karate -60 Kg Senior Men in D.K. ORGANIZATION CUP 2 (2019)
5. 2nd Place in Kumite Karate -60 Kg Senior Men in D.K. ORGANIZATION 3 (2021)
6. Trainees and Referees Training Participants in Metro city INKAI (2021)
7. Judge A Kata and Referee B KUMITE INKAI Bandar Lampung City (2021)

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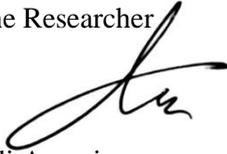
Alhamdulillahirabbil 'alamin. All praises be to Allah *'azzawajalla*, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, and the Most Beneficent who has given me love and blessing that made me able to finish this research and writing this thesis entitled *An Analysis of Conversational Implicature In The "Maleficent 2; Mistress Of Evil"*. Peace and salutation be upon our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW, his family and companions has struggled whole heartedly to guide *ummah* to the right path.

This thesis is written as one of requirements of S-1 degree the English Education Study Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung. The researcher would like to thank to the following people for their ideas, time, guidance, support, encouragement, and assistance for this thesis accomplishment:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirvana Diana, M.Pd., as Dean of the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teaching Training, State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung.
2. Meisuri, M.Pd., the Head of English Education Study Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
3. Yulan Puspita Rini, M.A., as the secretary of English Education Study Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
4. Nurul Puspita, M.Pd., as the advisor who has given guidance, motivation and support sincerely and patiently until completion of this thesis.
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7. Myself, who fought this far with determination and effort to come to this stage.
8. All of people who have supported and pray for the researcher in completion of thesis that cannot mentioned one by one.

Finally, the researcher was fully aware that there is still a lot of weakness in this thesis are always open-heartedly welcome and the writer hopes that this thesis will be useful for the readers.

Bandar Lampung, September 8th 2021
The Researcher



Adi Ansori
NPM. 1711040179



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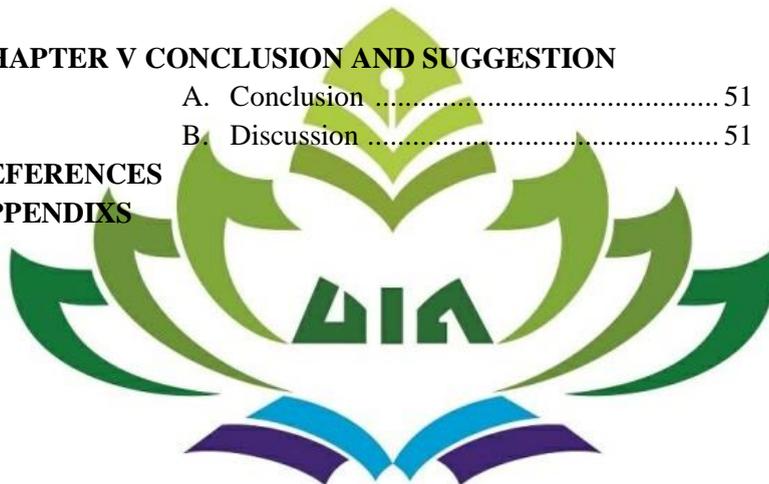


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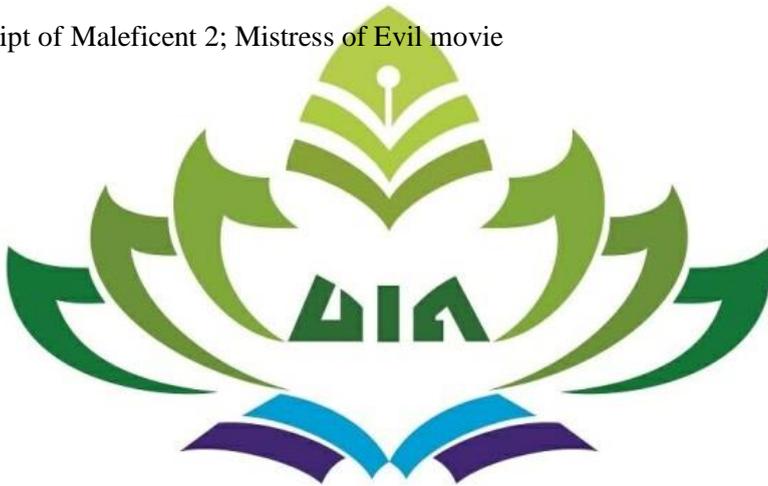
Types of Conversational Implicature

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Script of Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil movie



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Research

People needed to communicate with each other everyday. They communicated by using conversations. Conversation was occurred when people communicated and interacted between one and each other. Conversation was the real form of language used in interacting with the other people. In communication there were at least two participants, the speaker and the hearer who carried out the conversation and they interchange the roles. In conversation, people often used vague communication. Generally, people used direct utterances, nevertheless sometimes they used implicature strategies to make hearers gets responses like what the speaker wanted. Implicature was a process of interpretation based on context of situation, whether mean that it was what speaker implied, suggested, or mean in a different way from what they said. It mean that people did not use direct communication to convey the meaning of their utterances. Sometimes, the speaker expressed their meaning by indirect communication or implicit meaning. They wanted to communicate or to inform more than what they said. The hearers might find the obscure meanings in context of situation in conversation.

Pragmatics is one of the linguistic field which learn about language usage, especially in communication.¹ Besides being interesting to learn, pragmatics also very important to learn because by studying pragmatics we can understand the meaning of speech in the context communicated by the speaker to the listener and can also help listeners understand the meaning so that there is no misunderstanding of meaning. Pragmatics is basically concerned with communicative actions in any context.

¹ Christin Hadi Wijayanti, "Gender Features Within Conversational Implicatures in Christian Ditter 's Love Rosie Movie : Socio-Pragmatic Perspective" 04 (2016): 102.

Pragmatics must not be confused with semantics in language teaching. Semantics is the study of meaning, which directly depends on the meaning of words and language structures themselves, while pragmatic processing comes from the meaning of words in the context itself. So pragmatics is one of them be ahead of semantics. They complement each other, and the work of pragmatics begins with the end of semantics. In the field of language teaching, pragmatics has important components, pragmatic linguistics, psychopragmatics and social pragmatics.² Through the analysis of these three aspects, valuable insights can be provided for language teaching.

Implicatures are pieces of information that are communicated by speakers implicitly or indirectly, and, according to the classical analysis that was provided by the philosopher of language Paul Grice, they can be conveyed because interlocutors expect each other to cooperate in conversation.³ The implicature contains language that could have a different meaning than what is conveyed by the speaker to the recipient of the message. This explains that linguistics has many connections with our daily lives. Based on William James Lecture, conversational implicature is something which is implied in conversation, that is, something which is left implicit in actual language use.⁴ Grice's conversational implicature theory is one of the most important contents of pragmatics. The theory focuses its attention on the phenomenon of conveying more than what is said. Therefore, the English listeners can and should master the theory of Grice's conversational implicature, learn how to infer implicature to guide their learning and lead in such theories in listening comprehension. Many English learners have difficulty understanding implications of English conversations as there tends to be gap between what is said and what is implied. How to overcome this problem is an important aspect in the

² Prof. Dr. Mehmet, "Pragmatics and Language Teaching" (n.d.): 281–282.

³ Marat Shardingaliev, "Implicatures in Judicial Opinions," *International Journal for the Semiotics of Law* (2019): 392.

⁴ Haiyan Wang, "Conversational Implicature in English Listening Comprehension," *Journal of Language Teaching and Research* 2, no. 5 (2011): 1162.

improving of English listening comprehension. For the English major students, one of their difficulties in listening is that they sometimes can understand the meaning of the sentences of the conversation but as far as the questions are concerned, they just cannot figure out the correct answers. When it comes to the passage, some of them will totally be at a loss. Some gradually lose their enthusiasm and motivation and become the passive listeners. At last, some of them even believe that tests cannot improve their listening competence.

Based on Maerselli Sumarno, film is a form of communication for delivering messages through visual and audio elements to convey entertainment, social, educational, and commercial information that is able to describe existing reality with imagination images that can provide entertainment, contemplation, and reflection to the audience or the public who witness it. In other words, the film is also a medium for delivering information that is packaged in a variety of ways to make the public who are watching interested and also able to receive that information.

