

**IMPLICATURE OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES
USED IN *THE MAGIC OF BELLE ISLE* MOVIE**



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ABSTRACT

This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research. The study describes the forms of directive utterances, the implicature of directive utterances and the maxim violation of directive utterances used in The Magic of Belle Isle movie. The data are taken from the movie manuscript of The Magic of Belle Isle. The writer uses documentation and observation in collecting the data. The results of the research show that: 1) There are two word form of directive utterance namely: verb and determiner or 3,39% from the numbers data, and five sentence form of directive utterance there are, 31 numbers data or 52,54% of declarative sentence, 14 numbers data or 23,73% of imperative sentence, 7 numbers data or 11,86% of interrogative sentence, 4 numbers data or 6,78% of conditional sentence, and 1 number data or 1,70% mixed interrogative-conditional sentence, 2) From 59 numbers data, 23 numbers data or 39% belong to conventional implicature and 36 numbers data or 61% belong to conversational implicature, 3) From 36 numbers data of conversational implicature finds four types of violation maxim of directive utterance used in The Magic of Belle Isle movie: 11 numbers data or 30,56% violated the maxim of quality, 9 numbers data or 25% violated the maxim of quantity, 7 numbers data or 19,44% violated the maxim of manner, and 9 numbers data or 25% violated the maxim of relevance.

Keywords: *linguistics form, implicature, maxim violation, directive utterance.*

A. Introduction

Pragmatics is a study concern with the study of communication meaning produced by the speaker and interpreted by the listener, while communication is the most important activity for human life that used language for producing expression and give big informative.

People do more activity to get another person understand what the speaker's thoughts and feelings. It is assumed that speakers and listeners are generally cooperating with each other (Grice, 1975). However, in some circumstances, a speaker intends to communicate more than is said, that something must be more than what the words mean and also take an action. According to Yule (2006:118) "speech act defined as the action performed by a speaker with an utterance." Speech act can be analyzed on three levels of these : the locution (the actual meaning of the utterance), the illocution (the meaning intended by the speaker), and perlocution (the effect of words to the listeners). Searle in Levinson (2000) divides five basic kinds of action that one can perform in speaking: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. Directive speech act is a speech act which the speaker tries to get the hearer to do something. There are kind of directive utterances: command/order, request, suggestion, and warning.

Directive speech act might be the most utterances occur not only on real life, but also in movie conversation, such as *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie directed by Rob Reiner and written by Guy Thomas.

The uses type of speech act sometimes makes the listeners or hearer get miss understanding. Miss understanding of interpretation statement causes each people has different sensitivity and different knowledge to implied what the speakers said, the environment and culture also make different perception for every people. With the existence of some directive utterances that appeared in the script, the writer feels interested in studying deeper about the contextual meaning or implicature for the shake of clarity about meaning implied in sentence or conversation.

To know what the speakers mean, hearers have to interpret what the speakers say. Regarding on the statement above, people have to interpret what the speakers say through implicature which refers to implied meaning in utterance understood thought indirectly expression.

In conducting this research the writer analyze the implicature of directive utterances used in drama movie manuscript with title *The Magic of Belle Isle*. The following exchanges example implicature of directive utterances occur in *The Magic of Belle Isle* Movie:

The utterance produced by Hendry and Monte. Monte is Hendry's uncle. Hendry bringing Monte to Belle Isle town and stay at a ramshackle house in a small lakeside town where Henry's made arrangements for Monte to housesit for the summer, but the urbane Monte is not happy about the situation. Hendry brings Monte in Town called Belle Isle on Dave's house with intend to makes Monte get back his passion for writing. The conversation takes place in Dave's yard, Monte sit on wheelchair will enter the house, Monte ask for a drink but Hendry rejected by permitted to get Monte's typewriter.

003/ TMBI/ Reject

Hendry : I'll get the typewriter.

