

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis of the data which is divided into two parts, that is finding and discussion. Thus finding and discussion relate to formulated research problems.

4.1 Finding

The writer found out 14 utterances of the main character that conveying an implicature which were taken from Megamind Movie. Attempting to reveal the problems of the study, the writer explains the first problem, and then the second problem. Answering the first problem, the writer identifies the utterances conveying I mplicature. The writer also explains the explicature of the utterances.

Furthermore the writer analyzes the explicature of the utterances. In order to answering the second problem, the writer presents the implicated premises of the utterances that are already explicated from the first problem and analyzes it. Then the writer draw the implicated conclusion derives from the implicated premises earlier on. The writer only presents the utterances of the main character's conversation. Meanwhile the full version of the conversation is presented in the appendices pages. As stated in the previous chapter the writer analyzes all the utterances that convey implicature uttered by the main character's in Megamind movie.

The finding of this research reveals that not all of the utterances in Megamind convey implicature. Hence the analysis of the Megamind Movie is presented as follows. The data are presented in bold type-written

Datum 1

Warden : You'll never change and you'll never leave.
Megamind : **You're fun.**

In this conversation the warden is checking the solitary cell that held Megamind. Megamind says that he is a changed man, and he ask for pardon, then warden mock Megamind about his 88 lifetime sentence and say that he never leave the prison. The fact is Megamind knows that he will rescued by his companion.

Explicature:

The Explicature from the sentence '*you'll never change and you'll never leave*', is you'll here is referring to Megamind. Then Megamind replies with *you're fun*, the pronoun 'you're' in this utterance refers to the warden. Megamind's answer 'you're fun' may seem irrelevant, but this utterance conveys implicature. It is proven by looking at the implicated premises below.

The implicated premises:

1. It is fun because something is funny
2. It is fun because something is ridiculous
3. It is fun because someone acts silly
4. It is fun because the situation is interesting

5. It is fun because something good will happen

Analysis:

Therefore the writer chooses the fifth implicated premise rather than the other premises because it is the most relevant to the Megamind's utterance. It begins when warden mock the Megamind about his 88 life sentences in prison, but Megamind replies it sarcastically because in reality he has already knew that his companion would help him to escape from the prison by giving morphing watch to ease the getaway plan.

The implicated conclusion:

Megamind knows that he is going to be free.

Datum 2

Metroman : We all know how this end, with you behind the bars

Megamind : **Oh, I am shaking in my custom baby seal-leather boot**

In this conversation, Metroman is threatening Megamind to arrest and put him (Megamind) into jail. This happened when Megamind crash the Metroman ceremonial speech when all the citizen of Metro City attended the opening of Metroman museum

Explicature:

In Metroman's utterance '*we all know how this ends, with you behind the bars*',

'we' refers to the entire citizen that watching this conversation and also both Metroman and Megamind, and 'you' refers to Megamind. In Megamind's

utterance *Oh, I am shaking in my custom baby seal-leather boot*, personal pronoun

'I am' refers to Megamind. Megamind's answer 'Oh, I am shaking in my custom

baby seal-leather boot' might relevant to respond the Metroman, but this response

conveys an implicature. It is proven by looking at the implicated premises below.

The implicated premises:

1. Megamind is shaking because it is cold
2. Megamind is shaking because of terrifying
3. Megamind is shaking just because he wants to
4. Megamind is shaking just because pretends to be

Analysis:

From the implicated premises, the writer chooses the fourth premise because it is suitable to describe the situation. It may seem that Megamind terrifies of Metroman's threat, yet in reality Megamind is not fear at all. The intended meaning is Megamind just pretending to be shaking and mocking Metroman by showing his baby seal leather boot.

The implicated conclusion:

Megamind is not fear of Metroman

Datum 3

Minion : Uh, it's still warming up, sir. One... sssecond... more, aaannd... jusst...

Megamind : **Honestly!**

In this conversation, Megamind asks Minion to activate death ray. The death ray has the energy obtained directly from the sun. But Minion did not prepare the weapon earlier so when Megamind needed to fire the death ray it is delayed. This weapon has sole purpose to kill Metroman, while Metroman is locked in the copper plated dome.