Literature can be used in developing insights into national thought. Students shown how to analyze a film according to their imagination and creativity in understanding the use of word for word that contains elements of conversational implicature in a literary work that is film in English, both of which are mutually supportive. Then students taught how to hone or try to think critically to analyze what is implied in the conversation in English film literature, so that the message contained in the film can be a learning for students obtained from the results of creative thinking.

The Maleficent film is an innovative form of the Sleeping Beauty film, which tells the story of a fairy named Maleficent. Maleficent and other fairies live in a mysterious place called the Moors. The film, which was released in 2014, tells the story of Maleficent who curses Princess Aurora or tells the story of a sleeping princess from the point of view of an antagonist. In 2019 Disney released a film that continued the story of Maleficent

which was able to attract many audiences because it featured the duo Prince Aurora (Elle Fanning) and Maleficent (Angelina Jolie) in the film *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil*.

Ratu Yayanglilis Septiamaylofa has research entitled "Conversational Implications in Beauty And The Beast Film". She uses the conversation from the film because the writer finds some problems about the implied meaning in the utterances used by the characters. She only explores dialogues that contain implicatures, in this study focused on analyzing the types of conversational implicatures in the conversations of the main characters (Belle, Beast, Gaston) in *Beauty and the Beast*.⁵ In another study, Wahyu Zulfa Lailah examined a film entitled "Facing the Giants". The researcher describes the types of conversational implicatures in the *Facing Giants* film and to describe the conversational implicative functions in the *Facing Giants* film. This research has similarities by using the same research method and research questions, while the difference is in the research subject.⁶

The researcher focuses on describing the meaning of conversational implicature in the utterances used by the participants in the film *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil*. Sometimes some of the characters in the film are not always good at communicating, they often use implied meanings in their speech. The listener is unable to interpret the speaker's meaning clearly. In this research, the film becomes the object of research. The researcher chose film to be the object of research, because according to the researcher, film is a good medium for presenting life stories, and many people use the implicatures in their speech when talking to each other. This study uses *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil*, because the researcher found several characters in the film using conversational implicatures in their speech. This research make it easier for readers to understand the meaning or

⁵ Ratu Yayanglilis Septiamaylofa, "Conversational Implicature In Beauty And The Beast Movie" (State Islamic University Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi, 2020).

⁶ Wahyu Zulfa Lailah, "Conversational Implicature Analysis in 'Facing The Giants' The Movie" (Syekh Nurjati State Islamic Institute Cirebon, 2016).

explanation of implicatures, especially conversational implicatures.

This research facilitated the readers to understand the explanation of implicatures, especially conversational implicatures. Ignorance of implicit meaning also occurs in real life, as in schools between teachers and students. Teachers often give orders, instructions or explain things that are considered taboo by using other language sentences, intending to avoid offence. When students do not understand it well based on the context of the situation that is taking place, then there is a misunderstanding of meaning. This is what underlies the researcher to be interested in discussing it in this study.

Therefore, the researcher is interested in researching this film in the form of a scientific paper entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN THE MALEFICENT 2; MISTRESS OF EVIL".

B. Identification of The Problem

Based on the background of the research, the researcher identifies some problems as follows:

1. Teachers very rarely apply English learning with a different meaning relevance from what is conveyed by the teacher to students.
2. Students have difficulty in understanding conversations based on context.

C. Limitation of The Problem

The researcher limits the problem on the analyzing conversations that contain the meaning of conversational implicature on the film *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil*.

D. Formulation of The Problem

Based on the limitation of the problems above, researcher has research questions, as follows:

1. What types of Conversational Implicature that are found in the *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil* based on the context ?

2. What are the contextual meanings of the conversational implicature used in the *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil* ?

E. Objectives of The Research

1. To know types of Conversational Implicature that are found in the *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil* based on the context
2. To know the contextual meaning of the conversational implicature used in the *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil*

F. The Use Significances of The Research

The results of this study are expected to be used for:

1. Give the reader an understanding of the implicature, especially the conversational implicature contained in the film *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil*.
2. The results of this study can be used as a reference for other researchers who will discuss the same type of research.

G. Scope of The Research

1 Subject of Research

The subject of this research was film of *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil*

2 Object of Research

The object of this research was conversational implicature

3 Place of Research

The research has been conducted at UIN Raden Intan Lampung

4 Time of Research

The research has been conducted at 2020/2021 academic year

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theory of Meaning

According to the referential theory, the meaning is what it refers to or meaning itself can be defined that what the expression expresses.⁷ A subsidiary of linguistic meaning is usually divided into two main parts, such as semantics and pragmatics. In this case the term semantics is used to refer to one of these parts. In this narrow sense, semantics focuses on the internal meaning of words and sentences as language expressions, while pragmatics is also focused on those aspects that depend on from the meaning of the way words and sentences are used (contextual).

Meaning itself has several types including word meaning, sentence meaning and utterance meaning.⁸ In order to understand the third type, “utterance meaning”, we need to distinguish between sentences vs. utterances. A sentence is a linguistic expression, a well-formed string of words, while an utterance is a speech event by a particular speaker in a specific context. When a speaker uses a sentence in a specific context, he produces an utterance. Sentence meaning refers to the semantic content, sentence the meaning which derives from the words themselves, regardless of context. While the term utterance meaning refers to the semantic content plus any pragmatic meaning created by the specific way in which the sentence gets used.

B. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is subsidiary of linguistics that tells about the meaning of speech in contextual communication.⁹ In communication, Pragmatics can help speakers and listeners to avoid misunderstanding of meaning. Besides being interesting to learn, pragmatics also very important to learn because by

⁷ P Holm and K Karlgren, “Theories of Meaning and Different Perspectives on Information Systems” (n.d.): 5.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Betty J. Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics* (Blackwell, 2013).

studying pragmatics we can understand the meaning of speech in the context communicated by the speaker to the listener and can also help listeners understand the meaning so that there is no misunderstanding of meaning. Based on Djajasudarama that pragmatics is language in use, the study of the meaning of utterances in certain situations then the characteristics of language can be understood through this knowledge, namely how language is used in communication.¹⁰ In other words, Pragmatics leads to an analysis of what people mean by their utterance of words what the words or phrases in the utterance mean themselves.

Pragmatics is basically concerned with communicative actions in any context. The pragmatic multifaceted research paradigm has provided new directions and perspectives in the arts and humanities, philosophy, cognitive science, computer science and social sciences.¹¹ In terms of information technology and social sciences, especially in the fields of economics, politics and education, have used a pragmatic perspective. From a pragmatic point of view, language use and interaction are the main language users, rather than using language as a symbol system or rule set. A pragmatic point of view should not only examine individual words, sentences or even isolated texts, but also examine the entire social activities or language games in the real social context, and also consider the current state of affairs and its connection with previous and subsequent actions.

Based on Leech and Short that pragmatics is the study of meaning. It does not originate from the formal attributes of words, but from how words are used and expressed.¹² It is related to the context in which they are spoken. Leech defines pragmatics as the study of meaning related to verbal context. The

¹⁰ Vira Febridaya, "Identification Conversational Implicature of English Education Department Students at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty Of Alauddin State Islamic University" (UIN Alauddin Makassar, 2018).

¹¹ Wolfram Bublitz and Neal R. Norrick, *Foundations of Pragmatics*, ed. Wolfram Bublitz Andreas H. Jucker Klaus P. Schneider (De Gruyter Mouton, 2011).

¹² Chusnul Chotimah, "An Implicature Analysis In The Conversation Of 'The Little Rascals Save The Day' Movie" (State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga, 2015).

speech environment allows the speaker to use language to produce specific effects on the listener's brain.¹³ While Leech looks at pragmatics as related to speech situations, Levinson views pragmatics as the study, where language and context are related and relevant to the writing of grammar. Notice in this definition that interest is mainly in the inter-relation of language and principles of language use that are context-dependent. Yule looks at pragmatics also as a relation between linguistic form or grammar and the user. However, Yule emphasizes that the meaning of the communication by the speaker or writer, or the meaning of the listener or reader's interpretation is the main focus.

