

The Conversational Implicature in the Movie Script of Freedom Writers

Nia Septyanti¹, Bibit Suhatmady², Yuni Utami Asih³
Universitas Mulawarman
¹niaseptyanti@gmail.com, ²bibitsuhatmady@fkip.unmul.ac.id,
³yuniutamiasih@fkip.unmul.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims at analyzing the flouting conversational maxims, types of generalized and particularized conversational implicature and its implied meanings. It belongs to a qualitative content analysis approach. The data source comes from the movie script of Freedom Writers in the form of conversation and utterances of the characters that are appropriate with the focused analysis. It uses the Grice's theory of flouting maxims as well as implicature and Searle's theory of illocutionary acts to support the data analysis. It reveals that the characters flouted the maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner that create the presence of implicature. They used generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature to calculate the implied meanings. It found that the implied meanings are intended to give information, to deny truthful information, to do action, to express feeling, and to show politeness and respect.

Keywords: Flouting Maxims, Conversational Implicature, and Implied Meanings

1. Introduction

The most prevalent use of human language is through conversation. It is the way of people to socialize, develop and sustain their relationships with each other (Liddicoat, 2007, p.1). In the process of conversation event, a speaker does not only produce a form of linguistics communication, but also he/she intends to convey a message that contains both explicit and implicit meanings. Then, these meanings are sometime interpreted by hearer based on the context where the language is being used in order to create an effective communication. This situation deals with pragmatics that concerns on the interpretation of linguistics meaning in context (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2003, p.207). Context is the physical environment in which a word is used (Yule, 1996). It can help hearer to understand who says an utterance, what is being said, to whom it is said, and how it is said (Pranomo, 2020). As a result, the meaning of an utterance in a conversation can be well-interpreted and understood as well as it can create an effective communication.

Implicature is one of the existences of meanings in the pragmatics discussion. Implicature denotes either the act of meaning, implying, or suggesting one thing by saying something else, or the object of that act (Grice, 1989). It can be occurred in a conversation both in real life in the society and also in the movie. In the movie, it stories and portrays human social interaction and communication as happen in the real society that are acted and performed by characters. Therefore, the study of implicature in the movie is also crucial to be investigated. One of the movies that can be used as the object of analysis is Freedom Writers.

The Freedom Writers movie is an American movie, produced in 2007 and directed by Richard LaGravenese. It is based on true story that is adopted from The Freedom Writers' Diaries of Erin Gruwell and her students. The genre of this inspired movie is concerned on

education that tells about the struggles of a female novice teacher, named Erin Gruwell who perceives the problems of education institution where she firstly teaches and faces juvenile delinquent students, underprivileged students, and racism students from different gang members among students themselves. Because the characters both teachers and among students have different characteristics and not close to each other, sometime when they interact and communicate, they do not convey their intention clearly that may create the existence of implicature.

Moreover, the Freedom Writers movie has become as the data sources of the research analysis of previous researchers (such as Pradika, 2014; Eviana, 2015; Sari, 2015; Pamungkas, 2017; Mulyani & Latifah, 2018; Ridho, 2018; Zulfian, Sahril, & Omulu, 2018). It studies to explore the formation of social identity (Sari, 2015), slang words (Ridho, 2018), politeness strategy (Pamungkas, 2017), speech acts (Mulyani & Latifah, 2018; Eviana, 2015), teaching strategies (Zulfian, Sahril, & Omulu, 2018), types of conversational implicature and flouted the four maxims of cooperative principle (Handayani, 2018). In this current single study, it does not only explore the types of conversational implicature and maxims violation, but also it comprehensively explores the function of illocutionary act and the implicit meaning of conversational implicature.

