

**CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE FOUND IN THEA  
SHARROCK'S "ME BEFORE YOU" MOVIE**

**THESIS**

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana  
Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities  
State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya**



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SURABAYA  
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Declares that the thesis she wrote is to fulfill the requirements for bachelor degree in English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University of Surabaya. Her thesis entitles "*Conversational Implicature Found in Thea Sharrock's Me Before You Movie*" is truly her original work. In other words, it does not incorporate any material that has been written or published by prior writer but indicated in quotation and bibliography. Consequently, I, as the writer of this thesis, am the only person who is responsible for this thesis is found any objection or claim from others in this work.

Surabaya, July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2018



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This thesis has been approved by the advisor to be examined

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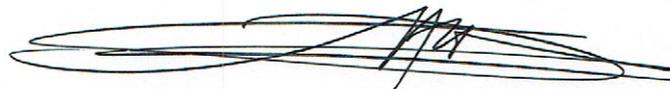
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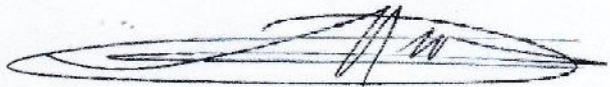
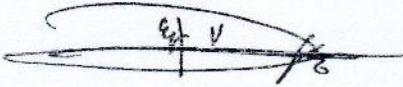
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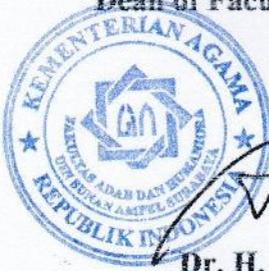
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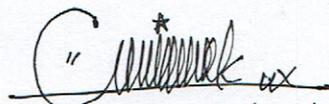
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Besides that, there is a theory which related to conversational implicature purposed by Holmes dealing with the function of implicature based on the theory of language function(Holmes:2013). He introduces eight function of implicature based on the theory of language function classificatio. These function are referential, expressive, directive, commissive, phatic, metalinguistic, poetic and heuristic .

Many researchers have been interested in doing studies about conversational implicature who used the theory of pragmatic in the term Grice's theory in conversational implicature. They have the same topic, but different in using the way on how to apply it. Some of these theses have each purpose to analyze. The following previous study that used the theory of conversational implicature.

Firstly, Elma Tiyana (2017) has conducted a research in this field of the study. The thesis attempted to investigate Advertisements of Beauty Product and Food & Beverage product On Television. The investigations were conducted through analyzing implicature based on the Grice's theory and the violation maxims that involve on the advertisements. The research used qualitative approach for analyzing. The result of this study is there are 20 advertisement, the researcher has identified the data, it has 23 utterance that include in the conversational implicature There are 19 utterances that include of generalized conversational implicature and 4 utterances that include of particularized conversational implicature. The most finding is generalized conversational implicature. Actually this research was good in case the author explained the implicit meaning and the context clearly. But, the researcher did not

explain how many kind of maxim that has violated by the characters in the result of the study.

Secondly, P'in Maratus Sholihah (2016) has conducted a research in this field of study. The thesis attempted to investigate the Airline Advertisement Slogans that operated in Indonesia. The objective of the study is to find out the types of the conversational implicature and describe the context. This study used the Grice's theory for analyzing. The finding of this research finds 35 conversational implicature, which consists of 16 generalized conversational implicatures, 19 particularized conversational implicatures. This thesis is only used one research problem, it should be better if the researcher add one research question again, it can be about the function or the violation maxim.

Thirdly, Supparawin Sommai (2013) has conducted the research that analyzing the conversational implicature and the flouting maxim in J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban. This study aims to identify the dialogue of the 7 main characters in J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban which include in conversational implicature and violating maxim. The finding of this study are showed that there are 75 conversational implicature of the main characters. Here, the researcher identified the intended meaning of each conversational implicature to find the violated maxim. There are 4 maxim that includes the dialogue and the highest frequency is maxim quality, followed by the maxim of quantity, the maxim of manner and the maxim of relation. The researcher only show the intended

meaning without explaining the types of conversational implicature, it should be better if the researcher explains one or two types of conversational implicature to get more focused finding discussion.