Pragmatics includes meanings that are inferred based on contextual factors, rather than meanings usually associated with specific utterances, pragmatics is closely related to the field of discourse analysis.¹⁴ Morphology limits its scope to a single word, while grammar focuses on a single sentence, while discourse analysis studies the sentence strings produced in related texts. Since pragmatics focuses on the use of language in the context, and the surrounding utterances are part of the context, the concerns of these two areas overlap. However, broadly speaking, the emphasis of the two is different: pragmatics uses discourse as data and attempts to draw a generalization that predicts our language ability, while discourse analysis focuses on personal discourse, using pragmatic theory. Discovery to clarify that a specific set of interlocutors use and interpret language in a specific context.

C. Implicature

1. Definition of Implicature

According to Grice, that implicature is related to the terms imply, suggest, and mean.¹⁵ The implicature contains language that could have a different meaning than what is

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics*.

¹⁵ Lailah, "Conversational Implicature Analysis in 'Facing The Giants' The Movie."

conveyed by the speaker to the recipient of the message. This explains that linguistics has many connections with our daily lives. Implicatures are pieces of information that are communicated by speakers implicitly or indirectly, and, according to the classical analysis that was provided by the philosopher of language Paul Grice, they can be conveyed because interlocutors expect each other to cooperate in conversation.¹⁶ The implication itself can consist of a speaker's opinion delivered through utterances so that there is no offense related to the matter being discussed.

Implicature is an alternative way to involve which has additional meaning in logic and informal language.¹⁷ Usually to convey a particular purpose but through an utterance in expressing it not directly, it can be through an utterance which contains the true meaning of the speaker of intent. Yule said that something in conversation must be more than just the word means, it is an additional conveyed meaning, called an implicature. It is attained when a speaker intends to communicate more than just what the word means.

The conclusion from the statement of the two experts, that in communicating which has an implied meaning and means that the message is conveyed properly, it is called implicature. An implicature is a result of a listener making an inference as the most likely meaning an utterance may have in a given context. The meaning is left implicit and the hearer has to unfold the meaning on the basis of the linguistic input and knowledge of the world.

2. Types of Implicature

While discussing implicature, Grice states that implicature has two types: conventional implicature and conversational implicature.¹⁸

¹⁶ Shardingaliev, "Implicatures in Judicial Opinions."

¹⁷ Siti Ilifdiani Maghfuro, "Conversational Implicatures Used By Stepmother Character in Cinderella Movie 2015" (Universitas Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2016).

¹⁸ Chotimah, "An Implicature Analysis In The Conversation Of 'The Little Rascals Save The Day' Movie."

a) Conventional Implicature

According to Grice, he explained in some cases the conventional meaning of the words used will determine what is implicated, besides helping to determine what is said.¹⁹ Grice gives an example

He is an Englishman; he is

Example of the sentence above contains several elements that determine the meaning of the agreement with verbal meaning, because the British are British, so they have courage. Although the meaning of this conventional is still controversial, the audience or readers can be expected to understand and tolerate the conventional nature.

Conventional implicature or understanding implication is general and conventional, in other words, everyone in general already knows and understands the meaning or implication of a particular case.²⁰ The understanding of the implication of the conventional assumes the listener or the reader has the experience and general knowledge.

b) Conversational Implicature

According to Brown and Levinson and Yule, conversational implicature is derived from a general principle of the conversation plus a number of maxims that speaker normally obeys.²¹ It's mean that conversation principles have a big influence on conversational implicature.²² Conversational implicature is another level at which a speaker meaning can differ from what is said, depends on the context of the conversation. In conversational implicature, meaning is

¹⁹ Jacques Moeschler, "Conversational and Conventional Implicatures," *Cognitive Pragmatics*, no. January (2012).

²⁰ Lailah, "Conversational Implicature Analysis in 'Facing The Giants' The Movie."

²¹ Chotimah, "An Implicature Analysis In The Conversation Of 'The Little Rascals Save The Day' Movie."

²² Ibid.

conveyed not so much by what is said, but by the fact that it is said.²³ Wagiman illustrates the use of conversational maxim :

Teacher : Could anyone of you assist me tomorrow at nine o'clock? Student : Tomorrow is Sunday.

For the example about the conversation, the student, who is also a speaker, violates the maxim of relevance. His answer to the teacher's question is not relevant, and the meaning is left implicit. The meaning is unfolded by knowledge of the word 15 that Sunday is a holiday and nobody goes to the campus. The meaning of the utterance is that the students cannot help the teacher on the next day.

The cooperative principle and the maxims take part when the conversational implicature arises.²⁴ According to Grice, that utterance interpretation is not a matter of decoding messages, but rather involves taking the meaning of the sentences together with contextual information, using inference rules, working out what the speaker means on the basis of the assumption that the utterance conforms to the maxims. Here will be explained about two types of conversational implicature namely generalized conversational implicature and particularized implicature.

1) Generalized Conversational Implicature

According to Yule, Generalized Conversational Implicature is generated by saying something that is inferable without reference to a feature of the context.²⁵ It means that conversational implicature commonly applies more important issues particularly to what according to the logic conversation. According to Levinson defines Generalized conversational implicatures occur without reference to any particular features of the context. In other words, special background knowledge or inferences are not required in calculating the additional conveyed meaning or

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Lailah, "Conversational Implicature Analysis in 'Facing The Giants' The Movie."

²⁵ Muhammad Natsir Ines Seri Pinta Uli Butar Butar, "AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN THE INTERVIEW MOVIE" (n.d.): 5.

we can say that the speaker gives the utterance, but the listener just responds a part of the utterance. Grice states this type of implicature is characterized by the application of a certain form of words in an utterance (in the absence of special circumstances) that would normally carry such implicature. For example:

Adam : "I wish you buy a book and shoes."

Brian : "I buy a book."

The generalized conversational implicature does not require special knowledge to calculate the additional meanings conveyed. It means that we do not need to analyze a speaker's speech in depth. Of course, the speaker's speech can be easily understood by the audience. To make the necessary conclusions, a context of speech is required.

2) Particularized Conversational Implicature

According to Yule, in particularized conversational implicature inferences are required to work out the conveyed meanings. It means that a specific context is needed to make the meaning of what is said relevant.²⁶ Particularized conversational implicature has a wide range of applications that illustrates the informative expression. This implicature always calculated the expression with special knowledge of any particular context, however most of the time, the conversation takes place in a very specific context in which locally recognized inferences are assumed. Yule gives an example:

Carol : Are you coming to the party tonight?

Lara : I've got an exam tomorrow.

Carol had to relate some of her knowledge then assume that Lara would spend the night with her family, so she was not at the party. Based on the description above, the author can conclude that the particularized conversational implicature criteria are conversational implicators whose meaning is outside the speaker's utterance, so the listener must need his knowledge to

²⁶ Ibid.

interpret the meaning of the speaker. In another sense, the implicature of a particular conversation is a conclusion whose interpretation process is carried out by the listener by describing it totally in the specific context of the utterance.

D. Film

1. Definition of film

Based on Maerselli Sumarno, film is a form of communication for delivering messages through visual and audio elements to convey entertainment, social, educational, and commercial information that is able to describe existing reality with imagination images that can provide entertainment, contemplation, and reflection to the audience or the public who witness it.²⁷ In other words, the film is also a medium for delivering information that is packaged in a variety of ways to make the public who are watching interested and also able to receive that information.

According to Effendy, film is a communication medium that is audio visual to convey a message to a group of people who gather in a certain place. The message of a film in mass communication can be anything depending on the purpose of the film itself. However, generally a film can cover a variety of messages, be they messages of education, entertainment and information. The message in the film is to use the mechanism of symbols that exist in the human mind in the form of message content, sound, speech, conversation and so on.

Film or cinema is a work of art when motion conforms to a perceptible rhythm with pause and pace where all aspect of the continuous image relate to the whole, film is recognized as a unique and powerful art form on a par with painting, sculpture, music, literature, and drama (Jhoseph,

²⁷ Alisha Tamara Putrialisjahbana, "Analisis Karakter Tokoh Utama Dalam Film Hachiko Monogatari (Kajian Psikologi Sosial)" (2018): 1.

Boggs and Petrie).²⁸ The combination of the motion of the image with the rhythm that is carried out with the aspect of fast or slow and is carried out continuously and thoroughly, so that some experts call it one of the unique works of art.

