

**CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE FOUND IN
DIALOGUE OF *EURO TRIP* MOVIE**

THESIS

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

2013

**CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE FOUND IN DIALOGUE OF
EURO TRIP MOVIE**

THESIS

**Presented to
University of Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

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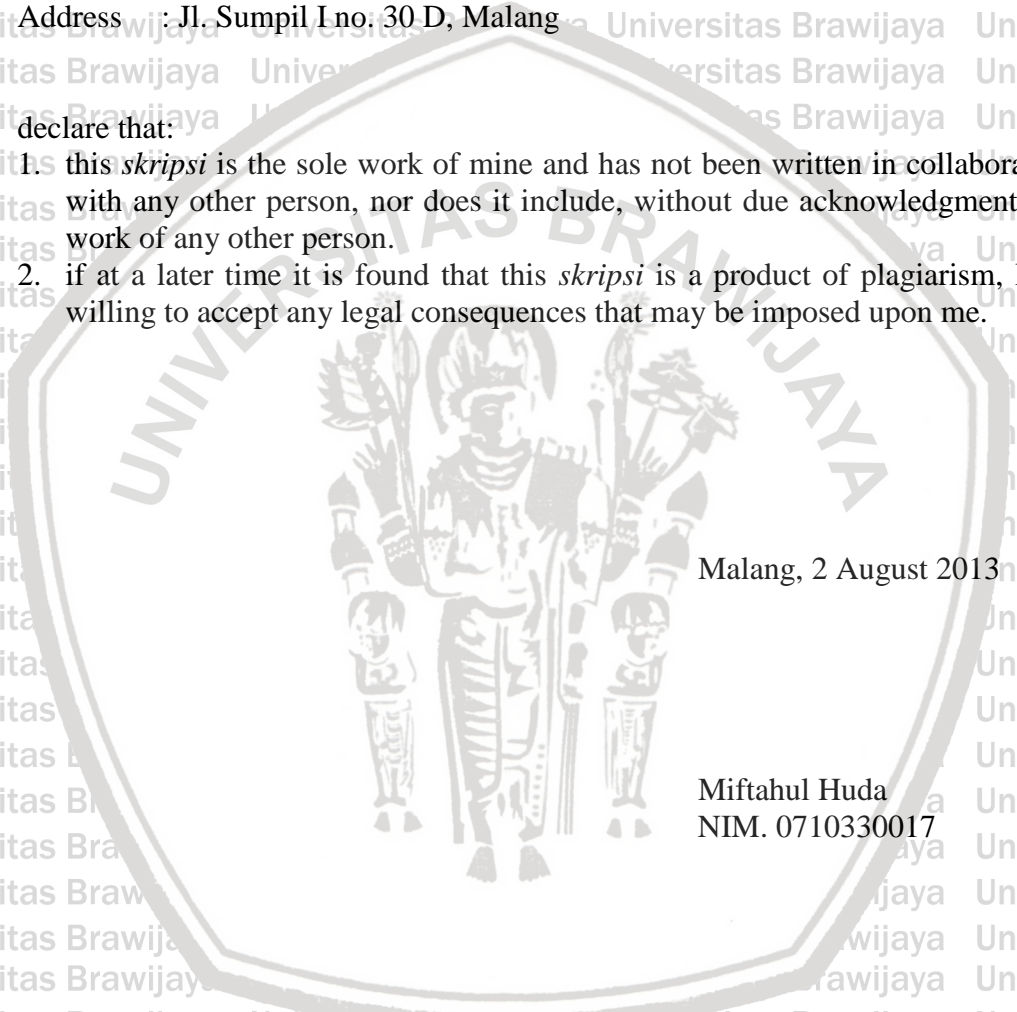
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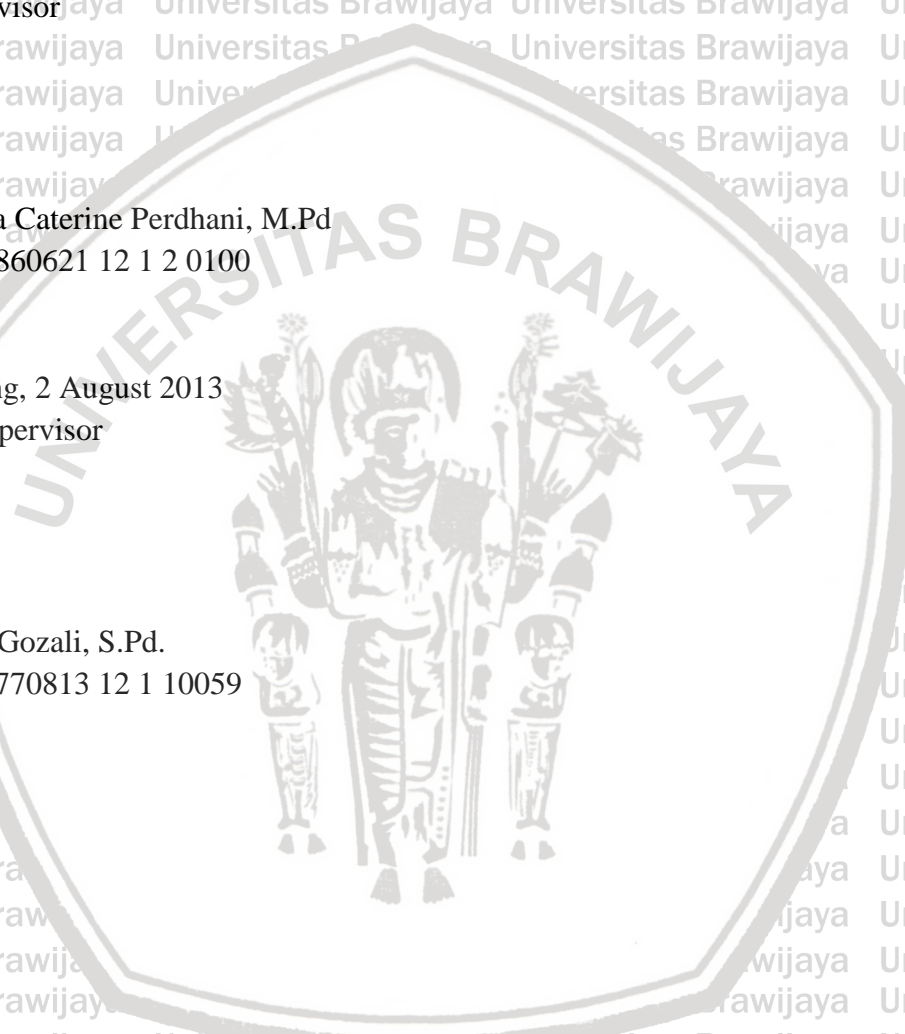
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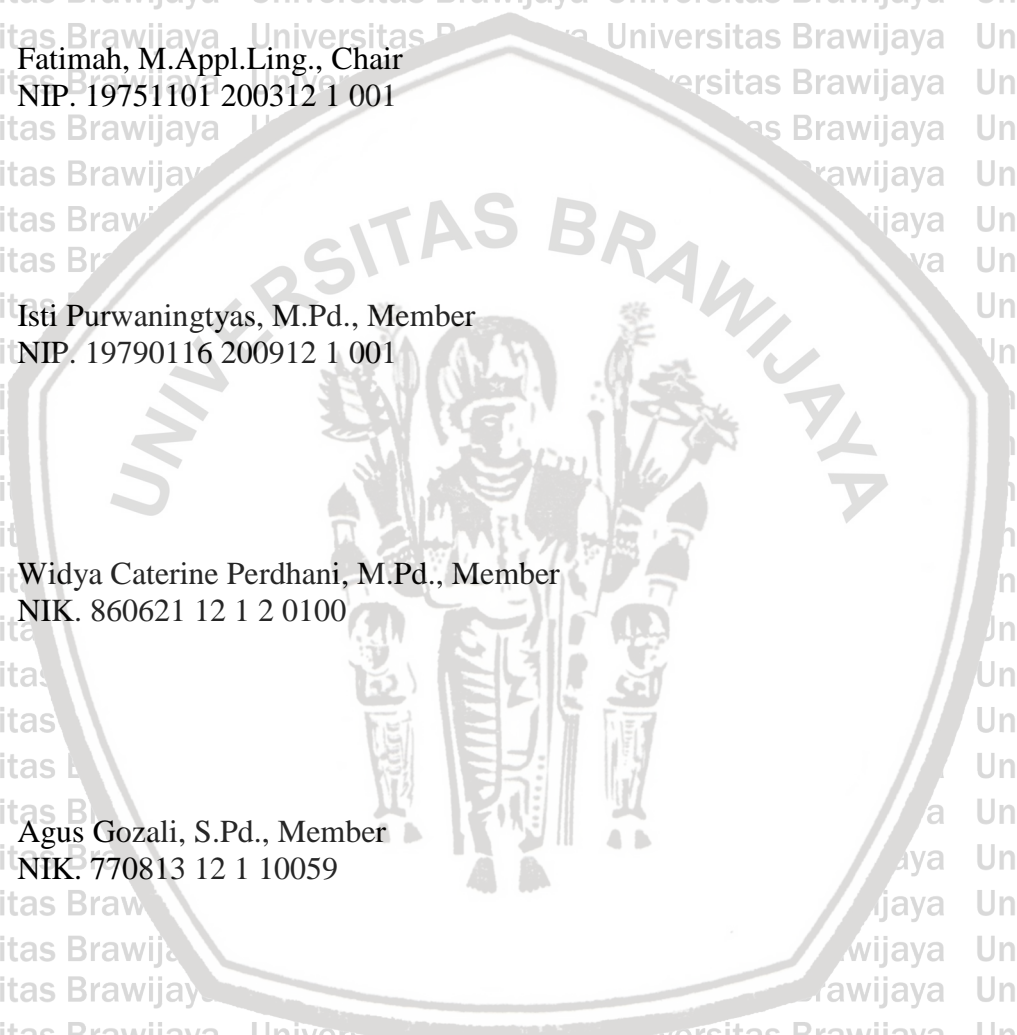
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ABSTRACT

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Keywords: Pragmatics, Gricean Maxim, Flouting Maxim, Conversational implicature, Euro Trip Movie

Verbal communication is one of important parts of human's life. One study that deals with verbal communication is pragmatics. Pragmatics talks about people's intended meaning, their assumption, their purpose or goals and also the kind of action. This study attempts to analyze pragmatically the conversational implied meaning or simply called implicature on the dialogue of Euro Trip movie based on Grice's Cooperative Principle and its maxims. The main objective of this study is to discover how utterance can go beyond its literal meaning by the disobeying or flouting of some principles by the speaker in dialogue because flouting maxims particularly salient way of getting an addressee to draw an inference and hence recovers an implicature or implied meaning. There are three research problems being observed namely: (1) What are the implicatures that occur in dialogue of Euro Trip movie (2) What type of conversational implicature in the dialogue in the movie entitled Euro Trip (3) What is the function of the implicature.

The research design of the study is qualitative approach which employs content analysis. It is intended to investigate that three research problems in relation flouting maxim and conversational implicature. The data are the utterances in the dialogue of Euro Trip movie that contain implicature and also the data are taken from transcription of Euro Trip movie's English subtitles.

The result of the study describes the process of identifying conversational implicature, the type of implicature and the function. Implicature is occurred as the result of flouting maxim. The type of implicature that occur are generalized and particularized implicature. Implicatures in this dialogue have four types of particular function named representative, directive, expressive and commissive. The writer expects the next researcher to study the concept of conversational implicature in different subject like advertisement, TV show, newspaper and many other. The writer also expects the next researcher to identify implicature with different theory like theory of relevance.

ABSTRAK

Huda, Miftahul. 2013., **Temuan Implikatur Percakapan Pada Dialog Film berjudul Euro Trip**. Program Studi Bahasa Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing 1: Widya Caterina; Pembimbing 2: Agus Gozali

Kata Kunci: Pragmatik, Maxim Grice, Pelanggaran Maxim, Implikatur Percakapan, Film Euro Trip

Komunikasi verbal adalah salah satu bagian penting pada kehidupan manusia. Sebuah study yang berkaitan dengan komunikasi verbal adalah pragmatik. Pragmatik membahas tentang pesan yang ditujukan, asumsi orang orang, maksud dan tujuan pada suatu peristiwa. Studi ini mencoba untuk menganalisa secara pragmatik mengenai makna tersirat pada suatu percakapan atau singkatnya disebut implikatur pada dialog film yang berjudul Euro Trip berdasarkan teori prinsip kerjasama yang dikemukakan oleh Grice. Tujuan utama dari studi ini adalah menemukan bagaimana ucapan dapat memiliki makna diluar makna harfiahnya dengan cara melanggar prinsip maksim karena pelanggaran maksim adalah cara memacu lawan bicara untuk menarik kesimpulan dan mengungkap makna tersirat atau implikatur. Terdapat 3 rumusan masalah pada yang diamati yaitu: (1) Implikatur apa sajakah yang terdapat pada dialog film berjudul Euro Trip (2) Apa jenis implikatur yang terdapat pada dialog film berjudul Euro Trip (3) Apa fungsi implikatur tersebut.

