

Implicature in *Courageous* Movie Script

Lasriani Ananda Harta Sitanggang¹, Neil Armstrong²

^{1,2}English Literature Study Program, Language and Literature Department
Faculty of Humanities University of Halu Oleo
Corresponding Email: lasrianiahs@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aimed to describe the Implicature in *Courageous* Movie script by Alex Hendrick. This research focused on how implicature is used in *Courageous* Movie Script by Alex Hendrick. This study applied qualitative methods. The findings revealed that the implicature used in the object were two that were conventional implicature and conversational implicature. The result is conventional implicature found is 3 data and conversational implicature is 17 data. Conventional Implicature is found in many Nathan Hayes conversations that discuss how God's love is. Based on a test for whole data, the implicature containing cancellability is 1 data, the implicature containing non-detachability 17 data, the implicature containing the calculability 17 data, and the implicature containing non conventionality is 17 data. Of the 20 data that have been studied, there are 17 data that contain non-detachability, calculability, and non conventionality and only 1 data that contains cancellability, non-detachability, calculability, and non conventionality. It can be concluded that the test for implicature is most often found in only three and one other is rarely found although it still exists.

Keywords : *convention, conversation, implicature, linguistic, movie*

INTRODUCTION

A language is a structured system of communication. Language, in a broader sense, is the method of communication that involves the use of particularly human languages. Language is the most important thing and also the most effective way to show what people want from others. With this language, people can interact with each other and convey ideas, feelings, or thoughts to others. Chomsky's linguistic competence is a very important element for learning to get a language (Chomsky: 2006). Some things that are very important in the use of language are as a tool to channel ideas, suggestions and feelings towards other humans. In the same way, language will work if there are two or more people communicating, and this communication is called communicative language. People when talking to each other aim to give information. With communication, the purpose of communication is to be accepted. That information is about work, place, time or expressing something like love, sadness, sympathy, hatred and many other things. In communicating with others, sometimes, the

meaning intended by the speaker is different from what is expressed and this problem can only be solved by pragmatic science studies. Pragmatics examines the conditions of use of human language which are determined by the context.

The Use of language clearly involves the speaker and the speaking partners in situations and which the story is used. Levinson defines that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context that is fundamental to the explanation of language understanding (1983). pragmatics examines the implicative possibilities that arise from speech or utterance in conversation. There are implicative sentences between two or more people. To understand implicative forms of language, there is a need to study deeply about implicative sentences. It can lead us to 'implicature'. Implicature is a pragmatic study concept. In a conversation, implicature is an additional meaning that is conveyed beyond what is said. Grice (1975) claims there are 2 kinds of implicatures, namely conversational implicature and conventional implicature (in Cole et al., 2004). Conversational implicatures are anything that means implied or expressed by, and concluded or understood from the utterance of the sentence in question. part of what is said explicitly (Bublitz and Norrick, 2011) in other words, the Conversational implicature of content is largely independent of the conventional meaning of the words used in speech. While the conventional implicature is non- the truth of conditional meaning which is not derived from general considerations of cooperation and rationality, but arises from its features inherent in certain lexical items and or linguistic constructions (Bublitz & Norrick, 2011).

The research analyzes Courageous Movie Script. Courageous is a 2011 American independent Christian drama directed by Alex Kendrick and written by Kendrick with his brother Stephen Kendrick. It is the fourth film by Sherwood Pictures, the creators of Flywheel, Facing the Giants, and Fireproof. Filming in Albany, Georgia concluded in June 2010. The film was marketed by Sony's Provident Films, which also marketed their previous films. The reason why the researcher chose this movie was because the researcher has not found the previous studies investigating the Implicature in terms of conventional implicature and conversational implicature in Courageous movie script. The previous studies examined the implicature in their research, but in general, their research focused on cooperative principles while this research focused on how implicature is used in Courageous movies and

the application of test for implicature. The researcher also used this theory because it is very important for the reader or society in general to know that someone's sentence sometimes contains an implied sentence that can only be understood by listeners through the context of the conversation. The researcher took this movie as an object because after watching the movie, the researcher indicated that in the movie script many sentences used by speakers that contained implicature, both conventional and conversational implicature.

This study focused on describing how implicature is used in Courageous Movie script by Alex Kendrick. The implicatures that were described were conventional implicature and conversational implicature and used theory which Grice stated by Grice. Significance of the study is divided in two parts, theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research can develop linguistic theory, especially Pragmatics. Practically, this research can be expected to be used as a reference for other researchers in the linguistics field especially regarding the meaning of implicature for further research and also be useful for the audience and audience can understand hidden meanings or understand Implicature.

RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher applies the method of descriptive qualitative in order to answer the research question in this study because the data that analyzed in the form is Movie Script. The source of the data in this study is Courageous Movie script as primary data. While the secondary data was taken from audio visual data, that is the movie Courageous By Ken Hendrick. There are some procedures of collecting data, downloading, reading, pausing and annotating, classifying and coding, and data reduction. While the techniques of data analysis are presenting the data, describing and interpreting the data and concluding the data.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The concept of implicature was proposed by Paul Grice (1975). Implicature is a pragmatic study concept. In a conversation, implicature is an additional meaning that is conveyed beyond what is said. Grice (1975) claims there are 2 kinds of implicatures, namely conversational implicature and conventional implicature (in Cole et al., 2004). Conversational implicatures are anything that means implied or expressed by, and concluded or understood from the utterance of the sentence in question. part of what is said explicitly (Bublitz and Norrick, 2011) in other words, the Conversational implicature of content is largely independent of the conventional meaning of the words used in speech. Based on the

finding data that have been analyzed, Based on the findings, the researcher found both implicatures in the movie script. Furthermore, the researcher presents the discussion of Implicature in Courageous Movies following parts.

Conventional Implicature

Conventional implicatures are implications that are obtained directly from the meaning of words and not from the principle of conversation (Grice, 1975). So this conventional implicature is determined by the conventional meaning of the words used. Called as conventional meaning because it is formed conventionally and serves as a normal means of communication. The conventional meaning is codified into language dictionaries.

DATA 1

Shane : Adam, I need you to come with me now.

Adam : What's wrong?

Shane : Emily. She's been in a wreck.

Javier : God be with them.

The conversation above took place when Javier and Adam were building a warehouse outside Adam's house. They are talking about their children and their children's habits. Suddenly Shane arrives and informs Emily Princess Adam is having an accident and Adam goes to meet Emily. When Adam left, Javier hoped everything was fine. The sentence above is indicated to be conventional Implicature because the sentence from Javier God be with them is a common sentence that is already known to many people. Although the context is not explained, the reader will understand the meaning of the sentence. That is because people already know the nature of God. God will bless everyone, as long as that person believes.

DATA 2

Nathan : If the judge let him go free, would you say he was a good or a bad judge?

Thomson : A bad one.

Nathan : That's right. The Bible says that God is a good judge and will punish the guilty not for what they did right, but for what they did wrong. Because he loved us, He sent his son, Jesus Christ, to take the punishment that we deserve and put it on himself. And that's why he died on the cross. But it only applies if you accept it. That's why I asked for his forgiveness.

This conversation occurred while Thomson and Nathan were preparing their weapons. At that time Nathan advised Thomson because Thomson was having problems. Thomson did not want to accept the mother of his child to be his wife because he did not love her. Nathan advised Thomson by telling him about God's goodness and how great God's love was for humans and Thomson had to love the mother of his child. The Bible says *that God is a good judge and will punish the guilty not for what they did right, but for what they did wrong. Because he loved us, he sent his son, Jesus Christ, to take the punishment that we deserve and put it on himself. And that's why he died on the cross. But it only applies if you accept it* included conventional Implicature is People and the reader generally knows that God does not judge people because of their good deeds but from the mistakes they have made and because there are so many human mistakes. Humans in general also understand that He loves humans. Then people generally knew that Jesus atoned for the sins of mankind by being crucified and dying on the cross.

Conversational Implicature

Conversational implicature is triggered by “certain general features of discourse” rather than by the conventional meaning of a specific word (Grice 1975).

DATA 3 :

Nathan,s Baby : (screaming and Crying)

Nathan : *It's all right, sweetheart. It's okay.*

At the beginning of the movie, Nathan was refueling at a local gas station in the area of the road he was going through. As usual, the situation in America, where there are no caribou filling stations. The buyer will fill it himself and the driver of the vehicle automatically including Nathan must get out of his car to refuel it. This situation was used by thieves when Nathan got out of his car. The thief stole Nathan's car. Nathan immediately chased after the thief and held his car. They scrambled for quite a while and then the car crashed into a tree. The thief left the car because the car was damaged. Then two women came to help Nathan and tried to contact Ambulance. But Nathan did not ignore them because he still defended his car. It turned out that the reason he still maintained his car was because his son was in the car crying and in pain. The data above is included in the conversational Implicature category because there are hidden meanings contained in the conversation. Nathan told his son *It's all right, sweetheart. It's okay.* The purpose of Nathan saying that is, Nathan asked his children not to cry and don't worry because they will be fine. He was included in this category because

the meaning could be obtained when there was a conversation between Nathan and his son, even though the child did not speak verbally. But his son speaks in non-verbal way, that is, by crying. Testing of implicature contained in this conversation according to Levinson's theory is, this data contains features, Non-detachability because the implicature or meaning cannot be separated. The researcher will not be able to understand the meaning of the sentence if the two sentences of Nathan and Nathan's children are separated. This conversation also contains the characteristics of non-conventionality because the implicature of the conversation is not part of the meaning of the forms being spoken. In other words in this conversation the intended meaning is not found in the sentence spoken.

