
AN ANALYSIS OF IMPLICATURE IN “ICE AGE 3 MOVIE”

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the types and the functions of conversational implicature were used in Ice Age 3 movie. The objectives of this study have identified the types and described the functions of conversational implicature were used in "Ice Age 3 Movie". The technique of data analysis was the researcher identified the utterances which are containing conversational implicature in ice age 3 movie based on the theory of implicature which purposed by Yule and classified the utterances based on the types of conversational implicature, namely particular implicature, scalar implicature, and generalized implicature. The researcher described the function implicature are used in ice age 3 movie based on the theory of speech act classification which is proposed by Searle. The result of this study showed that there are three types of conversational implicature found on Ice Age 3 movie based on implicature theory by Yule and the researcher also found there are four functions of conversational implicature were used in Ice Age 3 movie based on a theory of speech act by Searle.

1. Introduction

Communication is an activity sending and receiving information and message to convey ideas, feeling or everything in their mind. Communication can be a form of speech, letters, email, text, or language sign. In communication, people sometimes use implicit meaning, and it will not be good and effective if the speaker and the listener are not cooperative. The use of implicit meaning in communication makes the listener not understand with the speaker say, and makes miss communication. So, to solve the implicit meaning case, we need to understand implicatures.

The implicature is an important part of the conversation because implicature is a concept that explains what is said is different from what is meant. Implicature also interpreted as another meaning behind the meaning of a speech. Brown and Yule (1983:31) said that "the term of implicature is used by Grice to account for what a speaker can imply, suggest or mean as distinct from what the speaker literally says".

Implicature is also present in an entertainment mass media, especially movies. The movie is defined as a motion picture which considered especially as a source of entertainment. Sometimes, the plot of the story and other in the movie can influence people daily life. In the

movie, we can learn many subjects when we watch it. We can learn the moral value, the literary elements, the language and including the implicature. We can learn the implicature in the movie because the characters often used implicit conversational.

In this study, the researcher interest to research about implicature because the result of the research can apply to our life and studying implicature very helpful to communicate with the people around us. And then, the researcher uses ice age 3 movie as the object of the research. Ice age 3 movie is a 2009 American computer-animated comedy adventure film produced by Blue Sky Studios. It is the third installment in the Ice Age series and the sequel to Ice Age: The Meltdown (2006). It was directed by Carlos Saldanha and co-directed by Mike Thurmeier.

The researcher used Ice Age 3 Movie as an object the research because this movie very entertained and made the researcher not felt bored to watched it. Besides this movie can be watched by all ages, from the kids until adult people. That's why the researcher decides "Analysis of Conversational Implicature Ice Age 3 movie" as a title of the thesis.

In order to achieve the purpose of this study, the following research questions were proposed:

1. What types of conversational implicature used in "ICE AGE 3 MOVIE"?
2. What functions of conversational implicatures used in "ICE AGE 3 MOVIE"?

2. Methodology

This researcher used qualitative design. The data of this study was obtained from the transcription ice age 3 movie which was indicated of conversational implicature. In this study, the researcher acted as the human instrument to collect and analyze the data. To collect the data, the researcher used some techniques, such as downloaded movie entitled "ice age 3 movie", downloaded the transcription of the movie, watched the movie and reading the transcription repeatedly, and the last collected the utterances which were contained conversational implicature. To analyze the data, the researcher performed the same steps, such as reduction, data display and conclusion drawing.

3. Result and Data Analysis

Particularized Implicature

Data 1

6. Manny : *Ellie! Ellie! Ellie, where are you? Where am I?*

(*Ellie! Ellie! Ellie, dimana kamu ? dimana saya ?*)

#7. Ellie : *Manny? I told you it was just a kick.*

(*Manny, sudah aku bilang bayinya cuman menendang*)

Context :Ellie is Manny's wife, she was pregnant. Ellie felt a kick of that baby in her stomach. Know that Manny, Eddie and Crash ran in a hurry, they thought Ellie will give birth soon. Manny ran while holding a bowl of water to help Ellie's labor, but he fell and the bowl of water cover his head and blocked his vision.