Metode penelitian pada studi ini adalah pendekatan kualitatif yang menggunakan analisa konten. Hal ini dimaksudkan untuk menelusuri tiga rumusan masalah yang berkaitan dengan implikatur percakapan. Data berupa ucapan ucapan yang mengandung implikatur dan data diambil dari transkrip teks bahasa Inggris film berjudul Euro Trip.

Hasil dari studi ini menjelaskan pengenalan terjadinya implikatur pada dialog, penentuan jenis implikatur dan fungsi implikatur tersebut. Implikatur tercipta sebagai akibat pelanggaran maksim, Jenis implikatur yang muncul adalah implikatur umum dan implikatur khusus. Implikatur pada penelitian ini memilik 4 fungsi khusus yang bernama Representatif, Direktif, Ekspresif dan Komisif. Penulis berharap kepada peneliti berikutnya untuk mempelajari konsep implikatur percakapan pada objek lain seperti iklan, koran, acara TV, dan lainnya. Penulis juga berharap pada peneliti berikutnya untuk mengidentifikasi implikatur dengan teori yang berbeda seperti teori relevansi.

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I would present my greatest thanks to my Lord Allah SWT; I praise Him as the Almighty of all, who blesses me by the life He gives to me so that this thesis can be accomplished as the partial fulfillment of the requirements for degree of *Sarjana Sastra* in Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. I dedicate this thesis to my parents, Slamet Samogo and Lilik Hariati, my older sister Diana Setyowati, my older brothers Soni Irawan and Dani Kusuma. They always support and help me in my life.

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The Writer

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter exposes background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Human is social being, human needs interaction with other human in their life. One of human activities in process of interaction is communication. Communication is one of human activities in sending and receiving information and message to convey his/her ideas, feeling or everything in their mind. In the process of communication we need language. We cannot communicate in any real sense without language. Communication itself is act of conveying message to another. Communication can take in form of speech, letters email, text, or sign language. Talking is the most common in form of communication. Good communication is needed in order to make the interaction runs well and effectively. Listeners and speakers must speak cooperatively and mutually accept one another to be understood in a particular way. So Paul Grice (1975) proposes Cooperative Principle which states "Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged." Cooperative Principles manages speakers to shape their

utterances to be understood by hearers. The expression “*Make your conversational contribution such as required*” means the speakers should give enough and not too much information. Then the expression “*At the stage which it occurs*” means speakers’ utterances should be relevant to the context of the speech. Then the expression “*by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged*” means speakers should present meaning clearly and concisely and avoiding ambiguity. The Cooperative Principle describes how effective communication in conversation is achieved in common social situations. Grice (1975, p.45) sets out four conversational maxims that he asserted people generally follow when communicating efficiently. They are Maxim of Quality, Maxim of Quantity, Maxim of Relevance and Maxim of Manner

Grice (1975) makes two distinctions between what is said by speaker of a verbal utterance and what is implied. What is implied might be either conventional (largely generated by the standing meaning) or conversational (dependent on the assumption that is speaker obeying the rules of conversation to the best of their ability). In this case the writer focusing on the conversational one. The writer chooses conversational implicature for his study because the writer finds that it is an interesting thing where implicature is not matter of sentence’s meaning instead of an utterance’s meaning. Then the listener may imply further information from what speaker actually says.

According to Grice (1975), There are two types of Conversational Implicature, they are Generalized Implicature and Particularized Implicature. Generalized

implicature is a conversational implicature that is inferable without reference to any special context. Particularized Implicature is conversational implicature that is derivable only in specific context.

In this study the writer uses the movie as his source of data. Taylor (1967) defines *movie* as “form of entertainment that enacts a story by sequence of image and giving illusion of continuous movement, making picture seems alive and producing sound at the same time.” Movie is good object for linguistic research since movie provides the language phenomena within its dialogue such like implicature.

The movie which is chosen by the writer is *Euro Trip* which is depicting teenager’s social life, it is comedy film that gives a story about the adventure of two teenager mates named Scotty and Cooper and their twins friends named Jennie and Jamie who travel over Europe to find German girl named Mieke. They experience a lot of hilarious events while having trip in Europe. The reason of the writer chooses this movie is the dialogue in this movie is rich of humor and jokes. Humor and jokes closely relate with the implicit message. Jokes violate maxims frequently. Attardo (1994, p.27) states “all jokes involve the violation of (at least) one maxim of the Cooperative Principle is commonplace in humor research.” It is obvious that jokes may contain and convey information without noticeable noise. The audiences are triggered to digest what literally is said but also what is implied in the dialogue.

The characters in this movie do not just merely convey what they want to say by literal utterance, but their utterances also contain implicit message have

certain function such as mocking, accusing, refusing, humiliating, etc. The researcher limits the data only on utterances that flout the maxim of communication, because this study concerns with the implied meaning which can be calculated by flouting communication maxim. This research is aimed to enrich the knowledge of the reader about the application of pragmatics on the phenomena that occur around us, for example entertainment, which consists of many subjects including movies.

1.2 Problems of Study

Based on the background stated above, this study is conducted to answer the following questions:

1. What are conversational implicature occur in Euro Trip movie?
2. What is the type of each conversational implicature in the dialogue of Euro Trip movie?
3. What is the function of each implicature in the dialogue of Euro Trip movie ?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problems of the study is attempted to answer those three problems as stated above. In other words, this study is aimed to :

1. Identify the conversational implicatures that occur in the dialogue on the movie Euro Trip.
2. Determine the type of each conversational implicatures in the dialogue in the movie entitled Euro Trip.

3. Determine the function of each conversational implicature.

1.4 Definition of Key Term

1. **Cooperative principle** is a principle of conversation that was proposed by Grice (1975, p.41) stating that participants expect that each will make a “conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange.”
2. **Flouting maxim** is the salient way of getting an addressee to draw an inference and hence recover an implicature (Grundy, 2000, p.78).
3. **Implicature** is the aspect of meaning that a speaker conveys, implies, or suggests without directly expressing (Levinson, 1981, p.98)
4. **Euro Trip** is an American comedy film directed by Jeff Schaver in 2004. It tells the story about the adventure of four teenagers in Europe.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews some related topics namely Pragmatics, Context, Cooperative Principle, Flouting Maxim, Implicature, Speech Act and Movie

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics deals with the utterance by which we will mean specific events, the intentional acts of speaker at times and places, typically involving language. The focus of pragmatics analysis is in meaning on the word or sentence. Leech (1983, p.21) defines that Pragmatics is the study of how utterance have meanings in situation. Yule (1996) states that "Pragmatics is the study of relationship between linguistic form and the users of those of form". Pragmatics concentrates on the aspects of meaning that cannot be predicted by linguistic knowledge alone and takes into account of knowledge about physical and social world. The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meaning, their assumption, their purpose or goals and also the kind of action.

Richard (2000, p.67) states that Pragmatics is especially interested in the relationship between language and context. It includes the study of how interpretation of language is made depending on the speaker's knowledge, how speakers use and understand utterances, and how the structure of sentences is

influenced by relationships between speakers and hearers. Grundy (2000,p.27) also states that pragmatics is the study of language used in contextualized communication and the usage principles associated with it. So Pragmatics concerns about the function of language in communication and the speakers' intention or meaning while stating utterance toward hearer.

2.2 Speech Acts

Utterances produced in the process of communication consist of some certain different functions. They cannot only be seen structurally, but other possible functional uses of language are also involved. People, however, may express their thought using similar literal utterances containing different functions in order to inform one another such as warning, apology, bet, and promises. Therefore, Mey (1994, p.110) states that each utterance includes some particular functional uses of language. Speech act is a way of expressing human's thought through words. Speech acts are words that do things. When an utterance is produced it is not merely a combination of words. It has deeper intention. There are numerous speech acts in people's utterances and Searle (1975) classifies them into five groups.

1. Representatives /Assertives

Assertive speech acts are statements of fact. This speech acts carry the values of true and false. In this point, the utterance must match the world in order to be true. In other word Assertives (representatives) is speech acts which commit the speaker to the truth of something (i.e.asserting, claiming,

reporting). English verbs that function as assertive include report, predict, inform, accuse, testify, confess, state, swear, criticize, etc.

2. Directives

A Directive speech act occurs when the speaker expects the listener to do something as a response. These speech acts embody an effort on the part of the speaker to get the hearer to do something or to 'direct' him or her towards some goal; Directives: which are attempts of the speaker to get the hearer to do something (ordering, commending, requesting, begging)

3. Commissives

Like directives, Commissives operates a change in the world by means of creating an obligation, however, this obligation is created in the speaker, not in the hearer, as in the case of directives. Commissive commit the speaker to do some future action . The point of commissive speech act is to commit speaker to perform some future action. This kind of speech act even called intended act.

In conversation, common commissive speech acts are threats, promising, vowing, refusing, threatening, pledging, guaranteeing etc.

4. Expressives

The point of expressive is to express the psychological state about some affairs. By expressive, the speaker should express his psychological state about some affairs. It expresses an inner state of the speaker which, insofar as it is essentially subjective, says nothing about the world. Typical cases are when the speaker curses, praises, congratulates, thanking, apologizing, complimenting, complaining.

5. Declarative

These speech acts are the declaration that change the state of affairs in the world, which bring out the correspondence between the propositional content and reality (i.e., *appointing a chairman, nominating a candidate, marrying a person, christening*).

In communication the process of conveying message in communication can be in form verbal and implied. When speaker conveys the message (whether verbally or implicitly) of course there is purpose behind uttering something. The Searle speech acts classification is helpful to determine the purpose of the utterance that being uttered by speaker toward hearer in communication. The type of utterance's function can be determined by identifying the context or situation of communication.

2.3 Context

To grasp the notion of communication, context happens to be completely important since speaker and hearer have to know the context in which the conversation takes place. Therefore, understanding context can be a helpful way to know the speaker and hearer's intention. Grundy (2000, p.72) states that in the case of implicature, context helps us to determine what is conveyed implicitly but not explicitly stated by the speaker. Grundy (2000, p.107) also adds that context is not treated as given common ground, but rather as a set of more or less accessible items of information which are stored in

short term and encyclopedic memories or manifest in the physical environment.

Cook (1989, p.10) defines that the context is the unity of discourse with considering the word at large, and it is influenced by the situation when we receive the message, cultural and social relationship within the participant, what we know and assume the sender knows. When we think about meaning, it is also important to take into account the contribution of context. In simple terms, then, we can think about pragmatics as the study of the contribution of context to meaning. Besides, Sobur (2001, p. 57) states that there are four kinds of context in communication or in the language use, they are :

1. Physical context

We can think of this in terms of where the conversation is taking place, what objects are present, what actions are occurring.

2. Epistemic context

The epistemic context refers to what speakers know about the world. For example, we need to know the background of participant(s) when we start conversation.

3. Linguistic context

The linguistic context refers to what has been said already in the utterance. For example, if I begin a discussion by referring to Will Smith and in the next sentence refer to "him" as being a famous movie star, the linguistic context lets me know that the antecedent of "him" (the person "him" refers to) is Will Smith.

4. Social context

The social context refers to the social relationship among speakers and hearers. Social context is circumstances surrounding the story, the situation and what is happening in the society.

2.3.1 Hymes' Concept of Context

There are factors in the contexts in which language is used that affect both how we use language and how it is received. Dell Hymes (1974) develops the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model to characterize all the different features of a communication situation and help to contextualize purely linguistic analysis. He uses the letters of S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G as an acronym to remember the intersecting factors in such a context

1. Setting and Scene

Hymes (1974, p.55) defines setting refers to the time and place of a speech act and, in general, to the physical circumstance. Hymes (1974, p.56) defines Scene is the "psychological setting" or "cultural definition" of a scene, including characteristics such as range of formality and sense of play or seriousness.

2. Participants

Hymes (1974, p.56) defines participants include the speaker and the audience or audiences. Linguists will make distinctions within these categories, for example, the audience can be distinguished as addressees and other hearers.

This area includes the people present and the roles they play, or the relationships they have with other participants

3. Ends

Hymes (1974, p.56) defines Ends refers to outcomes, the goals or the purposes of the individuals involved.

4. Act Sequence

Act Sequence relates to form and order of the event of communication and any action can be considered a communicative action if it conveys meaning to the participants.

5. Key

Hymes (1974, p.57) defines Key is a cues that establish the "tone, manner, or spirit" of the speech act and also how the speech sounds or was delivered.

6. Instrumentalities

Hymes (1974, p.60) defines that Instrumentalities refer to forms and styles of speech used by participants. Thus, the choice of whether to use a strong or weak version of a dialect or accent, or whether to use one language rather than another.

7. Norms

Hymes (1974, p.61) defines the Norms refers to any socially accepted conventions regarding when people can speak, what kinds of things they can say and who they can say it to. Norms is social rules governing the event and

the participants' actions and reaction. The norms of communication or the rules guiding talk and its interpretation can reveal meaning.

8. Genre

Hymes (1974, p.61) defines that Genre is not just used to refer to literary works (poem, novel etc) but also to the kind of communication that is taking place. This could include testimony in court (a kind of co-produced story-telling) but also includes interviews, speeches, joke-telling, proverbs, apologies, prayers, small talk, problem talk, etc.

The S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G concept which is proposed by Dell Hymes can be helpful to contextualize and clarify the context of communication based on each element in linguistic research.