Responding to the issues of conversational implicatures found in the movie, some studies have been conducted and they used different theoretical framework that underlie each study. The Yule's typology implicature theory is used by Aglina (2018) to analyze the types of conversational implicature in the Twilight Movie. Then, The Leech's motivation and illocutionary politeness function theory is used by Jilwalno, Valiantien, & Setyowati (2020) to explore the kinds and the motivation of flouting maxims by the characters in the movie of Jackie. Further, the Levinson's implicature theory is used to analyze the types of conversational implicature and flouting maxims as well as to interpret their implied meanings in the movie of Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle (Saniatang, Sili, & Setyowati, 2020). Last, the popular Grice's theory of cooperative principle, maxims violation and implicature are used by the study of Sofeny (2016) to analyze the conversational implicatures and non-observance maxims of cooperative principle in the film of The Vow, in the Devil Wears Prada Movie (Sitorus, Nur, & Lilis, 2019), and in the Kingdom Heaven Movie script (Akmal and Yana, 2020). These studies reported that the generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicatures as well as flouting maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner produced by the characters in their conversation in the movies (Sofeny, 2016; Aglina, 2018; Jilwalno, Valiantien, & Setyowati, 2020; Saniatang, Sili, & Setyowati, 2020; Akmal and Yana, 2020; Sitorus, Nur, & Lilis, 2019).

In the context of the current study, the Grice's theory of conversational implicature as wells as its flouting maxims and also the Searle's theory of five general functions of illocutionary act are used to investigate; (1) the flouting maxims; (2) types of conversational implicature; and (3) implied meanings of conversational implicature in the conversation of the characters in the Freedom Writers movie script. It is done to widely provide a reference or input for the current improvement of linguistics research especially for researchers who explore the literary work that focuses on implicature portrayed in a movie as well as to give information on how to be cooperative in a conversation. Additionally, the delivered meaning of utterance cannot only be conveyed directly but also can be implicitly said.

2. Literature Review

1. Cooperative Principle

To create an effective and meaningful communication, it needs cooperative between speaker and hearer. In the context of pragmatics study, it deals with cooperative principle that is introduced by Grice (1975). It is stated that “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” (Grice, 1975, p.45). It means that the information should be right amount given, truthful, relevance and unambiguous what it is required and needed by speakers. Therefore, people should observe the rules of cooperative principle, in which they are well-known as conversational maxims. Grice (1989) differentiated the four conversational maxims, including maxims of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance and maxim of manner as they briefly explained below.

a. Maxim of Quantity

Grice (1989, p.26) stated that “make your contribution as informative as is required, do not make your contribution more informative than is required”. It indicates that the participants of communication in a conversation should give the right quantity of information as it is required.

b. Maxim of Quality

Grice (1989, p.27) pointed out that “try to make your contribution one that is true, do not say what it is believe to be false, do not say that for which it lacks adequate evidence”. It means that the participants of in a conversational event are hoped to speak truly based on the basis of fact and adequate evidence to show a truth of utterances.

c. Maxim of Relevance

Maxim of relevance, also well-known as maxim of relation is the maxim that stresses the participants of speech community to be “relevant” in every single conversation (Grice, 1989, p.27). In this maxim, the participants are required to utter the information that is relevant to the subject that is being spoken. It keeps staying on a discussed topic by not communicating the irrelevant information in a communication context.

d. Maxim of Manner

In maxim of manner, the participants of the conversation are to be clear to what contribution they are making and to perform his performance with reasonable transmission. This maxim refers to be perspicuous that requires the participants to avoid obscurity expression, avoid ambiguity, be brief, and be orderly to what it intends to say (Grice, 1989, p.27).

2. Flouting Maxims

Flouting maxims occurs when the participants of communication event do not follow or flout the rules of conversational maxims. It is argued that there is a situation that makes speaker may not follow the expectation of the cooperative principle in order to convey an additional meaning more than what it is said (Yule, 1996, p.39-40). Basically, a speaker expects to his hearer to look for the implied meaning behind his utterance. In relation to the types of maxims, the flouting maxims can be categorized into four categories, including maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation and maxim of manner. These categories of flouting maxims are explained below.

a. Flouting Maxim of Quantity

Flouting maxim of quantity happens when speaker gives information as it is not required by his interlocutor, in which it gives too little information or too much

information that may create in an ineffective conversation (Grice, 1989). It can be stated that speaker flouts the maxim of quantity when he gives less or more information that is required.