Explicature:

The Minion's utterance *Uh, it's still warming up, sir*, 'it' refer to the death ray. Megamind utterance 'Honestly!' may rather irrelevant to response the Minion, but it conveys an implicature. It is proven by looking at the implicated premises below.

The implicated premises:

1. People say "honestly" when they doubt whether something is true or false.
2. People say "honestly" when they are mad and demand the truth.

Analysis:

The second premises chosen due to it is best described the situation. The situation happened because Minion did not prepare the death ray properly. Thus, when Megamind asked Minion to fire the death ray, it is failed because it still warming up. Consequently, Minion fails to fire Metroman and it makes Megamind mad and shouts 'honestly' not to ask the exact estimation time of the death ray. The intended meaning of Megamind's utterance is he is mad at Minion.

The implicated conclusion:

Megamind is mad at Minion because Minion did not prepare the death ray well.

Datum 4

Roxanne : are you in?

Megamind : oh, **what fun!**

In this conversation, Megamind disguises as Bernard to deceive Roxanne.

Then, Roxanne asks disguised Megamind to join her investigating Megamind's evil plan.

Explicature:

In Roxanne sentence *are you in?* 'You' refer to Megamind. Megamind's answer

'oh, what fun!' is relevant to what Roxanne asks. But his response conveys an implicature. It is proven by looking at the implicated promises below.

The implicated promises are:

1. It is fun for having a good news
2. It is fun for listening a favorite music
3. It is fun for watching blockbuster movie
4. It is fun for doing things with friend

Analysis:

The writer chooses the fourth premise because it is suitable with the utterance. In this scene, Megamind is disguising as a Bernard to get close with Roxanne. In other hand, Roxanne is able to infiltrate in Megamind's evil lair.

Then, Roxanne asks disguised Megamind to help her investigating the lair and Megamind answer 'oh, what fun!' The intended meaning is Megamind willing to join Roxanne investigate it.

The implicated conclusion:

Megamind agrees to join Roxanne's investigation

Datum 5

Megamind : Oh, look. It's Hal Stewart. **Quick, the spray.**
Minion : Oops, all out.

Megamind visits Hal Stewart's apartment to check whether his plan to create a new hero works or not. When Megamind sees Hal, he is panic and wants to make Hal unconscious.

Explicature:

He asks Minion to use the spray by saying 'quick, the spray'. The spray here is refer to anesthetic spray to make Hal Stewart unconscious. It may seem that Megamind's order is rather irrelevant but it conveys an implicature. It is proven by looking at the implicated promises below.

The implicated premises:

1. The aerosol is filled with insect repellent
2. The aerosol is filled with perfume
3. The aerosol is filled with oxygen
4. The aerosol is filled with anesthetic

Analysis:

The fourth premise is chosen because it is relevant with the utterance. In this part Megamind asks Minion to spray something at Hal Steward to make him unconscious. From the implicated premises the writer finds out the possibility of the intended meaning. Without obvious instruction, Minion knows the spray that Megamind wants is anesthetic aerosol.

The implicated conclusion:

Megamind asks Minion to spray the anesthetic aerosol to Hal Steward

Datum 6

Minion : Oops, all out.

Megamind : **Well use the forget-me-stick.**

After Minion realizes that the anesthetic aerosol is running out, Megamind asks Minion to use the back up plan that is used the 'forget-me-stick' to hit Hal Steward

Explicature:

Megamind asks Minion to use the back up plan that is used the 'forget-me-stick'.

The Megamind's utterance conveys an implicature. It is proven by looking at the implicated premises below.

The implicated premises:

1. People use the stick to play baseball
2. People use the stick to hit something

Analysis:

The last premise is chosen because it is best describe the utterance. It begins after knowing that Megamind's plan to use the aesthetic aerosol is failed, he asks Minion to use the back up plan to make Hal unconscious. The intended meaning is Megamind asks Minion to just hit him until Hal knock out.

The implicated conclusion:

Megamind asks Minion to hit Hal until unconscious.

Datum 7

Megamind : **I smell hero**
 Minion : I smell something burn

Megamind visits Hal Steward's apartment to check whether his plan to create a new hero works or not, and it turn out that his plan is works. In the process of becoming a hero, Hal Steward's body burns and release a smoke and smell.

Explicature:

In Megamind's utterance *I smell hero*, 'I' refers to Megamind. The Megamind's utterance 'I smell hero' conveys an implicature. It is proven by looking at the implicated promises below.

