IMPLICATURE ANALYSIS ON BLANCHE DU BOIS' UTTERANCES IN

'A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE' MOVIE

A FINAL PROJECT

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement

For S-1 Degree in Linguistic Studies

In English Department, Faculty of Humanities

Diponegoro University

Submitted by:

Salamah Hikmatunnisaa Santosa Wahidah

13020110120007

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY

SEMARANG

2017

PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer states truthfully that this project is compiled by himself without taking the results from other research in any university, in S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree and in diploma. In addition, the writer ascertains that he does not take the material from other publications or someone's work except for the references mentioned.

Semarang, August 15th 2017

Salamah Hikmatunnisaa S.W.

ANALYSIS OF IMPLICATURE IN 'A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE' MAIN CHARACTER'S UTTERANCES

Written by:

Salamah Hikmatunnisaa Santosa Wahidah

13020110120007

Is approved by thesis advisor,

On 11th August, 2017

Project Advisor,

Ayu Ida Savitri, S.S, M.Hum.

NIP. 19790822 200801 2 013

Head of the English Department

Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A

NIP. 19640814 199001 1 001

VALIDATION

Approved by

Strata 1 Final project Examination committee

Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

On September 27th 2017

Chair Member,   Second Member,

Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A.   Dra. Wiwiek Sundari, M.Hum.

NIP. 196408141990011001   NIP. 195906071990032001

Third Member,   Fourth Member,

Drs. Oktiva Herry Chandra, M.Hum.   Ariya Jati, S.S, M.A.

NIP. 196710041993031003   NIP. 197802282005021001

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Let not people come to know except of your happiness, and let them not see except your smile. If life becomes constricted upon you, then within the Qur'an lies your orchard. If you feel curtailed and restricted, then to the heaven raise your call. And if they ask you of your affairs, then praise Allah and smile.

- ***Anonymous***

No amount of guilt can change the past, no amount of worrying can change the future. Go easy on yourself, for the outcome of all affairs is determined by Allah's decree. If something is meant to go elsewhere, it will never come your way, but if it is yours by destiny, from it you cannot flee.

- ***Umar Ibn Al-Khattaab***

Too often we underestimate the power of a touch, a smile, a kind word, a listening ear, an honest compliment, or the other smallest act of caring, all of which have the potential to turn a life around.

- ***Anonymous***

Don't be impressed by money, followers, degrees and titles. Do be impressed by humility, integrity, generosity and kindness.

- ***Anonymous***

This final project is dedicated to my ma and pa

May Allah unite us in Jannah.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin, Praise to Allah SWT The Almighty, who has given strength and mercy so this project on *"Analysis of Implicature in 'A Streetcar Named Desire' Main Character's Utterances"* came to a completion. On this occasiation, I would like to thank all those people who have supported to the completion of this final project.

First of all, immense gratitude and love are presented to my Abi and Almarhummah Ummi, for all the support, lessons and warmth they have provided me over the years was the greatest blessing and gift that I do not deserve. Without them, I may never have gotten to where I am today. The deepest gratitude and appreciation are extended to Ayu Ida Savitri, S.S, M.Hum. my advisor who has given her continues guidance, helpful correction, moral support, advice and suggestion, without which it is doubful that this project came into completion. My deepest gratitude also goes to the following persons:

1. Dr. Redyanto M. Noor, M. Hum., the Dean of Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University.

2. Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A., the Head of the English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University who also gave his support to the writer to finish this final project.

3. Dra. Wiwiek Sundari, M. Hum., the writer's Academic Supervisor who has given her time and guidance.

4. All lecturers of Faculty of Humanities, especially those in English Department, who have shared their knowledge, experiences, advice, warmth, and guidance.

5. All of the whole academic staff in Diponegoro University, especially Mrs. Wulan for putting up with me and answering all my questions.

6. My whole family and friends, particularly my brother and little sister, Rijal and Rifa. May Allah guide us all to the straight path.

7. All of my furry and feathery friends who create a great atmosphere enough to make me ditch the real world.

8. I also place on record, my sense of gratitude to one and all, who directly or indirectly have lent their hand on this final project.

The writer realizes that this final project is still far from being perfect. She would be glad to receive any constructive criticisms and suggestions to help her do a better writing in the future. Still, she hopes that this final project would be useful for the readers.

Semarang, August 15th 2017

Salamah Hikmatunnisaa S.W.

TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT

Tujuan dari studi ini adalah untuk mempelajari lebih mendalam tentang makna implisit yang terkandung dalam Bahasa lisan. Topik yang diambil penulis adalah implikatur percakapan yang terdapat dalam ujaran pemeran utama dalam film *A Streetcar Named Desire*. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode studi kualitatif dengan metode Simak Bebas Libat Cakap sebagai metode pengumpulan data dan menggunakan teknik mencatat atau *Note Taking Technique* sebagai teknik lanjutan. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah seluruh ujaran dari pemeran utama film *A Streetcar Named Desire*, Blanche Du Bois. Pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan teknik purposif atau *purposive sampling technique*. Sedangkan dalam menganalisa data, penulis menggunakan metode padan dari Sudaryanto dengan mengaplikasikan teori *Cooperative Principle* dan *Implicature* dari Grice ke dalam data. Hasil analisis menunjukan bahwa dua belas ujaran pemeran utama yang dikaji oleh penulis terbukti mengandung implikatur percakapan, dimana implikatur terjadi karena penutur melakukan pelanggaran terhadap keempat maksim percakapan. Tujuh tuturan tergolong kategori *violate* dan lima tuturan tergolong kategori *flout*. Penutur menggunakan berbagai pelanggaran maksim percakapan untuk menyembunyikan fakta, menyampaikan lelucon, merayu, mencemooh, dan juga untuk mengungkapkan harapan.