2.4 Cooperative Principle

The success of conversation depends on the various speakers approach to the interaction. The way in which people try to make conversations work is called Cooperative Principle. The Cooperative principle is a basic underlying assumption we make when we speak to one another is that we are trying to cooperate with one another to construct meaningful conversations. Grice (1975) proposes the Cooperative Principle which states "make your conversational contribution such as is required, as the stage at which it occurs by the accepted purpose or the direction of the talk exchange which you are engaged". In other words, we as the speakers should contribute meaningful, productive utterance to further the conversation. It then follows that, as

listeners we assume that our conversational partners are doing the same.

Concerning with his Cooperative Principle, Grice divides Cooperative principle into four basic conversational maxims.

2.4.1 Maxim of Quantity

Maxim of quantity as one of the cooperative principle is primarily concerned with giving information as it is required and that not giving the contribution more informative than it required. Therefore, each participant's contribution to conversation should be just as informative as it requires, it should not be less informative or more informative. And say as much as helpful but not more informative or less informative. Finnegan (2004, p.93) defines that the maxim of quantity provides that in normal circumstance, speakers say just enough, that they supply no less information and no more than is necessary for the purpose of the communication, for example:

A: Where is the hospital?

B: In the next of that store.

It can be seen that B information is informative and give enough contribution toward A's question about the exact location of hospital.

2.4.2 Maxim of Quality

The Maxim of Quality proposes that the speaker should tell the truth in a conversation in order to communicate cooperatively. Grice (1975, p.44)

states that when engaged in conversation, the Maxim of Quality requires that you

1. Do not say what you believe to be false.
2. Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

For example

A : Where is Eiffel tower located?

B : In Paris

Here, Smith gives the correct answer which shows about the true fact

2.4.3 Maxim of Relation

Maxims of relation means that the utterance must be relevant which the topic being discussed. Finegan (2004) states that this maxim directs speakers about their utterance in such a way that they are relevant to ongoing context:

Be relevant at the time of the utterance. The maxim of relevance is fulfilled when the speaker gives contribution that is relevant to the topic of preceding utterance. Therefore, Grundy (2000, p.74) says that each participant's contribution should be relevant to the subject of conversation, for example:

A. How about your score Jane?

B. Not too bad

Here, Jane's utterance fulfilled the maxim of relevance, because her answer is relevant with the question.

2.4.4 Maxim of Manner

Maxim of manner obligates speaker's utterance to be perspicuous which is not to be ambiguous, obscure, or disorderly and unnecessary prolixity.

Therefore, each participant's contribution should be reasonably direct, that is, it should not be vague, ambiguous or excessive wordy. For example:

A. *What did you think of that drama?*

B. *I really like of the action of each player. They can play their role as good as possible.*

The answer of B is categorized as maxim of manner, he can answer the question from his partner about the drama clearly. From the explanation mentioned above, We can conclude that although it is very difficult to obey and use all of the cooperative principles and its maxims in uttering or writing the sentences, but it is essential to follow the cooperative principle in order communication run more effectively.

2.5 Flouting Maxim

If one of the maxims is violated by some utterances and yet we are still assuming that person is cooperating with us in communication, we can take that violation as sign that something being said indirectly. This is called flouting maxim. Flouting is deliberate and apparent violation of maxim.

Grundy (2000, p.78) states that flouting maxims particularly salient way of getting an addressee to draw an inference and hence recover an implicature, for example:

John : *Where is Meredith ?*

Elizabeth : *The Control Room or the Science Lab*

From the example above, Elizabeth's answer violated the maxim of Quantity, Elizabeth does not give as much information as John wanted (Meredith's exact location) but instead gave a weaker statement (giving two possible options)

According to Brown and Yule (1989. p.32), they state that flouting of maxim is result of the speaker conveying in addition to the literal meaning which is conversational implicature. A speaker who makes it clear that they are not following the conversational maxims is said to be flouting the maxims and this too gives rise to an implicature. That is, the addressee understands the speaker flouted the maxims for a reason and infers further meaning from this breach of convention. Here are some examples, they are:

1. Flouting Maxim of Quality

A: Tehran's in Turkey, isn't it, teacher?

B: And London's in Armenia, I suppose

Implicature: Tehran is not in Turkey

B's statement is flouting the maxim of quality because speaker B gives information which is not match with the actual fact but B still seems to be cooperative. B gives the untrue statement to B in order to make A to introspect that his statement is not correct. B's utterance suggests that A's is absurdly incorrect.

2. Flouting Maxim of Quantity

“War is War”

Implicature: Terrible things happen in war. That's its nature and there's no use lamenting that tragedy.

The statement above flouts the maxim of quantity since the information does not give clear contribution and it is not informative as required. The statement above suggests that all the Wars that occur in anywhere at anytime, they are all same. Wars causes terrible thing.

3. Flouting Maxim of Relation

A: Susan can be such a cow sometimes!

B: Lovely weather, isn't it?

Implicature: B finds A's comment inappropriate (for some reason or other)

B's utterance might implicates that B should not say it in the inappropriate circumstances. B possibly suggests “Hey watch out, Susan is standing behind you”

4. Flouting Maxim of Manner

A: Let's get the kids something.

B: OK, but not I-C-E C-R-E-A-M.

Implicature: B strictly forbids the kids to eat icecream

A is going out of their way to be a bit obscure, spelling out the words rather than simply saying them. A deliberately flouts maxim of manner that B can infer that there must be a special reason for her being so uncooperative (e.g. Mary does not want the kids to complain that they're being denied a treat)

2.6 Implicature

A mutual understanding is inevitably needed by a speaker and a hearer in order to construct a good communication. Understanding an utterance syntactically and semantically is not sufficient since the meaning of utterance is not only stated but it is also implied. The notion of implicature was first introduced by Grice (1967), who defined it essentially as what is communicated less what is said. Gazdar (1979) defines Implicature is anything that is inferred from an utterance but that is not a condition for the truth of utterance. A. Davis (1998) defines Implicature is Grice's term for what a speaker does not say but rather communicates, suggests, implies, etc, in virtue of saying what he does. It also refers to the fact of something's being so communicated.

Grundy (2000, p.97) states the contribution of notion of implicature is that it provide some explicit account of how it is possible to mean (in some general sense) more than what is actually 'said' (more than what is literally expressed by the conventional sense of linguistic expression uttered). Levinson (1981, p.98) adds the notion of implicature promises to bring the gap between what is literally said and what is actually said. In the Gricean model, the bridge from what is said (the literal content of the uttered sentence determined by its grammatical structure with the reference of indexicals resolved) to what is communicated is built through implicature. Yule (1996, p.36) adds that implicature is a primary example of more being communicated than is said but in order for them to be interpreted, some basic cooperative principle must first

be assumed to be in operation. Furthermore, Grice as quoted by Levinson (1992, p.97) explains that the term of implicature to be a general cover term to stand in contrast to what is said or expressed by the truth condition of expression, and to include all kinds of pragmatics.

Levinson (1981) states that Implicatures are inferred based on the assumption that the speaker observes or flouts some principle of cooperation.

Lakoff (p.106) states when maxims are blatantly flouted give rise to Gricean Implicature. Grice divides implicature into conventional implicature and nonconventional implicature (conversational implicature).

2.6.2 Conversational Implicature

This research only focuses on the conversational implicature since the conversational implicature can be extracted by calculating the maxim of conversation. Grice (1975, p.26) states Conversational Implicature is triggered by “certain general features of discourse” rather than by the conventional meaning of a specific word. These features are the following: (i) linguistic exchanges are governed by the Cooperative Principle (CP), the content of which is detailed in the four Maxim of Conversation and their submaxims; (ii) when one of the participants of the exchange seems not to follow the Cooperative Principle, his or her partner(s) will nevertheless assume that, contrary to appearances, the principle is observed at some deeper level. Working out a Conversational Implicature, the hearer will rely on the following data:

1. The conventional meaning of the words used, together with the identity of an

references that may be involved.

2. The CP and its maxims.
3. The context, linguistic or otherwise, of the utterance.
4. Other items of background knowledge.
5. The fact (or supposed fact) that all relevant items falling under the previous

headings are available to both participants and both participants know or assume this to be the case

Grice introduces a distinction between two types of conversational implicature: Generalized Implicature and Particularized Implicatures.

2.6.2.1 Generalized Implicature

Grice as quoted by Levinson (1992, p.126) distinguished conversational implicature into generalized and particularized implicature. He asserts that generalized conversational implicature is implicature that arise without any particular context or special scenario being necessary.

Levinson (1983, p.126) defines Generalized conversational implicatures occur without reference to any particular features of the context. In other words, special background knowledge or inferences are not required in calculating the additional conveyed meaning. Grice (1989, p.37) states this type of implicature is characterized by, “the application of a certain form of words in an utterance (in the absence of special circumstances) would normally carry such implicature”. Grice (1975, p.56) adds that generalized implicature is

a conversational implicature that is inferable without reference to a special context, for example:

John walked into a house yesterday and saw a tortoise.

This expression implies that the house is not John's house

In generalized conversational implicature, a speaker can use the maxim of quantity to invite the inference that no more can be said, as in:

A: *"I wish you buy a bag and shoes"*

B: *"I buy a bag"*

By the illustration above, it means that the speaker B do not buy shoes and it can be understood that the utterance is informative as required for the speaker. Generalized Implicature are inferred on the basis inferential heuristics which are derived from (some of) Grice's Maxims. Grice(1975) defines heuristics act as guides to speakers on how to formulate their utterances and hearers on how to process the utterance.

Q(uality): What isn't said, isn't the case

I(nformativeness): What is expressed simply is stereotypically exemplified

M(arkedness): What is said in an abnormal way is not normal.

2.6.2.2 Particularized Implicature

A particularized conversational implicature is one which depends on particular features of the context. Lakoff (1993,p.107) defines particularized implicature is implicature that needs context or cultural understanding must be

assumed. Particularized implicature is a conversational implicature that is derivable only in a specific context. For example:

A: *What on earth has happened to the roast beef?*

B: *The dog is looking very happy.*

In the above exchange, A will likely derive the implicature "the dog ate the roast beef" from B's statement. This is due to A's belief that B is observing the conversational maxim of relation or relevance in the specific context of A's question.

In short the implicature that rely much on the special context, it is can be classified into particularized conversational implicatures (Cummings, 1999: 19). For example:

A: *"I'm so sorry for making you wait in a long time"*

B: *"That's fine, it just like waiting for one year"*

In this context of situation shows that the speaker A requests an apologizing since making B waiting for him in a long time. But in particular context, the hearer B is getting angry even he says "*that's fine*" and he extremely bored as he says "*it just like waiting for one year*". Because there are basically most common, the particularized conversational implicature are typically just called implicature.

2.7 "Euro Trip" the Movie

Film or Movie encompasses individual motion pictures, the field of film as an art form, and the motion picture industry. Movies are produced by

recording images from the world with cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or special effects; Euro Trip is one of one of Hollywood movies that was written and directed by Alec Berg, David Mandel, and Jeff Schaffer. Euro trip is a teen comedy from the Montecito Picture Company (makers of similar movies Old School and Road Trip). Its story tells about mainstream teenager named Scotty (Scott Mechlowicz) forms an online friendship with German student Mieke in order to get a passing grade in his high school German class. He gets serious problem when he is mistaken for assuming Mieke as a name of male and call her sexual predator. When he finds out Mieke is a gorgeous blonde girl (Jessica Böhrs), he feels so regret so he decide to travel to meet her with his pals Cooper (Jacob Pitts), Jenny (Michelle Trachtenberg), and Jamie (Travis Wester). The teens head to Berlin by way of London, Paris, and Amsterdam to find Mieke. (IMdB, 2004)

2.8 Previous studies

The writer uses two research papers which correlate with the conversational implicature to develop his thesis. First, Wulandari (2007) conducted a research entitled "Implicature Analysis on the Funniest Joke in the World article in the Reader's Digest". That study focuses on analyzing jokes using theory of implicature and cooperative principles proposed by Grice. That study aims to identify kinds of implicatures as it is found in *The Funniest Joke in the World* article in the *Reader's Digest*, and discover how the implicatures are used in *The Funniest Joke in The World* article in the *Reader's Digest*. She

finds 58 utterances which consist of 34 utterances containing generalized implicature and 24 utterances containing particularized implicature

Second, Sheila Nanda (2012) conducted “Conversational Implicature of the Presenter Take Me Out Indonesia”. This paper is a pragmatics study that aims at investigating conversational implicature that the presenters of *Take Me Out Indonesia* operate within their utterances along with the possible implications that lie behind the implicature. She found that The generalized conversational implicature in the participants’ expressions occur more often than particularized conversational implicature. The comparison of the occurrence is 59.8% generalized implicature and 40.2%. particularized implicature.

In this paper the writer conducts some theories that are being applied by on those previous studies above. They are theory of Cooperative Principle that is proposed by Grice (1975) and Grice’s theory of conversational implicature.

The differences between this paper and previous studies are located in the object that is being observed, Sheila uses comedy stripes in article as her object of research then Wulandari uses presenter’s utterances in TV shows as her object of research.