Monte : **Toss it in the garbage!**

The linguistics form of the utterance "toss it in the garbage!" is imperative sentence. The sentence belong to imperative sentence since the sentence is *express* the predicate, and the major characteristic of imperative sentence is that by a period in writing and a drop in pitch speech. The form of the sentence is simple sentence because it has subject and predicate in normal order. The sentence consists of one full of predication in the form of an independent clause. It includes independent clause because a full predication stand alone and there is no conjunction in this sentence. The independent clause above is started by word "toss" as verb with function as predicate used to giving command to addressee. The word "it" refers to the things which is should be toss, and the phrase "in the garbage" is an adverb as adverb of place refers to where the things requested to toss.

The conversation occurs between Monte and Hendry, Monte as the speaker and Henry as the addressee. The verb used in very first time on the

utterance “toss it in the garbage!” can be interpreted that the sentence intends to giving command to the addressee.

The utterance “toss it in the garbage!” have intention is to reject somebody to do something. Reject is an act use to refuse something or somebody. The implied meaning may occur in utterance “toss it in the garbage!”, it can be interpreted by the use of the special context of the conversation. Based on the context above, the utterance “toss it in the garbage!” contains implicature which implied that Monte rejected Hendry to get the typewriter, he rejected Hendry get the typewriter because he do not want to use the typewriter. The interpretation of implicature is couldn't be done only by looking the locution of the utterance, it needs special context to give extra knowledge to extract the meaning. The implicature of the utterance “toss it in the garbage!” is conversational implicature especially generalized conversational. There is special context when Monte said “toss it in the garbage!” The implicature will only be comprehended at least if the background knowledge that where relative in.

In conversational implicature the violation maxim did by the speaker. The speaker break the maxim of relevance, the maxim of relevance occurs since there is no relation the utterance produced by Monte “toss it in the garbage!” with Hendry utterance “I'll get the typewriter”.

Based on the phenomenon above the writer trully interested to conduct a research about implicature and the form of directive utterances in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie manuscript with title “*Implicature of Directive Utterances used in The Magic of Belle Isle Movie*”. The purposes of the study are: to describes the linguistics forms of directive utterances, to describe the implicature of directive utterances, and to describe the maxim violation of directive utterances used in ‘The Magic of Belle Isle’ movie.

B. Research Method

This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research in conducting her research. It is called descriptive qualitative research research because the writer analyze the implicature of directive speech act occur in movie script of *The*

Magic of Belle Isle movie through collecting the data, classifying the data, then analyzing them, and as the end of it, the researcher drawing conclusion about the data. Melong (1991: 2) states that qualitative method is a research procedure that produce descriptive data such as written text or oral from people and the behavior that is observed. The object of the research is the implicature of directive utterances in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie script. The data sources are the utterance which included implicature of directive speech act in it which are taken from movie manuscript. The writer takes the data from *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie script. The writer use documentation and observation in collecting the data. In analyzing the data, the writer takes steps from the descriptive qualitative research by observation and documentation. The steps of the data analyzing are as follows: a) analyzing the form of Directive utterances uses Frank's theory, b) analyzing the implicature of directive utterances uses Grice's theory, c) analyzing the maxim violated in directive utterances uses Cooperative principle by Grice's theory, and d) drawing the conclusion based on the data implicature of directive utterance in the magic of Belle Isle movie analysis.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

Based on the data analysis above, the researcher find and discusses the result of the research finding as follows:

a. Linguistics Form of Directive Utterances

The reseacher finds 59 number data of directive utterance. There are two word form of directive utterance namely: verb and determiner or 3,39% from the numbers data, and five sentence form of directive utterance namely: declarative sentence, imperative sentence, interrogative sentence, conditional sentence, and mixed interrogative-conditional sentence. The data are 31 number data or 52,54% of declarative sentence, 14 number data or 23,73% of imperative sentence, 7 number data or 11,86% of interrogative sentence, 4 number data or 6,78% of conditional sentence, and 1 number data or 1,70% mixed interrogative-conditional sentence.

Searle in Levinson (2000: 240) states that directive utterance is utterance which are attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something (ordering, commanding, suggesting, etc). The writer analyzed the linguistics form of directive utterance by uses theory of linguistics form by Frank and Katamba. From Katamba (1994) linguistics form consist of word, phrase, clause, and sentence. According to Frank (1972) there are four type of sentences: declarative sentence, imperative sentence, interogative sentence, and exclamatory sentence.