b. Flouting Maxim of Quality

Flouting maxim of quality occurs when speaker says something that is untrue and it is not also supported by the adequate evidence as a proof on the fact that makes the things said become doubtful (Grice, 1989). Here, speaker blatantly utters untrue utterance and lack of evidence. So, it can create doubtful information.

c. Flouting Maxim of Relevance

Flouting maxim of relevance occurs when speaker produces an utterance that is irrelevant to the things being discussed (Grice, 1989). Generally, speaker abruptly changes the subject or overtly fails to the person's goal in asking a question (Thomas, 1995). Here, speaker expects that his hearer can imagine the unsaid utterance and make the connection between the utterance and the preceding one (Cutting, 2002).

d. Flouting Maxim of Manner

Flouting maxim of manner takes place when speaker says something that is obscure and ambiguous as well as it is not be brief and orderly deliver the information (Grice, 1989). This condition can create the obscurity and ambiguity of interlocutor perceiving the difficulties to understand the information. Consequently, ineffective conversation appears.

3. Conversational Implicature

Grice (1975) introduced the term of "implicature" to refer to the intended implications of an utterance that is used to account for what a speaker implies, suggests, or means, as distinct from what speaker literally says. It is claimed that a conversational implicature appears as the result of flouting maxims of quantity, quality, relation, and manner, in which it deals with the utterances receive an interpretation that goes beyond the words that are spoken (Meyer, 2009). In short, conversational implicature refers to an utterance that contains implicit meaning uttered by speakers in a conversation.

Grice (1975) distinguished the types of conversational implicature into two; generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. The generalized conversational implicature is an implicature that arises without any particular context or special scenario to calculate the intended meaning. In contrast, the particularized conversational implicature requires the special knowledge and specific context to interpret the meaning of an utterance. Both generalized and particularized conversational implicatures indicate the existence of speech acts.

4. Illocutionary Acts

Austin (1962) defined speech acts as the actions performed in saying something. It is performed via utterances that can be happen in a situation when language is used by speaker and interpreted by hearer (Yule, 1996). Austin (1962) classified three distinct levels of speech acts; locutionary act, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act. A locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to 'meaning' in the traditional sense. An illocutionary act is an action of performing an utterance containing of a certain conversational force and function why it is uttered. Finally, perlocutionary acts is the effects of an utterance to be acted or done.

Searle (1976) identified the functions of illocutionary acts that are used as the main theory to interpret the meaning of conversational implicatures in this current study. The followings are the explanation of each function of illocutionary acts.

a. Representative

Representative is a type of illocutionary act that commits the speaker to assess the truth of expressed proposition whether it is true or false. The functions of representative acts are to assert, claim, affirm, state, deny, disclaim, assure, argue, inform, notify, remind, object, predict, report, suggest, insist, conjecture, hypothesize, guess, wear testify, admit, confess, accuse, blame, criticize, praise, complain, boast and lament (Searle, 1976, p.354).

b. Directives

Directive of illocutionary act deals with action that attempts the addressee to do an action or to do something. The functions of directives actions are to direct, request, ask, urge, tell, require, demand, command, order, forbid, prohibit, enjoin, permit, suggest, insist, warn, advise, recommend, beg, supplicate, entreat, beseech, implore, and pray (Searle, 1976, p.355).

c. Commisives

Commisives are those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to do something to some future course of action. The functions of commissives of illocutionary act are to commit, promise, threaten, vow, pledge, swear, accept, consent, refuse, offer, bid, assure, guarantee, warrant, contract, covenant, and bet (Searle, 1976, p.356).

d. Expressive

Expressive deals with the actions containing of speaker's psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state affairs specified in the propositional content. The functions of these illocutionary actions are to apologize, thank, condole, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, welcome and greet (Searle, 1976, p.356).

e. Declaratives

Declaratives of illocutionary act are the acted utterance that brings a change in the state of affairs. Its functions are to declare, resign, adjourn, appoint, nominate, approve, confirm, disapprove, endorse, renounce, disclaim, denounce, repudiate, bless, curse, excommunicate, consecrate, christen, abbreviate, name, and call (Searle, 1976, p.358).

