

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is dealing with finding and discussion. Finding is about what the writer has found and the analysis about it, while discussion covers all the result of the analysis.

4.1 Finding

The data taken from the “Ice Age 4” movie script are presented in the table. The table consists of the kinds of implicature as proposed in the problem of the study number one. The analysis of the table is presented in the next sub chapter below the table to answer the problem of the study number two. The following is the table 4.1 displays the kinds of implicature found in “Ice Age 4” movie. The name of the characters are written only by their initial name, ‘D’ stands for Diego, ‘S’ stands for Sid, and ‘M’ stands for Manny. The table provides 5 columns. First column is for the number of the utterance, second column is for the utterance, third column is conversational implicature which is divided into two columns which are generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature as the kinds of the conversational implicatures. The last column is for conventional implicature. For generalized implicature, the implicature is written down whether it is scalar or indefinite, while for other column is just given a check mark. After classifying the taken data into the table,

the writer analysed each utterance to answer the problem of the study number two.

The writer classified the implicatures done by three main characters with the explanation. She provided the extract of the conversation done by three main characters of "Ice Age 4" movie to present the analysis.

Table 4.1 Kinds of Implicature Done by Three Main Characters of "Ice Age 4" Movie

No.	Utterances	Conversational		
		Generalized	Particularized	Conventional
1.	D: "Your family was wiped out by an asteroid. Sorry."		√	
2.	S: "...there's a rainbow around every corner... and nothing but smooth sailing ahead!"	Indefinite		
3.	M: "If I don't make it...find me a wife, and tell her I love her."			√
4.	S: "Yeah, but we survived, and we still have each other."			√
5.	D: "For once, he's actually right."	Scalar		
6.	D: "We made it through storms and tidal waves... and a vicious assortment of seafood."			√
7.	S: "Water, water, everywhere"		√	
8.	S: "That's a little... salty."	Scalar		
9.	M: "Guys, look. Where there's birds, there's land, right?"		√	
10.	S: "Oh, please. I know my berries."		√	
11.	M: "One thing, Sid. You couldn't do one thing?"	Scalar		
12.	M: "Diego! I can't hold on much longer."		√	
13.	D: "I can't eat, can't sleep. Maybe I'm coming down with something."	Scalar		
14.	M & S: "Diego and Shira Sitting in a tree K-I-S-S-I-N-G."		√	
15.	D: "Real mature, guys. Real mature."		√	

1. Sid : "Guys? Where is everyone?"

Diego : "I'll handle this.....*Sid your family was wiped out by an asteroid. Sorry.*"

Sid : "What?"

Manny : "What Diego is trying to say is... they left. They only wanted to find you so you could take care of Granny."

Conversation between Sid, Diego, and Manny above is occurring when Sid is left by his family because they think the grandma is only such a burden that they leave her to Sid. Diego tries to fake the story in order for Sid to not feel like he is abandoned. Here, Diego flouts the maxim of quality for saying what he believes to be false as well as the maxim of relevance for saying something which is not asked. Since he flouts at least one maxim, there is an implicature appears in Diego's utterances. The writer categorized it into particularized implicature because in order to get the conveyed meaning, Sid has to have the same understanding with what Diego says. He said that Sid's family was wiped out by an asteroid, it means 'your family is not here'. Diego's answer is believed to be false and it is not relevant with the question raised by Sid.

2. Sid : "But the point being that, even though things look bad... *there's a rainbow around every corner..* and nothing but smooth sailing ahead!"

The setting in which the conversation is occurring is when three of them are in the middle of the sea after smashed by the huge waves and it sends them away from home. From what Sid says, there is no special background knowledge required to catch the meaning. The rainbow mentioned is unidentifiable and it is not known which rainbow it is. If in this case Sid is capable to be more informative and not flouting the maxim

of quantity he would define that the rainbow is something that does not belong to any one. Here, Sid knows that the rainbow is a natural phenomenon and it does not belong to any one, that is why Sid uses the word 'a'. This is assumed as generalized implicature because there is an indefinite article 'a' stands for 'a rainbow'. Sid is flouting the maxim of quantity because the word 'a' used by Sid has more meaning than it is said.

3. Manny : "If I don't make it...*find me a wife, and tell her I love her.*"

The situation is Manny, Sid, and Diego are facing a big storm in the middle of sea. Manny says to his friends, both Sid and Diego, if in the case he cannot survive, he wants them to tell his wife that he loves her.