The conversational implicature from data above can be seen from Ellie's utterance "Manny? I told you it was just a kick ". Ellie's utterance implied that she told Manny that she would not give birth, because felt the kick of the baby in stomach for pregnant women was a natural thing. The types of Ellie's utterance is a particular implicature because the implicature of the utterance calculated with special knowledge of any particular context. The implicature function of Ellie's utterance above is a representative because Ellie aims to inform Manny

that she will not give birth. According to Searle representatives is speech act which commits the speaker to the truth of something (i.e. asserting, claiming, and reporting).

Data 2

#26. Manny: *Come on, Sid! I don't want you touching anything. This place is for kids.* (*Ayo, Sid! Aku tidak ingin kamu menyentuh apapun. Tempat ini untuk anak-anak*)

Context: Manny, Ellie, and Sid are in the playground created for his prospective child. When Manny and Ellie come out of the playground but Sid still wants to stay inside the playgroup.

Conversational implicatures data above can be seen from Manny's utterance "This place is for kids". Manny's utterance implied commended Sid to leaved the playground immediately because the place was specifically for children and he was no longer a child. The type of Manny's utterance is a particular implicature because of the implicature of the utterance calculated with special knowledge of any particular context. The function in the Manny function is directive because He commended Sid to exit the playground. According to Searle directive which are attempts of the speaker to get the hearer to do something (ordering, commending, requesting, begging).

Data 3

#31. Ellie : *You should talk to him.* (*kamu harus bicara dengannya*)

#32. Manny : *Guys don't talk to guys about guy problems. We just punch each other on the shoulders.* (*pria tak membahas masalah pria. Kami hanya saling menepuk bahu*)

Context: Ellie and Manny see Diego who looks tired and not excited. Ellie feels that Diego is having a problem and she want Manny to ask him.

Conversational implicature data above can be seen from Manny's utterance "Guys don't talk to guys about guy problems". Manny's utterance implied that he rejected Ellie's request to ask Diego about his problem. The type of utterance is particular implicature because of the implicature of the utterance calculated with special knowledge of any particular context. The implicature function of Manny's utterance is commissive he refusing Ellie's request. According to Searle Commissive commit the speaker to do some future action. The point of the commissive speech act is to commits the speaker to perform some future action.

Data 4

#35. Manny : *Hey.* (*Hei*)

#36. Diego : *Why'd you do that?* (*mengapa kamu lakukan itu ?*)

#37. Manny : *I don't know. So, listen, Ellie thinks there's something bothering you. I told her..* (*aku juga tidak tau. Dengar, Ellie piker ada sesuatu yang mengganggu. Sudah ku bilang kepadanya . . .*)

#38. Diego : *Actually, I've been thinking that soon it might be time for me to head out.* (*sebenarnya, aku mulai berfikir untuk pergi dalam waktu dekat*)

Context: Manny tries to find information about the problem that upset Diego's mind. Manny approaches Diego who is pensive. Manny hits the shoulder negligently and makes him surprised.

The conversational implicature data above can be seen from Manny's utterance "So, listen, Ellie thinks something is bothering you". Manny utterance implied asks Diego to tell

and share the problem that is facing him. The type of Manny utterance is particular implicature because of the implicature of the utterance calculated with special knowledge of any particular context. The implicature function of Manny's utterance is Directive because the speech is a request from Manny to Diego to tell his problem. According to Searle directive which is attempts of the speaker to get the hearer to do something (ordering, commending, requesting, begging).