From the finding of the research, 2 numbers data used word in the term of linguistics form of directive utterance. The words are **No** (037/TMBI/Prohibition) and **Wait** (055/TMBI/Command). The classification of the word **No** is determiner with function to say that something is not allowed produced by the speaker to the addressee, while the word **Wait** is a verb with function give an action commanding to the addressee. It could be implied that the word can be use to produce directive utterance since the word has intended meaning to get somebody to do something.

The biggest percentage of linguistics forms of directive utterance found in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie is declarative sentence. It is 31 numbers data or 52,54%. Declarative sentence usually called statement, the subject and predicate have the normal word order, that is ended by full stop in writing and drop pitch in speech. The example of declarative sentence of directive utterance used in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie is **He needs daily exercise** (010/TMBI/Suggestion). The subject of the sentence is **He** as the central of the sentence, the predicate of the sentence is **needs**, it is verb since the functions a modal is used to show what is necessary did by the subject, the predicate followed by adverb **daily exercise** as the adverb of frequency how many times the exercise should be done by the subject. The other example the used of declarative sentence of directive utterance is **I'm having memorial for Don at my house** (011/TMBI/Invitation), the statement above used to invite the addressee to come to the speaker agenda. This could be that the use of the

declarative sentence of directive utterance is to make the chumminess communication between the speaker and addressee.

Imperative sentence is a sentence which just expresses the predicate. In spite of person or tense, the simple form of the verb is used. The major characteristic of imperative sentence is that it finishes by a period in writing and drops in pitch in speech. About 14 numbers of data or 23,73% of data found classified into imperative sentence. The use of imperative sentence can be seen in the example **Just leave it there!** (002/TMBI/Reject). The imperative sentence of directive utterances is usually produced by the speaker who has a higher position than the addressee (uncle to his nephew, mother to her son/daughter, director and the employee, etc.). People who have a higher position, whether social position or family position, have more authority to give a command or get somebody under her/his position to do something in an unpolite way by using imperative sentence as a direct utterance. According to Brown and Levinson (in Bonvillain: 2003), there are many ways to reduce FTA'S (Face Threatening Acts). In social culture, in case of politeness, it calls bald-on-record. The speaker does not effort to reduce the impact of FTA'S.

The fourth linguistic form of directive utterance used in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie is interrogative sentence. Interrogative sentence often reserves the subject and auxiliary. This sentence is finished by a question mark in writing. The form of interrogative sentence can be in yes-no questions or interrogative-word questions (WH-question) in spoken language. The example interrogative sentence of directive utterance used in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie are **What, does this establishment not provide its patrons with a proper glass?** (005/TMBI/Request) and **You're not, by any change, referring to Spot, are you?** (009/TMBI/Command). Both of the examples had different intentions: the first utterance used to request, while the last used to command. The use of interrogative sentence of directive utterance is to get somebody to do something in a polite manner.

Conditional sentence is also found in linguistic form of directive utterance used in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie. According to Wishon (1980:

249) conditional sentence is sentence which contain two clauses: a dependent clause beginning with *if* (or another conjunction performing the same general function) and a main clause. The examples conditional sentence of directive utterance used in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie are **If you have a hankering for Slim Jims, you'll hunt the store over, but if not, a desperate display like this improves no one's life.** (008/TMBI/Criticism), **Now if you'll be kind enough to slide the case of spirits on to my lap, this business will be concluded, and we can catch up on each other's personal lives.** (042/TMBI/Request), **If you wanna continue your useless existence, I strongly urge a sincere apology to Miss Finnegan O'Neil!** (047/TMBI/Insistence). The third example of conditional sentence of directive utterance used are had different intention, but the similarities between the conditional sentence of directive utterance every sentence had something require to get something happen. It can be implied that conditional sentence of directive utterances produced when speaker wants the addressee to do something or will get something only if the requirement is fulfill.