There is a sequence in Manny's words where two events are supposed to be done one after another. First is, Manny wants his friends to find his wife, and second is, Manny wants them to tell his wife that he loves her.

The specific word used by Manny is a conjunction 'and' which means 'after that' and it will be elaborated like 'after you do that, do that another thing I want'. This simply states that the conjunction 'and' has different meaning. In Manny's utterance, the intended meanings of the use of the word 'and' belongs to the conventional implicature.

4. Manny : "We're still heading away from home."

Sid : "*Yeah, but we survived, and we still have each other.*"

The situation is when Manny, Diego, and Sid have gone through the sea disasters and they are getting much farther from home because of those disasters. In the extract above, there are two contrast conditions. First

is the fact that they are getting farther from home which is not supposed to happen to them and they are not happy with that. Second is the fact that they are still alive after facing the huge storm in the middle of the sea. Two different conditions are contrasted with the word ‘but’ said by Sid towards the contradiction of the fact said by Manny. They assume that things could be worse than that and they should be grateful they are still alive. The word ‘but’ here is contrast to what they should feel. Therefore, it is a conventional implicature and it is not based on the cooperative principle.

5. Manny : “We’re still heading away from home.”

Sid : “Yeah, but we survived, and we still have each other. Things could be worse, right?”

Diego : “*For once, he’s actually right.*”

This conversation happened when Manny, Sid, and Diego are in the middle of the sea after facing terrible disasters. Another scalar implicature is illustrated in the Diego’s statement in the conversation above. The word ‘for once’ limits the frequency of things happened. Diego and Manny know that most of times, Sid screws up but this time Sid looks more mature than usual. Diego says ‘for once he is actually right’ means that only this time Sid is being right or it can be more expressed like ‘only this time he is actually right’ or ‘he is never right before, but this time he is actually right’. It can be implied that Diego has something to convey more than what he says, and it is the flouting of maxim of quantity.

6. Manny : “We’re still heading away from home.”

Sid : “Yeah, but we survived, and we still have each other. Things could be worse, right?”

Diego : “*For once, he’s actually right. “We made it through storms and tidal waves... and a vicious assortment of seafood.”*”

In the extract above, the same conversation as the previous one also has an implicature. The situation is when the three of them (Manny, Sid, and Diego) are in the middle of sea and they face so many sea disasters, but they are still alive. From what Diego utters, he tells the sequence of events that they have gone through. The events that they have are told from the first up to the last. This means, Diego applies implicature by telling the events orderly. It is a conventional implicature. The use of word 'and' stated by Diego here means 'and then' not 'plus' or 'in addition'. Diego simply says 'we have made it through storms and then we have made it through tidal waves, and finally we have made it through a vicious assortment of seafood.' The word 'and' here indicates a sequence of events.

7. Manny : "How big is this ocean?"
 Sid : "*Water, water, everywhere*"

There is a particularized implicature occurring in Sid's utterance.

Manny raises a question that is not actually a question, but it tends to be a complaining about the sea. They are in the middle of the sea and they see nothing but sea. Therefore, Sid gives reply to Manny by saying 'water, water everywhere'. It means that 'there is no land seen' and 'all is water and the land must be far away from here', or 'the ocean is very big'. Here, Sid is violating the maxim of relevance by saying something which is not relevant with the question.

8. Manny: "How big is this ocean?"

Sid : **"Water, water, everywhere. Nor any drop to drink, Well, except maybe that drop. *That's a little... salty.*"**

The extract above is the conversation when Manny, Sid, and Diego are in the middle of sea and they are looking for a land to port. They cannot survive if they do not find a land. Sid is saying about the level of a taste when he drinks the water from the drop of the ice they ride. By giving the limit 'little' means that the water is not totally salty, yet, it still tastes salty. Here, Sid is saying something which has meaning more than what he says. Sid is kind of giving more understanding to his interlocutors that the water he drinks is not really salty. It can also be implied that the taste of the water is not what Sid has expected before he drinks it and that is why the word 'little' here is applied by him. It can also be like 'it turns out that the water is little bit salty'. Here Sid is violating the maxim of quantity.

The implicature contained in the utterance is scalar implicature.