Data 5

#37. Manny : *I don't know. So, listen, Ellie thinks there's something bothering you. I told her...*(*aku juga tidak tau. Dengar, Ellie pikir ada sesuatu yang mengganggu. Sudah ku bilang kepadanya . . .*)

#38. Diego : *Actually, I've been thinking that soon it might be time for me to head out..* (*sebenarnya, aku mulai berfikir untuk pergi dalam waktu dekat*)

Context: Manny approaches Diego who is pensive. He approaches Diego to provoke Diego to tell his problem.

Conversational implicatures data above can be seen from the Diego utterance "Actually, I've been thinking that soon it might be time for me to head out". Diego's utterance implied informed Manny that the problem bothered him was the planned to leave. The type of Diego's utterance is a particular implicature because of the implicature of the utterance calculated with special knowledge of any particular context. The implicature function in Diego's utterance is representative because Diego told Manny that he has plain to go. According to Searle representatives is speech act which commits the speaker to the truth of something (i.e. asserting, claiming, and reporting).

Data 6

#55. Diego : *Look, things have changed. Manny has other priorities now.*

Face it, Sid. We had a great run, but now it's time to move on.(*dengar, keadaan sudah berubah. Manny sudah punya prioritas lain sekarang. Hadapilah, Sid. Kita punya waktu yang menyenangkan, tapi sekarang saatnya untuk pergi*)

#56. Sid : *So it's just the two of us. (jadi tinggal kita berdua)*

#57. Diego : *No, Sid, it's not the two of us. (tidak Sid, bukan kita berdua)*

Context: Diego tells Sid that he has plain to left. Sid tried to persuade Diego to not leave, but Diego still wants to leave and he wants to leave alone.

Conversation implicature data above can be seen from Diego's utterance "No, Sid, it's not the two of us. Diego's utterance implied that he doesn't want Sid to follow him. The type of Diego's utterance is a particular implicature because of the implicature of the utterance calculated with special knowledge of any particular context. The implicature function in Diego's utterance is representative because Diego informed Sid that he doesn't want Sid to follow him. According to Searle representatives is speech act which commits the speaker to the truth of something (i.e. asserting, claiming, and reporting).

Data 7

#70. Sid : *No. They were underground, in ice. If it wasn't for me, they'd be Egg s iceless.*(*tidak, mereka berada di bawah tanah, di dalam es. Kalau bukan karena saya, mereka akan menjadi telur yang terbuang*)

#71. Manny : *Sid, I know what you're going through. You're going to have a family, too, someday. You're going to meet a nice girl with low standards, no real options or sense of smell...*(*Sid, aku tau perasaanmu. Kamu akan memiliki keluarga juga kelak. Kamu akan bertemu cewek yang baik dengan muka jelek, tidak memiliki pilihan atau indra penciuman...*)

Context: Sid wants to have a family likes Manny, but he doesn't have girls friend because no one wants to become his girlfriend. Sometimes when he passes the gave, he seeing three eggs of dinosaurs and takes them to be cared for and made them as his children. Knowing that Manny does not agree with the Sid act and tells him to return the eggs

The conversational implicatures data above can be seen from Manny's speech. "You are going to meet a nice girl with low standards, no real options or sense of smell ...". Manny's utterance implied that Sid is ugly, so the women who like him are ugly too. Manny's utterance is particular implicature because of the implicature of the utterance calculated with special knowledge of any particular context. The implicature function in the Manny utterance above is representative because Manny state Sid is ugly. According to Searle representatives is speech act which commits the speaker to the truth of something (i.e. asserting, claiming, and reporting).

Data 8

#109. Crash : *Well, he's dead.Real shame. (baiklah, dia mati. Saying sekali)*

#110. Ellie : *Oh, no, no, no. Not so fast.(Oh, tidak, tidak, tidak. Tidak secepat itu)*

Context: Manny and friends are looking for Sid that brought by the mother of dinosaurs. They followed in the footsteps of the dinosaur and the trail stopped in a dark and spooky cave. Eddie and Crash think Sid died, but Ellie feels he still alive

Conversational implicatures data above can be seen from Ellie's speech "Oh, no, no, no. Not so fast". Ellie's utterance implied that she asked her friends to keep looking for Sid. The Ellie utterance is a particular implicature because of the implicature of the utterance calculated with special knowledge of any particular context. The implicature function of Ellie's utterance Directive because she requests to her friends to keep looking for Sid. According to Searle directive which is attempts of the speaker to get the hearer to do something (ordering, commending, requesting, begging).