2. Classification of film

Documentary, fiction, and experimental are the division of types in general. Fiction films have a clear narrative structure, while documentary and experimental films that have the concept of realism (real) are at the poles as opposed to experimental films that have a concept of formalism (abstract), and this fiction is located between the two that affect documentaries and experimental films narrative and schematically.²⁹

a. Documentary Film

Documentary film do not have a plot but have a structure that is generally based on themes or arguments from filmmakers, documentary films also have protagonists and antagonists, conflicts, and solutions as well as fiction films.³⁰ Documentary film can convey various things such as news, biography, knowledge, education, social, economic, political, etc.

b. Fiction Film

Fiction film presents a work of film art whose story is a figment of the imaginary form of the author and is designed from the start for the upholding of the characters in the film. The story also generally consists of a protagonist with an antagonist, and the plot of the story there is development.

c. Experimental Film

²⁸ Fahmi Ali Iqbal, "The Representation of Mexican Cultures in the Animation Film *The Book of Life*" (State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2017).

²⁹ Warda Putri Rochmawati, "Analisis Nilai-Nilai Pendidikan Karakter Dalam Film 'The Miracle Worker'" (Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2016).

³⁰ Ibid.

Experimental film is a type of film that is different from the two previous types. This type of film has a clear structure even though it does not have a plot, which is generally an abstract genre film and is difficult to understand for ordinary people.

E. Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil

In 2019 there was an animated film by Disney that was able to attract a large audience because it showed the duo of Princess Aurora (Elle Fanning) and Maleficent (Angelina Jolie) in the film *Maleficent 2; The Mistress of Evil*. So that's why the writer will review the *Maleficent 2; The Mistress of Evil* film as the object of the research. Maleficent film is a form of innovation from a film *Sleeping Beauty*, which in it tells a fairy named Maleficent. Maleficent and other fairies live in a mysterious place called the Moors. The film released in 2014 tells the story of Maleficent who condemns Princess Aurora or tells the story of the sleeping princess from the perspective of the antagonist character. Disney shows a clear variation of character movements through the Maleficent character. This figure is initially a victim because his wings are cut by Stefan, a human whom he loves only to get the title as king. Stefan's betrayal is what turns him into evil and puts hatred on Stefan. When he heard the birth of the daughter of Stefan, Aurora, Maleficent took revenge by cursing Aurora. But over time, Maleficent finally loved and even saved Aurora from the curse given to her.

The film *Maleficent 2; Mistrees of Evil* starts its story by illustrating that humans easily forget the kindness of others. When the Ulstead royal community led by King John (Robert Lindsay) and Queen Ingrith (Michelle Pfeiffer) assumed that Maleficent (Angelina Jolie) was an evil witch who cursed Princess Aurora (Elle Fanning) and raised her as a child. Princess Aurora, who has now grown into a formidable adult woman who becomes the queen of the Moors, falls in love with prince Phillip (Harris Dickinson). One day Prince Phillip came to see Princess Aurora to propose, then Princess Aurora was happy to accept the

proposal. Start a dinner at Ulstead palace. Princess Aurora, Maleficent, and his right hand, Diaval (Sam Riley) also attended to meet the family of King John. But dinner ended tragically with King John shocked and suddenly lost consciousness. Maleficent who from the beginning did not approve of the marriage was accused of attacking King John with his magic. Not accepting with the king bewitched, the Ulstead kingdom attacked Maleficent. In urgent conditions, Maleficent escaped by breaking through the palace window.

This film is interesting because it presents a fantasy story that is a continuation of the previous film with such a package, and setting the story line that can make many people interested to watch it. The Maleficent character in this film changes starting from its good character, then changes to bad when a number of conflicts occur between her and Princess Aurora, then returned to being good again because of her love and affection for Princess Aurora. In the film Maleficent 2 there are several conversations that contain elements of conversational implicature. This film has its own uniqueness from other films. A fantasy film in which there are many messages of life that teach that not all stepmothers are evil, and in this film are taught to live peacefully, in harmony despite many differences. Thus, the authors are interested in examining it.

F. Previous Studies

There are some previous studies which related to this research and there is the difference between this research to other research. Here are some previous studies.

- 1) The first is Ratu Yayanglilis Septiamaylofa, her research entitled "*Conversational Implicature In Beauty And The Beast Movie*". The researcher uses uses qualitative research and descriptive method in this research. It suitable with the aim of this research qualitative research procedure which result in descriptive method. Researcher uses of the conversation from the movie because the writer finds some problems about the implicit meaning in utterances that are

used by the characters. In her research, the researcher is going to do a research on types of conversational implicature based on Grice's theory. The researcher only explores on the dialogues containing implicature, in this research focused on analyzes types conversational implicature in the conversation in main character (Belle, Beast, Gaston) in Beauty and the Beast Movie. Based on the type of the conversational implicature in Beauty and The Beast movie were two types, they were generalized conversational implicature and generalized conversational implicature. To analyze the data, there were some ways such as researcher download the movie and script, watch it to check the accurateness of English transcription with the motion picture, selecting data, Classifying data in forms of conversational implicature, Arranging the obtainable data systematically. The result of this research there are 16 data included types conversational implicature. There are 13 data included generalized conversational implicature. Then, 3 data about particularized conversational implicature.³¹ The type of conversational that most commonly occurs in the film Beauty and The Beast movie is generalized conversational implicature.

- 2) The second, Wahyu Zulfa Lailah, her research entitled *Conversational Implicature Analysis In "Facing The Giants" The Movie*. In this research, the descriptive qualitative research method was used. Researcher describes the types of conversational implicature in the film Facing Giants and to illustrate the implicative functions of the conversation in the film Facing Giants. The researcher got Facing the Giants the movie from www.moviescounter.com. Then, watch the movie in several times and make the transcription of the movie. The researcher analyzed the data by using Conversational Analysis with considering the setting, situation, and non-linguistic clues such as physical

³¹ Septiamaylofa, "Conversational Implicature In Beauty And The Beast Movie."

movement which is aim to support the analysis. After that, the researcher classifies the types of conversational implicature, generalized and particularized. Then, the researcher interpret the intend meaning of those implicature. The researcher found that data analysis showed that the total number of conversation implications of two types, among others: 34, the general conversation implications of the five functions are representative functions namely 24, and other functions such as directive 13, expressive there are 8, commisive there are 8, declarative there are 1.³²

- 3) The fourth, Chusnul Chotimah, entitled *The Analysis of Implicature in Bridge To Terabithia Movies*. After analyzing the data of implications based on Grice's theory, implicature and maxim, found in the Bridge to Terabithia movie, the conclusions will be drawn as follows: First, There are 63 data included types of conversational implications and conventional implications. the conversational implicature is about 25 data and the conventional implicature is about 38 data. The most common is conversational implicature. It consists of 28 particularized conversational implications and 10 generalized conversational implications.³³
- 4) Third, Siti Ilfidiani Maghfuro, the researcher had analyzed the conversational implicatures resulted from the observance of maxims which had been done by the character of *Cinderella movie 2015*. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. To collect the data researcher download the film and then watch it to write the script of the film. There are some result of this research. First, the character used both generalized and particularized conversational implicatures. Second, the six properties of conversational implicature were found both in generalized and particularized conversational implicature. Third, the author discovered

³² Lailah, "Conversational Implicature Analysis in 'Facing The Giants' The Movie."

³³ Chotimah, "An Implicature Analysis In The Conversation Of 'The Little Rascals Save The Day' Movie."

generalized conversational implicature had more various properties than particularized conversational implicature. And the last one, particularized conversational implicature on Cinderella movie 2015 were consistently having non-conventionality property.³⁴

- 5) The fifth, Ivony Irma Romadhona, her research entitled “*An Analysis of Conversational Implicature on The Monsters University Movie*”. This research is a descriptive qualitative analysis in the dialogue of the Monster University. Researcher explained that conversational implicature occurs and violated the politeness maxim on the Monster University movie. The implicature used by the characters in conversational be fall because of social distance, culture, and background knowledge between the characters in the movie. And also implicature used to hide the conflict and dissimulate disagreement. Based on the research finding, the most common type of violation politeness maxims is agreement maxim because of opinion and the differences of point of view between the characters.³⁵

Based on the previous studies above, there are the similarity and difference between this research to others. The similarity is using same research method and research questions, while the differences is from the subject of the research.

