CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the research, research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of The Study

According to Cruse (2006) Linguistics was divided into six of numbers there were Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, and Pragmatics. Pragmatics was the central topics of linguistic pragmatics were those aspects of meaning which are dependent on context. Yule (1996) argued that Pragmatic was the study of relationship between linguistic form and the users of those form. And pragmatic divided Pragmatics into five numbers. There were deixis, implicature, speech act, discourse and presupposition and aspect of discourse structure. And Thomas (1995) divided implicatures into two types: Conversational Implicature and Conventional Implicature. The first type was Conversational Implicature. It was referred to convoy the meaning of speaker said in conversation.

People needed to communicate with each other everyday. They communicated by using conversations. Conversation was occurred when people communicated and interacted between one and each other. Conversation was the real form of language used in interacting with the other people. Levinson (1983) defined that conversation as the familiar kind of talk in which two or more participants freely alternated in speaking in which generally occurred outside specific institutional settings. It was assumed that, there were at least two participants, the speaker and the hearer who carried out the conversation and they interchange the roles.In conversation, people often used vague communication. It mean that people did not use

direct communication to convey the meaning of their utterances. Sometimes, the speaker expressed their meaning by indirect communication or implicit meaning. They wanted to communicate or to inform more than what they said. The hearers might find the obscure meanings in context of situation in conversation.

Generally, people used direct utterances, nevertheless sometimes they used implicature strategies to make hearers gets responses like what the speaker wanted. Implicature was a process of interpretation based on context of situation, whether mean that it was what speaker implied, suggested, or mean in a different way from what they said. Gazdar (1978) defined that implicature as a proposition that was implied by the utterance of a sentence in a context, even though that proposition was not a part of nor entailment of what was actually said. There were conventional implicature and conversational implicature.

According to Thomas (1995) there were two types of implicatures. They were Conversational Implicature and Conventional Implicature. Both of them conveyed the meaning of the utterance. Thomas explained that they differed in that in the case of conventional implicature, the same implicature was always conveyed, regardless of context, whereas in the case of conversational implicature that was implied varies according to the context of utterance.

Conversational implicature was when parrticipants used indirect communication to express their feeling. They used implicit meaning in utterances they wanted to say. For example, they used maxims violation in their utterances. The hearers did not get the real meaning of the utterances of the speaker clearly. Sometimes there were lie, ambiguity, uninformative and makes the hearers confused and misunderstand. Grice (1975) claimed that conversational implicature could be defined as a different (opposite, additional, etc) pragmatic meaning of an utterance with respected to the literal

meaning expressed by utterance. The hearers made the assumption that the speaker was not violated the cooperative principles/conversational maxims, informative and relevance. Implicature was a concept of the utterance meaning as opposed to the meaning of sentence.

The concept of implicature was developed by Grice (1975). His concept is actually a theory about how people used a language. Related to implicature, Grice (1975) stated that there were four basic maxims that specify the participants have to do in order to converse in maximally efficient, rational, cooperative way where they should speak sincerely, relevantly, orderly, informatively, and clearly, while providing sufficient information (Grice, 1975). There were four basic maxims of conversation: Maxim of Quality, Maxim of Quantity, Maxim of Relevance, and Maxim of Manner.

This research used Antigone drama manuscript because the researcher found some participants of Antigone drama used conversational implicatures in their utterances. They used violation maxims in some utterance. Drama defined into one of literature work. Drama was a story of human life which played by some characters on the stage.

In this research, the researcher analyzed the utterance used by the characters in Antigone Drama. They were Creon, Antigone, Ismine, Haimon, Messenger I, Messenger II, Teiresias, Sentry and Choragus. Firstly, there was one example of maxims violation analysis in Antigone manuscript:

Antigone said to Ismine:*"...that is what is they say, and our **good Creon** is coming here to announce it publicy; and the penaltystoning to death I the public squarel"*.