The last is Asrorul Nur Muvida (2015) aimed to analyze the used of conversational implicature of the three main characters' in the Hotel Transylvania movie. The researcher uses the Grice's theory for analyzing the data. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative. The finding of this study are there are 278 conversational implicature which consists of 234 utterances included in generalized conversational implicature and there are 44 utterances that include in particularized conversational implicature. It can be concluded that using generalized conversational implicature is more frequently than particularized conversational implicature. Here, the researcher did not mention clearly about the finding of the discussion in the abstract. She should explain how many utterances that include in the conversational implicature and what the method that she used for analyzing in the abstract. So, the reader would be easy for understanding.

In the previous research mentioned above, the researchers examine the conversational implicature and the maxim by Grice theory (1975), without discussing the function of conversational implicature. Therefore, in this research, the researcher tries to elaborate the conversational implicature based on the theory of Grice with the function of conversational implicature by Holmes. Since, in the previous studies, there are no researchers who combine both of the theory so it will complete the previous study.

Here, the researcher interested to analyze the dialogue in the Me Before You movie. This movie was adapted from the novel by Jojo Moyes in 2015, which has the same title as the movie that was a director by Thea Sharrock in 2016. The main actors of the movie are Emilia Clark and Sam Claflin. They are the famous actor. The movie is include in romantic drama but has the realistic ending, is not like the other romantic drama which always has happy ending and is not realistic. It shows when Louisa fell in love with William who has quadriplegia. It is about the complete loss of the legs, and very limited use of the arms and the hands. It means that William has paralyzed with all of his body. He can not doing anything with his self, he can only see, speak and feel useless with accident that happens. But, when Louisa come to his life, firstly he did not like with her behavior. She liked to chit-chat, has the style by herself but it feels weird and different with other and many others oddities that make William hated everytime. Time by time Louisa can make William interest with her, he thought that Louisa is different from other women, she is a hard worker and independent. But, the ending of this movie is William and Louisa cannot live together because Will thought that he can not make Louisa fell 'a perfect happiness', he fell unworthy to be coupled with Louisa, she can get more worth it than William. Finally, he decided to go through with his assisted suicide. Lou was furious but she eventually relents and accompanies him to Dignitas. This is a big moment when Lou watched the ending of the William's life.

The researcher will choose the Me Before You movie since she interested in the plot of the movie especially with the ending because it is different from other



#### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

This present study is significant because it will give the reader understanding about implicature especially in types of conversational analysis and the function of implicature. Moreover, this research will increase our understanding of the implied meaning in the utterance of speakers that include in conversational implicature which found in the dialogue transcripts of the Me Before You movie. Therefore, the researcher can help the reader deeper about the understanding in the study of will understand the implied meaning based on conversational implicature and the functions. It also hopes can contribute to the development of linguistic knowledge.

#### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this research is pragmatic. In order to avoid a broad discussion, it is necessary for the researcher to limit the discussion. This research will focus on analyzing the conversational implicature that used by the main characters' utterance in the Me Before You movie. The researcher analyzes what are the types of conversational implicature and explain the function also.

#### **1.6 Definitions of Key Terms**

- a. Conversational implicature is a statement, namely what might be interpreted, implied or intended by the speaker which is different from what was actually said by the speaker in a conversation. Grice (1975)
- b. Generalized conversational implicature is the interlocutors do not require special knowledge to know the meaning of a conversation because the context is a general conversation that makes interlocutors directly understand the meaning of the conversation. Grice(1975)
- c. Particularized conversational implicature is the case in which an implicature is carried by saying a particular proportion on a particular occasion in virtue of special features of the context. Grice (1989: 37)
- d. Language function is an understanding of how language works in functional terms. Holmes (2013)
- e. The Me Before You movie is a 2016 British-American romantic drama film directed by TheaSharrock and adapted by English author JojoMoyes from her 2012 novel of the same name  
.  
([https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Me\\_Before\\_You\\_\(film\)](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Me_Before_You_(film)))











purposes through speaking and listening, reading and writing. It means that the function of language is an understanding of how language works in functional terms. Language is used to perform some kinds of communicative acts with the purpose to convey and interpret meaning in communication.