Data 9

#113Manny : *Ellie, you saw that thing! This is going to be dangerous! (Ellie, kamu lihat makhluk itu! Ini sangat berbahaya!)*

#114. Ellie : *Talk to the trunk. (bicara saja dengan belalai)*

#115. Manny : *Great. After we save Sid, I'm going to kill him. (Hebat. Setelah kita menyelamatkan Sid. Saya akan membunuhnya.)*

Context: Manny, Ellie, Eddie, and Crash were looking for Sid that brought by dinosaurs' mother. They searched Sid by following the dinosaur footprints, the trail stopped in a scare cave. Manny doesn't want Ellie to continue the journey because she is pregnant.

Conversational implicature data above can be seen from Ellie's utterance "Talk to the trunk". Ellie's utterance implied that she doesn't want to listen to Manny talking. The Ellie utterance is a particular implicature because of the implicature of the utterance calculated with special knowledge of any particular context. The implicature function of Ellie's utterance is representative because inform that she doesn't want to hear Manny talking. According to Searle representatives is speech act which commits the speaker to the truth of something (i.e. asserting, claiming, and reporting).

Data 10

#116. Eddie : *Ladies first. (wanita duluan)*

#117. *Crash : Age before beauty. (yang tua duluan)*

Context : Crash and Addie are twin, but Eddie oldest then Crash. Crash is a girl and Eddie is a boy. They are looking for Sid and will enter a cave, but they are afraid and no one wants to enter first.

Conversational implicature from the data above can be seen from Ellie's utterance "Age before beauty". Crash utterance implied that crash ask Addie to enter first into the cave because Addie is older than Crush. The Crash utterance is a particular implicature because the implicature of the utterance calculated with special knowledge of any particular context. The implicature function of Crush's utterance is directive because of Crash commend Eddie to enter first into the cave. According to Searle directive which are attempts of the speaker to get the hearer to do something (ordering, commending, requesting, begging).

Data 11

#128. *Manny : I love peaches. They're sweet and round and fuzzy... just like you. (saya suka peaches. Itu manis, bulat dan berbulu. . .sepertimu)*

#129. *Ellie : You think I'm round? (Kamu pikir saya bulat ?)*

#130. *Manny : Round is good. Round is Foxy(bulat itu bagus. Bulat itu sexy)*

Context: Manny and Ellie are discussing the code of what Ellie has to say if she feels going to give birth. Manny suggests Ellie saying peaches as a code because he thinks Ellie same with peaches. Ellie objected if she equates with peaches because peaches are round.

The conversational implicature data above can be seen from the Manny utterance "Round is good. Round is Foxy ". Manny's utterances confirmed that Ellie is round, but he likes it. The utterance is particular implicature because of the implicature of the utterance calculated with special knowledge of any particular context. The implicature function of Manny's utterance is representative because Manny state that Ellie was indeed Round/ fat. According to Searle representatives is speech act which commits the speaker to the truth of something (i.e. asserting, claiming, and reporting)

Data 12

#135. *Ellie : Here, boy! Here! Come on! Good boy! Come on! Climb on. (disini, nak! Disini! Anak yang baik! Ayo! Memanjat.)*

#136. *Manny : Are you nuts? We're not getting on that thing! (apakah kamu gila? Kita tidak akan menaikinya!*

#137 *Ellie : It's either this dinosaur or that one! Pregnant lady wants to live!(pilih dinisaurus yang ini atau yang itu! Wanita hamil ingin hidup!)*