3. Methods

This study belongs to qualitative design of content analysis approach. It is a research technique that enables researchers to study human behavior through analyzing their communications in the form of written materials such as textbook, essay, newspaper, novel, magazine article, cookbook, song, political speech, advertisement, picture, film, electronic media, etc (Fraenkel, Wallen, & Hyun, 2012). The data for this study are the utterances or the dialogues in forms of words, phrases, and sentences that refer to types of conversational implicature as well as the flouting maxims written in the script of the movie, and the data source of the analysis is the movie script of the Freedom Writers, directed by Richard LaGravenese in 2007. Acting as the key human instrument, the writer directly observes and collects the data by reading the movie script comprehensively and watching the movie as well as taking notes about the data that are related with the analysis. It uses the theoretical frameworks of conversational implicatures and flouting maxims of Grice (1975) and the functions of illocutionary acts of Searle (1975). Finally, the identified and collected data are analyzed by using the flow model of qualitative data analysis of Miles & Huberman (1994), covering data reduction, data display, and conclusion/verification.

4. Result

The findings of this study are started on presenting the flouting maxims, types of conversational implicature and its implied meanings found in the Freedom Writers Movie script. Here, the analysis and data presentation are collectively integrated and presented in order to get clear description of the findings. It revealed that the characters in their conversation flouted the maxims of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner. These maxims violation create the existences of conversational implicature that contains the implicit meanings. To interpret and understand these implied meanings, the contexts of generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature are needed by the characters. It found that the implied meanings have intended to give information, to deny true information, to do action, to express feeling, and to show politeness and respect to others.

1. Flouting Maxim of Quantity of Conversational Implicature and Its Implied Meaning
Flouting maxim of quantity occurs when speakers give less and/or more information that is needed by the related speakers in a conversation. This happens in the conversation between Erin Gruwell and her students.

Ben : What happened?
Eva : So, are we gonna be together for junior year?
Erin Gruwell : No
Students : What? What?
Erin Gruwell : No. We're gonna be together junior and senior year.
Students : Yes!
(Minute:01.55.30 – 01.56.10)

The conversation occurs in a park that involves Erin Gruwell and her students who are waiting for her from a meeting related with her class. When Erin Gruwell is coming to the students, her students named Ben and Eva ask her about the meeting result whether they will be together for junior year. The Erin Gruwell's response "No. We're gonna be together junior and senior year", indicates flouting the maxim of quantity by uttering additional information of being together not only for junior but also senior year. She gives more information that is not required by her students who ask for about junior year only. Further, it shows that she does not only flout the maxim of quantity but also she produces an implicature and wants her students to get the implicit meaning of giving information on her utterance. To understand this implicit meaning for the students, it does not need to make a draw of special knowledge and situational context of the conversation, because the additional information is still relevant with the topic that is being questioned. This situational context deals with generalized of conversational implicature and it includes to the representative function of illocutionary speech act that intends to give information.

2. Flouting Maxim of Quality of Conversational Implicature and Its Implied Meaning
Flouting maxim of quality occurs when speakers say something which is blatantly untrue or for which she/he lacks of adequate evidence. The researcher found that the characters of the Freedom Writers Movie flouted the maxim of quality as the context was described below:

Gloria : Mrs. Gruwell, he just took my damn bag!

Jamal : Shut up! Ain't nobody touched your damn bag.
Gloria : Yeah, I saw you.
Erin Gruwell : Jamal... Jamal... Get her backpack!
Jamal : I didn't do nothing anyway!
(Minute:00.15.05 – 00.15.15)

The conversation above is at classroom 203 that specifically involves Erin Gruwell and her students named Gloria and Jamal. Gloria strongly believed that Jamal takes and throws away her bag. However, Jamal denies it. Seeing to the real condition, Jamal flouted the maxim of quality because he lies by not giving truly information to Erin Gruwell as Gloria required and reported. It can be seen from his statements, "Shut up! Ain't nobody touched your damn bag" and "I didn't do nothing anyway!" These utterances contain implicature that has implied meaning and can be interpreted without using special knowledge and context (generalized conversational implicature), because the related speakers share similar knowledge and situational context related with the spoken topic. And also, the Jamal's utterances include as the representative function of illocutionary speech act which he intends to deny the truthful information.