Kata kunci: ujaran, prinsip kerjasama, makna implisit.

1.   Introduction

Although language is used by a speaker to convey messages, ideas, concepts or purposes, what a speaker means by his/her utterance can go beyond what the utterance means. Thus, it is important for us to reveal the intention behind the utterance that is being said by a speaker to avoid misunderstanding.

Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics which is suitable to analyse the language meaning and use that are dependent on the speaker and the context of utterance. As a part of pragmatic study, Implicature is a term use to describe something that is conveyed beyond the semantic meaning of the words. It means what the speaker actually means is much more than what he/she directly expresses.

In this study, the writer analyses the implied meaning behind Blanche Du Bois' utterances in *A Streetcar Named Desire* movie. It is a movie directed by Elia Kazan in 1951, which was originally a play written by Tennessee Williams. The analysis is done using Theory of Conversational Implicature and Cooperative Principles by Grice (1975).

A Streetcar Named Desire story revolves around conflicts between the two main characters, Blanche DuBois who is an emotionally troubled lady from the South and Stanley Kowalski who represent the image of an industrial worker from the North. The story starts with Blanche's visit to her sister's home after she has lost her job and her family plantation. Stanley, her sister's husband, feels bothered by Blanche from the first time they met because of his intolerance for pompous

and condescending people. Actually the feeling is mutual, because Blanche, being born from an educated and wealthy family, also cannot stand Stanley's crude and arrogant attitude. As the story happen, the viewer will find out that much of what Blanche says is greatly overstated or completely untrue. Her false reality is an illusion she presents to cover herself from others and also from reality. The truth is that she is bankrupt, mentally unstable and prostitutes herself to lots of men.

There are two studies that are closely related with this topic. The first one is Ester Okta Alfina's final project (2016) entitled *"The Maxim Violation on Mata Najwa Talk Show: Selebriti Pengganda Simpati",* which was done to reveal the motivation behind the speaker's violation of a maxim by identifying the kind of maxim violation and the motivation behind those violations using Grice's Implicature and Cooperative Principle Theories. The result showed fifteen utterances containing violation of the maxim, which were done because the speaker wanted to show politeness and keep each other face.

The second one is Yuniar Dea Savitri's study (2015) entitled "The Use of Implicature in Indonesia Cigarette Advertisement Slogans", which was aimed at finding the additional conveyed meaning characterised by the cigarette advertising catch phrases using Grice's Theory of Conventional and Conversational Implicature. The result showed that the publicist of cigarette commercial is using Implicature in their catchphrases with intention to change the use of persuasive and improper words which is banned in the advertisement rule.

This study only focuses on the Conversational Implicature resulted from Blanche Du Bois' intriguing utterances. The writer chose to only analyse Blanche's utterances because she is the only character in the movie who frequently says something vague and irrelevant, while the other main characters, especially Stanley, tend to be more straightforward and direct. The writer choose Implicature Analysis on Blanche Du Bois' utterance in *A Streetcar Named Desire* Movie as the topic of the study because the writer aims to find out kinds of Cooperative Principles disobeying used in her utterances and the intended meaning that is resulted from it.

2. Theoretical Framework

This research uses Pragmatic theories of Theory of Conversational Implicature and Cooperative Principles by Grice (1979) which are suitable to analyze the data to answer the purpose of this study.

1. Cooperative Principles

Grice's Cooperative Principle Theory (1975:45) is expressed as follows "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". It is based on four sub principles or conversational maxim, as follows (Grice, 1975: 26-27).

1)   The Maxim of Quantity (be informative)

It expects the speaker to give contribution as necessary as needed. In a precise amount, this is not more or less informative.

2)   The Maxim of Quality (be true)

It expects the speaker to give real information based on the fact or clear fact.

3)   The Maxim of Relation (be relevant)

It requires the speaker to give relevant contribution

4)   The Maxim of Manner (be perspicuous).

It expects the speaker to say something brief, orderly, and also avoid obscurity and ambiguity.

Grice suggested the four categories of maxims with intention to give guidelines to the speaker and the hearer of how to manage a successful conversation. Nonetheless, in actual conversation, people often refuse to be cooperative by does not observe or fulfil the maxims. For that reasons, Grice (1989) also proposed four major ways of Non-Observance of a Maxim, which are violating, flouting, opting-out, and infringing. But in this study, the writer will only focus on the first two ways of Non-Observance of the Maxims.