In this research the writer uses movie as object of research. The writer uses dialogue in movie or motion picture. The writer gives the explanation how to calculate the implicature. The writer also uses the theory Speech Act classification which is proposed by Searle (1975) to determine the function of implied meaning. This research is made to enrich the other students about the

term of implicature and show the application of implicature in conversation.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the writer reveals the way of conducting the study such as research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The study concerned with the conversational implicature that occurred in the dialogue of Euro Trip movie. It was aimed to investigate how the conversational implicature being formed in dialogue of movie entitled Euro Trip, determine the type of conversational implicature and determine the function of implicature in dialogue of Euro Trip movie. This research uses the theory of implicature which is proposed by Grice (1975) to identify the forming process of conversational implicature and determine the type of conversational implicature. The writer also used the theory of speech acts classification which is proposed by Searle (1975) to determine the function of implicature.

The study used qualitative approach and content analysis as the research design. One can undertake qualitative in a natural phenomena where the writer works as the primary instrument of data collection that compiles words, analyzes then inductively, concerns with the meaning of participants, and describes an expressive language processes (Creswell, 1998). In this case, the writer collected the whole data related to utterances in dialogue of Euro

Trip movie. The research design was content analysis dealt with someone's utterances. According to Ary et al (2002) content analysis deals with analyzing and interpreting recorded material within its own context such as public records and textbooks

3.2 Data and Data Sources

The data of this study were the utterances in dialogue of Euro Trip movie which are indicated flout the maxim of conversation. The data were limited only the utterances that flout the maxim of conversation since flouting maxim can generate conversational implicature. The data were obtained from English subtitle transcript of Euro Trip movie. The writer got the English subtitle transcript from www.subscene.com. The writer preferred selecting the English subtitle transcription in order to get accurate data. Furthermore it is very helpful and efficient for the writer to conduct the research since the writer did not need to record and write down all the utterances in dialogue of Euro Trip movie. The writer was in line with Ary et al (2002) who explain that the data in the qualitative approach deals with data that are in the form of words rather than numbers and statistics.

3.3 Data Collection

The primary instrument of collecting the data was the writer himself and the data was collected using document analysis. Thus, there were some ways of collecting the data in order to complete this study:

1. Downloading movie entitled *Euro Trip* from the website www.Indowebster.com. The writer chose that website since Indowebster provides free movies with good quality picture and sound which can support the accurateness of data. Moreover, the movies in Indowebster are more easy and practical to be downloaded rather than other website.
2. Downloading the English subtitle and transcription of the movie *Euro Trip* from website www.anysub.com to synchronize the accuracy of word and the time of appearing subtitle with the utterances that being uttered by characters in movie.
3. Watching *Euro Trip* movie to check the accurateness of English transcription with the motion picture.
4. Sorting utterances which flout the conversational maxim.
5. Enlisting these utterances based on the type conversational maxim that being flouted.
6. Arranging the obtainable data systematically.

3.4 Data Analysis

There were also some stages on how to analyze the data, Miles and Huberman (1994) reveal three current flows of data analysis, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data that exists in the real transcriptions. Data display is organized information

including the final conclusion. Conclusion drawing is meant to state a temporal result of the study.

1. Data Reduction

In this step, the writer chose some relevant utterances in the dialogue of Euro Trip movie. The writer only focused on the utterance which flout the maxim of conversation. Therefore, the writer reduced the data or utterances which do not flout the conversational maxims since the data would give no contribution and result to implicature analysis.

2. Data Display

The writer then classified these utterances based on the type of conversational maxim that being flouted, the type of conversational implicature and the function of implicature. In data display, some devices such as table and particular codes (alphabetical letters) were used.

The data will be classified based on the type of conversational maxim that being flouted as follows:

Table 3.1 Sample table of utterances that flout the conversational maxim

No	Utterance	Flouted Maxim				Implicature
		QI	Qt	Mn	RI	

Notes :

QI : Maxim of Quality

Qt : Maxim of Quantity

RI : Maxim of Relevance

Mn : Maxim of Manner

The data will be classified based on type of implicature and function as follows:

Table 3.2 Sample table of Conversational Implicature

Data	Utterance	Implicature	Type of implicature		Function
			GCI	PCI	

Notes :

GCI : Generalized Conversational Implicature

PCI : Particularized Conversational Implicature

3. Data Analysis

After performing the utterances based on flouted maxim of communication the writer then described the process of forming implicature of each utterances and determined the type of implicature based on the theory of conversational implicature which proposed by Grice (1975). Then the writer analyzed the function of implicature based on the theory of speech act classification which is proposed by Searle (1975).

4. Conclusion Drawing

Finally, the writer drew a conclusion in relation to process of forming implicature, the types of conversational implicature and the function of implicature.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings and discussion. In this chapter, the analysis of the data is in line with the formulated research questions. In Findings, there are three stages in analyzing the data, namely data reduction, data display, data analysis and conclusion drawing. However, the data analysis is written in separate way which then investigates the implicatures that raises as the result of flouted maxim, the types of conversational implicature and the function of implicature. The discussion part will globally be explained after presenting the data analysis based on the theoretical frameworks and the previous studies.

4.1 Finding

This sub heading illustrates the findings is derived from the research problems in which the first question concerns on the forming of conversational implicature based on Grice's theory of implicature (1975) and the second one concerns on the type of conversational implicature based on Grice's theory of implicature (1975), Then the third problem concerns on the function of utterances based on speech acts theory which is proposed by Searle (1994).

Since there are three stages of finding the result used in this study, the writer starts reducing some utterances that flout the cooperative principle sub-maxim which result conversational implicature. After that, the real data are

displayed using table and particular. The whole data are finally analyzed based on the types of conversational implicature and their function within the dialogue in *Euro Trip* movie.

4.1.1 Data Description

There are 1246 utterances that occur in dialogue of *Euro Trip* movie..

However, the writer reduced some utterances only into utterances that containing implicature or utterances that flout the Gricean maxim. The writer considers that since the utterance that does not flout the maxim of conversation means there will be no conversational implicature in it. Because conversational implicature can be calculable by maxim of conversation The writer found 28 utterances containing conversational implicatures or utterance which is indicated to flout maxim of conversatio. These utterances are displayed in the following Table 4.1.2

Table 4.1.2 Utterances that Flout the Conversational Maxim

Data	Utterance	Flouted Maxim				Implicature
		Ql.	Qt.	Rl.	Mn.	
1	Stay black, Bert !	v				Do not let Scotty know our secret
2	Scotty, Girls have penpal			v		I cannot believe you are still following Scout girls' habit
3	What's up, dude?	v				Your appearance looks like a man
4	I'm a girl!		v			I am not such kind on low-life thing
5	Hey, Jamie. In fine form, I see				v	Jamie is the real man (compared to Jennie)
6	Why'd you get me gin and tonic? I hate gin		v			I hate my drink being mixed with Gin

Continued Table 4.1.2 Utterances containing conversational implicature

Data	Utterance	Flouted Maxim				Implicature
		Ql.	Qt.	Rl.	Mn.	
7	Do you wanna see my balls?		v			Hell no, I do not want to see your itinerary
8	Stuck on a boat with a weird French guy? That sounds a little gay	v				You are not appropriate to talk about romantic stuff
9	Oh, I'm sorry...but somebody pissed all over mine last night		v			It because you pissed over my bathrobe
10	No, no, I get it. Yeah. she's the girl, and you're the girl and sometimes you're both the girl	v				You do not act like a man
11	Until last night when I took your advice and told her to keep her hands off my genital				v	I no longer get in touch with her because of you
12	Oh, Jesus, Scotty! Man, Fiona was right. You're so predictable		v			You will never be able to fix anything if you are still being predictable
13	Europe is the size of the Eastwood Mall. We can walk to Berlin from there	v				It's easy to go Berlin from London
14	They would've stopped paying me. It seemed easier				v	I did not tell my boss
15	Don't worry. If anything bad happens, my parents will find us		v			I do not know
16	See what I'm talking about? This is predictable Scotty talking		v			There he is, Scotty is being panic and afraid
17	It isn't just a camera, this is a Leica M7. Uber-sensitive exposure settings, legendary cloth shutter system				v	My camera is not only new but it also extraordinary
18	I'm a girl from your high school		v			I am not walrus
19	Except your dignity	v				It's embarrassing wearing such that weird traveler bag

Continued Table 4.1.2 Utterances containing conversational implicature

20	Jesus, Jenny, I thought you were some...girl. Come on. Platform 4	v				You are not the girl I look for
21	You know, there are a lot of other empty compartments				v	Move to the other compartment
22	Big tunnel		v			Beware, you will get sexual abuse
23	Do you think you can go an hour without your currency colostomy bag?	v				Are you serious to wear that weird stuff in the beach
24	Makes the Nikon look like a disposable		v			The system is Leica M7 camera is awesome
25	Oh, yes, very soon. They are building it now.				v	You can't find train station in here
26	Oh, here's a fun fact. You made out with your sister, man	v				I cannot believe you did such embarrassing thing to your sister.
27	Chateaus have been there for 300 years..Mieke's gone in 12 hours				v	Do not worry, Go get Mieke immediately
28	We could be seeing an arrest in the making		v			It must be Scotty and Cooper do crazy things

Note :

Ql : Quality

Qn : Quantity

Rl : Relation

Mn : Manner

4.1.2 Result of Analysis

After presenting the data, it is necessary to analyze the conversational implicature within these utterances, the type of conversational implicature and the function of implicature. The obtainable utterances are then selected in relation to flouting Gricean maxim and the context of communication.

4.1.2.1 The Conversational Implicature, The Type of Conversational Implicature and the Function of Implicature

In this part, the data are put into table based on the conversational implicature that occurs as the result of flouted maxim, the types of conversational implicature and the function of implicature which correlate with Speech Act theory which proposed by Searle in order to make them easy understandable. The complete explanation is elaborated in table 4.1.2.1

Table 4.1.2.1 Conversational Implicature Classification Based on Types of Conversational Implicature and the Function of Implicature

Data	Utterance	Implicature	Type of Implicature		Function
			GCI	PCI	
	Stay black, Bert	Do not let Scotty know our secret		v	Directive
2	Scotty, Girl Scouts have pen pals	I cannot believe you are still following Scout girls' habit	v		Representative
3	What's up dude?	Your appearance looks like man		v	Representative
4	I'm a girl!	I am not such kind on low-life thing		v	Expressive
5	Hey, Jamie. In fine form, I see	He is the best form of real dude (compared to Jennie)		v	Representative
6	Why'd you get me gin and tonic? I hate gin.	I hate my drink being mixed with Gin	v		Expressive
7	Do you wanna see my balls?	Hell no, I do not want to see your itinerary		v	Commissive

Continued Table of Conversational Implicature Classification Based on Type and the Function

Data	Utterance	Implicature	GCI	PCI	Function
8	Stuck on a boat with a weird French guy? That sounds a little gay	You are not suitable with any girly stuff		v	Representative
9	Oh, I'm sorry...but somebody pissed all over mine last night	It because you pissed over my bathrobe		v	Expressive
10	No, no, I get it. Yeah. she's the girl, and you're the girl and sometimes you're both the girl	You do not act like a man		v	Representative
11	Until last night when I took your advice and told her to keep her hands off my genital	I no longer get in touch with her because of you		v	Expressive
12	Oh, Jesus, Scotty! Man, Fiona was right. You're so predictable	You will never be able to fix anything if you are still being predictable		v	Directive
13	Europe is the size of the Eastwood Mall. We can walk to Berlin from there	It's easy to go Berlin from London	v		Representative
14	They would've stopped paying me. It seemed easier	I did not tell my boss	v		Representative
15	Don't worry. If anything bad happens, my parents will find us	I do not know	v		Representative

Continued Table of Conversational Implicature Classification Based on Type and the Function

Data	Utterance	Implicature	Type of Implicature		Function
			GCI	PCI	
16	See what I'm talking about? This is predictable Scotty talking	There he is, Scotty is being panic and afraid		v	Representative
17	It isn't just a camera, this is a Leica M7, Uber-sensitive exposure settings, legendary cloth shutter system	My camera is not only new but it also extraordinary		v	Representative
18	I'm a girl from your high school	I am not walrus		v	Expressive
19	Except your dignity	It's embarrassing wearing such that weird traveler bag		v	Representative
20	Jesus, Jenny, I thought you were some...girl. Come on. Platform 4	You are not the girl I look for		v	Expressive
21	You know, there are a lot of other empty compartments	Move to the other compartment		v	Directive
22	Big tunnel	Beware, you will get sexual abuse		v	Directive
23	Do you think you can go an hour without your currency colostomy bag?	Are you serious to wear that weird stuff in the beach? It is embarassing		v	Representative
24	Makes the Nikon look like a disposable	The system is Leica M7 camera is awesome		v	Representative
25	Oh, yes, very soon. They are building it now.	You can't find train station in here	v		Representative
26	Oh, here's a fun fact. You made out with your sister, man	I cannot believe you did such embarrassing thing to your sister		v	Representative

Continued Table of Conversational Implicature Classification Based on Type and the Function

27	Chateaus have been there for 300 years..Mieke's gone in 12 hours.	Do not worry, Go get Mieke immediately	v	Directive
28	We could be seeing an arrest in the making	It must be Scotty and Cooper do crazy things	v	Representative

Note:

GCI: Generalized Conversational Implicature

PCI: Particularized Conversational Implicature

According to the table, above there are total of 28 conversational implicatures occur in the dialogue *Euro Trip* movie. There are 9 conversational implicatures which belong to generalized implicature type and 20 conversational implicatures which belong to particularized implicature. Then there are 13 implicatures have the representative function, 4 implicatures have declarative function, 12 implicatures have expressive function and there is no implicature has declarative function. generalized implicature. These classified utterances are explained more clearly in data analysis.