3. Flouting Maxim of Relevance of Conversational Implicature and Its Implied Meaning
Flouting maxim of relation happens when someone gives irrelevant information that is being talked. It occurs in the conversation of the characters in the Freedom Writers Movie script.

Jamal : Hey girl, you wanna give me some fries with that shake?
Erin Gruwell : My name is Erin Gruwell. Welcome to Freshman English.
Jamal : give this bitch a week.
(Minute: 00.09.00 – 00.09.50)

It is the first time that Erin Gruwell and her students are meeting at classroom 203. One of her students, named Jamal watches a spot on Gruwell's skirt and he asks a question. However, the Gruwell's response (My name is Erin Gruwell. Welcome to Freshman English) is not relevant what it is questioned. It blatantly flouts the maxim of relevance. In order to make Erin Gruwell's utterance relevant in the conversation, Jamal has to draw on some assumed knowledge that Erin Gruwell in that situation tries to convey something. This situation is known as particularized conversational implicature. It can be interpreted that she indirectly asks Jamal to do an action of stop talking or prohibiting the mocking utterance. She prefers Jamal to keep silence and pays attention on her first self introduction and greeting. Indeed, the action of Erin Gruwell is identical with the directive function of illocutionary act to ask addressee to do an action.

Another data of flouting maxim of relevance can be seen in the conversation below:

Eva : I know what you can do. I saw white cops shoot my friend in the back for reaching into his pocket! His pocket. I saw white cops break into my house and take my father for no reason except because they feel like it! Except because they can. And they can because there're white. So I hate white people on sight!
Erin Gruwell : Ben, do you have anything to say?
Ben : Can I please get out of here?
(Minute: 00.33.35 – 00.34.10)

The conversation above occurs at classroom 203 that is attended by Erin Gruwell and her students. They are talking about respect, color skin, and race that are being argued. Erin Gruwell asks to one of her students, named Ben. However, Ben's response is irrelevant and asks for permission to leave the classroom discussion. Ben's statement "can I please get out of here?" indicates flouting the maxim of relevance by blatantly giving irrelevant answer towards Erin Gruwell's question. Ben expects Erin Gruwell to be aware of his point. The particularized conversational implicature of specific context is needed to calculate Ben's intended meaning. In this case, it had to draw an assumed knowledge whether Ben truly wants to leave the classroom or he has no idea about the question or he wants Erin and others to stop talking about respect, color, and race, since the students in the classroom are not respect each other. So, he wants to express his inconvenience expression or feeling to explore the discussed topics. In the context of illocutionary act, it can include as the directive function of stop talking the topic and it can be as expressive function of complaint and protest related with the disliked spoken ideas.

4. Flouting Maxim of Manner of Conversational Implicature and Its Implied Meaning

Flouting maxim of manner exists when someone utters unclearly, ambiguity, unnecessary prolixity, and disorderly utterance. This situation occurs in the characters' conversation of the Freedom Writers Movie script.

The conversation below occurs at the apartment of Erin Gruwell and her husband, Scott Casey. She informs her husband that she gets an honor student who requests her class. It's an amusing thing for her because she teaches for dumb and criminal gang students at the time. Thus, she asks her husband's opinion.

Erin Gruwell : Something really cool happened today. I got an honors student.

Scott Casey : Congratulations.

Erin Gruwell : Isn't that great? She actually requested my class.

Scott Casey : Can you teach an honors student?

Erin Gruwell : What do you mean?