The implicated premises:

1. People smell something when they breathe
2. People smell something when they feel something happened

3. People smell something when they knew something good will happened

Analysis:

The writer chooses third premise because it is relevant with the situation. It happens when Megamind come to check his new creation Hal Steward. He sees a sign that Hal started to react with the formula. Smoke and certain scent produced from Hal body. Megamind feels it and says 'I smell hero'. The intended meaning from the sentence is Megamind knew his formula is working.

The implicated conclusion:

Megamind knew his formula is working.

Datum 8

Roxanne : But why did he pick, Hal? Hal is the worst possible person you could pick.

Megamind : **Wow, that's a lot to take in.**

Megamind actually falls in love with Roxanne, and he already aware that it is impossible to get close with Roxanne unless he disguised as someone else. So

Megamind is disguised as Bernard. And now disguised Megamind is having a dinner with Roxanne. At the moment Roxanne tells disguised megamind about Hal Steward.

Explicature:

In Roxanne's utterance *But why did he pick, Hal? Hal is the worst possible person you could pick*. 'He' is referring to Megamind. 'You' is referring to anybody. In

Megamind's utterance 'Wow, that's a lot to take in' is irrelevant to response Roxanne utterance, but it conveys an implicature. It is proven by looking at the implicated promises below.

The implicated premises:

1. Megamind is interested because of the information that he get from Roxanne Ritchi.
2. Megamind is excited because of the information that he get from Roxanne Ritchi.
3. Megamind is surprised because of the information that he get from Roxanne Ritchi.
4. Megamind is shocked because of the information that he get from Roxanne Ritchi.

Analysis:

The writer chooses the fourth premise because it is the most relevant to describe Megamind's condition. Knowing that Roxanne tells about Hal Steward turned into villain, disguised Megamind is speechless because of his master plan is in jeopardy. The intended meaning from Megamind's utterance is he shocked of what was happened to Hal Steward.

The implicated conclusion:

Megamind is shocked because his plan is in the edge of failure.

Datum 9

Megamind : You can take me to jail now.

Hal Steward : Oh, no, no. I was thinking more like the morgue. You're death!

Megamind : **This isn't how you play the game.**

After a vicious battle between Megamind and Hal Steward, Megamind lost the battle this time. Megamind then asks Hal to put him into prison, but Hal refuses it and prefer to kill Megamind.

Explicature:

In Hal's utterance *oh, no, no. I was thinking more like the morgue. You're death!*,

'I' refers to Hal himself and 'You' refers to Megamind. While in Megamind's utterance, *You can take me to jail now* and *This isn't how you play the game*, 'you'

refers to Hal and 'me' refers to Megamind. In Megamind's response to Hal Steward's utterance also conveys an implicature. It is proven by looking at the implicated promises below.

The implicated premises:

1. Megamind corrects Hal Steward about how he threatens Megamind after defeating him

2. Megamind is terrified because he is about to be killed by his creation Hal

Steward

Analysis:

The second premise is chosen because it describes Megamind's condition in this scene. In this movie Megamind is defeated by his own creation Hal Steward, but his plan does not work out as he hopes so because Hal does not put him into jail like Metroman used to be. The intended meaning is Megamind terrifies to Hal because he wants to kill him instead putting him into jail.

The implicated conclusion:

Megamind is afraid of being killed by Hal Steward.

Datum 10

Metroman : I'm alive.
 Roxanne : But..we..we saw your skeleton.
 Megamind : **Are you a ghost?**

Roxanne and Megamind come to Megamind old school to find any clue about Metroman. But surprisingly, they find Metroman is alive and hiding in the old school building after all these times.

Explicature:

In Metroman's utterance *I am alive*; 'I' refers to Metroman himself. Then in Roxanne's utterance *but we, we saw your skeleton*, 'we' here refers to both Megamind and Roxanne. And last, in Megamind's utterance *are you a ghost?*, 'you' is referring to Metroman. In Metroman's response to others utterance may be irrelevant but it conveys an implicature. It is proven by looking at the implicated promises below.

The implicated premises:

1. Megamind is afraid because he sees a dead man is alive.
2. Megamind is shocked and reassuring that Metroman is alive or not.