4.1.2.2 Analysis of Data

Data 1

Bert: *OK. See you.*

Cooper: *All right. Stay black, Bert*

Context

Setting and Scene

The dialogue occurs in Scotty's room, where Bert and Cooper watching and laughing at videotape which recorded the event when Fiona, Scotty's girlfriend, who dumped Scotty in graduation party

ParticipantsSpeaker: Cooper (Scotty's close friend)Addressee: Bert (Scotty's little brother)Other participant: Cooper (Scotty's close friend)**Ends**

Make Scotty's videotape as laughing stuff

Act Sequence

Cooper giving greeting fist to Bert

Key

Cooper imitates Afro accent to emphasize his statement

Instrumentalities

Casual and informal

Norms

No specific rules

Genre

Stating joke

Analysis

Cooper's remark deliberately flouts the maxim of quality because he gives information which is not true about something. It means that Cooper intend to convey implied meaning to the hearer. In fact the term of "stay black" is commonly used by Black American Community to show solid relationship and indicates there is treaty among them that no one should not know, of course the term "stay black" is supposed to be aimed to Black American, not Caucasian man like Bert. When Cooper says that it indicates there is a treaty among Bert and himself, there is something secret that must not be known by others including Scotty, unless Cooper and Bert. It can be concluded that Cooper try to imply "*Don't let Scotty know about our secret*". The type of implicature belongs to particularized implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. The function of that implicature is directive function which means speaker expects the listener to do something. Cooper asks Bert not to leak the secret to Scotty.

Data 2

Scotty: Dear Mieke, greetings from your American pen pal.

Cooper: Scotty, Girl Scouts have pen pals.

Context

Setting and scene

The dialogue occurs in Scotty's room, where Scotty is busy with his penpal. Penpal is a feature in the internet that allows people to make friends who come from other countries and allows people to send exchange message. In addition most of penpal members are dominated by female.

Participants

Speaker: Cooper, close mate of Scotty who feels skeptic knowing his friend, Scotty is still joining penpal.

Addressee: Scotty, the 19 years old teenager who still joining penpal.

Ends

Making an introduction

Act Sequence

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants

Key

Standard tone, There is no significance ascending or descending tone in this dialogue

Instrumentalities

Casual and informal

Norms

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Genre

Small talk

Analysis

Cooper's remark deliberately flouts the maxim of relevance. Cooper's information is not relevant with the subject of talk. It means that Cooper intend to convey implied meaning to the hearer. In fact Penpal is one of features in internet that allows people make some friends and share what in their mind publicly. Cooper means that doing penpal is Girls Scout's habit since most of members of penpal are female, he assumes Penpal is not appropriate for 20 years old boy named Scotty. It can be concluded that Cooper's remark implies

that “*I cannot believe you are still following Scout girls’s habit*”. The type of implicature belongs to particularized implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. The function of implicature is criticizing. Criticizing belongs to Representative. This function is used to describe the world or reason about it.

Data 3

Jenny: *What's up, losers?*

Scotty: *What's up, Jenny?*

Cooper: *What's up, dude?*

Context

Setting and Scene:

The dialogue occurs in Wade’s party, where all Scotty’s friends from high school are celebrating their graduation

Participants:

Speaker: Cooper, friend of Scotty from high school

Addressee: Jennie, friend of Scotty from high school, who has identical twin brother named Jamie

Other hearer: Scotty

Ends:

Mocking Jennie

Act Sequence:

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants

Key:

Standard tone, There is no significance ascending or descending tone in this dialogue

Instrumentalities:

Informal

Norms:

No specific rule since the communication is informal

Genre:

Stating a joke

Analysis

Cooper tries to mock Jennie by expressing his perception about Jenny’s appearance that nearly identical with her male twin, Jamie. By saying “*What’s up, dude?*” Cooper flouts the maxim of quality, he gives information which is not true. He calls dude to Jennie even Jennie is female, in fact calling “Dude” is refer to person whose sex is male. Cooper’s utterance also results implicature

that implies “You appearance still like a male (refer to Jenny’s twin brother)”.

The implicature is belong to particularized implicature because we need to know and understand the context to draw an inference. The function of that implicature is criticising toward Jennie’s physical appearance. Cooper tries to strike back to Jennie after being called as looser by Jennie. He takes an advantage in aspect of her resemblance appearance with his male twin, Jamie.

Criticizing belongs to Representative. This function is used to describe the world or reason about it.

Data 4

Cooper: We should try to have sex with every one of 'em.
Jenny: Hello? Mixed company?
Cooper: What?
Jennie: I'm a girl!
Cooper: No, you're not.

Context

Setting and Scene:

The dialogue occurs in Wade’s party, where all Scotty’s friends from high school are celebrating their graduation

Participants:

Speaker: Jennie, Friends of Cooper who has identical twin broter named Jamie

Addressee: Cooper, friend of Jennie

Other participant: Scotty, friend of Jennie

Ends:

Jennie feels fed up after hearing Cooper statement

Act Sequence:

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue

Key:

Stressed tone in word “girl”

Instrumentalities:

Informal

Norms:

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Genre:

Small talk

Analysis

There is an utterances containing implicature which can be found in data 4. The implicature can be found in Jennie's utterance. Jennie does not like Cooper's statement then she tries to complain against Cooper about his statement that tend to humiliate woman's dignity and also reminds him that his statement is inappropriate being said especially while there is the girl around him, she tries to remind Cooper by saying " I am a girl " to Cooper, Her utterance deliberately flouts the maxim of quantity because her information is less informative than required and also does not contribute enough to the hearer. It also results an implicature that implies "I am not such low-life thing". The implicature belongs to particularized implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. The function of implicature is protesting toward Cooper's statement. Protesting belongs to Expressive. It report feeling of speaker toward something.

Data 5

Jamie : *Jenny!*
Scotty : *There he is.*
Cooper: *Hey, Jamie. In fine form, I see*

Context

Setting: The dialogue occurs Wade's party, where all Scotty's friends from high school can celebrating their graduation by holding festival, drink party and many other

Participants: **Speaker:** Cooper, friend of Jennie, Jamie and Scotty
Addressee: Jamie, twin brother of Jennie who also friend of Cooper and Scotty
Other participant: Scotty, friend of all of them

Ends: Teasing Jennie's physical appearance

Act Sequence: No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue

Key:	Standard tone, There is no significance ascending or descending tone in this dialogue
Instrumentalities:	Informal and casual
Norms:	No specific norms since the communication is informal
Genre:	Small talk

Analysis

Cooper's remark deliberately flouts the maxim of manner, he gives information which is vague. Cooper's utterance does not contain any clear explanation about the term of fine form, because the term of "form" can be in the aspect of many things (costume, appearance, hairstyle, etc). Cooper tries to relate the term of "fine form" with the aspect of physical appearance. He assumes that Jamie has more proper appearance as a real man compared with his twin sister Jennie, who looks like a man (refer to Jamie) with girlish stuff. It can be concluded that Cooper's remark implies "Jamie is the real man (compared to Jennie)" This implicature belongs to particularized implicature because the inference can be drawn by understanding the situation and context of the communication. The purpose of implicature is criticizing toward Jamie's appearance. Criticizing is grouped into Representative. This function is used to describes the world or reason about it. Cooper means to criticize Jamie's appearance

Data 6

Jennie : *Why'd you get me gin and tonic? I hate gin.*
 Jamie : *You do?*

Context

Setting and Scene:

The dialogue occurs in Wade's party, where all Scotty's friends from high school can celebrate their graduation by holding festival, drink party and many other

Participants:

Speaker: Jennie, twin sister of Jamie
Addressee: Jamie, twin brother of Jamie

Ends:

Jennie protests to Jamie

Act Sequence:

Jennie expresses sour expression while drinking the drink that is brought by Jamie, it indicates the term of dislike

Key:

Stressed tone in word "Why" and "hate" which indicates she feels annoyed.

Instrumentalities:

Casual and informal

Norms:

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Genre:

Small talk

Analysis

Jennie's remark deliberately flouts the maxim of quantity, she gives information which is less informative. She says something about Gin but she does not say anything about Tonic. By the absence of Tonic in her second remark indicated that she has no problem with Tonic. It can be concluded that Jennie's remark implies that "You should not mix my drink with Gin". The implicature belong to Generalized Implicature since the inference can be drawn from general features of the context and world-knowledge and does not depend on particular features of the context. The function of implicature is Expressive.

It report feeling of speaker toward something. Jennie complains about the drink that is given by Jamie.

Data 7

Jamie: Yeah. I planned every detail of the trip to maximize the fun!

Scotty: You brought a guidebook to a party?

Jamie: Do you wanna see my itinerary?

Cooper: Do you wanna see my balls?

Context

Setting:	The dialogue occurs in Wade's party, where all of Scotty's friend from high school hold some festival and drink party to celebrate graduation
Participants:	<u>Speaker</u> : Cooper, friend of Scotty and Jamie <u>Addressee</u> : Jamie, friend of Cooper and Scotty <u>Other participant</u> : Scotty, friend of Jamie and Cooper
Ends:	Asking Jamie to introspect
Act Sequence:	No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue
Key:	Ascending tone in word "Ball", indicates that Cooper does not seek for answer
Instrumentalities:	Casual and informal
Norms:	No specific norms since the communication is informal
Genre:	Stating a joke

Analysis

Cooper's remark deliberately flouts the maxim of quantity. He gives the information which is not informative to Jamie's question. Cooper should give an answer toward Jamie's question but in contrast he gives another question instead of proper answer. In fact showing balls means showing testicles, of course it is weird and disgusting offering such that thing to someone, of course normal person will refuse to take that weird offering. Cooper means that showing itinerary in party is weird as showing balls to someone. It can be concluded that Cooper's remark implies "Hell no, I do not want". The type of implicature belongs to particularized implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. The function of implicature is Commissive. It commits the speaker to do some future action.

Cooper refuses to see Jamie's itinerary.

Data 8

Jennie: *Isn't that the most romantic thing you've ever heard?*
Cooper: *Stuck on a boat with a weird French guy? That sounds a little gay.*
Jennie: *It's not gay. I'm a girl.*
Scotty: *Kinda gay.*
Cooper: *A little gay*

Context

Setting: The dialogue occurs on Wade's party, where all of Scotty's friend from high school hold some festival and drink party to celebrate graduation

Participants: Speaker: Cooper, friend of Jennie and Scotty

Addressee: Jennie, twin sister of Jamie and also friend of Cooper and Scotty

Other participant: Scotty, friend of Jennie and Cooper

Ends: Mocking Jennie's physical appearance

Act Sequence: No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue

Key: Plain and standard tone, neither significance ascending nor descending tone occurs in this dialogue

Instrumentalities: Casual and informal

Norms: No specific norms since the communication is informal

Genre: Stating a joke

Analysis

Cooper's remark flouts the maxim of quality. He gives information which is not true about something. The term gay is used to call a man who has sexual disorientation, in fact Jennie is not a man. The writer assumes the reason Cooper says that because Cooper still regard Jennie as "man-alike" since her physical appearance is identical with her twin brother, Jamie. Cooper means that Jennie the "Man-alike" is not appropriate to dream about romantic thing because it sounds so girlish. It can be concluded that Cooper's remark implies

“you are not appropriate to talk about romantic stuff”. The function of implicature is Representative. This function is used to describe the world or reason about it. Cooper means to criticize Jennie’s plan.

Data 9

Scotty:

Why are you wearing my bathrobe?

Bert:

Oh, I'm sorry...but somebody pissed all over mine last night.

Context

Setting

The dialogue occurs in Scotty’s bedroom, where Bert plays Scotty’s computer and wearing Scotty’s bathrobe

Participants

Speaker: Scotty, main character in movie *Euro Trip*

Ends

Addressee: Bert, Little brother of Scotty whose bathrobe being urinated by Scotty

Act Sequence

Triggering Scotty to introspect what he did to Bert’s bathrobe last night

Key

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue
Stressed tone in sentence “Piss”. It indicates annoyance expression

Instrumentalities

Informal

Norms

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Genre

Small Talk

Analysis

The implicature can be found in Bert’s utterance, by saying “Oh, I’m sorry but somebody pissed all over mine last night” Bert deliberately flouts the maxim of quantity, he gives information which is less than required and less contribute. He actually knows who is committing that thing but he would rather use the term “somebody” rather than name of specific object in order to trigger Scotty to do introspection. It also raises an implicature that implies “It was you have pissed over my bathrobe last night”. The type of that implicature belongs

to particularized implicature because the inference can be drawn by knowing the context of utterance. The function of the implicature is accusing toward Scotty. Accusing belongs to representative function because it because it commits the truth about something

Data 10

Cooper: I think they already know.

Scotty: No, you idiot. Mike is a girl.