(Minute: 01.16.25 – 01.16-50)

The Scott's question "Can you teach an honors student?" in the conversation above showed that Scott disobeys the conversational maxim. He does not observe the maxim of manner by producing ambiguous question to be calculated its meaning. He does not try to break the conversation, but his expectation of implied meaning could be understood by Erin. Thus, Erin Gruwell needs to draw on assumed knowledge (particularized conversational implicature), related with the situational action that Scott's question whether it is purely asking Erin's teaching ability for honor students or he doubts to Erin's ability for teaching smart students. This assumption can be happened because Erin never taught to smart student class. In this situation, Scott's utterance refers to representative function of questioning in illocutionary act. He does not only do an action of saying a statement; at the similar moment, he also is performing an action of questioning something. Here, he asks about the ability of teaching performance of Erin. It can be also interpreted to show her politeness to respect her wife related with her teaching ability in indirect way

5. Discussion

In this section, it discusses the research findings covering flouting maxims, types of conversational implicature and its implied meanings. It found that the characters in the

Freedom Writers Movie script flouted the maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner. These maxims violations create the appearance of implicature, in which the character speaker expects his/her addressee to draw an inference to understand the exactly conveyed meaning. From the analysis, the meanings can be interpreted and understood without using special knowledge since the related speakers of the conversation share similar knowledge and context on what the language utterance is being uttered. Additionally, the assumed knowledge of specific context is also needed by the characters to calculate the speaker's meaning.

Responding to the research findings of this current study, the findings are relevant with the findings of previous studies (Sofeny, 2016; Aglina, 2018; Handayani, 2018; Jilwalno, Valiantien, & Setyowati, 2020; Saniatang, Sili, & Setyowati, 2020; Akmal and Yana, 2020; Sitorus, Nur, & Lilis, 2019), who report that the characters in the movies break down the rules of four maxims of cooperative principle that raise implicature, where its invisible meaning can be interpreted in terms of generalized and particularized conversational implicature. In addition, the findings of the current study also support to the research findings of the study of Handayani (2018), reporting the presence of four maxims violation and implicature of the characters' conversations in the Freedom Writers Movie script. However, the contexts of generalized and particularized conversational implicature as well as its implied meanings are not explored and interpreted on her study.

The current study reveals that the situations and the contexts of the event that stimulate of the characters to flout the four maxims and produce implicature mostly occur at school, followed by restaurant, and park that involve woman main character, named Erin Gruwell with other characters. The researcher assumes that it might be happened because of the woman main character's job is the English teacher. Moreover, the genre of that movie is about the problems of education institution, racism, gang members among students, juvenile delinquents, and underprivileged students that makes Erin Gruwell to create the various teaching strategies to teach her students (Zulfian, Sahril & Omolu, 2018). It indicates and supports why the implicatures in the school context is frequently found. Moreover, the differences of the students' background also influence the ways of the characters' speeches and acts in their community on how to convey their message and intention to their interlocutors.

Responding to the situation of the movie above, Miller (2001) argued that the individual human person's speech and action in the society were influenced by the conventions, rules, norms, social, institutional, attitudes, and professional roles in the society in order to deliver their conveyed meaning and purposefulness. In other words, the researcher could say that the actions and behaviors of individual person in delivering the messages were agreed with the social norms, attitudes, and institutions occurred in the society. It might cause the existence of conversational implicatures that had intentions and own implied meanings.

However to understand the implied meanings of the implicatures, the special and background knowledge of the situational context of the utterances between speaker and hearer are sometime needed in order create the necessary inferences and understand the beyond meaningful message comprehensively. It can be understood by both using and without using specific knowledge towards the situational context where the utterances is being produced, where these are well-known as the generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature (Grice, 1975).

