

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Problem

The act of conveying information in two or more ways is known as communication. When people communicate with others in daily life, they must ensure that messages are properly conveyed and received. People in social interactions employ spoken language as a communication tool in a conversation. In a conversation, a person might say something that appears to be very short or ambiguous, yet his or her listeners comprehend what they mean. This occurs when both the speaker and the listener are conscious of the circumstances that impact their utterance. Therefore, the speaker does not need to utilize elaborate phrases in each word to express their purpose.

When something in a conversation is implied, the speaker must understand what the opposite person is saying, which may require interpretation. To perceive meaning in communication, a thorough understanding is required. Sometimes the speaker makes unclear utterances during conversation or discussion. In linguistics, particularly in pragmatics, implicit meaning is part of the judgment process. Implicature is about how people can understand the implied meaning in an utterance.

Yule (as stated in Khoiroh, 2017, p. 1), states pragmatics is the study of the connection between language forms and their uses. Only pragmatics admits people into the analysis in this three-part distinction. Pragmatics and semantics should not be combined when learning the language. While pragmatic processing is derived from the word's meaning in context, semantics refers to the analysis of meaning, which is directly dependent on the word's meaning and the language's forms itself.

People generally utilize direct words, but they occasionally utilize implicature strategies to induce listeners to respond in the way the speaker intended. Implicature itself has become a process of interpretation based on the circumstances of the situation to determine whether the situation includes what the

person implies, infers, or conveys in a way that is different from what they state. Implicatures are among the most common examples of something that is more often conveyed than stated, although in order to comprehend the implicature, several fundamental cooperative concepts have to first be considered to be in action.

Participants in a conversation will communicate with each other about different aspects of any larger concept, more being only one of them. The majority of it now occurs in literary works, including movies. Because the movie is a medium that generates imaginative ideas, some movie character's dialogues include implicit meanings, are spoken irrelevantly, and result in conversational implicature. In a movie, there are many examples of utterances that contain conversational implicatures. Implicature often appears in movies because this movie is a reflection of everyday life. Because of that, it is sometimes easier for people to understand the message behind the words in the movie.

One part of pragmatics is the conversational implication. Implicit utterance is a frequent occurrence in real life, although it does not just occur there. In everyday conversations, we often use general meanings that are not related to the existing context, so listeners can clearly understand the message being conveyed. On the other hand, there are also people who convey their meaning through context, where people must first understand the specific context being discussed to understand the utterances delivered by the speaker.

In this sense, generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature are two types of conversational implicature. Generalized conversational implicature frequently refers to more fundamental concerns, such as what constitutes logical conversation or what constitutes logically constant conversation. Meanwhile, particularized conversational implicature has always calculated the expression with particular knowledge of any given context, but most of the time, the discussion takes place in a particular context in which locally known inferences are expected.

This research chooses the movie "To All the Boys I've Loved Before," which was released on August 17, 2018, and directed by Susan Johnson. This movie tells the story of Lara Jean Covey being a normal teenager until she receives some

shocking letters addressed to all the boys she has had crushes on before. These were love letters intended only for her until her sister Kitty forwarded them to all the male names mentioned in the letters in the hopes of making Lara Jean's life more interesting and colorful. Her life at school is turned upside down when these two boys approach her about their papers. Two of these men are Josh, her next-door neighbor and lover of her older sister Margot, and Peter Kavinsky, her nemesis and boyfriend of Gen. After a series of unexpected situations, Lara Jean discovers herself and maybe even a real relationship.

I am interested to delve into the implicatures that exist in the movie in order to gain clarification regarding the meaning conveyed in words or conversations. The implicatures that frequently appear in movies may be lost on the audience. After watching the movie and analyzing the utterances in it, I can explain the conversational implicature to help me better understand the movie. Because of this, my readers can understand the other conversational meanings in these utterances, as well as more general features such as mannerisms, messages, and struggles.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background, I identify the problem of a pragmatic study focusing on implicatures that appear in the characters Lara Jean, Kitty, Margot, Their Father, Chris, Josh, and Peter Kavinsky using language in utterances that have certain implicit meanings of conversation conveyed in the movie script "To All the Boys I've Loved Before".

1.3. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification above, I limit this research to analyzing conversational implicature, which has two types of conversational implicature occur in the film script "To All the Boys I've Loved Before," in which the focus is on the utterances conveyed by the seven characters which are Lara Jean, Kitty, Margot, Their Father, Chris, Josh, and Peter Kavinsky.

1.4. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation above, the formulation of the problem can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of conversational implicature contained in the character's utterances in the movie script "To All the Boys I've Loved Before"?
2. What is the context contained in the use of conversational implicature in the character's utterances in the movie script "To All the Boys I've Loved Before"?

1.5. Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation above, the objectives of the research may be shown in the following sentences:

1. To identify and explain the types of conversational implicature contained in the character's utterance in the movie script "To All the Boys I've Loved Before".
2. To explain the context contained in the use of conversational implicature in the character's utterances in the movie script "To All the Boys I've Loved Before".

1.6. Benefit of the Research

Based on the objectives of the research above, this research can benefit as follows:

1. For students who are interested in linguistics, this research can be a reference related to the same topic but with different objects.
2. For people who are interested in learning deeply about implicature, especially conversational implicature, so they can understand the hidden intentions of someone's utterances in a conversation.

1.7. Systematic Organization of the Research

The framework of the term paper writing titled “Conversational Implicature Found in “To All the Boys I’ve Loved Before” (2018) Movie Script” is as follows:

CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the phases of the research layout, such as the background of the problem, the identification of the problem, the limitation of the problem, the formulation of the problem, the objectives of the research, and the systematic organization of the research.

CHAPTER 2 : THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter contains the experts’ theories study, which I use in accordance with the title of the research and to analyze the research data, which are as follows: "Pragmatics", "Context", "Implicature", the types of implicature as follows "Conventional Implicature and Conversational Implicature", and the type of conversational implicature as follows: "Generalized Conversational Implicature" and "Particularized Conversational Implicature."

CHAPTER 3 : RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains detailed information related to the approach and research methods used in the preparation of the thesis, including time and location, research approach and method, research object and data, data collection technique, and data analysis technique.

**CHAPTER 4 : CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE FOUND IN
“TO ALL THE BOYS I’VE LOVED BEFORE”
(2018) MOVIE SCRIPT**

This chapter contains the presentation of the findings and analysis of the research based on the problem formulations that have been compiled in the first chapter. In this chapter, the research topic raised is conversational implicature in To All The Boys I've Loved Before movie

CHAPTER 5 : CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of an explanation of the implications of the research findings that have been analyzed in the previous chapter, direct explanations of the conclusion points of the results of the analysis that are disclosed in a comprehensive, clear, and easy-to-understand manner, and suggestions regarding further similar research that may be carried out by other researchers in the future.