1) Flouting a Maxim

Flouting or 'to deliberately disobey a maxim' is an obvious non-observance way of talking, without intention to deceive or mislead (Grice, 1989, as cited in Thomas, 1995:64). When a speaker flouts a maxim, his/her intentions are not to deceive the hearer, but instead to make the hearer look for the other meaning.

2) Violating a Maxim

Grice, in Thomas (1995:73), says that violating a maxim is a blatant non-observance of a maxim. Therefore, when a speaker violates a maxim, he/she will prone to deceive. Here, the speaker is purposely do not fulfil certain maxim, they also often use Implicature with the intention to mislead.

3) Opting Out a Maxim

Grice in Thomas states that a speaker opts out a maxim whenever he indicates unwillingness to cooperate in the way the maxim requires (1995:74). This kind of disobeying cooperative principle happened when a speaker cannot or does not want to give information as required.

4) Infringing a Maxim

Infringing is a type of non-observance where the speaker accidently produces Implicature (Thomas, 1995:74). A speaker who is infringing a maxim has no intention to use Implicature nor have intention to mislead. Infringing of a maxim usually\ occurs because of the speaker's inability to make a successful conversation, such as the speaker is an infant, in a state of drunkenness, nervousness, etc.

2. Implicature

Implicature is an element of speaker meaning which contributes as aspect of what is actually aimed in speaker's utterance without being part of what is said (Horn, 2004:3-4).

Grice (1975:44) also stated that there are two kinds of Implicatures, Conventional and Conversational Implicature. Conversational Implicature is an added implicit meaning linked with the use of particular word. Meanwhile,

Conventional Implicature consists in the meaning of the words in a sentence and as such it is pure semantic entailment (Katz and Langendoen, 1967:13). Conventional Implicature convey the same extra meaning regardless of context and which are always lexicalized. There are just a few words that can carry a conventional Implicature, these words are: but, even, therefore and yet (Thomas 1995:57).

3.   Research Method

Based on analysis approach, this study is considered as qualitative research, which is defined as a research method where the accurate data is not in the form of number but it is in the form of words or things (Sudaryanto, 1993: 62). According to the purpose of the study, this study belongs to library research, because the source of the study is dialogue from a movie entitled "A Streetcar Named Desire".

The data of this research come from the main character utterances that contain Conversational Implicature. In this research, the writer uses primary data. In which Arikunto (1998:114) states as data that is directly obtained from the object of research. The writer obtains the data from the internet, particularly from http://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk.

The population in this research is all utterances produced by the main character of 'A Streetcar Named Desire' Movie. In limiting the sample, purposive sampling technique is used since the writer only chose Blanche DuBois's utterances which contain Conversational Implicature.

In this research, the writer uses Documentation Method from Arikunto (1995:135) to collect data since they are taken from printed and electronic media. In this case, before gathering the data, the writer uses *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* Method or Non-Participant Observation from Sudaryanto (1993:133) as a method of collecting data through observing the language use and it could be spoken or written language. And then, the writer uses the Note Taking Technique by Sudaryanto (1993:139), in which the writer taking notes of the utterances that contains Conversational Implicature. These are four steps the writer uses in collecting the data:

1) Using Documentation Method by taking the video from electronic media.

2) Watching and listening and reading the script thoroughly.

3) Taking notes of Blanche Du Bois' utterances that contains Conversational Implicature.

4) Classifying the utterances.

In analysing the data the writer uses Identity Method or *metode padan* from Sudaryanto (1993:13) as a method of analyzing data where the researcher analyses the non-linguistic elements. The sub method that the writer uses is Referential Identity Method by analyzing the data with the reference of the world. The steps of data analysis in this study are as follows:

1) Identifying the main characters' dialogue.

2) Classifying the data to show whether or not the dialogue contains Conversational Implicature.

3) Analysing the data to find the intended meaning of each utterance.

4) Describing and interpret the data to answer the research problems.

Reference

Alfina, Okta. The Maxim Violation on Mata Najwa Talk Show: Selebriti Pengganda Simpati.Semarang: Diponegoro University, 2016.

Brown & Yule. 1983. *Discourse Analysis.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Cook. 1989. *Discourse*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Grice, H. P. 1975. Logic and Conversation. In P. Cole and J. L. Morgan (eds.). Syntax and Semantics, Vol 3: Speech Acts. New York: Academic Press, 1975, PP. 41-58.

Katz, J. Jerold and Terence Langendoen. "Pragmatics and Presupposition". *Language* 52.1, 1976: 1-17. Linguistic Society of America. Web. *JSTOR Archive*. 2 October 2013. http://www.jstor.org/stable/413205

Leech, Geoffrey Neil. 1983. *Principles of Pragmatics*. London: Longman, Print.

Paltridge, B.2000. *Making Sense of Discourse Analysis.* Gold Coast.

Sudaryanto. 1993. *Metode dan Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.

Yule, George. 1996. *Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Savitri, Dea. Yuniar. The Use of Implicature in Indonesia Cigarette Advertisement

Slogans. Semarang: Diponegoro University, 2015.