DATA 4 :

Nathan,s Baby : (screaming and Crying)

Nathan : It's all right, sweetheart. It's okay.

At the beginning of the movie, Nathan was refueling at a local gas station in the area of the road he was going through. As usual, the situation in America, where there are no caribou filling stations. The buyer will fill it himself and the driver of the vehicle automatically including Nathan must get out of his car to refuel it. This situation was used by thieves when Nathan got out of his car. The thief stole Nathan's car. Nathan immediately chased after the thief and held his car. They scrambled for quite a while and then the car crashed into a tree. The thief left the car because the car was damaged. Then two women came to help Nathan and tried to contact Ambulance. But Nathan did not ignore them because he still defended his car. It turned out that the reason he still maintained his car was because his son was in the car crying and in pain. The data above is included in the conversational Implicature category because there are hidden meanings contained in the conversation. Nathan told his son *It's all right, sweetheart. It's okay*. The purpose of Nathan saying that is, Nathan asked his children not to cry and don't worry because they will be fine. He was included in this category because the meaning could be obtained when there was a conversation between Nathan and his son, even though the child did not speak verbally. But his son speaks in non-verbal way, that is, by crying. Testing of implicature contained in this conversation according to Levinson's theory is, this data contains features, Non-detachability because the implicature or meaning cannot be separated. The researcher will not be able to understand the meaning of the sentence if the

two sentences of Nathan and Nathan's children are separated. This conversation also contains the characteristics of non-conventionality because the implicature of the conversation is not part of the meaning of the forms being spoken. In other words in this conversation the intended meaning is not found in the sentence spoken.

CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the finding and discussing of Implicature in Courageous Movie Script by using theory Grice, H. P, the researcher found several conclusions. Researchers found the implicature contained in this movie. Implicature consists of conventional implicature and conversational implicature. This research can answer how implicature is used in Courageous movie script in terms of conventional implications and conversational implicature. The conclusion is conventional implicature is 3 data and conversational implicature is 17 data.

In this research, researchers also found 4 categories of test for implicature proposed by Levinson namely; cancellability is 1, the implicature containing the non-detachability 17 data, the implicature containing the calculability 17 data, and the non conventionality is 17 data. Of the 20 data that have been studied, there are 17 data that contain Non-detachability, calculability, and non conventionality and only 1 data that contains cancellability, Non-detachability, calculability, and non conventionality It can be concluded that the test for implicature is most often found only three and one other is rarely found although it still exists. The results of this research in this movie is about knowledge, religion and motivation, affection. The implied that value given is giving attention to children is very important. Children really need attention and love from a father because that is the need for his soul so that children can grow and develop properly. Otherwise the child will grow unhealthy.

REFERENCES

- Bogdan and Biklen. 1982. *Qualitative Research For Education: An Introduction to theory and methods* (third edition). Boston: Allyn and Bacon
- Brockway, M.F. 1981. *Speeches In*. London : University college London
- Brown, Gillian And Yule, George. 1983. *Discourse Analysis*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Chomsky, N. 2006. *Language And Mind*. New York:Cambridge University Press

- Dey, I. 1993. *Qualitative Data Analysis User-Friendly Guide For Social Scientists*. London: Routledge
- Grice, H. P. 1975. *Logic And Conversation*. California: Harvard University Press
- Grice, H.P. 1975. "Logic And Conversation" In Cummings, Louise. 2007 *Pragmatic Perspektif Multidisipliner*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Gazdar and Pullum. 1976. *Publication-Linguistics and English language*. New York: Academy Press
- Huang, Y. 2007. *Pragmatics*. California: Oxford University Press
- Lakoff. 1973. *The Conversational Maxim Approach*. California: University of California
- Leech, G. N. 1983. *Principles Of Pragmatics*. London and New York: Longman Group Limited
- Levinson, S. C. 2008. *Pragmatic. New York*. Cambridge: University Press
- Sadock. 2006. *Speech Act-The Handbook Of Pragmatic*. New York: Oxford
- Webster, Merriam. 1995. *The Merriam Webster Dictionary by Merriam Webster*. Springfield:
- Yule, G. 1996. *Pragmatics*. California: UOP Oxford