G. Conceptual Framework

Linguistics is divided into several types, such as phonetics, morphology, syntax, semantics and then pragmatics. Pragmatics itself is the study of language meaning. Pragmatics is divided into several branches, such as semantics, cooperative principle, presupposition, suggestion and speech act. The conversational implicature is another level where the meaning of the speaker can differ from what is said, depending on the context

³⁴ Maghfuro, “Conversational Implicatures Used By Stepmother Character in Cinderella Movie 2015.”

³⁵ Ivony Irma Romadhona, “An Analysis of Conversational Implicature on Trhe Monsters University Movie” (State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2016).

of the conversation. In the conversational implicature, meaning is conveyed not only by what is said, but by the fact that it is said. We can also interpret it as the meaning implicit in an utterance. Conversational implicature has two types, such as generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature.

This study uses *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil*, because some of the characters in the film are not always good at communicating, they often use implied meanings in their speech. The listener is unable to interpret the speaker's meaning clearly. Researcher found several characters in the film using conversational implicatures in their speech. This research can make it easier for readers to understand the meaning or explanation of implicatures, especially conversational implicatures.

H. English Language Teaching

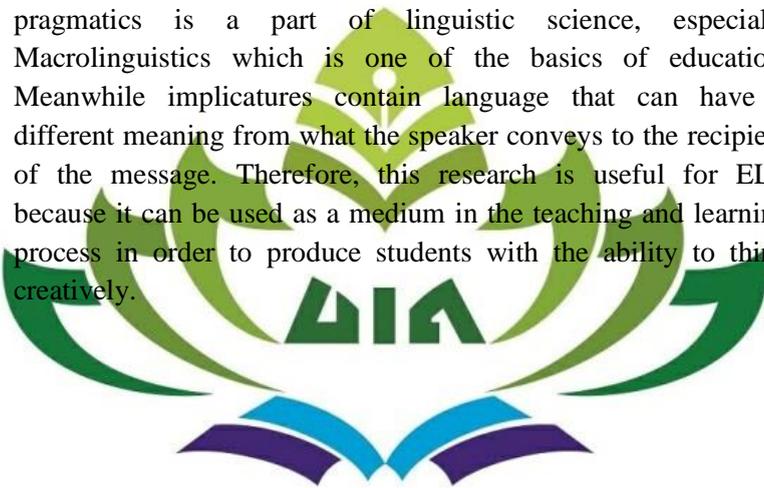
Based on Maerselli Sumarno, that film is a form of communication for delivering messages through visual and audio elements to convey entertainment, social, educational, and commercial information that is able to describe existing reality with imaginary images that can provide entertainment, contemplation, and reflection to the audience or the public who witness it.³⁶ The message of a film in mass communication can be anything depending on the purpose of the film itself. However, generally a film can cover a variety of messages, be they messages of education, entertainment and information. Likewise in English-language films have certain elements in conveying a message. Conversational implicature here has a role to make the public or the audience understand the principles in an utterance in the sentence that has other meanings that must be adapted to the context.

Literature can be used in developing insights into national thought. Then students taught how to hone or try to think

³⁶ Putrialisjahbana, "Analisis Karakter Tokoh Utama Dalam Film Hachiko Monogatari (Kajian Psikologi Sosial)."

critically to analyze what is implied in the conversation in English film literature, so that the message contained in the film can be a learning for students obtained from the results of creative thinking. As a result, students more easily analyze conversations that contain conversational implicature in the film. As we know that literature is a work that never dies. Students will be shown how to analyze a film according to their imagination and creativity in understanding the use of word for word that contains elements of conversational implicature in a literary work that is film in English, both of which are mutually supportive.

Based on the theory above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is a part of linguistic science, especially Macrolinguistics which is one of the basics of education. Meanwhile implicatures contain language that can have a different meaning from what the speaker conveys to the recipient of the message. Therefore, this research is useful for ELT because it can be used as a medium in the teaching and learning process in order to produce students with the ability to think creatively.



CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Research design is a method used to complete research and obtain research goals. According to Sugiyono, that qualitative research methods are research used to investigate, discover, describe, and explain the quality or idiosyncrasy of social influence that cannot be explained, measured or illustrated through a quantitative approach.³⁷ Based on statements, qualitative research methods are descriptive in nature, using analysis, citing data, using existing theories as supporting materials and generating theories. Even to improve the information into certain phenomena, such as the environment, processes, or even beliefs. Therefore, this research uses a qualitative descriptive study in which one of the aims of this film is to describe and convey information where conversation often has conversation implications. In this research, descriptive qualitative research is used as a type of research to discover and focus on the conversational meaning in the movie *Maleficent 2: Mistress of Evil*. Although it is not possible to calculate the data obtained in qualitative research, the results of the data are described in text form. Descriptive qualitative itself is the study of a phenomenon that describes an object is contained in words in the form of words or pictures instead of numbers. This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods. The object of this research is a film entitled *Maleficent 2: Mistress of Evil*.

³⁷ Septiamaylofa, "Conversational Implicature In Beauty And The Beast Movie."

B. Research Subject

A scientific work certainly has an object to be examined, so in this study there is also an object of research. The objects that examined in this study are the types and the contextual meaning of the conversational implicature in the *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil* movie. At the same time, data obtained from video and script text containing the meaning of the dialogue. At the same time, the data obtained from the video and script text also contains the meaning of the dialogue. There are two sources for this study, namely the primary source and the secondary source. The first-hand information is about the film itself, and the second-hand information is about some information related to this research in the Internet and books.

C. Research Instrument

Based on Suharsimi Arikunto, that the main instrument in qualitative research is researcher itself.³⁸ So that is why researcher use himself as research instruments through collecting, watching and analyzing *Maleficent 2 films; Mistress of Evil* and make it data to answer research questions about conversational implicature.

Nasution argues that there are several reasons why the researcher should act as a research instrument³⁹, including:

- 1) Only researchers can be sensitive to stimuli that have meaning or are indirect from their environment. No other instrument can react and interact with so many factors in an ever changing situation.
- 2) Only researchers can adapt to changing situations and can collect various kinds of data at once, which is necessary, whereas the instruments that have been prepared are unable to do.

³⁸ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2013).

³⁹ I Wayan Suwendra, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Dalam Ilmu Sosial, Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Dan Keagamaan*, NilaCakra Publishing House, Bandung, 2018, yusuf.staff.ub.ac.id/files/2012/11/Jurnal-Penelitian-Kualitatif.pdf.

- 3) Only the researcher as an instrument can understand, fully understand the situation, with all the details. This cannot be done by a test or questionnaire.
- 4) An understanding of the human situation cannot be done on the basis of knowledge alone, but requires interaction of feelings, appreciation and direct experience.
- 5) The researcher as an instrument can directly analyze the data, interpret it, propose a hypothesis to determine the direction of the observation, and can test the hypothesis immediately.
- 6) Only human instruments can draw conclusions based on the collected data, and immediately use them as feedback, to obtain confirmation, change, improvement or response.
- 7) With human instruments as if there is a response that is strange, deviant, a response that is different from others, and contradicts it precisely to believe enhances the level of understanding and the level of confidence regarding the aspect under study.

In this research, there were three steps after collecting the data. There are data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion.⁴⁰

1) Data Reduction

The researcher chooses some relevant utterances in the film dialogue of *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil*. The researcher only focused on the utterance which types of conversational implicature.

2) Data Display

The researcher classified the utterances based on the types of conversational implicature and the contextual meaning. In the data view, several devices such as certain tables and codes (letters of the alphabet) are used. Researcher classified the data according to the type of conversational implicature. Conversational implicature classification based on types of Conversational Implicature and Contextual Meaning.

⁴⁰ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, Alfabeta* (Bandung, 2018).

a) Types of Conversational Implicature

Table 3.1 Types of Conversational Implicature

| No | Actor/Duration | Utterance of Conversational Implicature | Type of Conversational Implicature | |
|----|----------------|---|------------------------------------|-----|
| | | | GCI | PCI |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Note:

GCI: General Conversational Implicature

PCI: Particular Conversational Implicature

b) Contextual Meaning

Table 3.2 Contextual Meaning

| No | Actor/Duration | Utterance of Conversational Implicature | Contextual Meaning |
|----|----------------|---|--------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

3) Drawing Conclusion

The researcher draws conclusions related to the process of forming implicature, type of conversational implicature and contextual meaning.