This conversation explained that Antigone was giving explanation to Ismine about their king Creon who was buried their brother named Etheocles with military honors gave him funeral. But, he gave the proclamation that no one could bury Polineices with the honor too. Ethoecles and Polieneices, both of them were the brother of Antigone and Ismine. They were death because of

the war that the made in the city. The utterance "*our **good Creon** is coming*" has the implicit meaning. In this utterance, the word "**good**" was mean irony. The meaning of the word "good" was bad.

Based on the explanation of cooperative principles by (Grice, 1975) from this review, speaker violated maxim of quality (do not say what you believe to be false).

In general the studes of implicature was done by researchers with kinds of media. First was study of implicature thorough pragmatics research especially in meaning of implicatures in the utterances that used by characters of the movie or novel (Listiani, 2005; Moha, 2011; Wijayanti, 2016; Yamazaki' 2010; Wijayanti & Nurhayati, 2016; Rosmaidar & mirani, 2013; laharomi, 2013; Setiawan, 2013; Cook, 2014; Yaqubi & Saeed 2016). The second was conversational implicature that used in English teaching in classroom technique (Wang, 2011; Shakibafar, 2011; Mustafa, 2010; Manowong, 2011; Mohsenzadeh, 2014 and Tsojon & Johan, 2016).

The third was the studies of implicature thorough pragmatics research especially in meaning of implicatures in the utterances that used by native speakers (Alduais, 2012; Retnowati, 2013)

The next studies were the studies of pragmatics implicature research especially in politeness and language context (Haugh, 2016; Shuqin, 2012 and Ochulor, 2016).

This research focused on describing the meaning of conversational implicature in utterances used by the participants in Antigone drama, because, sometimes the speaker was not always well in their communication. They often used implicit meaning in their utterances. The hearer could not interpret the meaning of the speaker clearly. In this current research, drama became the object of research. The researcher used drama, because the researcher thought that drama the good media to show the the story of the real life, and many people used implicature in their utterances when they spoke to each other.

Drama could draw the daily of people life. This research used Antigone drama, because the writer found some characters of Antigone drama used conversational implicatures in their utterances. This research could facilitate the readers to understand the notion or explanation of implicatures, especially in conversational implicatures.

Based on the phenomena that reseacher found on the data, the researcher used the title AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN ANTIGONE DRAMA MANUSCRIPT.

B. Limitation of the Study

In this study the writer focuses on the implicatures which are employed by main characters of Antigone drama. There are Antigone, Creon, and Choragos. The analysis was focused on the types of conversational implicatures and the reasons of using implicature in the utterances used by the participants in Antigone drama.

C. Problems Statement

Based on the research background, the problem on this research could be formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of conversational implicature found in Antigone drama?
2. What the reasons of using Implicature in utterances spoken by the characters on Antigone drama?

D. Objectives of the Study

1. To identify the types of conversational implicature found in utterances used by the participants in Antigone drama
2. To explain the reasons of using Implicature in utterances spoken by the characters on Antigone drama.

E. Benefits of the Study

The researcher hoped that this research could give some benefits to herself and another. The benefit of this study would be distinguished into:

1. Theoretical

This research could give the reference to another researcher who focused on pragmatics analysis especially in conversational implicature of the drama.

2. Practical benefit

   a. For the reader

     This research could give the more information or knowledge basically on the study of pragmatics.

   b. For the other researcher

     This research could be a reference and gave the more information to another researcher who focused on the pragmatics study especially in the conversational implicatures of the drama.

   c. For the teachers or lectures

     This research could be a references and knowledge for teachers or lecturers in teaching language or linguistics especially in pragmatics and implicatures.

F. Research Paper Organization

The organization of research paper was given in order to make the reader understand the content of the paper. That the research paper organization has five chapters, as followed:

Chapter I was introduction. This part consist of background of study, limitations of the study, problem statement, object of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II was related theory. This part consist of previous study, and underlying theory, which deal with theory of Pragmatics, the scope of pragmatics, theory conversational implicature, theory of cooperative principles, theory of context.

Chapter III was research method, which involved type of research , object of research, data and data Source, technique of collecting data, data validity, and technique of analyzing data

Chapter IV is analysis, finding and discussion. It concerned with the research finding and discussion.

Chapter V were conclusion and suggestion for the next researcher.