Many kinds of linguistics form can be mixed to produce directive utterance. In this research the writer found mixed sentence (Interrogative-conditional sentence) used. The datum is **if I could find my copy of "Showdown at Red Rock," would you sign it for me?** (014/TMBI/Request). The use of interrogative-conditional sentence of directive sentence implied that the speaker wants the addressee to do something only if the requirement is fulfill. The diferencess between conditional sentence and interrogative-conditional sentence is the use of yes/no question or WH-question to shows the main clause or the speaker intention.

b. Implicature of Directive Utterances

After analyze the data of **implicature** of directive utterances used in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie, from 59 number data. The reseacher finds 23 numbers data or 39% belongs to conventional implicature and 36 numbers data or 61% belongs to conversational implicature.

Grice (in Levinson, 1983) states that conventional implicature is not based on the cooperative principles of the maxim. They do not have to occur in conversational and they do not depend on special context. For the interpretation of conventional implicature associated with specific words or result in additional conveyed meaning when those are used. The example of conventional implicature used in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie **Finn, don't scare her!**. (007/TMBI/Prohibition). To interpreted the intention of that utterance is not depend on special context, and it could be interpreted by the locutionary act of the utterance that the speaker prohibited the addressee to scare third person by used personal pronoun **her**.

Conversational implicature found was about 36 numbers data or 61%. Levinson (1983) states that the implicature divided from general principle of conversational plus a number of maxim: quality, quantity which the speaker homily obey. In other words, the interpretation of conversational implicature is based on the cooperative principle of the maxims, and need a special context. An extra knowledge, and interpretation understanding also should be have both the speaker and addressee. For example the datum **Toss it in the garbage!**. (003/TMBI/Reject), the locutionary act of the utterance is is commanding utterance, but by the use of the context that the utterance produce by Hendry and Monte. Monte is Hendry's uncle. Hendry bringing Monte to Belle Isle town and stay at a ramshackle house in a small lakeside town where Henry's made arrangements for Monte to housesit for the summer, but the urbane Monte is not happy about the situation. Hendry brings Monte in Town called Belle Isle on Dave's house with intend to makes Monte get back his passion for writing. The conversation takes place in Dave's yard, Monte sit on wheelchair will enter the house, Monte ask for a drink but Hendry rejected by permitted to get Monte's typewriter. The utterance produced by Monte when Hendy permitted to get Monte's typewriter. The utterance **Toss it in the garbage!** has contextual meaning rejecting Hendy who would got Monte's type writer.

c. Violation Maxim

Out of 36 numbers data of conversational implicature, the researcher finds four types of violation maxim of directive utterance used in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie: 11 number data or 30,56% violated the maxim of quality, 9 number data or 25% violated the maxim of quantity, 7 number data or 19,44% violated the maxim of manner, and 9 number data or 25% violated the maxim of relevance.

Conversational implicature and cooperative principle could not be sparted. In conducting conversational implicature automatically the speaker obey the cooperative principle. The biggest violation maxim of conversational implicature used in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie is the maxim of quality, the frequency is about 30,56%. The violation maxim of quality occur when speaker say what is false and say when it lack evidence. In *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie conversation it used to reject, giving stimulus, prohibition, request, command, invitation and criticism. The used violation maxim of quality is to disguise evidence and to makes the addressee cooperation in interpreting the contextual meaning of the utterance produced by the speaker.

Out of 9 data or 25% violated the maxim of quantity and the maxim of relevance. The violation maxim of quantity occurs when the speaker produces the utterance less or more then what is required. The violation maxim of quantity produced by the speaker in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie is to makes polite manner in producing utterance. While the violation maxim of relevance occurs when the speaker produces something that is no relevance and the utterance appear quite unconnected. The used of the violation maxim of manner in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie is to makes the different or to change the topic to be taught.

The violation maxim of manner of directive utterance used in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie based on research finding are 7 numbers data or 19,44%. The violation maxim of manner occurs when the speaker is not given brief information to the addressee or sometimes makes abigous meaning. The used of violation maxim of manner by the speaker in *The Magic of Belle Isle*

movie is to provide the evidence to the addressee by giving the implied meaning.

d. The Relation of Implicature, Linguistics Form, and The Violation Maxim.

