

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explained the background of the research, the scope of the research, problem formulation, and significance of the research.

A. Background of the Research

Language is critical in our lives. Language is a means of communication. It is used as a means to convey messages, from the speaker to other people. People use language to interact with others. Without language people are certainly tough to establish relationships with others. Therefore, language is critical in people's lives, both spoken and written language. Language is useful for people to express their thoughts, feelings, and opinions. In addition, the function of language is to communicate various kinds of meaning.

In oral communication, people use two ways of communicating their thoughts, feelings, and opinions. First, the speaker explicitly and not explicitly state their ideas, thoughts, and feelings. Can the interlocutor the speaker's need to understand speech is not only the explicit meaning but also the implied meaning.

One of branch of linguistics that studied about language use based on the context is pragmatics. Pragmatics as a science of language plays a role in studying language units externally, namely linguistics which studies context-bound meaning or implied meaning (Rahardi 2005). Pragmatics is a

phenomenon that leaves little or no visible trace in the text. Pragmatics also deals with the construction and understanding of meaning in social interaction, including implied and explicit meaning, intentional and unintentional meaning, dynamic meaning, and emergent meaning. The field of linguistics known as pragmatics upholds the role of context in the production and understanding of utterances. The purpose of communication can be achieved successfully as it is used to foster working relationships and standards of politeness. This context of communication is related to culture, which varies from one society to another. Pragmatics the study of utterance meaning through context-bound interpretation. On the other hand, pragmatic language therapy involves taking into account the context of the language, namely how it is used in communication events. The science of intent as it relates to speaking circumstances is known as pragmatics. The circumstances around an utterance influence the speech act process.

Verhaar (2012) explained pragmatics is a linguistics academic field that studies language structure as items to communication between speaker and listener as well as any other as a signal reference for language conversation. In many ways, pragmatics is the study of "invisible" meaning, or how people understand what is intended even when it is not explicitly expressed or written.

Yule (1996). Stated that implicature is defined as a concept that refers to something implied in an utterance that is not explicitly stated in the utterance. The presence of implicature is caused by the occurrence of conversation, both orally and in writing. Implicature is the process of

implying or conveying a certain meaning without explicitly saying it. It often happens in language and communication contexts. For example, if someone says "I can't come to the party because I have other plans," it can be implied that they will not attend because implicature helps us to understand deeper meanings in conversations. Implicature is divided into two parts, namely conventional implicature and conversational implicature. First, conventional implicature is an implicature that talks about literal meaning, meaning that what is said by the speaker is by reality. Conventional implicature is an implicature derived directly from the meaning of words, and not from conversational principles. Conventional implicature refers more to the conventional meaning of words, the meaning of a conversation is determined by the "conventional meaning" of the words used. For example: "Atun is deaf, therefore he cannot speak".

The implication of the utterance is that Atun cannot speak as a consequence of being deaf. If Atun is not deaf, of course the utterance does not imply that Atun cannot speak because she is deaf.

Second, conversational implicature is an utterance by a speaker that contains an implied meaning behind an explicit expression. This means that the utterance's meaning is not by the words used or not part of the utility. Grice (1975) suggested that an utterance can imply a proposition that is not part of the utterance. The implied proposition can be referred to as conversational implicature. That is, conversational implicature is the implication of an utterance in the form of a proposition that is not part of the utterance. Implicature plays an important role in communication, as often

the message conveyed is not only limited to the words explicitly spoken. Implicatures help in understanding the implied meanings and nuances in a conversation, enrich the understanding of the social context, and facilitate more effective communication between speakers and listeners.

If people are not aware of implicatures, there is a risk of missing nuances and meanings that are not explicitly stated in communication. This can result in a superficial or even incorrect understanding of the message. Knowing about implicature helps the reader between the lines and understand the message better, prevent miscommunication, and enrich the interpretation of the information received.

The benefits of implicature include enriching the understanding of communication, helping to identify nuances and implied meanings, and improving the ability to read between the lines. It can improve message interpretation, prevent miscommunication, and allow people to respond more appropriately to social context. By understanding implicature, people can optimize communication and build better relationships with others. For example,

Faith: "Wow, Mr Win is a person now".

Deni : "yes, Alhamdulillah"

The conversational implicature of the utterance is that Mr Win was not successful before, because "person" in the utterance is meant as "successful person".

In academic contexts, students may also use implicatures to show understanding or convey a message more subtly or indirectly. This

implicature is widely used by students in conversations in formal or non-formal situations such as discussions, presentations, debates, interviews, and others. For example, Lecturer: "Does anyone have a marker?"

Student: "Where's the marker?"

The conversation between the lecturer and the student above is a form of conversational implicature with a command function. The sentences spoken by lecturers and students imply orders to take or find markers.

Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing the implicatures are used by the students of the English Education Study Program of Universitas Khairun, as a source to collect data.

The conversation in the student's speech has many implications, especially conversational implicature, and implicature function. Therefore, the researcher uses Grice's (1975) theory to analyze the implicature in this study. In addition, other theories that support this research are also needed, and the utterances that have implicatures used by the students of the English Education study program also support the researcher's analysis.

Implicature is important to analyze because the researcher found that in every conversation spoken by participants, there are often expressions whose meaning is not directly stated in the sentence, but the meaning of the utterance is usually behind the utterance, in the students' speech, the researcher found expressions as described above so that it made the researcher interested in analyzing it.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in examining the implicature and the function of implicature used by students in the English Education study program at Khairun University".

B. Scope of the Research

There are several types of implicature in pragmatics, but the researcher focus on analyzing the types of conversational implicature and the function of conversational implicature used by students of the English Education Study Program at Khairun University.

C. Statements of Research

Based on the background above, The researcher formulated two problems as follows:

1. What the types of conversational implicature are used by students of the English Education Study Programme at Khairun University?
2. What are the function of conversational implicature used by students of the English Education Study Program at Kharun University?

D. Objective of the Research

In connection with the formulation of the problem above, the objectives of this study are.

1. To find out the types of implicature used by students of the English Education Study Programme at Khairun University.
2. To find out the function of implicature used by the English Education Study Programme students at Khairun University.

E. Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical Significance

The results of this study are expected to provide knowledge about language, especially about conversational implicature used by students of the English Education study program, and can provide a deep understanding of the study of language science using implicature and the form of implicature functions to other researchers.

2. Practical Significance

1. For lectures

This research is useful for lecturers to provide input that each student has language characteristics that must be understood based on the context of their speech.

2. For Students

This research is useful for students to provide information about the use of implicature that can maintain good relationships and give a polite impression in terms of socializing.

3. For the researcher

The results of this study provide consideration of research objects that still need to be developed, especially in terms of the use of types of conversational implicatures and functions of conversational implicatures

and the application of conversational implicatures in other concrete situations to be more useful for language users.