Generally, people carry out several functions of language, in which these function of language refers to the purpose of using language itself. By knowing the function of language the speaker can convey some of the information and express the social relationship with others. It also gives the overt message and at the same time sets up or confirms the social identity and relationship of the people who are speaking or writing to another. So, it can be concluded that language function also has related with conversational implicature, the speaker and hearer can understand the meaning of their communication by using implicature to interpret the meaning and by using language function to know the purpose of the speaker's said.

Therefore, Holmes (2013) state that there are eight categories of speech function, in which each of those functions has its own characteristic and purpose. They are referential, expressive, directive, commissive, metalinguistic, phatic, poetic, heuristic. Meanwhile, the categorization of the eight types of speech functions will describe in the following:

### **1. The referential Function**

The referential function of language shows the condition of the speakers who want to share their knowledge or news toward the hearer. As cited by Holmes (2013:275), referential function refers to utterances

attempt to provide information. It means that this function is a purpose to the speakers who want to share their information or their report about important something which useful for the hearer. In addition, the referential function is also known as informative language function. It is about the communication of information and it is important and logic information for the hearer or the reader. In this case, people may express observation by the report on the sensory information they are taking or have taken in. for example. “Mrs. Rina is a doctor in the Grandpa’s house”. It means that the speaker gives information to the hearer that Rina is the doctor who works in his grandpa’s hospital. This information is useful to the hearer so, the speaker must explain this information.

## **2. The Expressive Function**

According to Holmes (2013:275), the expressive function is a kind of language function which refers to the language used to express what the speaker’s mind or personal feelings. It means that the term of expression can be defined as thoughts, attitude, needs, and opinions of the speaker which is delivered in a different choice of word and intonation. Here, the expressive function is related to the addresser (speaker). It means that language is used by the addresser to express their feelings. It focused on the addresser to know a direct expression of the speaker’s attitude toward what they are speaking about. It tends to produce an impression of a certain emotion whether feigned or true.

People may express the feeling to communicate their emotions. On the other hand, people can express their needs by communicating in an instrumental way to help us get things done. These expressions are submissive to social factors and the nature of the expression as positive (e.g. I'm feeling great today) or negative (e.g. I'm very gloomy tonight). By using the expressive function for communication, the speaker can express their emotion, feeling and anything that they feel, such as: "Wow, it's fantastic!" this utterance shows that the speaker is amazed with something that the speaker's see. "Ugh!" this is only the simple word but by using expressive function the hearer should know if the speaker is annoyed or angry with someone or anything else. So, expressive function can show many faces expression from someone, it can be positive or negative.

### **3. The Directive Function**

Holmes (2013:277) clarifies that directive function refers to the language used as an attempt to get someone to do something. The main of the directive function is the addressee (hearer). It influences the behavior of the addressee as a response, it is more focused to the hearer. In directive function, language is used to call upon the hearer to act, think, or feel, to give a reaction in the way intended by the utterance. It means that this function is created to give orders or making requests by using imperatives statements. The imperative sentence may express a strict demand such as saying (e.g. clear the windows). In this utterance, the speaker wants hearer to clear the table. Or it can seem less demanding by adding the word

“please” to produce more polite utterances, such as (clear the windows, please), “shut up!”, “please help me!”, open the door please!” and the other requests. In this case, it can be concluded that directive function is how the language used to control, which consists of demanding an action, the suggestion in action, requesting an action. It is related in how the purpose of the speaker’s utterance.

#### **4. The commissive Function**

Holmes (2013:276) regarded that the commissive function refers to the speaker intends to commit themselves to do something in the future. Commissive express what the intended by the speaker such as, promise threat, bets. Nevertheless, each category has its distinctive characteristics. Such as the precise words uttered at particular points are crucial for a wedding ceremony. So it is possible to add a variety of further categories which may prove useful and illuminating for particular analyses. The commissive function is how the people commit themselves to do something in the future. For example “I promise, I will come to your graduation party with my soulmate”. In this utterance, the speaker commits herself to come to the graduation party with his soulmate. “you will get a punishment if you do not come to my party” this utterance is included in threat. It shows that the addressee will give the punishment if she does not come to the party.