Context: Manny and his friends are chased by an evil dinosaur. Ellie tells Manny and his friends to climb over plant-eating dinosaurs so they are safe

The conversation implicature data above can be seen from Ellie's utterance "It's either this dinosaur or that one! Pregnant lady wants to live! ". Ellie's utterance implied that if they still want to live, they have to climb on dinosaurs eating plants because otherwise they will be eaten by evil dinosaurs. Ellie's utterance is a particular implicature because of the implicature of the utterance calculated with special knowledge of any particular context. The implicature function of Manny's utterance is directive because Ellie's commend Manny and his friends to climb on the back of a plant-eating dinosaur. According to Searle directive which is attempts

of the speaker to get the hearer to do something (ordering, commending, requesting, begging).

Scalar Implicature

Data 1

#10. Ellie : *Manny, I know you're excited. I am, too. But you're getting a little carried away.*

Context: Manny panicked because he thought his wife would give birth soon and his panic makes many people gather.

Conversational implicature data above can be seen from Ellie's utterance " But you're getting a little carried away.". The utterances implied that Ellie asked Manny to not over panic. The type of Ellie utterance was scalar implicature because the speaker selects the word from the scale which is the most informative and truthful (quantity and quality) in the circumstances. The implicature function of Ellie's utterance is Directive because the utterance is Ellie's request to Manny to not panic. According to Searle directive which is attempts of the speaker to get the hearer to do something (ordering, commending, requesting, begging).

Data 2

#191. Crash: *Do you think the beast will find Sid?(menurutmu mahluk buas akan menemukan sid?)*

#192. Eddie : *Or more importantly, . . . us?(atau lebih penting lagi. . . kita?)*

#193. Buck : *Rudy? Are you joking? He knows all, sees all, and eats all.*

(Rudy? Apakah kamu bercanda? Dia tau semuanya, melihat semua dan memakan semua.)

Context: Crash and Eddie worry Rudy will find them and asks the Buck about the possibility of Rudy finding them

The conversation implicatures data above can be seen from Buck's utterance "He knows all, sees all, and eats all". Buck's utterance implied that Rudy absolutely can to find them. The utterance is scalar implicature because the speaker selects the word from the scale which is the most informative and truthful (quantity and quality) in the circumstances. The implicature function of Buck's utterance is representative because Buck informs Crash and Eddie that buck can find them. According to Searle representatives is speech act which commits the speaker to the truth of something (i.e. asserting, claiming, and reporting).

Generalized Implicature

Data 1

#54. Sid : *Yeah, but we're a herd, a family.(yah, tapi kita kelompok, kita keluarga)*

#55. Diego : *hear, things have changed. Manny has other priorities now. Face it, Sid. We had a great run, but now it's time to move on.(dengar, keadaan sudah berubah. Manny sudah punya prioritas lain sekarang. Hadapilah, Sid. Kita punya waktu yang menyenangkan, tapi sekarang saatnya untuk pergi)*

The context of Diego's utterance is Diego tells Sid that he plans to leave Manny. Diego feels that since Manny has a new family, he doesn't care about them anymore.

Conversational implicature data above can be seen from Diego's utterance "Look, things have changed. Manny has other priorities now ". The utterance is to informed Sid that now they are no longer Manny's priority. Diego's utterance is general implicature because no special knowledge is required in the context to calculate the additional conveyed meaning.

The implicature function in the Diego utterance above is representative because the Diego inform Sid. According to Searle representatives is speech act which commits the speaker to the truth of something (i.e. asserting, claiming, and reporting).

Data 2

#76. Ellie : *Sid, wait! (Sid, tunggu!)*

#77. Manny : *No! No, it's okay. He'll bounce back. It's one of the advantages of being Sid.(tidak apa-apa. Dia akan kembali.itu kelebihannya.)*

The context of Manny's utterance is Sid left because he was offended by Manny's words. Ellie tried to stop Sid, but Manny banned Ellie and let Sid leave.