D. Data Collection

Generally technique in collecting qualitative data carried out by means of observation, documentation, or

interviews that are carried out for days or even months in order to produce a lot of data. The data from this study are utterances in the film dialogue *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil* which shows the type of conversational implicature and contextual meaning of the conversation implicature. This research, uses documentation technique to collect the data. Documentation techniques are used to collect data from non-human sources, this source consists of documents and recordings. Moleong states that the primary data source is recorded via written records or via recording video / audio tapes, taking photographs, or films. Meanwhile, additional data sources originating from written sources can be divided into scientific books and magazines, sources from archives, personal documents, and official documents.⁴¹

There were some ways of collecting the data in order to complete the research:

- 1) The researcher downloads the film in www.moviescounter.com and the script in <https://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk/movie-script.php?movie=maleficent-mistress-of-evil> Writer choose that website provides free movies with good quality pictures and sounds which can support the accurateness of data.
- 2) Watched the film a few times and read the film transcription.
- 3) Wrote the utterances which contains conversational implicature.
- 4) Classified data in forms of conversational implicature.
- 5) Arranged the obtainable data systematically.

E. Data Analysis Techniques

According to Noeng Muhadjir, the definition of analysis data is an effort to systematically find and organize notes on the results of observations, interviews, and others to increase the researchers' understanding of the cases being studied and present

⁴¹ Ahmad Rijali, "Analisis Data Kualitatif Ahmad Rijali UIN Antasari Banjarmasin" 17, no. 33 (2018): 86.

them as findings to others. Meanwhile, to increase this understanding, the analysis needs to be continued by trying to find meaning.⁴² This agrees with Lexy J. Moleong, that data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into basic patterns, categories, and description units so that themes can be found and work hypotheses can be formulated as suggested by the data.⁴³

Based on the above statement, data analysis is the process of systematically searching and sorting out the data obtained from interviews, field records and other materials, so as to be easy to understand, and the findings can be informed of the formation of problems through interviews, field records and surveys. Other materials and organize them systematically so that others can easily understand. In technique of data analyzing the researcher conclude all the data has complete to understand the data that were collected. The researcher analyzed the data use content analysis. There are some steps to analyze the data :

- 1) Identified the data which contain of conversational implicature in *Maleficent; Mistress of Evil*.
- 2) Classified all the data of conversational implicature which found in the *Maleficent; Mistress of Evil*.
- 3) Analyzed, described, and explained the data.
- 4) Concluded the data.

F. Trustworthiness of Data

Proposal developers need to convey the steps they will take in their studies to check for the accuracy and credibility of their findings. Gibbs states, that qualitative validity means that the researcher checks for the accuracy of the findings by employing certain procedures, while qualitative reliability indicates that the researcher's approach is consistent across

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Septiamaylofa, "Conversational Implicature In Beauty And The Beast Movie."

different researchers and different projects.⁴⁴ The validity test of qualitative research is divided into 4 criteria such as credibility, transferability, dependability, and also confirmability. In this research, only uses credibility to check the trustworthiness or validity of the data.

Data credibility is a method used to prove that the data obtained is true and correct. There are several ways to obtain credibility data, such as expanding the scope of observation, increased persistence, discussing with peers, triangulation, member inspection, and negative case analysis. In this research, the researcher uses triangulation.

Triangulation in qualitative validation assesses the adequacy of data in accordance with the sources and procedures for collecting data.⁴⁵ There are 4 types of triangulation, namely, source data triangulation, method triangulation, investigator triangulation and theoretical triangulation based on Miles and Huberman.⁴⁶

a) Source Data Triangulation

Source triangulation is defined as a method used to test credibility data by checking data from several sources such as observations, documentation and interviews.

b) Methodological Triangulation

Means that a methodological is carried out using several findings from several researchers using a different method.

c) Investigator Triangulation

Means that this triangulation uses more than one expert to research and analyze the data found.

d) Theoretical Triangulation

⁴⁴ John W. Creswell, *Research Design (Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches)*, ed. Brittany Bauhaus, 4th ed. (United States of America: SAGE, 2014).

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ A. Michael Miles, B. Matthew and Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*, Sage Publications, 2nd ed. (California, 1994).

Means that this type is carried out using several theories which related to research in analyze data such as articles, journals, books, etc.⁴⁷

Based on the above types of triangulation, this study used theoretical triangulation and investigator triangulation to test the validity of the data obtained. This research involved linguistics lecturer to validate the result of this research. This explanation is based on some of the techniques in the data analysis discussed above.



⁴⁷ Ibid.



CHAPTER IV RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Film Description

Researcher analyzed the conversational implicature in the film *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil*. This film was published in 2019 by Disney, which is a continuation of the first Maleficent film in 2014. There are 15 conversations included in the classification of conversational implicature, which are divided into two types including generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. The focus of this research is on the types of conversational implicature and contextual meaning in the *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil*.

B. Conversational Implicature

1. Data Reduction

In this study, there are several speeches of characters with a total of 15 utterances in which there are elements of conversational implicatures. The researcher focuses on utterances that contain elements of conversational implicature to be analyzed. The researcher classifies speech into two types, namely 5 speech data that are included in generalized conversational implicatures and 10 speech data that are included in particularized types of conversational implicatures (*Appendix 2*).

2. Data Display

The researcher presented results the types of conversational implicature and contextual meaning analyses in the film *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil* in the table as follows:

a) Types of Conversational Implicature

Table 4.1 Type: 31 sational Implicature

| No | Actor/Duration | Utterance of Conversational Implicature | Type of Conversational Implicature | |
|----|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----|
| | | | GCI | PCI |
| 1 | Princess Aurora/07:07 | Please don't raise your roots at me, Lief. | | ✓ |
| 2 | Princess Aurora/09:33 | The Moors have turned to madness. | | ✓ |
| 3 | Maleficent/12:07 | Don't... ruin my morning. | ✓ | |
| 4 | Maleficent/17:07 | He'll recover. | ✓ | |
| 5 | King John/26:25 | I trust you had no trouble finding the castle. | | ✓ |
| 6 | Queen Ingrid/26:43 | Please, make yourself at home. | ✓ | |
| 7 | Maleficent/29:49 | I'm sure your kind would agree. | | ✓ |
| 8 | Princess Aurora/53:45 | The queen is right. We owe it to everyone... especially the king. | | ✓ |
| 9 | Queen Ingrid/57:00 | I wore it when I married the king. | | ✓ |
| 10 | Princess Aurora/58:45 | This jewelry... My hair... All these rules. I can't breathe. | | ✓ |
| 11 | Borra /01:04:10 | They're nothing but locusts that swarm the earth. | | ✓ |
| 12 | Diaval/01:40:20 | Did you bump your head, then? | | ✓ |
| 13 | Maleficent/01:43:42 | Someone should really cover those horns. | ✓ | |
| 14 | Princess Aurora/01:44:40 | Will you give me away? | ✓ | |

| | | | | |
|----|---------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| 15 | Maleficent/01:47:45 | Pull yourself together. | | ✓ |
|----|---------------------|-------------------------|--|---|

Note:

GCI: General Conversational Implicature

PCI: Particular Conversational Implicature

b) Contextual Meaning

Table 4.2 Contextual Meaning

| No | Actor/Duration | Utterance of Conversational Implicature | Contextual Meaning |
|----|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Princess Aurora/07:07 | Please don't raise your roots at me, Lief. | Princess Aurora doesn't agree to kill humans. |
| 2 | Princess Aurora/09:33 | The Moors have turned to madness. | The Moors have a riot. |
| 3 | Maleficent/12:07 | Don't... ruin my morning. | Maleficent doesn't want to hear news from Diaval. |
| 4 | Maleficent/17:07 | He'll recover. | Maleficent disapproves of Princess Aurora and Prince Philip's marriage. |
| 5 | King John/26:25 | I trust you had no trouble finding the castle. | It just a small talk to make conversational. |
| 6 | Queen Ingrid/26:45 | Please, make yourself at home. | It just a small talk to make the guests enjoy the dinner. |
| 7 | Maleficent/29:49 | I'm sure your kind would agree. | Maleficent think that humans agree with her statements. |
| 8 | Princess Aurora/53:45 | The queen is right. We owe it to everyone... especially the king. | Princess Aurora feels guilty to everyone for what happened. |
| 9 | Queen Ingrid/57:00 | I wore it when I married the king. | Queen Ingrid asks Princess Aurora to wear the dress. |
| 10 | Princess Aurora/58:45 | This jewelry... My hair... All these rules. I can't breathe. | Princess Aurora doesn't feel like herself anymore. |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|---|
| 11 | Borra /01:04:10 | They're nothing but locusts that swarm the earth. | Humans are creatures of many, but can only destroy and kill each other. |
| 12 | Diaval/01:40:20 | Did you bump your head, then? | Maleficent's behavior isn't what it used to be. |
| 13 | Maleficent/01:43:42 | Someone should really cover those horns. | Mocking Queen Ingrid who has been turned into a goat. |
| 14 | Princess Aurora/01:44:40 | Will you give me away? | Princess Aurora asks Maleficent to take her to the aisle. |
| 15 | Maleficent/01:47:45 | Pull yourself together. | Mocking Diaval because he was crying. |

3. Drawing Conclusion

From the above analysis, the researcher draws the conclusion that there are 15 utterances in the conversation found in the film *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil* which contains implicature elements. Of the 15 Conversational Implicature utterances, consisting of 4 Generalized Conversational Implicature and 11 Particularized Conversational Implicature.

C. Discussion

From the identification of the problem, the researcher found that many people do not know that watching movies can provide information and knowledge about implicatures such as the types of implicatures themselves that can help someone in understanding every utterance that is conveyed, and also misunderstandings when communicating that usually occur between speakers and listeners even wrong responses to every utterance delivered because many of them do not understand the function of the speech itself. If this is always the case, there will be more and more messages that cannot be conveyed properly to the listeners. Therefore, we must cultivate an interest in ourselves to continue to seek information and read references related to speech acts, especially implicatures relating to types

and also based on the context of the situation at the time of the incident.

- **Types of Conversational Implicature**

To analyze the types of conversational implicatures in the movie *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil*, researchers must really understand and study what is meant by the types of conversational implicatures. Conversational implicatures are divided into two types: general conversational implicatures and specific conversational implicatures.

- a) **Generalized Conversational Implicature**

There are 5 data include generalized conversational implicature.

Datum 1



Picture 4.1

Diaval : Mistress.

Maleficent : What?

Diaval : I have a little bit of news.

Maleficent : Well, on with it.

Diaval : It's nothing of any real consequence... and it's certainly no reason to overreact. It's just that... Prince Philip has, um...

Maleficent : Disappeared?

Diaval : No. Philip has...

Maleficent : Yellow fever? No, wait! Leprosy!

Diaval : No, Mistress. Prince Philip has asked Aurora if she'll become his...

Maleficent : **Don't... ruin my morning.**

- Context of Situation

In this conversation Diaval tries to convey information to Maleficent using language that is more acceptable and does not offend Maleficent because Diaval believes that when Maleficent finds out that Prince Philip proposed to Princess Aurora, Maleficent will be angry.

- Analysis

Diaval's way of communicating information to Maleficent was careful in choosing words, it was because Maleficent was very easily offended. In the words "**Don't... ruin my morning**", which is conveyed by Maleficent implies that she does not want to start his morning with the bad news brought by Diaval. Diaval does not require special knowledge to understand the meaning of the sentence. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that this conversation is included in the Generalized Conversational Implicature.

Datum 2



Picture 4.2

Maleficent : Well, well.

Princess Aurora : So?

Maleficent : So.

Princess Aurora : Godmother... Philip asked me to marry him.

Maleficent : Poor thing. **He'll recover.**

- Context of Situation

Maleficent in a state of anger because he did not agree with Prince Philip's proposal, intending to tell Aurora that he did not approve of her.

- Analysis

Maleficent conveys additional meaning through implicatures which implies that Maleficent does not agree with Philip's proposal. In this conversation Maleficent uses the phrase "**He'll recover**" to express his disapproval, this sentence does not mean Prince Philip is sick and wish him a speedy recovery. But Maleficent's intention is not to approve of Prince Philip's proposal, to understand the implicatures given by Maleficent, Princess Aurora does not need special knowledge to interpret these implicatures because Princess Aurora already knows that Maleficent will not approve. Thus the conversation is classified into Generalized Conversational Implicature.

Datum 3



Picture 4.3

Gerda : Your Majesties, ladies and gentlemen, dinner is served.

Queen Ingrid : *Please, make yourselves at home.*

- Context of Situation

Before dinner begins, Queen Ingrid tries to make her guests feel more comfortable and enjoy the dishes that have been provided.

- Analysis

Through the words spoken by Queen Ingrid "**Please, make yourself at home**", implies that she really welcomes guests and

invites guests to enjoy the dishes that have been served. In order to understand the above conversation, the guests did not need any special knowledge because they knew that Queen Ingrid's words were mere pleasantries. So that the utterance is included in the Generalized Conversation Implicature.

Datum 4



Picture 4.4

Queen Ingrid : We cannot live amongst monsters...

Maleficent : **Someone should really cover those horns.**

- Context of Situation
Ahead of the wedding of Princess Aurora and Prince Philip, Maleficent turned Queen Ingrid into a goat.
- Analysis
Through the words spoken by Maleficent "**Someone should really cover those horns**", she implies that she has turned Queen Ingrid into a goat and while the sentence must cover his horns is meant to be a mockery for Queen Ingrid. Because command sentences without any specific knowledge and the implicature that she has the power to do anything. So that the phrase is included in the Generalized Conversational Implicature.

Datum 5



Picture 4.5

Princess Aurora : Hello. Can you come here?

Maleficent : Yes?

Princess Aurora : **Will you give me away?**

Maleficent : Never.

- Context of Situation
Before the wedding started Princess Aurora called Maleficent because she wanted to ask something and also wanted to ask for help to treat her wound with magic.
- Analysis
The saying "**Will you give me away?**" used by Princess Aurora to ask Maleficent's willingness to take her to the aisle at the wedding. From the explanation it can be concluded that conversation is included in Particularized Conversational Implicature, because command sentences without any specific knowledge or context.

b) Particularized Conversational Implicature

Datum 1



Picture 4.6

Princess Aurora : I've sent more sprites to search the Tomb Bloom field. They'll report back to me at nightfall. We will keep searching until we find them.

Lief : (Raising hand while pointing towards the Ulstead kingdom)

Princess Aurora : *Please don't raise your roots at me, Lief.* Crushing humans with branches is not going to help.

- Context of Situation
The conversation occurs when Princess Aurora gathered the Moors to make an announcement.
- Analysis
In the conversation Ratu Aurora conveyed additional meaning through the implicature “**Please don't raise your roots at me, Lief**” Because Lief is a fairy in the form of a tree, so the root in question is Lief's hand. then Princess Aurora will also find the reason why Lief took root when Princess Aurora was giving orders. Therefore, Princess Aurora will need special knowledge to understand it. Thus, conversational implicatures are classified into Particularized Conversational Implicature.

Datum 2



Picture 4.7

Princess Aurora : Oh. Philip. What are you doing here?

Prince Philip : I was looking for you.

Princess Aurora : Oh, well, hello. I'm really sorry, I can't talk right now. *The Moors have turned to madness*. I've got a castle full of complaints.

Prince Philip : I know how busy you are.

- Context of Situation

Princess Aurora is tricked by the Moors into upset, but in the end there is Prince Philip behind the tree.

- Analysis

Utterance of "**The Moors have turned madness**" is used by Princess Aurora to describe the state of the Moors at that time, it is implied that the Moors worked on it to make Princess Aurora feel annoyed. Prince Philip actually knew what Princess Aurora meant, because the chaos that occurred was Prince Philip's intervention. Because they have the same special knowledge about the word referred to in the utterance. From this explanation, it can be concluded that the conversation is included in the Particularized Conversational Implicature.

Datum 3



Picture 4.8

King John : *I trust you had no trouble finding the castle.*

Maleficent : Why would I have trouble?

- Context of Situation

The conversation took place when Maleficent and Diaval came to a dinner invitation with the Philliphs, and they were doing introductions.