## **5. The Phatic Function**

According to Holmes (2013:275), phatic utterances express solidarity and empathy with others. It reveals that the condition of how the speakers show their sociability toward the hearer. It also can be known as a function of language that commonly used in everyday interaction includes greetings, compliments, gossip, etc. this function has equally important in sociolinguistic perspective. By using the phatic function, the communication conveys an effective or social message. In this function, language is not only used to convey the information but also explain the information about social relationships. For example, when two stranger are met and one of them say, “Hi, how are you, its cold!” the speaker is indicating a readiness to be friendly and talk. The speaker is easy to talk to someone else although they have not been met before. It shows the phatic function in social relationship to express solidarity.

## **6. The Metalinguistic Function**

Holmes (2013:275) stated that metalinguistic function refers to the utterances comment on language itself or it used to describe parts of language such as grammar, or words that describe language itself. This function plays an important role in everyday language. Therefore the speaker and the hearer need to check up whether they used the same code. For example “I don’t like you” – “what do you mean?” the hearer asked. This function is focussed on the code of the utterances, to clarify the speaker said or to renegotiate. The metalinguistic function is also

predominant in questions like “sorry, what did you say?” where the code (message) is misunderstood and need to clarify or correction. This function informs about the code that is conveyed. So, by using the metalinguistic function the hearer should ask the clarify of the speaker said to clear the message without any misunderstanding. This function often used the question to clarify the utterance of the speaker.

### **7. The Poetic Function**

According to Holmes (2013:275), the poetic function is the utterances of language that focused on the aesthetic features of the language. It means that how the speakers produce the utterances by using any kind of word plays to make the aesthetics in the word itself. It includes the use of linguistic features such as a poem, rhyming, words, an-ear catching motto, alliteration. The utterance of poetic function focused on aesthetic features of the language. The word poetic does not refer to the ability which only writes a poetry but also the ability to manipulate language in a creative way. Poetic can use of jokes with word and meanings simply for joy. For example: “Fred’s friend fride Fritos for Friday’s food” and in the advertising slogan “Beanz meanz Heinz” this slogan it means ‘if you are buy bean, automatically you will naturally buy Heinz’ this slogan include an aesthetic feature of the language to persuade the reader for buying the product.



From the statement above, it can be concluded that speech context is all aspects of speaking, whether social or physical including the speech, time, place, social environment, political condition, etc. Then, context is a set of propositions describing the beliefs, knowledge, and commitments of the participant in a discourse in order to understand the meaning of an utterance.

Since the researcher is investigating the use of language in context by the speaker, so it is more concerned with the relation between the speaker and utterance on the particular occasion of use. During the process of communicating with other, it is necessary to be polite, so the speaker context will be delivered completely. If the speaker context will be delivered, it will satisfy the hearer, so their communicating is running well.

#### **2.4 The Me Before You Movie**

The Me Before You movie is an enjoyable film. This movie was adapted from the novel by Jojo Moyes in 1925, which has the same title as the movie that was a director by Thea Sharrock in 2016. The main actors in the movie are Emilia Clarke and Sam Claflin. They are the famous actor. The movie is included in romantic drama but has the realistic ending, is not like the other romantic drama which always has a happy ending and is not realistic. Acces from ([http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/me\\_before\\_you\\_\(2016\\_film\)](http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/me_before_you_(2016_film)))

It shows when Louisa fell in love with William who has quadriplegia. It is about the complete loss of the legs and very limited use of the arms and the hands. It means that William has paralyzed with all of his body. He can not do anything

with his self, he can only see, speak and feel useless after an accident that happens. But, when Louisa come to his life, firstly he did not like with her behavior. She liked to chit-chat, has the style by herself but it feels weird and different from other and many others oddities that make William hated every time.