The finding shows that 23 data is conventional implicature, and 36 data is conversational implicature. Conventional implicature is implicature which is not based on the cooperative principles of the maxim. They do not have to occur in conversational and they do not depend on special context. For the interpretation of conventional implicature associated with specific words or result in additional conveyed meaning when those are used. The use of word in the form of linguistics form of directive utterance in the term of conventional implicature is because the interpretation of word is associated with the specific word it self, the example is datum number **055/TMBI/Command** “Wait”. Declarative sentence uses in conventional implicature has the biggest number, the uses of declarative sentence of directive utterances is could be the speaker directly produced directive utterance by using declarative sentence, the utterances produced was clear, and the interpretation of the utterance could be done by looking the locutionary act, the example is datum number **010/TMBI/Suggestion**, “He needs daily exercise.” The uses of imperative sentence in directive utterance is normally produces. The speaker used imperative sentence in the term of conventional implicature because the speaker produce directive utterance clearly and directly the example is datum number **007/TMBI/Prohibition** “Finn, don’t scare her!”. The conventional implicature also use interrogative sentence in the form of linguistics form, the speaker produce the directive utterance through give a question the example is datum number **033/TMBI/Offer** “Would you care of some wine, Mr.Wildhorn?”, the utterance classified into conventional implicature since the interpretation of the interrogative sentence can be interpreted directly by the locutionary act. Conditional sentence on datum number **052/TMBI/Request** “If you don’t feel to tired, you might wanna sit a spell”, classified on conventional implicature because the utterance produce by the

speaker can be interpreted by looked the locutionary act, the utterance is to request the addressee to spell with the special condition require if the addressee not tired. The same phenomena found in mixed sentence (interrogative conditinal sentence) datum number **014/TMBI/Request “If I could find my copy of “showdownat Red Rock,” would you sign it for me”.**

The second discussion shows that conversational implicature is that the implicature divided from general principle of conversational plus a number of maxim: quality, quantity which the speaker homily obey. In other words, the interpretation of conversational implicature is based on the cooperative principle of the maxims, and need a special context. An extra knowledge, and interpretation understanding also should be have both the speaker and addressee. The relation between the conversational implicature, linguistics form, and the violation maxim will be discusses as follows: declarative sentence and interrogative sentence uses to produce directive utterance in conversational implicature. Interrogative sentence and declarative sentence of conversational implicature to produce directive utterance has same maxim mostly break. The interrogative sentence and declarative sentence mostly break the maxim of quantity. The violation maxim of declarative sentence and interrogative sentence to produce directive utterance is could be the speaker produced more or less information than what is require, the example of declarative sentence is datum number **011/TMBI/Invitation “I’m having a memorial for Don at my house.”** The implicature of the utterance utterance “I’m having a memorial for Don at my house.” is requested the addressee to comes to Don’s memorial. There is special context needed when the speaker said “I’m having a memorial for Don at my house.” The implicature will only be comprehended at least if the background knowledge that where relative in. The violation maxim of quantity occur since the speaker said something that is no clear and makes the constribution as not informative as when is require for current purpose, the speaker also give uncomplete information to the addressee, to complete the maxim the speaker firstly can declare that he had Don’s memorial in his house, and then invite the addressee to come to Don memorial.

The use of declarative sentence could be the most effective to produce the violation maxim of quantity, because by the use of declarative sentence the speaker can add some utterance or to give less information as the function of declarative sentence is to declare or to inform. The example of interrogative sentence is datum number **009/ TMBI/ Command “You're not, by any chance, referring to Spot, are you?”** The intention of the utterance “You're not, by any chance, referring to Spot, are you?” produced by the speaker is commanding to the addressee to call the dog with name Spot. The utterance produced by the speaker has implied meaning and can be infer by the use of the context of speech. Based on the context of the conversation the interrogative utterance “You're not, by any chance, referring to Spot, are you?” has intention that the speaker was change the dog's name from Ringo to Spot, and the addressee commanded by the speaker to call the dog by name Spot. The implicature will only be comprehended at least if the background knowledge that where relative in. The maxim violated by the speaker since the say something that is not relates to the amount of information which given. By uttering “You're not, by any chance, referring to Spot, are you? the speaker give less information to the addressee, to complete the maxim the speaker firstly can declare that he was change the name of the dog ‘Spot’ before commanding the addressee to call the dog ‘Spot’.