Cooper: No, no, I get it. Yeah. He's the girl, and you're the girl and sometimes you're both the girl

Context

Setting

The dialogue occurs in Scotty's room, where Scotty and Cooper are talking about Scotty's penpal named Mieke. She is no longer contact Scotty since she got bad words from Scotty

Participants

Speaker: Scotty, A man who sends bad words to Mieke

Addressee: Cooper, who causes Scotty sends bad words to Mieke

Ends

Correcting the mistake in term of German language

Act Sequence

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue

Key

Plain and standard tone, neither significance ascending nor descending tone occurs in this dialogue

Instrumentalities

Informal

Norms

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Genre

Telling Joke

Analysis

Cooper's remark flouts the maxim of quality. He gives information that is not true. He calls Scotty as a girl but in fact Scotty is a man. Cooper sees that Scotty always being panic when encountering problem, he does not act like a man because the man should find solution of problem he encounters rather than

panicking about that. So Cooper regard him as girl. It can be concluded that Cooper's remark implies "You do not act like a man". The type of implicature belongs to particularized implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. The function of implicature is Representative. This function is used to describe the world or reason about it. Cooper means to criticize Scotty's behaviour.

Data 11

Scotty: *That's "Mike." I mean, Mieke.*
 Cooper: *That's who you've been writing to all this time?*
 Scotty: *Until last night, when I took your advice, and told her to keep her "hands off" my genitals*

Context

Setting

The dialogue occurs in Scotty's bedroom, where Scotty and Cooper are talking about Mieke, penpal friend of Scotty

Participants

Speaker: Cooper, close mate of Scotty

Ends

Addressee: Scotty, close mate of Cooper

Act Sequence

Explaining who really Mieke is

Key

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue
 Standard tone, There is no significance ascending or descending tone in this dialogue

Instrumentalities

Casual and Informal

Norms

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Genre

Telling a joke

Analysis

Scotty's remark deliberately flouts the maxim of manner which. He gives prolixity information. Scotty's remark indicates that last night is the last day he gets in touch with Mieke and right now he is no longer gets in touch with her. It happened because Scotty took Cooper's advice which told Mieke is

a man who intended to do sexual abuse since Cooper assumed that the name “Mieke” is the same with “Mike” which refers to male’s name. It can be concluded that Scotty’s remark implies “I no longer get in touch with her because of you”. The type of implicature belong to particularized implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. The function of implicature is Expressive. It reports feeling of speaker toward something. Scotty feels regret after taking Cooper’s advice.

Data 12

Scotty: I can't just go to Berlin, Coop.
Cooper: Why not?
Scotty: Because...I just can't, OK? I'm supposed to work for my dad this summer. It looks good on my med school application.
Cooper: Oh, Jesus, Scotty! Man, Fiona was right. You're so predictable

Context

Setting

The dialogue occurs in Scotty’s bedroom, where Scotty and Cooper are talking about fixing relationship with Mieke

Participants

Speaker: Cooper, close mate of Scotty

Ends

Addressee: Scotty, close mate of Cooper

Act Sequence

To trigger Scotty to introspect

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue

Key

Stressed tone is found in word “hands off” which indicates Scotty is blaming Cooper for his advice

Instrumentalities

Casual and informal

Norms

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Genre

Small talk

Analysis

Cooper’s remark deliberately flouts the maxim of quantity. He gives information which is not informative as required. His information does not

contain clear explanation about the relation between the term predictable and Scotty. The term of “being predictable” means being afraid to take any risk to try something new or refer to person who is boring because his life is monotone or always stuck in conventional rules. Actually being predictable is the factor that make Scotty fails in make relationship with Fiona, so if he is still being predictable he will never success to make good relationship with any girl. It can be concluded that Cooper’s remark implies “You will never be able to fix anything if you are still being predictable”. The type of implicature belong to particularized implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. The function of that implicature is Directive function which means speaker expects the listener to do something. Cooper asks Scotty to do introspect.

Data 13

Cooper: Europe is the size of the Eastwood Mall. We can walk to Berlin from there.
Scotty: Cooper, England's an island.
Cooper: OK, swim. Whatever.

Context

Setting

In the airport, where Scotty and Cooper are discussing their plan to reach Europe

Participants

Speaker: Cooper, close mate of Scotty
 Scotty

Ends

Addressee: Scotty, close mate of Cooper
 Explaining the way to reach Berlin

Act Sequence

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue

Key

Standard tone, There is no significance ascending or descending tone in this dialogue

Instrumentalities
 Norms

Casual and informal
 No specific norms since the communication is informal

Genre

Proverb

Analysis

Cooper's remark deliberately flouts the maxim of quality. He gives the information which is not true. The fact that the size of Eastwood mall is so far smaller compared with the size of Europe continent. Of course they can't walk thousand miles from London to Berlin. Cooper means to make general instance that explains every area in Europe is interconnected with each other just like we move to one shop to another shop in Eastwood mall. It can be concluded that Cooper implies "It is easy to go Berlin from London". The type of implicature belongs to Generalized Implicature since inference can be drawn from general features of the context and world-knowledge and does not depend on particular features of the context. The function of implicature is Representative. This function is used to describe the world or reason about it. Cooper claims that each area in Europe is easily accessible.

Data 14

Scotty: *Didn't tell your boss you were leaving the country?*
Cooper: *They would've stopped paying me. It seemed easier.*

Context

Setting

The dialogue occurs in London, the first place for Scotty and Cooper's arrival in Europe

Participants

Speaker: Cooper, close mate of Scotty
Addressee: Scotty, close mate of Cooper

Ends

Explaining why Cooper does not tell his boss about his trip in Europe

Act Sequence

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue
Standard tone, There is no significance ascending or descending tone in this dialogue

Key

Casual and informal

Instrumentalities

Norms

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Genre

Small talk

Analysis

Cooper's remark flouts the maxim of manner. He gives the information which is proximity or not directly to the purpose. Cooper's remark means that if he tells the boss, he will get fired by his boss so he cannot apply to college.

Actually right now he supposed to be in law firm in U.S to do his duty, but he is in London. It can be concluded that Cooper's remark implies "I did not tell my boss". The type of implicature belongs to Generalized Implicature since inference can be drawn from general features of the context and world-knowledge and does not depend on particular features of the context. The function of implicature is Representative. This function is used to describe the world or reason about it. Cooper means to give the truth the consequence if he tells his boss about his trip in Europe.

Data 15

Cooper:

Scotty, where the hell are we going?

Scotty:

Don't worry. If anything bad happens, my parents will find us.

Context

Setting

The dialogue occurs in the bus, which Scotty and Cooper are brought together along with soccer hooligans and they have no idea where it heads to

Participants

Speaker: Scotty, close mate of CooperAddressee: Cooper, close mate of Scotty

Ends

Calming down Cooper

Act Sequence

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue
Standard tone, There is no significance ascending or descending tone in this dialogue

Key

Casual and informal

Instrumentalities

Norms

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Genre

Analysis

Scotty's remark deliberately flouts the maxim of quantity. He gives information which is less informative and less contribution toward Cooper's question. He gives that statement to make sure that they will be fine wherever they head to but he does not give any explanation about the information where they head to. Which means Scotty does not know where they head to. It can be concluded that Scotty's remark implies "I do not know". The type of implicature belong to generalized implicature since inference can be drawn from general features of the context and world-knowledge and does not depend on particular features of the context. The function of implicature is Representative. This function is used to describe the world or reason about it.

Scotty means to give the truth that he has no idea where he and Cooper go.

Data 16

Scotty: *Coop? Cooper, we're going to Paris.*

Cooper: *I know. Cecil told me.*

Scotty: *Mieke's in Berlin. We're not going to Berlin. What are we gonna do?*

We need a plan.

Cooper: *See what I'm talking about? This is predictable Scotty talking.*

Context

Setting

The dialogue occurs in the bus, which Scotty and Cooper are brought together along with soccer hooligans

Participants

Speaker: Cooper, close mate of Scotty

Addressee: Scotty, close mate of Cooper

Other participant: Cecil, one of soccer hooligans

Ends

Mocking Scotty

Act Sequence

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue

Key

Standard tone, There is no significance ascending or descending tone in this dialogue

Instrumentalities

Casual and informal

Norms

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Genre

Small talk

Analysis

Cooper's remark deliberately flouts the maxim of quantity. He gives information that is less informative or less contributive to the subject of talk.

He does not give any description about the term of "predictable" to Cecil. The term of "being predictable" means the state of being afraid to take any risk to do something new or refer to person who is boring because his life always stuck in conventional rules. It can be concluded that Cooper's remark contains intended meaning or implies "There he is, Scotty is being panic and afraid".

The type of implicature belongs to Particularized Implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. The function of implicature is Representative. This function is used to describe the world or reason about it. Cooper means to criticize Scotty's behavior when he encounters problem.

Data 17

Cooper: *Is that a new camera?*

Jamie: *It isn't just a camera, this is a Leica M7, Uber-sensitive exposure settings, legendary cloth shutter system.*

Context

Setting

The dialogue occurs in Paris, where Scotty and Cooper meet their twin friends, Jennie and Jamie.

Participants

Speaker: Cooper, close mate of Scotty

Addressee: Jamie

Other participant: Jennie, twin sister of Jamie

Other participant: Scotty, friends of Jennie and Jamie

Ends

Showing off the new camera

Act Sequence

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue

Key

Standard tone, There is no significance ascending or descending tone in this dialogue

Instrumentalities

Casual and informal

Norms

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Genre

Small talk

Analysis

Jamie's remark deliberately flouts the maxim of quantity. He gives information which is more informative than required. Jamie tells about the specialties of his camera to Cooper even Cooper does not ask about that. He intended to make sure Cooper that the camera that he has is extraordinary. It indicates that Jamie tries to tell that his camera is not only the new one but also extraordinary. It can be concluded that Jamie's remark implies "My camera is not only new and but also extraordinary". The type of implicature belongs to Particularized Implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. The function of implicature is Expressive. It reports feeling of speaker toward something. Jamie means to praise his own camera.

Data 18

Jennie: *Wow, I can't believe you came all the way to Europe for a girl.*

Cooper: *Wait, not just any girl. Show her the picture, Scotty.
She makes girls in our high school look like walruses.*

Jennie: *I'm a girl from your high school.*

Context

Setting

The dialogue occurs in Paris, where Scotty and Cooper meet their twin friends, Jennie and Jamie. Cooper is showing photo of Mieke to Jennie, the girl that they look for.

Participants

Speaker: Cooper, friend of Jennie since from high school

Ends

Addressee: Jennie, twin sister of Jamie
Calming down Cooper

Act Sequence

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue
Standard tone, There is no significance ascending or descending tone in this dialogue

Key

Casual and informal

Instrumentalities

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Norms

Small talk

Genre

Analysis

Jennie's remark flouts the maxim of quantity because her information is not informative as required toward Cooper's statement. In fact Jennie is one of Cooper's friends from the same High School. When Cooper assumes that his female friends from High School look like walruses when compared to the beauty of Mieke. It means Jennie is one of walruses since she one of the girls from Cooper's High School. Jennie means to protest to Cooper's statement because she is from Cooper's High School and she does not want to be regarded as walrus. It can be concluded that Jennie's remark implies "I am not walrus". The type of implicature belongs to Generalized Implicature since inference can be drawn from general features of the context and world-

knowledge and does not depend on particular features of the context. The function of implicature is Expressive. It report feeling of speaker toward something. Jennie means to protest against Cooper's remark.

Data 19

Scotty: *What the hell is that?*

Jamie : *It's a traveler's money belt. Frommer's says if you have one of these, no one*

can rob you of anything.

Scotty: *Except your dignity.*

Context

Setting

The dialogue occurs in Subway station in Paris, where Scotty sees Jamie wears weird bag behind his clothes that he never see that thing in his life.

Participants

Speaker: Scotty, friend of Jamie

Addressee: Jamie, friend of Scotty who wears traveler money belt with purpose to keep money and other important stuff being safe

Ends

Mocking Jamie about his bag

Act Sequence

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue

Key

Standard tone, There is no significance ascending or descending tone in this dialogue

Instrumentalities

Casual and informal

Norms

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Genre

Small talk

Analysis

Scotty's remark deliberately flouts the maxim of quality. He gives information that is not true. In fact the thing named dignity is not concrete thing, of course it cannot be carried in any bag including traveler bag. Scotty assumes that traveler bag is too weird to be worn since its form is odd. Scotty criticizes that Jamie will lost his dignity which means wearing that bag will be so embarrassing. It can be concluded that Scotty's remark implies "It is

embarrassing wearing such that weird traveler bag”. The type of implicature belongs to Particularized Implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. The function of implicature is Representative. This function is used to describe the world or reason about it. Scotty means to criticize the traveler bag that being worn by

Jamie.

Data 20

Jennie:

What's up?

Cooper:

Jesus, Jenny, I thought you were some...girl. Come on. Platform 4.

Context

Setting

The dialogue occurs in subway station in Paris, where Cooper finds a dream European girl. He feels delighted then because he comes over her. He is so surprised after realize that the girl that he look from the back is Jennie

Participants

Speaker: Cooper, friend of Jennie

Addressee: Jennie, friend of Cooper whom Cooper regard her as “dude” because her identical appearance with her twin brother, Jamie

Ends

Expressing losing hope

Act Sequence

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue

Key

Descending and weak tone occurs in word “Girl” which indicates disappointment of Cooper

Instrumentalities

Casual and informal

Norms

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Genre

Small talk

Analysis

Cooper’s remark flouts the maxim of quality. He gives information that contrast with value the truth. Cooper uses expression “I thought” indicates that he doubts that Jenny is female because “though” means that what speaker

expects does not match with the reality. He says that because Jennie's physical appearance resembles her twin brother, Jamie. It can be concluded that Cooper's remark implies "You are not the girl I look for". The type of implicature belongs to particularized implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. The function of implicature is Expressive. It reports feeling of speaker toward something. Cooper feels disappointed when he realize the girl is Jennie.