The conversation implicature from the data above can be seen from Manny's statement "He'll bounce back. It's one of the advantages of being Sid ". Manny's utterance implied told Ellie that Sid is the habit to go when he is angry, but after that, he will come back. The Manny utterance is general implicature because no special knowledge is required in the context to calculate the additional conveyed meaning. The implicature function in the Manny utterance is representative because he informs Ellie that Sid's habit goes away then comes again. According to Searle representatives is speech act which commits the speaker to the truth of something (i.e. asserting, claiming, and reporting).

Data 3

#87. Eddie : *This place is totaled.(tempat ini hancur total)*

#88. Crunch : *- And we didn't wreck it. We're losing our touch, bro.(dan kita tidak merusaknya. Kita kehilangan kemampuan kita.)*

#89. Sid : *Well, the important thing is that no one got hurt. Except for that guy. And those three. And her.(baiklah, yang terpenting tidak ada yang terluka, kecuali yang itu. Ketiga anak itu dan dia.)*

The context of Sid's utterance was Manny angry with Sid's children because they destroy his playground and Sid tries to defend them.

The conversation implicature from the data above can be seen from Sid's utterance "Well, the important thing is that no one got hurt. Except for that guy, and those three. And her". Sid's utterance implied that there are victims of chaos which are made by his children. The Sid utterance is general implicatures because no special knowledge is required in the context to calculate the additional conveyed meaning. The implicature function of Sid utterance is representative because Sid states that there are victims. According to Searle representatives is speech act which commit the speaker to the truth of something (i.e. asserting, claiming, and reporting).

Data 4

#144. Buck : *What are you doing here?(apa yang kalian lakukan disini ?)*

#145. Ellie : *Our friend was taken by a dinosaur.(teman kami dibawa dinosaurus.)*

The context of Ellie's utterance is when Buck wants to know the reason Manny and his friends are in the forest.

The conversational implicatures data above can be seen from Ellie's utterance "Our friend was taken by a dinosaur". Ellie's utterance implies inform Buck that their coming there was to looking for Sid, which was carried by dinosaurs. The data is a general implicature because no special knowledge is required in the context to calculate the additional conveyed meaning. The implicature function of Manny's utterance above is representative because she

informs Buck of the reason they came into the forest. According to Searle representatives is speech act which commits the speaker to the truth of something (i.e. asserting, claiming, and reporting).

Data 5

#146. Buck : *Well! He's dead. Welcome to my world. Now go home.(baiklah! Dia mati. Selamat datang di duniaku.sekarang pulanglah.)*

#147. Ellie : *Not without Sid.(tidak tanpa Sid.)*

The context of Ellie's utterance was Buck asks Manny and his friends to go home, because the forest is very dangerous.

The conversational implicature from the data above can be seen from Ellie's utterance "Not without Sid". Ellie's utterance implied that they will not back if they have not found Sid. The data is a general implicature because no special knowledge is required in the context to calculate the additional conveyed meaning. The implicature function of Ellie's utterance is commissive for refusing a buck request. According to Searle, Commissive commit the speaker to do some future action.

Data 6

#3. Manny :*The baby's coming! The baby's coming! I'm having a baby!(sudah waktunya! Sudah waktunya! Saya akan punya bayi!*

#4. Eddie: *Code Blue! Code Blue! Or pink if it's a girl!(kode biru! Kode biru! Atau merah jambu jika perempuan!)*

The context of Addie's utterance is he asked Ellie to tell the gender of the child by using the code.

The conversational implicature data above can be seen from Addie's utterance "Code Blue! Code Blue! Or pink if it's a girl! ". Addie's utterance implied asked Ellie to give a code if his child has been born, a blue code if her child is a son and a pink code if her child is a girl. The data above was general implicature because no special knowledge is required in the context to calculate the additional conveyed meaning. The implicature function of Addie's utterance above is Directive because request Ellie to give the code. According to Searle directive which is attempts of the speaker to get the hearer to do something (ordering, commending, requesting, begging).