In this current study, it reveals that the generalized and particularized conversational implicatures are needed to interpret the implied meaning of the implicature in the conversation among the characters in the Freedom Writers Movie script. To see and respond the phenomena of flouting maxims as well as implicature above, the researcher argued that

the characters of that movie clearly flouted the maxims of cooperative principle what it is stated by Grice (1975). This argument is also supported by some scholars, who said that a flout maxim occurs when speaker blatantly and deliberately fails to observe a maxim at the level of what it is said (Levinson, 1983; Thomas, 1995). Cutting (2002) added violate maxim happened when speakers know that the hearer would not know the truth and would understand the surface meaning of the words. However, the flouting maxims did not intend to deceive and mislead of an utterance, but speakers wanted their hearers to look for the implied meaning (Levinson, 1983). This implied meaning could be interpreted and understood by drawing an inference towards the situational context (Grundy, 2000).

To talk about the implied meanings of implicatures as a result of flouting maxims acted by the characters in the movie; the researcher used the theoretical framework the functions of speech acts identified by Searle (1976), covering representative or assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative acts. It could be reported that the research finding of this current study revealed that the characters of the movie intend to give information, to deny true information, to do action, and to express certain feeling through flouting the four maxims. From the five of illocutionary acts of Searle (1976), the function of declarative act does not find in this study. It might be caused by the disappeared declaration statement of the characters. However, the researcher found out and interpreted the implied meanings of implicatures, showing politeness and respect in which this speech act function was not discussed by Searle (1975). The researcher argued that the existence of showing politeness and respect in the dialogue because the woman main character taught her students to act politely and respectfully to each other even though they came from different race and community.

Responding to the politeness and respect above, Al-Duleimi, Rashid, & Abdullah (2016) stated that politeness indicated as the means to take hearer's feelings and desires that could performed through verbal and non-verbal actions including showing proper dress, gestures, and uttering honorific linguistics terms of a language. Politeness was also used to show awareness of another's person face to accomplish social distance or closeness of a situation. Brown & Levinson, (1987) added that politeness is used to respect to individuals. In the context of the current study, the productions of implicature utterances were performed by students to their teacher, teacher to principle, and children to their parents. It seemed that the existence of implicature in the movie of Freedom Writers could be influenced by the social relationships among characters in order to show their politeness and respect to the related parties both to younger and older people in the situational conversation.

Based on the research findings and the discussion of this current study above, it shows that both generalized and particularized conversational implicatures existed in the dialogues of the movie script of Freedom Writers as the result of flouting four maxims of cooperative principle of Grice (1975). These flouting maxims were mostly influenced by the situational contexts of movie genre and illocutionary acts as stated by Searle (1976). However, the frequent context of implicatures existence is in the school environment and not all of illocutionary acts functions were found in this study, although the politeness and respect as the implied meanings of implicatures revealed. It can be implied that others situational contexts in the different movie genres that cause of the implicature presence as well as the reasons of flouting maxims and implied meanings can be taken place. Consequently, the further analysis with different movie sources and genres will be needed in order to explore the existence of conversational implicatures.

6. Conclusion

It can be concluded that the four types of maxims, which are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner are flouted by the characters in the Freedom Writers Movie script. This situation establishes the implicature existence that conveys the invisible meanings. The situational contexts of the two types of generalized and particularized conversational implicature are required to calculate the indirectly delivered meanings. The implied meanings are found to give information, to deny the truthful information, to do action, to express feeling, and to show politeness and respect.

7. Suggestions

In light with the research findings, it is suggested for readers, especially students and lecturers; the findings can be used as the wider knowledge of studying and teaching improvement of conversational implicature analysis practices in English literature, for instance using movies as the data source analysis. This study uses the theoretical framework of cooperative principle of non-observance maxims and implicature of Grice (1989), uses the function of illocutionary acts of Searle (1976) in interpreting the conveyed implied meaning and finally uses the movie script of Freedom Writers Movie script. Indeed, the next researchers are suggested to use the data findings of this study to be re-analyzed using another theoretical framework of conversational implicatures, for instance the theory of Geoffrey N. Leech (1989) who discussed the cooperative principle and the politeness principle, covering tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim, and sympathy maxim; or the theories of Grice (1975) and Searle (1976) can be used to analyze the conversational implicatures by using different movie genres sources. As a result, the appearance data of conversational implicatures as well as the theoretical framework can be widely explored and presented.

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