

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

This study aims to find the types of conversational implicatures and their implicit meaning in each utterance in the film *Turning Red* (2022). Based on the research results, this film has two types of conversational implicature: generalized and particularized conversational implicature. There are conversational implications found in the conversations that take place between the characters in the movie *Turning Red*. thirty utterances are classified as conversational implicatures. Therefore, in this study, generalized conversational implicature is the dominant datum found in *Turning Red*, because most conversations are easy to understand the implicit meaning, it is enough to know the context of the situation. However, to understand some utterances that are classified as special conversational implicatures, special circumstances are required. Therefore, conversations that are identified as conversational implicatures look interesting because they contain implicit meanings that force listeners to analyze the context of a situation or require a certain context to obtain other meanings in the character's utterances. Special knowledge about the origins and culture of the characters is very important to understand the implicit meaning of each conversation in this film. Revealing the implicit meaning of the film *Turning Red* will help viewers interpret the words of the characters in ways that go beyond their literal meaning. It is important to know more about the moral message that the filmmakers want to portray. In addition, being aware of the implications will improve communication skills and divergent thinking.

This type of conversation engagement is divided into two. The first is general conversational engagement, specialized knowledge that is not required to understand the meaning of implications. The second is the involvement of specific conversations, from which a sense of implication can only be obtained by understanding the context. There are 25 conversational implications included in general conversational implicature and 5 conversational implications included in particularized conversational engagements. In general conversational implicature, conversational implications due to ignoring the quantity maxim are mainly included in this type of implication. Whereas in specific conversational engagements, only two types of scornful proverbs are included in this type of implication, they are the maxim of the relationship and in a way of scorn.

I have concluded that in informal communication both speakers and listeners often violate conversational maxims. The main aspect of informal communication lies not in the conventional forms or rules that are applied, but rather in the effectiveness of communication, the way in which the utterances and meanings intended by the speaker can be successfully transmitted to the recipient or participants. convey the intended meaning to the recipient as effectively as an implicature. Implicature is like a bridge that connects what is said with what is in the speaker's mind. Implicature is an effective way to convey a message because the speaker does not need to make a long statement to express the speaker's ideas or thoughts. The speaker should make a small statement containing clues that correlate with some aspect of the situation and the listener's knowledge. Thus, the listener can explore the implicit meaning that reflects the speaker's idea.

Moreover, as we know, particularized conversational implicature increases because of certain particular contexts or requires certain knowledge to be understood. Thus, as long as the participants know the limits of the knowledge and culture of the interlocutor, the communication process does not encounter any obstacles, instead it makes the dialogue interesting. This may also be the reason why filmmakers produce films that contain many implicatures in them. This is because filmmakers want to show the uniqueness of the characters not only from the way they act in a film, but also in the formation of their speech. Meanwhile, to understand involvement in a film, we must focus on the film. When we focus on the film, we will get more information about the participants or background of the film. When we have information, we will understand the film and we will be interested in it and that is something that the filmmaker expects from us, interested in what he has done.

I realize that research on conversational engagement with the title “Analysis of Conversational Implications in the Movie “Turning Red” still has many shortcomings. for those who want to do research in the same field as this research so that their research will be better than before. Researchers would like to convey some suggestions as follows:

1. Students majoring in English and Literature should read and deepen their pragmatic knowledge, especially in conversational implications, because in general it looks easy but requires more knowledge in its application.
2. For prospective scholars who are interested in pragmatics, especially conversational mentality, the researcher hopes to be able to implement conversational mentality theory on different research objects, because there are still many searches for objects in our

daily lives that might be desired, such as advertisements, TV shows, comics and others.

3. Pragmatic research requires context in data analysis, so film is a good corpus for pragmatic research because in film we can see aspects outside of language such as the setting (time and place) or the characteristics of the participants, so that it will provide a more comprehensive picture. clear. context than any other. such as books or novels.
4. Types of conversational implicatures are not only general and specific, there are other types such as conventional implicatures, so that further research can be considered to analyze these types.
5. Films cannot only be analyzed in terms of thematic implications, but also in terms of other themes such as speech acts or metaphors or other linguistic domains such as semantics or morphology.