Data 7

#151. Ellie : *Let's go(ayo)*

#152. Buck : *If you go in there, you'll find your friend. In the afterlife.(jika ka,u kesana, kamu akan menemukan temanmu di kehidupan selanjutnya.)*

The context of Buck's utterance is Buck tells Manny and his friends to go home, but they don't want to and keep to enter a very dangerous forest to look for Sid.

Conversational implicature data above can be seen from Buck's utterance "If you go there, you'll find your friend. In the afterlife ". Buck's utterance implied prohibiting Ellie and friends to enter the forest because the forest is very dangerous. No one can survive if they still enter the forest. The utterance is a general implicature because no special knowledge is required in the context to calculate the additional conveyed meaning. The implicature function of Buck's utterance is directive because Buck forbids Manny and his friends from entering the forest. According to Searle directive which is attempts of the speaker to get the hearer to do something (ordering, commending, requesting, begging).

Data 8

#186. *Ellie : Buck, will you help us find the floppy green thing? (Buck, maukah kamu membantu kami menemukan makhluk hijau yang aneh itu?)*

#187. *Manny : That's not necessary!(itu tidak perlu!)*

#188. *Ellie : Yes, it is.(tentu perlu)*

#189. *Buck : All right, I'll help you. But I got rules. (Baiklah saya akan membantu kalian, tapi aku punya aturan.)*

The context of Buck's utterance was Ellie asks Buck to help them to look for Sid.

Conversational implicature data above can be seen from Buck's utterance "But I got rules". Buck's utterance implied that He will help them if they agree with the rules he made. The utterance is general implicature because no special knowledge is required in the context to calculate the additional conveyed meaning. The implicature function of Buck's utterance is directive because he requests Manny and his friends to fulfill the conditions he submitted. According to Searle directive which is attempts of the speaker to get the hearer to do something (ordering, commending, requesting, begging).

4. Discussion and Conclusion

Discussion

After obtaining the data, the researcher needs to discuss the findings to clarify the answer to the research question. The first question is what types of conversational implicature in ice age 3 movie. Based on the theory implicature which purposed by Yule(1996), the researcher found 3 types of conversational implicature in the ice age 3 movie. They were generalized implicature, particularized implicature, and scalar implicature. The implicature called generalized implicature when the participants hear the information from the speaker, they do not need to draw background knowledge to infer what the speaker's intended meaning. The implicature is called particularized implicature when the participant needs to draw background knowledge to infer the intended meaning of the speaker and scalar implicature when the speech implications can be interpreted by looking at the use of terms to reveal quantity, such as all, most, some, few, always,often and sometimes. In this study, the researcher found 42 particularized implicature, 2 scalar implicature, and 8 generalized implicature. Scalar implicature the least appears in this study because not all forms of words that contain numbers are scale implicature. The second question is what function of conversational implicature in ice age 3 movie. To determine the function, the researcher used the speech act theory by Searle. The research found four functions of conversational implicature in the ice age 3 movie. First is the representative function which commits the speaker about the truth of something. It involves stating, claiming and criticized. Second is the directive function which commits the hearer to do something, it involves asking and commending. The third is the expressive function, which commits the speaker to express his or her inner state toward something in the world. It involves praise and complains. Fourth is the commissive function, which commits the speaker to do some future action. It involves refusing and give warning.

Conclusion

After analysis the data, the researcher can conclude there were 8 generalized implicatures, 2 scalar implicature, and 42 particularized implicatures are found in ice age 3 movie based on theory implicature by Yule. The researcher also found 4 functions of implicature in ice age 3 movie; they are Assertive/ Representative, Directive, Commissive, and Expressive. There

were 16 implicatures which were representative/assertive function, 23 implicatures which were directive function, then 6 which were expressive function, and 7 which is commissive.

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