Imperative sentence produce by the speaker in the term of conversational implicature mostly break the maxim of quality. Imperative sentence mostly break the maxim of quality is could be the function of the imperative sentence is to commanding the addressee so the addressee mostly give command by the lack of the evidence or might be said what is false, as the datum number **002/ TMBI/ Reject “Just leave it there!”**. Based on the context of the conversation, the utterance “just leave it there” contains implicature which implied that Monte rejected to stay on Dave's house, he rejected to stay is because he not feel comfortable with the place and situation. The interpretation of implicature is couldn't be done only by looking the locution of the utterance, it needs special context to give extra knowledge to

extract the meaning. The implicature will only be comprehended at least if the background knowledge that where relative in. The maxim violated by the speaker is maxim of quality as Monte's utterance is not true that he stated "just leave it there! I can do it my self. Don't need any help". It is break the maxim of quality because it is false if Monte can take up him self into wheelchair because the actually the case is Monte can't walk.

The conversational implicature of conditional sentence used have same frequent in violating the maxim of quantity, manner, and relevance. In using of conditional sentence the speaker could be able to explore their utterances even to gives more information, less information, makes an ambiguous, and irrelevance utterance. Datum number **042/ TMBI/ Request** **"Now if you'll be kind enough to slide the case of spirits on to my lap, this business will be concluded, and we can catch up on each other's personal lives."** has implicature to request the addressee to slide the case of spirits on to the speaker lap. The speaker break the maxim of quantity since the speaker gave the contribution more informative than what is required. The violation maxim of manner occur in datum number **047/ TMBI/ Insistence** **"If you wanna continue your useless existence, I strongly urge a sincere apology to Miss Finnegan O'Neil!"**. The implicature of the utterance "If you wanna continue your useless existence, I strongly urge a sincere apology to Miss Finnegan O'Neil!" produced by the speaker is insistence the clown to say sorry to Finn about what was he said to her. The insistence utterance can be interpreted by looked the context of the story. Monte insisted the clown by facing the shoot to the clown by urged that the clown had to say apology to Finn. The interpretation of implicature is couldn't be done only by looking the locution, it needs special context of the conversation to give extra knowledge to extract the meaning. The implicature of the utterance "If you wanna continue your useless existence, I strongly urge a sincere apology to Miss Finnegan O'Neil!" is conversational implicature especially generalized conversational implicature because the previous utterance are require to understanding the context. The speaker break the maxim of manner by giving

useless utterance “If you wanna continue your useless existence” to made the clown affraid and say apology to Finn. Datum number **008/ TMBI/ Criticism** **“If you have a hankering for Slim Jims, you'll hunt the store over, but if not, a desperate display like this improves no one's life.,** based on the context of the conversation, the implicature of the utterance is a critic to the addressee to deperate display of slim jims, takes the slim jims at cashier table on the way out of shop is doesn't means that the slim jims will sell well. The speaker break the maxim of relevance to the term “what ball” delivered by Mahmoud. Monte violates the maxim of relevance to preserve the maxim of quality to shows his critic about slim jims which takes at the cashier table. The utterance “If you have a hankering for Slim Jims, you'll hunt the store over, but if not, a desperate display like this improves no one's life” produced my Monte is not relevance and has no connected with what the addressee (Mahmoud) require as the answers of his question.

The writer find some differences from the first previous study was conducted by Kustantini focuses on implicature of directive utterance in Alice in Wonderland moviescript (2010). The study shows that there are close relations between language form and politeness pattern. The result shows there are 92.8% number data of bald on record included to imperative sentence. The variants of language form are: Phrase (1,2%), sentence: Declarative sentence (16,9%), Interrogative sentence (4,8%), and imperative sentence (77,1%). The politeness pattern: Bald on-record (77,1%), possitive politeness (2,4%), negative politeness (3,6%), and off-record (16,9%). The implicature of directive speech can be divided into conventional implicature (83,1%), and conversational implicature (16,9%). The result of the study is different with this study because the focuses of the study is different. The focuses of this study is to analyze the linguistics form, implicature and the violation maxim of directive utterance. In this study the writer does not analyze the politeness strategy.