- Analysis

Through the words spoken by King John "**I trust you had no trouble finding the castle**", he implies that familiarizing himself with Maleficent through pleasantries, intends to lighten the mood. But Maleficent did not understand the meaning of King John's words were just mere chit-chat. Maleficent must know the King John longer then Maleficent knows how the original character of the King John is, Then Maleficent will need a special knowledge to understand it. Thus, it is classified into Particularized Conversational Implicature.

Datum 4



Picture 4.9

Queen Ingrid : So, you're also a true princess. Even though Stefan died. Was killed? Remind me, did he die or was he killed?

Maleficent : Both.

King John : Yes, you're right, it is very warm recently.

Queen Ingrid : Because I remember the story of a baby. A baby cursed to sleep... and never wake up.

King John : Really? Who would do such a terrible thing to an innocent child?

Maleficent : Well, there are many who prey on the innocent. **I'm sure your kind would agree.**

- Context of Situation

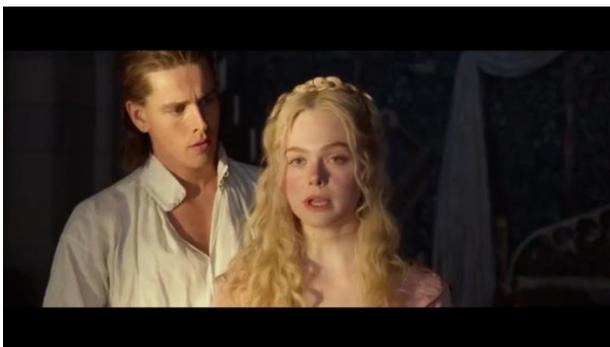
While the dinner conversation was taking place, Queen Ingrid offended Maleficent by bringing up an old story about Maleficent who cursed Princess Aurora as a child.

- Analysis

Queen Ingrid brings up an old story about Maleficent's past who once cursed a princess from a kingdom, Princess Aurora. The expression "**I'm sure your kind would agree**" is used by Maleficent to describe the incident that Queen Ingrid alluded to to King John. That implies that Maleficent thinks humans must already know that humans hurt each other. To find out the meaning of the words spoken by Maleficent, King John must first understand the events that occurred regarding the Aurora curse carried out by Maleficent. From this explanation, it can be

concluded that the conversation is included in the Particularized Conversational Implicature.

Datum 5



Picture 4.10

Prince Philip : Aurora, we don't have to think about the wedding right now.

Princess Aurora : **The queen is right. We owe it to everyone... especially the king.**

Prince Philip : What about Maleficent?

Princess Aurora : She's gone.

- Context of Situation
Princess Aurora looks gloomy ahead of her wedding, then Prince Philip suggests that the wedding be postponed for a while.
- Analysis
In the conversation, Princess Aurora conveyed additional meaning through the implicature “**The queen is right. We owe it to everyone... especially the king.**” While the statement implies that Princess Aurora feels guilty for the incident caused by Maleficent. In order to understand the additional meaning, Prince Philip had to know Princess Aurora a little longer and had to understand the context rather than the situation that occurred at the time. Which is where at dinner there was a riot caused by Maleficent. Therefore Prince Philip will need special knowledge to understand it. Thus, it is classified into Particularized Conversational Implicature.

Datum 6



Picture 4.11

Princess Aurora : The fairies made it.

Queen Ingrid : **I wore it when I married the king.**

Princess Aurora : I'm sure it's perfect.

Queen Ingrid : So am I.

- Context of Situation
In the conversation, Princess Aurora showed the dress she was wearing was made by the fairies, but Queen Ingrid had prepared the dress she used to wear when she married King John.
- Analysis
Queen Ingrid states the implicature through the sentence "**I wore it when I married the king ..**" Which can be interpreted as a suggestion for Princess Aurora to wear the dress that Queen Ingrid has provided. There is a specific context/knowledge, namely the listener must know that Queen Ingrid is indeed married to the king and is wearing the dress in question. This conversation is classified into Particularized Conversational Implicature.

Datum 7



Picture 4.12

Prince Philip : Tell me what's troubling you.

Princess Aurora : It's nothing.

Prince Philip : Aurora, I know you better than that.

Princess Aurora : **This jewelry... my hair... all these rules. I can't breathe.**

- Context of Situation
Princess Aurora looks restless and uneasy, while Prince Philip is very sensitive to Princess Aurora's behavior, so he asks her if something has happened to her.
- Analysis
Utterance "**This jewelry... my hair... all these rules. I can't breathe**" used by Princess Aurora to explain how she feels about luxury and new rules that make her feel uncomfortable. Prince Philip did not realize it from the beginning with what Princess Aurora felt, then when he saw Princess Aurora who looked nervous he began to wonder what Princess Aurora was thinking and suggesting. Therefore, Prince Philip is required to know and have special knowledge. From the explanation it can be concluded that conversation is included in Particularized Conversational Implicature.

Datum 8



Picture 4.13

Maleficent : This is where we bury our dead. They've destroyed it.

Borra : This is what the humans do. **They're nothing but locusts that swarm the earth.** We have to stop them. You spent years caring for a human... now it's time to care for your own.

- **Context of Situation**
Maleficent senses that something happened to the Moors while he was away, and it turns out that the soldiers of the Kingdom of Ulstead plucked Tomb Bloom's flowers without remaining..
- **Analysis**
Through the words spoken by Bora “**They're nothing but locusts that swarm the earth**”, he implies that humans are creatures who like to destroy. To understand the conversation above, Maleficent needs special knowledge from Borra, which Borra does hate humans and really wants to fight against humans. So that the utterance is included in the Particular Conversational Implicature.

Datum 9



Picture 4.14

Maleficent : I missed you.

Diaval : **Did you bump your head, then?**

Maleficent : I did.

- Context of Situation
The conversation above happened after Maleficent and Diaval haven't seen each other for a long time.
- Analysis
Through the words spoken by Diaval "**Did you bump your head, then?**", he implies that Maleficent is in good condition, because almost never a Maleficent misses him. In order to understand the conversation above, Diaval needs special knowledge of the current situation which has made him unable to meet Maleficent in the last few days. From the explanation it can be concluded that conversation is included in Particularized Conversational Implicature.

Datum 10



Picture 4.15

Diaval : Let her go.

Maleficent : **Pull yourself together.**

- Context of Situation
The conversation when the wedding took place, Maleficent ushered in and handed over the aurora with philiph on the aisle.
- Analysis
Maleficent said "**Pull yourself together**" which was used to mock Diaval who was crying seeing Princess Aurora who was being escorted by Maleficent to the aisle. Diaval must have special knowledge by understanding the sentence based on the context that he looks whiny. From this explanation, it can be concluded that the conversation is included in the Particularized Conversational Implicature.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that films can be used as a medium to learn English and understand conversations based on the context as well as in a different meaning relevance from what is conveyed by the teacher to students by using their own perspective and students can be motivated to apply it in daily life. Ignorance of implicit meaning also occurs in real life, as in schools between teachers and students. Teachers often give orders,

instructions or explain things that are considered taboo by using other language sentences, intending to avoid offence. When students do not understand it well based on the context of the situation that is taking place, then there is a misunderstanding of meaning. We can learn from the film *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil* that the researcher analyzed the types of implicatures contained in the film contextually for education.



CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The last part of this research is to make conclusions. After the researchers analyzed the data obtained from the movie *Maleficent 2; Mistress of Evil* using Grice's theory, the researcher got 15 utterances from several characters that contain conversational implicature. The types of conversational implicature obtained from this film include 5 data generalized conversational implicature and 10 data in particularized conversational implicature. This can be seen by the researchers from several statements made by actors based on the context of the scenes in the film.

B. Suggestion

The researcher hopes that this study can improve the reader's knowledge about Implicature especially the conversational implicature. The result of this study can also contribute to knowledge, especially the pragmatic area (implicature). Therefore, any readers need reference on implicature can read this graduating paper as a source; within the example the writer presents in this study, the readers will be able to understand that not any communication run very well. Then researcher hopes this study can be one of references in studying conversational implicature especially to give more understanding about implicature as one of the part pragmatics study in linguistic field. And also it perhaps will give more references and further considerations for language students in their studies within their communication.

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