Analysis:

The last premise is chosen to explain Megamind's feeling. It happens when Megamind sees Metroman is alive, he tries to convince himself about the existence of Metroman. The intended meaning is Megamind is shocked that Metroman is alive.

The implicated conclusion:

Metroman is convincing himself that Metroman is alive.

Datum 11

Metroman : *sing*
 Roxanne : That's horrible.
 Megamind : Granted you have talent, but **there's a mad man out there destroying our...your city.**

Megamind and Roxanne finally meet Metroman and it is tuned out that Metroman is hiding by fake his death. Metroman fake his death because he is tired becoming a hero, and he want to pursue his dream to become a musician.

Explicature:

In Roxanne's utterance *that is horrible*, 'that' is referring to Metroman's song.

And in Megamind's utterance *Granted you have talent, but there's a mad man out there destroying our...your city*, 'you' is referring to Metroman, 'our' is referring

to both Megamind and Metroman. In Megamind's utterance also conveys an implicature. It is proven by looking at the implicated promises below.

The implicated premises:

1. A real mad man is destroying the city.
2. A criminal is destroying the city.
3. Hal Steward is destroying the city.

Analysis:

The writer chooses the third premise to give the further explanation to the utterance. It begins when Megamind and Roxanne asks Metroman to help saves everyone in Metro city, Metroman is refused because he is tired and bored being superhero and he wants to be the Musicman. But Megamind is panicked and tells that there is a mad man destroying the town. The intended meaning is Megamind is desperate asking for help because Hal Steward is destroying the city.

The implicated conclusion:

Megamind is asking Metroman to help him defeat Hal Steward.

Datum 12

Minion : This is it, I mean I'm going far awa...

Megamind : Oh, **what a drama queen.**

Minion is being hit by Megamind's Creation Hal Steward, and he cannot breathe because the Minion's water bubble is break. And every one in town is worried.

Explicature:

In Minion's utterance *this is it, I mean I'm going far awa...* 'I' here refers to Minion himself. While in Megamind's utterance *oh, what a drama queen* is not relevant to response Minion's utterance but it conveys an implicature. It is proven by looking at the implicated promises below.

The implicated premises:

1. Minion is a real drama actor.
2. Minion is very good at pretending.

Analysis:

The writer choose second premise because it gives explanation to Minion's behavior. The fact is Minion is just short of water, and once he gets the water he can recover. And Megamind knows very well that Minion is always exaggerating. So, when Minion is complaining he did not bother at all. The intended meaning from the dialogue is Megamind asks Minion do not be exaggerating.

The implicated conclusion:

Minion is Exaggerating.

Datum 13

Minion : I guess I just needed a swim.
 Megamind : He had you, didn't he.
 Roxanne : Whew!
 Megamind : **Classic, Minion.**

After Megamind throws Minion to the water, he instantly recovers. And everyone is relieved that Minion is still alive. But everyone is fooled by Minion fake death.

Explicature:

In Minion's utterance *I guess I just needed a swim*, 'I' here is referring to Minion himself. While in Megamind's utterance, *He had you, didn't he*, he refers to Minion, and 'you' refers to Roxanne. In Megamind's next utterance, *classic, minion* may seem irrelevant to response both Roxanne and Minion's utterance, but it conveys an utterance. It is proven as it shows in the implicated premises below.

The implicated premises:

1. Minion is always be a genius
2. Minion is always be a jerk
3. Minion is always be attractive
4. Minion is always be heroic
5. Minion is always be a trickster

Analysis:

The fifth premise is chosen to emphasize the tricky behavior of the Minion. It is proven when Minion plays death; Megamind does not shock at all. He already knows who Minion really is, so he just throws him into the water. The intended meaning is Minion is a trickster.

The implicated conclusion:

Megamind knows that Minion is a trickster

Datum 14

Major : Ladies and gentlemen... MEGAMIND! Defender of Metro City.

Megamind : You know, I like the sound of that. **Hit it!**

The people of Metro City fill with joy in celebrating Megamind's surprising victory against his own creation Hal Steward. The major is welcoming the new hero of Metro City.

Explicature:

In City Major's utterance, '*Ladies and gentlemen... MEGAMIND! Defender of Metro City*', 'ladies and gentlemen' in this utterance refers to all Metro City citizens. While in Megamind's utterance *You know, I like the sound of that. Hit it!*, 'you' refers to Roxanne and 'I' refers to Megamind himself. In the utterance *hit it!*, conveys an implicature. It is proven as it shows in the implicated premises below.