Data 21

Italian man: Buongiorno.
Scotty: You know, there are a lot of other empty compartments.
Italian man: Huh? Ah! Si...

Context

Setting

The dialogue occurs in the train, where Cooper and friends find stranger who speak Italian intends to sit and join in Scotty and friends' compartment inside the train. They feel uncomfortable with the presence of that stranger man because he insists to sit even the compartment is supposed to be fix for four passengers only.

Participants

Speaker: Cooper

Ends

Addressee: Stranger man who speaks Italian
 Asking to move to another compartment

Act Sequence

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue

Key

Descending tone occurs in word "Girl" which indicates disappointment of Cooper

Instrumentalities

Casual and informal

Norms

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Genre

Small talk

Analysis

Scotty's remark deliberately flouts the maxim of relevance. His information is not relevant with the subject of talk. Scotty feels uncomfortable with the presence of the man because he insists to join to their compartment

which is already full. Scotty informs that man that there are many other space compartments. It can be concluded that Scotty's remark implies "Move to the other compartment". The type of implicature belongs to Particularized Implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. The function of implicature is Directive function which means speaker expects the listener to do something. Scotty asks that man to go out from his compartment.

Data 22

Scotty : *Uh-oh.*
 Jamie : *What?*
 Cooper : *Big tunnel*

Context

Setting

Participants

Ends

Act Sequence

Key

Instrumentalities

Norms

Genre

The dialogue occurs in the train, where Cooper and friends find that man is maniac gay. He has sexual desire to Cooper, Scotty and Jamie. He tries to express his sexual desire by do some suspicious physical contacts such like massaging and licking. He takes advantages from the dark situation

Speaker: Cooper, friend of Jamie

Addressee: Jamie, friend of Cooper who become victim of sexual abuse

Other participant: Stranger man

Other participant: Scotty

Other participant: Jennie

Giving warn to Jamie

Cooper move his sight to stranger man which conveying message that the stranger will do sexual abuse while the train crossing tunnel

Standard tone, There is no significance ascending or descending tone in this dialogue

Casual and informal

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Small talk

Analysis

Cooper's remark flouts the maxim of quantity. He gives information which is less informative than required. Cooper realizes that the Italian man is homo, he does certain sexual abuse to Cooper and Jamie while the train crossing the tunnel such like massaging and licking. He takes the advantage from the darkness as a result of train crossing tunnel to do his action. It can be concluded that Cooper's remark implies "Beware, you will get sexual abuse".

The type of implicature belongs to particularized implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. The function of that implicature is Directive function which means speaker expects the listener to do something. Cooper means to warn Jamie to be careful because he will get sexual abuse from the Italian man when the train crossing tunnel

Data 23

Cooper: *Do you think you can go an hour without your currency colostomy bag?*
Jamie: *As long as this thing has our money and passports in it, it's not coming off.*

Context

Setting

The dialogue occurs in the beach, where Scotty, Cooper and Jamie intend to enjoy beautiful scenery. Cooper finds out that Jamie is still wearing his weird traveler bag even in the beach. the place where people supposed to wear short pants (for man) or bikini (for woman).

Participants

Speaker: Cooper, friend of Jamie

Addressee: Jamie, friend of Cooper who is still wearing traveler bag in the beach

Ends

Triggering Jamie to introspect

Act Sequence

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue

Key

Standard tone, There is no significance ascending or descending tone in this dialogue

Instrumentalities

Casual and informal

Norms

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Genre

Small talk

Analysis

Cooper's remark deliberately flouts the maxim of quality. He gives information which is not match with the truth. In fact, Colostomy bag is bag or belt that is worn by the patient who already get intestine surgery in order to keep tight the position of intestine. In fact, Jamie does not wear colostomy bag, he just wears traveler bag which resembles colostomy bag. Actually the way Jamie wears the traveler bag almost same with the way patient wears colostomy bag. It is being worn around chest and belly. It is quite uncommon way in wearing bag. It can be concluded that Cooper's remark implies "Are you serious to wear that weird stuff in the beach?" The type of implicature belong to particularized implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. The function of implicature is Representative. This function is used to describe the world or reason about it. Cooper criticizes Jamie bag which has weird form.

Data 24

Shop assistant :

Is that a Leica M6?

Jamie :

Actually, it's an M7. It's got the built-in light meter. It's so beautiful.

Shop assistant:

So sleek, so powerful. How's the new lens system?

Jamie :

Makes the Nikon look like a disposable.

Context

Setting

The dialogue occurs in shop camera, where Jamie buys some films for his camera. He meets with shop girl then have a talk to her, The shop girl pays attention and seems attracted to the camera that being brought by Jamie

Participants

Speaker: Cooper, friend of Jamie

Addressee: Jamie, friend of Cooper who is still wearing traveler bag in the beach

Ends

Triggering Jamie to introspect

Act Sequence

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue

Key

Standard tone, There is no significance ascending or descending tone in this dialogue

Instrumentalities

Casual and informal

Norms

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Genre

Small talk

Analysis

Jamie's remark deliberately flouts the maxim of relevance. Jamie's information is not relevant to the shop assistant's question. In fact Nikon is one of well-branded camera with sophisticated features. A disposable camera is single-use camera is a simple [box camera](#) sold with a roll of film installed, meant to be used once. Jamie regards Nikon as disposable camera if it is compared with Leica M7. It indicates that the system of his Leica M7 camera far better than Nikon. It can be concluded that Jamie's remark implies "The system of Leica M7 camera is awesome". The type of implicature belongs to Particularized Implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. The function of implicature is

Representative. This function is used to describe the world or reason about it.

Jamie claims that his camera is extraordinary.

Data 25

Scotty: Listen, we're trying to get to Berlin, Germany. Do you know if there's a train coming anytime soon?

Man of Bratislava: Oh, yes, very soon. They are building it now.

Context

Setting

The dialogue occurs in Bratislava, suburb area in northern part of Europe, where Scotty, Cooper, Jennie and Jamie are unexpectedly brought there because misunderstanding in interpreting words in foreign language. Then they attempt to search station nearby that can bring them to Berlin by asking surrounding citizen.

Speaker: Scotty

Addressee: Man of Bratislava who lives around that area

Other participant: Cooper, friend of Scotty

Other participant: friend of Scotty

Other participant: friend of Scotty

Other participant: friend of Scotty

Participants

Ends

Act Sequence

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue

Key

Standard tone, There is no significance ascending or descending tone in this dialogue

Instrumentalities

Casual and informal

Norms

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Genre

Small talk

Analysis

The man of Bratislava's remark deliberately flouts the maxim of manner. He gives obscure and prolixity information about the railway station in

Bratislava. The expression "they are building it now" means the station still in

progress which also means the station is exist but it has not been functioning

yet. It can be concluded that the man of Bratislava implies "You cannot find

functioning station in here". The type of implicature belongs to Generalized Implicature since the inference can be drawn from general features of the context and world-knowledge and does not depend on particular features of the context. The function of implicature is Representative. This function is used to describe the world or reason about it. That man means to inform the truth about the station in Bratislava

Data 26

*Cooper: Jamie, could I borrow your Frommer's? Oh, here it is. Bratislava.
 Hmm. Capital of Slovakia.
 Oh, here's a fun fact. You made out with your sister, man!
 Jamie: Shut up! Shut up! Shut up!*

Context

Setting

The dialogue occurs at the road side, in Bratislava, where Jennie and Jamie feel shock after embarrassing incident last night. Jennie and Jamie unintentionally made sexual affair under effect of alcohol. Cooper takes this chance to make that incident as laughing stuff

Participants

Speaker: Scotty

Addressee: Man of Bratislava who lives around that area

Other participant: friend of Scotty

Other participant: friend of Scotty

Other participant: friend of Scotty

Ends

Teasing Jamie and Jennie

Act Sequence

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue
 Standard tone, There is no significance ascending or descending tone in this dialogue

Key

Casual and informal

Instrumentalities

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Norms

Genre

Small talk

Analysis

Cooper's remark deliberately flouts the maxim of quality, he gives the information which is not match with reality. Cooper states that because Cooper found Jamie unintentionally had oral sex with inappropriate mate, he did it with his own sister in party last night, they did that because they were under effect of alcohol. Then Frommer's refer to the traveler book that contains guidance and tips for traveler while traveling abroad. Actually there is no statement in the Frommer's that states that Jamie has made up with his sister.

Cooper just make up the story by put that embarrassing event into Frommer's as a fun fact because that event is uncommonly happens. It can be concluded that Cooper's remark implies "I can't believe you did such embarrassing thing to your sister". The type of implicature belong to particularized implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. The function of implicature is Representative. This function is used to describe the world or reason about it. Cooper claims that they are the craziest twin that he has ever met.

Data 28

Scotty: *What about your Europe photo tour, the chateaus?*

Jamie: *Chateaus have been there for 300 years..Mieke's gone in 12 hours.*

Context

Setting:

In Berlin, in the front of Mieke's house, where Scotty feels despair after knowing He cannot find Mieke in her house. She goes somewhere. Knowing his friend in sorrow, Jamie decides to sell his beloved Leica M7 camera for financing his trip to find Mieke.

Participants:

Speaker: Jamie, friend of Scotty

Addressee: Scotty, friend of Jamie

Other participant: Cooper, friend of Scotty

Other participant: Jennie, twin sister of

Ends:	Jamie Asking Scotty to find Mieke as soon as possible.
Act Sequence	No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue
Keys	Standard tone, There is no significance ascending or descending tone in this dialogue
Instruments	Casual and informal
Norms	No specific norms since the communication is informal
Genre	Proverb

Analysis

Jamie's remark flouts the maxim of manner, he gives the obscure and prolixity information. Jamie makes comparison how long Chateaus has been there and Mieke's departure. In fact Chateaus is historical site that was built in 1789 in Europe. Approximately it has been stand for 300 years and it will go nowhere, which means there are many other opportunities to visit there but Mieke has gone for 12 hours, which means that right now is the only opportunity to find her before too late. It can be concluded that Jamie's remark implies "Do not worry, Go get Mieke immediately !". The type of implicature belongs to Particularized Implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. The function of that implicature is Directive function which means speaker expects the listener to do something. Jamie orders Scotty to go get Mieke immediately.

Data 28

Jamie: We could be seeing history in the making!

Jennie: We could be seeing an arrest in the making.

Context

Setting

In Church of Vatican. Where Scotty, Cooper, Jennie and Jamie visit there to find Mieke. Suddenly Jamie and Jennie sees the event the church bell tolling which represent of the death of Pope, then continue with appearance of the white smoke from church's chimney which represent of the election of new pope.

Participants

Speaker: Jennei, twin sister of Jamie

Ends

Addressee: Jamie, twin brother of Jennie

Act Sequence

Telling the truth

Key

No action or gesture which is considered as communicative action that conveys meaning to the participants in this dialogue
Standard tone, There is no significance ascending or descending tone in this dialogue

Instrumentalities

Casual and informal

Norms

No specific norms since the communication is informal

Genre

Small talk

Analysis

Jennie's remark deliberately flouts the maxim of quantity since her information is less informative than required. There are two remarkable events happen at that time, first is the tolling bell which indicates the death of Pope, second is the appearance of white smoke form the chimney of main building which indicates the election of new pope. Of course those two events cannot be happen from one event into another event within short period because process of electing the new pope must through certain complex procedures. Jennie realizes that those odds events only possibly caused by crazy people, they must be Scotty and Cooper. Jennie assumes that they are possibly arrested by the officer for entering Pope's sacred chamber. It can be concluded that Jennie's remark implies "It must be Scotty and Cooper do crazy things in Pope's chamber". The type of implicature belong to particularized implicature since

the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. The function of implicature is Representative. This function is used to describe the world or reason about it. Jennie gives the truth about the causes of the odds event in Vatican.

4.3 Discussion

After obtaining the data, the writer needs to discuss the findings in order to clarify the answer of research problems. The first problem which is proposed in this research is what the conversational implicature occur in the dialogue of Euro Trip movie. Based on the implicature point of view, there are two kinds of implicature those are conventional implicature and conversational implicature. In this research, the writer only focuses on conversational implicature because the utterances in dialogue of Euro Trip movie are calculated by maxims of conversation which means they depend on the recognizing the cooperative principle. The writer found that there are 28 conversational implicature in the dialogue of Euro Trip movie. The writer concluded that the way to generate conversational implicature in the dialogue is disobeying or flouting maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance and maxim of manner. Flouting maxim of quality occurs when speaker's contribution is not true. Flouting the maxim of relevance occurs when the speaker's contribution is not relevance. Then flouting the maxim of manner occurs when speaker's contribution is not perspicuous and it may be obscure, ambiguous and not reasonable direct. In this research, the writer found

that the characters often flout the maxim of quantity. The reason speaker flouts the maxim of quantity is the speaker want to trigger the hearer to be responsive and sensitive about situation on him/ herself or the situation surround him/her which relate to the hearer's recent situation. So the speaker does not need to explain in long speech to express about his/her thought or idea toward something, so the hearer can perceive that the speaker is still being cooperative in communication even he/she flouts the maxim of communication. The hearer also can identify what speaker's means.