Compared with study conducted by Purnamasari, this study also different with study which is was conducted by Purnamasari. The differences are on the focus and the data of the study. This study focuses on linguistics form, implicature

and the violation maxim of directive utterance. While, Purnamasari focused in the implicature and the violation maxim of Grice maxim of interrogative sentence in Captain America movie.

Finally, from the explanation above the writer can conclude that, the research is different from the previous research. The writer takes the data from *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie manuscript. She bring the analysis of linguistics form of directive utterance, implicature of directive utterance, and the violation maxim of directive utterances used in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie manuscript.

D. Conclusion

From the previous analysis, the writer draws the following conclusions. These conclusions answer the problem statements of this research.

1. Linguistics forms of Directive Utterance

Out of 59 numbers data of directive utterances, there are two word form of directive utterance namely: verb and determiner or 3,39% from the numbers data, and five sentence form of directive utterance namely: declarative sentence, imperative sentence, interrogative sentence, conditional sentence, and mixed interrogative-conditional sentence. The data are 31 number data or 52,54% of declarative sentence, 14 number data or 23,73% of imperative sentence, 7 number data or 11,86% of interrogative sentence, 4 number data or 6,78% of conditional sentence, and 1 number data or 1,70% mixed interrogative-conditional sentence.

It can conclude that word, declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence, conditional sentence, and mixed sentence can be use to produce directive utterance since the intention of the utterance is intended somebody to do something. However, directive utterance is utterance which is deal with get somebody to do something it is does not means that all of utterances used imperative sentence. The uses of the other kinds of linguistics form can be use to make the conversation more communicative, and cooperative.

2. Impicature and Violation Maxim

From 59 numbers data implicature and violation maxim of directive utterance used in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie manuscript, 23 numbers data or 39% belong to conventional implicature and 36 numbers data or 61% belong to conversational implicature. It can conclude that conversational implicature is dominant implicature used on directive utterance in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie. The uses of conversational implicature are needs special context, extra knowledge, and good interpretation understanding to get the contextual meaning of the utterances.

Out of 36 numbers data of conversational implicature, there are four types of violation maxim of directive utterance used in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie: 11 number data or 30,56% violated the maxim of quality, 9 number data or 25% violated the maxim of quantity, 7 number data or 19,44% violated the maxim of manner, and 9 number data or 25% violated the maxim of relevance. However the biggest percentage of the violation maxim is the maxim of quality, it can conclude that all of cooperative maxim are violated by the speaker in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie to produce conversation. The used of violation maxim of cooperative principle is to makes the conversation more interested and use for special purposes.

3. The Relation of Impicature, Linguistics Form, and The Violation Maxims

From the discussion on the previous chapter, it can be conclude the relation of implicature, linguistics form, and the violation maxims. In the term of conventional implicature all kinds of linguistics forms can be use to produce directive utterance since the linguistics forms uses are not require special context in interprets the meaning or the illocutionary act of the utterance. It is means that the intention of the utterance is provides or associate by the linguistics form uses.

In conversational implicature the speaker obey the cooperative maxim in producing directive utterance. Interrogative sentence and declarative sentence mostly break the maxim of quantity. The use of declarative sentence

could be the most effective to produce the violation maxim of quantity, because by the use of declarative sentence the speaker can add some utterance or to give less information as the function of declarative sentence is to declare or to inform. While, in interrogative sentence the speaker violated the maxim of quantity of give less or information to the addressee since the function of interrogative sentence is to ask somebody without giving the evidence. Imperative sentence produce by the speaker in the term of conversational implicature mostly break the maxim of quality is could be the function of the imperative sentence is to commanding the addressee so the addressee mostly give command by the lack of the evidence or might be said what is false. Conditional sentence used have same frequent in violating the maxim of quantity, manner, and relevance by using of conditional sentence the speaker could be able to explore their utterances even to gives more information, less information, makes an ambiguous, and irrelevance utterance.

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