CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE FOUND IN *FREEDOM WRITERS* FILM FOR TEACHING SPEAKING

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Abstract

This research is a qualitative research. The data source in this study uses a library approach to obtain information about the conversational implicature. In collecting data, the researcher finds the film and script first. Then watch the film and read the script while listing several dialogues that contain clues about the conversational implicature type. After analyzing and discussing them in data analysis, the researcher found 11 conversational implicature. The data are classified into 2 types of conversational implicature. The results of the discussion show that there are only 4 generalized conversational implicature (36%) of the total conversational implicature displayed in the film. In addition, there are 7 particularized conversational implicature (64%). The researcher finds it interesting that the particularized conversational implicature is more frequent than the generalized conversational implicature. The result analysis of conversational implicature in *Freedom Writers* movie can be applied in XI grade of senior high school first semester. Especially in teaching speaking. The material that is closely related to conversation implicature is about opinion. The teacher can use utterances in the movie to teach expressions such as opinion.

Keywords: *Conversational Implicature, Freedom Writers movie, in teaching speaking.*

1 INTRODUCTION

Language as a means of communication has three kinds that are spoken, written, and sign language. Linguistics is concerned with identifying the meaningful elements of specific language (Kreidler, [1] 2009:2). There are three kinds of language as a communication tool, namely spoken, written, and sign language. The meaning implied in what the speaker says is important to achieve the same goal between speakers and listeners. In this case, the researcher chose conversational implicatures for his research because conversational implicatures are an interesting thing where conversational implicatures are not about sentences but rather the meaning of an utterance. Participating in a conversation expects each other to provide their contributions to that conversation in an honest, relevant, clear, and informative manner. It is important to note that it is the speaker who communicates meaning through implicatures and it is the listener who recognizes the meaning communicated through inference. In this research, researchers used films as a data source. Films are good objects of linguistic research because they prove linguistic phenomena in their dialogue, for example implicatures. The researcher focuses his analysis on the dialogue in the film Freedom Writers. This researcher analyzes the types of conversational implicatures and the application of conversational implicatures in teaching speaking.

2 METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the theories underlying the research applied in this research.

a) Pragmatics
   Morris in Nobert [2] (2010:70) states that pragmatics is the science of the relationship between signs and their interpreters. Nobert [2] (2010:72) says pragmatics is related to the study of the meaning received by linguistic expressions in usage. George [3] (2010:127-128) that pragmatics is clear communication depends on not only recognizing the meaning of the words in an utterance, but recognizing what the speaker means in his utterance. Horn and Ward [4] (2006:428) say that there are two types of pragmatics, namely non-conventional and conventional.

b) Deixis

Levinson [5] says that pragmatics is the study of deixis, implicature, presuppositions, speech acts, and aspects of discourse structure (2008: 27). A brief explanation of these topics will be discussed below.

a) Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with speech. Deixis means 'pointing' through language (Yule [6], 1996: 9). Deixis is clearly a form of reference tied to the context of the speaker, with the most basic difference between deictic expressions being 'near the speaker' versus 'far from the speaker' (Yule [6], 1996: .9)A paper should contain the description of your study and should be structured in different sections such as: Abstract, Introduction, Methodology, Finding and Discussion, Conclusions, Acknowledgements (if applicable) and References. Please note that title and authors list should be coincident with the accepted abstract. **Implicature** Originally, the word implicature derived from the verb 'to imply' means to fold something into something else (Mey[7],2001:45). Yule [6] (2003:35) states that implicature can be considerate as an additional conveyed meaning, that is, something must be more than just what the words mean. Moreover, Horn [4] (2006:4) states that implicature is a component of speaker meaning which constitutes an aspect of what is meant in a speaker's utterance without being part of what is said.

b) **Conversational implicature**
Conversational implicature is an additional unstated meaning that has to be assumed in order to maintain the cooperative principle (Yule [6], 2003: 128). Meanwhile, according to Mey [6] (2001: 45). Griffiths [8] (2006: 134) also has his own statement related to conversational implicature, that is, conversational implicature is inference that depend on the existence of norms for the use of language, such as the widespread agreement that communicators should aim to tell the truth. Yule [6] (2003: 40) classifies the conversational implicature into generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversation implicature.

c) **Context**
According to Leech [9] (1983: 13) context deals with relevant aspects of the physical or social settings of an utterance. He also considers context to be any background knowledge assumed to be shared by the speaker and the hearer which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what the speaker means by a given utterance.

Nunan [2] (1993: 8) says that there are two different types of context, linguistic context and experimental context. Linguistic context is the language that surrounds or accompanies the discourse under analysis. It can be in the form of words or phrases preceding or following the discourse. Yule [5] (1996a: 21) calls this co-text, which is the linguistic material that accompanies a referring expression. While, experimental context is the context within which the utterances take place. This kind of context includes the type of communicative event; the topic; the purpose of the event; the setting including the location, time of day, season of the year and physical aspect of situation; the participants and the relationship between them; and the background knowledge and the assumptions underlying the communicative event.

d) **Movie**
According to Barsam and Monahan [10] (2010:3), explain movie as follows: "*A movie is a popular entertainment, a product and marketed by a large commercial studio.*" Every image is well polished by an army of skilled artists and technicians. The finished product, which is about two hours long, screens initially in movie is eventually released to DVD, and ultimately winds up on television."

e) **Teaching Speaking**
According to Ur [11] (1996: 121-122), there are four problems with speaking activities, namely: inhibition, nothing to say, low or uneven participation, and mother-tongue use. Here, the writer only discusses the two of them and tries to relate them to the application of movie in freedom writers. The explanation is as follows:
1) Inhibition.
2) Nothing to say.
3) Varied situations, feelings, and relationships

f) Methods

This research is categorized, as a qualitative research. Qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem Creswell [12] The process of research involves emerging questions and producer, data typically collected in the participan's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes.

In conducting this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative data method.

Sugiyono [13] mentions the characteristic of qualitative research as follows:

1. Qualitative research has the natural setting as a data and researcher in the key instrument.
2. Qualitative research is concerned with the process rather than simply with outcomes or products.
3. Qualitative research tends to analyses their data inductively.
4. Meaning is the essential to the qualitative research.

According to Arikunto [14], data is the result of registration of both facts and figures that can be used as a source for compiling information. According to Djamal [15], That in qualitative research, the data collecttion is done by researcher itself through observation or interview to the informant.

3   FINDING AND DISCUSSION

There are 409 utterances that appear in the *Freedom Writers* dialog. However, the researcher reduces some expressions to only those that contain conversational implicatures. The researcher found 11 utterances containing conversational implicature or utterances indicated as the conversational implicature.

Table 3.1. The types of conversational implicature.

Types of conversational implicature	Number of data	Total	Percentage
Generalized Conversational Implicature	3,4,8, and 9.	4	36%
Particularized Conversational Implicature	1,2,5,6,7,10, and 11.	7	64%

4   CONCLUSIONS

The researcher drew several conclusions based on the findings and discussion. Researchers found 11 conversational implicatures. In addition, there are only 7 particularized conversational implicatures. The researcher concludes that certain conversational implicatures appear more often than general conversational implicatures. Conversational implicature can be applied in teaching speaking, then asking questions, and giving opinions. Furthermore, teachers can utilize conversational implicatures as teaching resources inside and outside the classroom.

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