The second problem which is proposed in this research is what type of conversational implicature that occur in the dialogue of Euro Trip movie. Based on theory of implicature which proposed by Grice (1975). There are two types of conversational implicature. They are generalized implicature and particularized implicature. The implicature is 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 or the participants do not depend on special feature or context to understand the intended message. it is usually called context-free. One example in Jennie's utterance which say " Why'd you give me tonic and Gin, I hate Gin" The listener(s) can guess the meaning behind the utterance with their general knowledge. The absence of Tonic implies that Jennie hates his drink being mixed with Gin. Then implicature is called particularized implicature when the participants need to draw background knowledge to infer the intended meaning of the speaker. Particularized implicature is context bound means that if the

participants want to understand the implied message of speaker that being conveyed. They need special feature of context. Take one example on Cooper's utterance which say " Big Tunnel", the implied meaning or implicature of Cooper's statement cannot be inferred without identifying the context of communication. The participants need to know that the situation when Cooper states it. The situation when Cooper's and friends are in the train and sit together with homosexual abuser who takes advantages of the dark to do sexual abuse when the train crossing tunnel, Cooper's statement give rise of particularized implicature which implies "Be careful Jamie, you will have sexual; abuse when the train crossing big tunnel ". The type of implicature that mostly occur in utterances in the dialogue of Euro Trip movie is Particularized Implicature which is bounded to the specific context. The speakers give the hints of specific context toward hearer to recover implicature.

The third problem in this research is what the function of implicature in the dialogue of Euro Trip movie. To determine the function, the writer applied the theory of speech acts since this research concerns with the utterances. When people give an utterance there must be function within it. It can be promise, order, ask, complain and many other. There are four particular functions of utterance which are discussed in this research, First is Representative function which commits speaker about the truth of something. It involves *stating*, *claiming* and *criticizing*. Second is Directive function which commits hearer to do something, it involves *asking* and *commending*. Third is Expressive function, which commits speaker to express his inner state toward

something in the world. It involves *praise* and *complain* and *protest*. Fourth is Comissive function, which commits speaker to do some future action. It involves *refusing* and *give warning*.

Sheila in her research entitled *Conversational Implicature of the Presenter Take Me Out Indonesia* concludes that conversational implicature takes place in the context of communication and the context game. Then in this research, the writer adds that the inference can be drawn mostly on the context of communication, but context of previous event, context of physical appearance and also context of logical knowledge to extract the implied meaning of character's utterance. Next, Maria Helmi in her research entitled *A Study of Flouting and Hedging Maxim Used by the Main Character in on 'Daddy day Camp'* concludes that when the main characters deliver their opinion and statement, they often break the maxims of Cooperative Principle; they do not follow the rules of Cooperative Principle. Then in this research the writer concludes that since the genre of communication is informal, the occurrence of flouting maxim often happen because the speaker and participants do not prior on the regulations of communication but they tend to be more prior on how speaker's meaning can be understood by the listener(s)

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is aimed to state the result of analysis of the study. It includes both conclusion and suggestion.

5.1 Conclusion

After discussing the result of analysis, The occurrence of conversational implicature is caused by the result of flouted maxim. There are 10 utterances flout the maxim of quality, 11 utterances flout the maxim of quantity, 2 utterances flouts the maxim of relevance and 5 utterances flout the maxim manner. The total of the utterance which flout the maxim are 28 which means they generate 28 conversational implicatures in the dialogue Euro Trip movie.

The type conversational implicature is divided into two types. First is generalized implicature, which the inference can be drawn from linguistic feature and general fact without considering the context. Then the particularized implicature, which inference can be drawn by understanding the context. There are 8 generalized implicatures are found and 20 particularized implicatures. Based on the function, there are 5 types of function of implicature, they are Assertive/ Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive and Declarative. There are 11 implicatures which has Representative/Assertive function involving *Criticizing, Stating, Confessing*

and *Predicting*. Then 4 implicatures which have Directive function involving *Asking* and *Begging*, then 12 implicatures which have Expressive function involving *Praising* and *Mocking*, then there is no implicature which has Commisive function and Declarative function.

The writer concluded that the speaker flouts maxim of quality when the speaker makes certain thing for laughing stuff by exaggerating something, say the opposite of what we think. Then the speaker flouts the maxim of quantity when speaker tries to present funny fantasies as if they were facts. Then the speaker breaks maxim of manner to when he /she responds to the participant's statement with vague or confusing response. Then the speaker flouts maxim of relevance when the he / she means to trigger someone to introspect about certain phenomena. The speaker gives hints such like previous event and general fact that is not relevance with the subject of talks at that time of speaking, but they actually correlate with the recent situation of someone because they are the factor that determine the situation and condition of someone at that time of talk. The speaker flouts the maxim of manner when the speaker tells the most prepared truth.

The writer concluded that in informal communication the speaker and listener often flout conversational maxim. The main aspect of informal communication is not in located in the form or conventional rule that being applied, but it is more tend to the efficiency of communication such how speaker's utterance and intended meaning can be conveyed successfully to the addressee or the participant convey intended meaning the addressee in effective

way such like implicature. Implicature is just like a bridge that connects what utterance that being said and what is in speaker mind.

Implicature is the one of effective way to conveying message because the speaker does not need to give long statement to express the speaker's idea or thought. The speaker need to give little statement which contains the hints which correlate with certain aspect of situation and hearer's knowledge. So the hearer can extract the implied meaning which reflects the idea of the speaker.

5.2 Suggestions

The writer expects this research can enrich the reader's knowledge about the concept of conversational implicature. The writer intends to explain that everything around us can become the subject of research. Entertainment is one thing around us which not only has a function of entertaining but it also become the subject of research. The writer expects that the reader who will become the next researcher will be able to apply the theory of conversational implicature in different object like newspaper, TV show, advertisement, debate and many others. The writer also expects the next resercher to improve in term of implicature study by using different theory such like theory of relevance.

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APPENDICES



Appendix 1: Utterances that Flout Conversational Maxim

Datum 1

00:05:30--> 00:05:32

Bert: OK. See you.

00:05:32--> 00:05:35

Cooper: All right. Stay black, Bert.**Datum 2**

00:05:56 --> 00:06:01

Scotty: Dear Mieke, greetings from your American pen pal.

00:06:01--> 00:06:04

Cooper: Scotty, Girl Scouts have pen pals.**Datum 3**

00:06:44 --> 00:06:46

Jenny: What's up, losers?**Scotty:** What's up, Jenny?

00:06:46 --> 00:06:47

Cooper: What's up, dude?**Datum 4**

00:06:57,960 --> 00:06:59,880

Jenny: Hello? Mixed company?

00:06:59,960 --> 00:07:01,360

Cooper: What?

00:07:01,400 --> 00:07:03,120

Jenny: I'm a girl!**Cooper:** No, you're not.**Datum 5**

00:07:09 --> 00:07:10

Scotty: There he is.

00:07:10 --> 00:07:14

Cooper: Hey, Jamie. In fine form, I see.**Datum 6**

00:07:14 --> 00:07:17

Jenny: Why'd you get me gin and tonic? I hate gin.

00:07:17 --> 00:07:20

Jamie: You do?

Datum 7

00:07:53 --> 00:07:55

Cooper: You brought a guidebook to a party?

00:07:55 --> 00:07:59

Jamie: Do you wanna see my itinerary?**Cooper:** Do you wanna see my balls?**Datum 8**

00:08:11--> 00:08:13

Jennie: Isn't that the most romantic thing you've ever heard?

00:08:14 --> 00:08:19

Cooper: Stuck on a boat with a weird French guy? That sounds a little gay.**Datum 9**

00:14:10 --> 00:14:12

Scotty: Why are you wearing my bathrobe?

00:14:12 --> 00:14:14

Bert: Oh, I'm sorry...but somebody pissed all over mine last night.**Datum 10**

00:16:18 --> 00:16:21

Cooper: I think they already know.**Scotty:** No, you idiot. Mike is a girl.

00:16:21 --> 00:16:27

Cooper: No, no, I get it. Yeah. He's the girl, and you're the girl, and sometimes you're both the girl.**Datum 11**

00:16:45 --> 00:16:48

Cooper: That's who you've been writing to all this time?

00:16:48 --> 00:16:53

Scotty: Until last night, when I took your advice and told her to keep her "hands off my genitals."**Datum 12**

00:17:49,080 -->00:17:55,280

Scotty: I just can't, OK? I'm supposed to work for my dad this summer. It looks good on my med school application.

00:17:55,320 --> 00:18:00,280

Cooper: Oh, Jesus, Scotty! Man, Fiona was right. You're so predictable.

Datum 13

00:18:58 --> 00:19:02

Cooper: Europe is the size of the Eastwood Mall. We can walk to Berlin from there.

00:19:02 --> 00:19:06

Scotty: Cooper, England's an island.

Cooper: OK, swim. Whatever.

Datum 14

00:21:19 --> 00:21:21

Scotty: Didn't tell your boss you were leaving the country?

00:21:21 --> 00:21:25

Cooper: They would've stopped paying me. It seemed easier.

Datum 15

00:25:06 --> 00:25:08

Cooper: Scotty, where the hell are we going?

00:25:08 --> 00:25:12

Scotty: Don't worry. If anything bad happens, my parents will find us.

Datum 16

00:26:39 --> 00:26:41

Scotty: What are we gonna do? We need a plan.

00:26:41 --> 00:26:44

Cooper: See what I'm talking about? This is predictable Scotty talking.

Datum 17

00:28:32 --> 00:28:37

Cooper: Is that a new camera?

Jamie: It isn't just a camera, this is a Leica M7.

00:28:37 --> 00:28:41

Jamie: Uber-sensitive exposure settings, legendary cloth shutter system.

Datum 18

00:29:01 --> 00:29:04

Cooper: She makes girls in our high school look like walruses.

00:29:04 --> 00:29:06

Jennie: I'm a girl from your high school.

Datum 19

00:34:05 --> 00:34:09

Jamie: Frommer's says if you have one of these, no one can rob you of anything.

00:34:09 --> 00:34:10

Scotty: Except your dignity.

Datum 20

00:34:26 --> 00:34:27

Jenny: What's up?

00:34:30 --> 00:34:09

Cooper: Jesus, Jenny. I thought you were some...girl. Come on. Platform 4.

Datum 21

00:36:24 --> 00:36:27

Italian man: Buongiorno.

00:36:33 --> 00:36:37

Scotty: You know, there are a lot of other empty compartments.

Datum 22

00:38:12 --> 00:38:14

Cooper: Uh-oh.

Jamie: What?

00:38:14,160 --> 00:38:15,160

Cooper: Big tunnel.

Datum 23

00:40:04 --> 00:40:08

Scotty: Do you think you can go an hour without your currency colostomy bag?

Datum 24

00:48:59 --> 00:49:01

Shop Keeper: How's the new lens system?

00:49:01 --> 00:49:05

Jamie: Makes the Nikon look like a disposable.

Datum 25

00:59:02 --> 00:59:05

Scotty: Do you know if there's a train coming anytime soon?

00:59:05 --> 00:59:08

Bratislava man: Oh, yes, very soon. They are building it now.

Datum 26

01:06:13 --> 01:06:16

Cooper: Jamie, could I borrow your Frommer's? Cooper: Oh, here it is.

Bratislava. Hmm. Capital of Slovakia.

01:06:28 --> 01:06:30

Cooper: Oh, here's a fun fact. You made out with your sister, man!

Datum 27

01:10:31 --> 01:10:34

Scotty: What about your Europe photo tour, the chateaus?

01:10:34 --> 01:10:39

Jamie: Chateaus have been there for 300 years. Mieke's gone in 12 hours

Datum 28

01:16:21 --> 01:16:23,280

Jamie: We could be seeing history in the making!

01:16:23,360 --> 01:16:25,840

Jennie: We could be seeing an arrest in the making.

Appendix 2 : Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi



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2	1 September 2012	pengajuan dan persetujuan judul skripsi	II	
3	7 Maret 2013	pengajuan BAB I	II	
4	8 Maret 2013	perbaikan BAB I	II	
5	11 Maret 2013	perbaikan BAB I	I	
6	16 Maret 2013	perbaikan BAB I	I	
7	16 Maret 2013	perbaikan BAB I	II	
8	21 Maret 2013	pengajuan BAB II dan III	II	
9	25 Maret 2013	pengajuan BAB II dan III	I	
10	29 Maret 2013	perbaikan BAB II dan III	II	
11	30 Maret 2013	perbaikan BAB II dan III	I	
12	8 April 2013	seminar proposal	I dan II	
13	26 April 2013	pengajuan BAB IV	II	
14	29 April 2013	pengajuan BAB IV	I	
15	11 Mei 2013	perbaikan BAB IV	I	
16	12 Mei 2013	perbaikan BAB IV	II	

17	14 Mei 2013	pengajuan BAB V	I dan II
18	1 Juni 2013	perbaikan BAB V	I
19	5 Juni 2013	Perbaikan BAB V	II
20	10 Juli 2013	ACC Seminar Hasil	I dan II
21	25 Juli 2013	Seminar Hasil	I dan II
22	2 Agustus 2013	Ujian Skripsi	I dan II

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