ABSTRACT


Keywords: Pragmatics, Maxims of Grice, Conversational Implicature, Movies.

Conversation is one of the important part of human’s life. It is used to communicate with each other. The conversation should run effectively. If there is misunderstanding, conversation does not run well and effective. In conversation, people sometimes utter something which has different meaning from what is meant to be, it is called implicature. If it is in conversational cases, it is called conversational implicature. This research attempts to analyze pragmatically the conversational implied meaning or it is called implicature in G.I Joe and The Vow movie scripts based on Cooperative Principle and its maxims by Grice.

The main objective of this research is to discover how utterance can go beyond its literal meaning. Violating some cooperative principles by the speaker is the particularly salient way of getting an addressee to draw an inference and recovers an implicature. There are two research problems which are observed: (1) What conversational implicatures are found in action movie script entitled G.I Joe and in romantic movie script entitled The Vow?, and (2) What is the difference between conversational implicature found in action movie script entitled G.I Joe and romantic movie script entitled The Vow?.

The research design of this research is qualitative comparative approach. It is intended to investigate that two research problems are in relation of maxim violation and conversational implicature, and to compare both movie scripts from the different. The data are the sentences or utterances in the conversations of G.I Joe and The Vow movie script that contain implicature.

The result of this research is the difference between G.I Joe and The Vow from the dominant maxim and the context. The dominant violation of maxims in G.I Joe is maxim of relevancy 64.70%. While, the context which appears are access, time, and move. The dominant violation of maxim in The Vow is maxim of quantity 52.94%. While, the context which appears are addressee, condition, moment, motif, move, and event.