9. Manny: **"Guys, look. *Where there's birds, there's land, right?"***

The situation is when Manny sees a bird flying above him, then he points the bird in order for the others to see it too. Manny seems like he raises a question to others. However, it is not a real question, but it tends to be a rhetorical question which does not need an answer towards it. From what Manny utters, it shows that actually Manny states that "there is a land near by because there is a bird flying above us". It can be concluded that it is not a question but it is a statement. Manny violates the maxim of quantity for saying words less than the meaning. It is a particularized

implicature when the special background knowledge is required to imply the meaning, or in other words, Manny wants his addressees understand what he understands.

10. Sid : “Get to the ship, don’t screw up. Get to the ship, don’t screw up.”
 Granny : “Unwind the vines.”
 Sid : “Don’t let go.”
 Granny : “Unwind the vines.”
 Sid : “Don’t let go.”
 Granny : “Unwind the vines.”
 Sid : “Don’t let... Oh, yummo!”
 Diego : “Sid, no! It’s a lotus berry. It will paralyze you.”
 Sid : “*Oh, please. I know my berries.*”
 Diego : “Don’t...swallow.”
 Sid : (Swallow it) “See, I’m fine. If there’s one thing I know, it’s berries.” (paralyzed).

The situation that the conversation is happening is when Manny, Sid, Diego plan to steal a ship from his enemy to go home. Sid is asked to unwind the vines along with his granny. Manny and Diego know that Sid always screws up everytime he does a job and that is why Sid is asked only to unwind the vines. Suddenly Sid’s attention is driven into a bunch of berries, as everybody knows that sloth like Sid really likes berry. However, it is not a berry he always eats, it is a lotus berry which can paralyze everyone who eats it. Diego tries to warn Sid to not eat the berries, but Sid with his arrogance is showing off by saying ‘*Oh, please. I know my berries?*’ which means he knows everything about berry and he is expert than everyone else since he eats berry everyday. By saying ‘I know my berries’ with an emphasizing ‘Oh, please’ means that he underestimates Diego’s warning. He thinks that no one knows better about berry than him. It turns out that Sid is paralyzed after eating the berry. This

is the violating maxim of quality and maxim of quantity. Sid is violating the maxim of quality by saying something that he is lack of evidence or knowledge, he does not know the berry is a lotus berry but he looks so sure when he says that those are his berries. Quantity maxim is violated because he says more than what he actually means. The implicature is categorized as particularized implicature because there is a special background knowledge is required and it violates some maxims.

11. Manny : ***“One thing, Sid. You couldn’t do one thing? Look at you, Sid, can you hear me?”***

When the plan is running smoothly to steal the ship, Sid keeps ruining it by being paralyzed after eating lotus berry. Manny once again raises a question which is actually not a question. It tends to be a criticism to Sid about things that he always screws up. After finding Sid paralyzed, Manny criticizes him by proposing a rhetorical question. Manny feels sick of Sid. That is why Manny says a rhetorical question. Manny’s rhetorical question is more about ‘I only ask you one thing to do, why you still cannot do it right’ or ‘your job is only one, why you cannot do it right’ or if it is more offensive, it will be like ‘you should do your job well because your job is only one, why you can never do your job well.’ Some other interpretations will be similar to the interpretations above. The point is, Manny is not asking a question but he tends to give Sid criticism. Manny is violating the maxim of quantity, he states less than what he actually means.

The implicature is categorized as scalar implicature because there is a word

‘one’ means that it is only one, not more, there is no more job for him but that job.

12. Shira : “You don’t understand. I don’t have a choice.”

Diego : “You don’t have to live this way, Shira. You’ll be safe with us.

We take care of each other.”

Manny : “**Diego! I can’t hold on much longer. Diego!**”

The circumstance is Manny tries to hold the ship with a bar of wood because they have to wait for Diego who is not on board yet. Diego tries to persuade Shira to come with him. Manny knows the situation that Diego needs Shira to come with him, that is why Manny asks Diego to be fast implicitly. By saying “*I can’t hold on much longer!*” he indirectly asks Diego to get on board as soon as possible. From what Manny utters, it states more, it can be meant like ‘come on, faster Diego’ or ‘I cannot hold it so you must be fast and get on board’. Manny gives the meaning more than what he says and Diego notices that it is not just a statement, it tends to be an order or a request, it means he violates the maxim of quantity. The implicature of the utterance is categorized as particularized implicature.