The implicated premises:

1. Megamind asks to hit someone.
2. Megamind asks to play the music and dance.

Analysis:

The writer chooses second premise to explain Megamind's action. Megamind has giant robot that bring giant boom box. To brings up the situation Megamind orders the giant robot to play the music and dance. The intended meaning is Megamind asked to play the tune.

The implicated conclusion:

Megamind asks to play the tune and dance.

4.2 Discussion

In this section the writer discusses the result of the finding related to the theory. The writer focuses on the discussion based on the problems in problems of the study. The writer has analyzed 14 utterances that conveyed an implicature uttered by the main character of Megamind movie.

From the findings, this research tries to prove the relevance theory proposed by Sperber & Wilson (1995, p. 194) that the comprehension process in human communication are Explicature, implicated premises, and implicated conclusion. The example of findings can be seen below.

The conversation were taken from datum 2, The explicature of conversation is happened when Megamind is crashing Metroman's memorial day by kidnapping Roxanne Ritchi, the reporter in Metro City. Metroman is threatening Megamind to put him into jail by saying *We all know how this ends, with you behind the bars*. The word 'we' in Metroman's utterance refers to Metroman and all the citizen of Metro city, while 'this' refers to the battle

between Megamind and Metroman. The last, 'you' refers to Megamind. Then, Megamind responds Metroman's threat by saying *Oh, I am shaking in my custom baby seal-leather boot*. The word 'I' refers to Megamind himself. From the Explicature, Megamind responds *Oh, I am shaking in my custom baby seal-leather boot* conveys an implicature because it has other meaning derived from that utterance. Grundy (2000) states that the way to come to the relevance is by explicating the utterance in which after explicating, the utterance is coming to the relevance, the implicature of the utterance is figured out. The explicature of the conversation is obvious. There are many causes to make people shaking and that creates the implicated premises;

1. Megamind is shaking because it is cold.
2. Megamind is shaking because of terrifying.
3. Megamind is shaking just because he wants to.
4. Megamind is shaking just because he pretends to be

From the implicated premises, Megamind's response is relevant to Metroman's utterance. It may seem that Megamind terrifies being threatened by Metroman, but in reality Megamind does not fear at all. The intended meaning is he just pretending to be and mocking Metroman by showing his baby seal leather boot.

Thus the implicated conclusion is Megamind does not fear of Metroman.

According to Relevance Theory, the utterances can be interpreted where the addressee aim to recover information that is relevant to him/her. It does not only deliver information but also shows the possible and available meaning that is unstated by the addresser in process of delivering and receiving information.

Comparing with the previous studies taken from Nanda Budiono (2012), which entitled *An Implicature Analysis on the Main Character's Utterances in Cars 2 Movie*, That study is aimed to find out the implicature of Mater's utterances which are misunderstood by other characters in the movie *Cars 2* and how the implicature is conveyed using relevance theory. Through that study he found the misunderstanding occur because the utterance are contrastively relevant to hearer's existing assumption. The responds given by other character indicated that even those utterances are misunderstood, it was somehow relevant. That study shows the contextual effect of misunderstood utterances is contrasted and eliminated hearer's existing assumption. The misunderstandings occur because speaker and hearer do not share the same context which leads them to different understanding of relevance. Meanwhile, this research is not search for the misunderstanding throughout the character, but the writer takes any utterance from the main character in *Megamind* movie that conveys an implicature.

The second study is conducted by Herlin Vidyasari (2011) which entitled *Pragmatic Study on Relevance Applied in Ebes Ngalam Column of Malang Post*.

That study has aim to analyze the relevance of *Ebes Ngalam* column derives through explicature, higher level explicature and implicature. She found 55 utterances that can be analyze in terms of explicature, higher level explicature, and implicature. Explicature facilitates the readers with manifest information about the phenomenon being discussed. Deriving the relevance of *Ebes Ngalam* through higher level explicature requires knowledge about the speaker's character.

But it can be also shown directly trough lexical choices of the speakers and mood

of the verb. While, this research does not analyzed with higher level explicature, but only used Explicature, implicated premises, and implicated conclusion.