13. Manny : “Come on! We’re finally heading home!”

Diego : “I don’t know what’s wrong with me. *I can’t eat, can’t sleep.*

Maybe I’m coming down with something.”

Finally, Manny and his friends are heading home, but there is something wrong with Diego because Shira cannot come with him. Diego is not sure about what is happening with him. Diego says the word ‘Maybe’ to indicate that he is not really sure. The implied meaning can be ‘I’m not really sure’ or ‘I know there is something wrong with me, but I do not know what it is’. The use of word ‘maybe’ is a measurement to something that is

unsure. This is the scalar implicature because of the word 'maybe'. This also violates the maxim of quantity because the word 'maybe' stated by Diego can have wider meaning or intention.

14. Manny : "You're in love, pussy cat!"
Manny & Sid : "Diego and Shira Sitting in a tree *K-I-S-S-I-N-G.*"

Manny and Sid are teasing Diego because they know that Diego is falling in love with Shira. Diego is shy with what they do to him. Manny and Sid here spell out the word 'kissing'. Manny and Sid are violating the maxim of manner because they are being obscure by spelling out the word in order to be not frontal in saying it. Diego is known to recognize the word 'kissing' so they act as if they do not adhere the maxim of manner. The word 'kissing' is spelled out or softened by Manny and Sid because they know that Diego will not like it when they make a fool of him. The implicature here is particularized because there is a special background knowledge is required to imply the meaning.

15. Manny : "You're in love, pussy cat!"
Manny & Sid : "Diego and Shira Sitting in a tree *K-I-S-S-I-N-G.*"
Diego : "*Real mature guys, real mature.*"

Diego here is sick of being teased by Manny and Sid. He keeps denying the fact that he is actually in love with Shira. He asks them to be real mature people because he personally thinks that what Manny and Sid are doing is a children stuff. By saying 'real mature guys, real mature' means that Diego wants them not to be childish. They are mature people and they are not supposed to act that way. This is the violating of quantity maxim by saying something which has meaning more that what is said. The

implicature of Diego's utterance is categorized into particularized implicature because to get the meaning, Diego's interlocutors need a special background knowledge.

4.2 Discussion

After obtaining the data and analysing them based on the objectives of the study, the writer gave the discussion of the whole data and the analysis to answer the problems proposed in chapter one. From what the writer had found and analysed, all types of implicature were applied in the conversation done by three main characters in 'Ice Age 4' movie.

The three main characters applied implicatures to each other, but the most often who apply the implicature is Sid. Sid occasionally embodied particularized implicature to Manny and Diego. There are two generalized implicatures which were applied by Sid, first is indefinite implicature and second is scalar implicature. There are three particularized implicatures that were applied by Sid whether to Diego or to Manny. There is only one conventional implicature done by Sid. Manny performed three particularized implicatures to Diego and Sid. Manny also performed generalized once to Sid, and one conventional implicature to Diego and Sid. For Diego, he performed two generalized implicatures and two particularized implicatures to Manny and Sid. He performed conventional implicature only once.

The use of implicature in the conversation covers all types of implicature both particularized and generalized implicature. For generalized implicature, both

scalar and indefinite implicature were occupied in the conversation. Not only the conversational implicatures which were performed by those three main characters, but also conventional implicatures were applied there. In fact, there are three conventional implicatures found by the writer. Conversational implicatures which are related to the maxim is mostly performed by the three main characters Manny, Diego, and Sid. While conventional implicature, even there are found some that are performed, is lesser than conversational. There are only three utterances that apply conventional implicatures found out of fifteen utterances. Those three conventional implicatures are the use of words 'and' and 'but'. The word 'and' here is not merely described as 'in addition' or 'plus' as it is usually described, but it tends to tell the sequence of events like 'and then' or 'after that'. While the word 'but' here tells the contradiction of two contrast facts that experienced by Manny, Sid, and Diego.

All types of the conversational either generalized implicature or particularized implicatures are applied in the conversations among the three main characters. Two kinds of generalized implicatures are also occupied in the conversations. Same goes as the conventional is applied in the conversations among the three main characters.

The similarity between the finding found by Wulansari, the finding found by Christiningrum, and the finding found by the writer is both generalized conversational implicature and particularized implicature are found in the conversation. However, what makes the writer's finding different with those two

finding of the previous studies is the writer analyses more deeply about scalar and indefinite implicatures.