Time by time Louisa can make William interest with her, he thought that Louisa is different from other women, she is a hard worker and independent. But, the ending of this movie is William and Louisa cannot live together because Will thought that he can not make Louisa fell 'a perfect happiness', he fell unworthy to be coupled with Louisa, she can get more worth it than William. Finally, he decided to go through with his assisted suicide. Lou was furious but she eventually relents and accompanies him to Dignitas. This is a big moment when Lou watch the ending of the William's life.



### 3.2.2 Instruments

Research instrument is very important to obtain the data of the research. According to Mukhtar (2013: 109) that ourselves is an instrument or tool of direct observation, because all sense of researcher is essentially a tool of observation. It means that in this research the instrument was the researcher herself by finding, identifying, classifying, and analyzing the conversational implicature in utterances which produced by the main characters' utterances in the *Me Before You* movie.

### 3.2.3 Techniques of Data Collection

The data in this research will be taken from the utterances which consist of words, phrase, and sentence that expressed by all of the characters in the *Me Before You* movie. There are some steps that the researcher applied in collecting the data:

1. The researcher downloads the *Me Before You* movie from the official website. (<http://lk21.com//me-before-you-movie-2016>)
2. The researcher searched and download the transcript of the movie from the official website (<http://www.docfoc.com/me-before-you-movie-script-subtitles>)
3. The researcher watched the *Me Before You* movie altogether read and get an understanding in the content of the transcript.
4. Selected the data from the transcripts of the utterances of the main characters that include in the conversational implicature.















From the data shown in figure 1, there is 61 conversational implicature of some conversation that has done by two characters in the *Me Before You* movie. They are Louisa and Will, both of them have two types of conversational implicature, generalized conversational implicature, and particularized conversational implicature. Among all of the characters, Louisa has the highest number, it is about 35 out of 61, which is consisting of 18 data of generalized conversational implicature. Then, in the particularized conversational implicature, the researcher finds 17 data. Whereas, the last is Will has 26 out of 61 data. It contains 13 data of generalized conversational implicature, then in the particularized conversational implicature, the researcher finds 13 data.

The researcher shows the first chart above about the whole conversational implicature used by the main characters in the *Me Before You* movie. It is to know which implicature are mostly used by the main characters while they are doing communicate with others. To show more specific data which the main characters mostly used in conversational implicature can be seen in the table below.





























and in the particularized conversational implicature was found 2 data. Then the phatic function includes 5 data only found in particularized conversational implicature. The last is the metalinguistic function, it consists of 3 data, in generalized conversational implicature was found 2 data and in particularized conversational implicature was found only 1 data. The function of poetic and heuristic there are not found in this analysis.

Here, the researcher found 61 language function in the conversational implicature. the total of the data has the similarity with conversational implicature, since the researcher analyses each conversational implicature and the function itself. Every conversation has a function of language or has the purpose why the speaker said it. So, in brief, all of the implicatures has the different function depend on what the speaker said and the context also. In the types of conversational implicature, generalized conversational implicature or particularized conversational implicature they can use the same function above depend on the speaker said, there is no special function of both of them. The researcher analyzed the language function that influenced in the conversational implicature proposed by Holmes that are presented in the discussion below:

#### **4.1.2.1 The referential Function**

The speaker employs the conversational implicature by applying the referential function because they want to share their knowledge or news toward the hearer. It means that this function is purpose to the speakers who want to share their information or their report about important something which useful for the hearer. The referential function is also known as informative language function. It











(1975), there are two types of conversational implicature. They are generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature.

In this research, the researcher found there are two types of conversational implicature that used by the main characters in the *Me Before You* movie. The main characters are Will and Louisa. The highest types are generalized conversational implicature that used by Louisa. It means that Louisa mostly used generalized conversational implicature when she is doing communication with others. She uses a general context to make the hearer more understand what she wants. This finding has similarities with Elma Tiyana's research (2017) which examines the conversational implicature in "Conversational Implicature in Advertisement of Beauty Product Food & Beverage Product On Television".

There is similarities in the result of the research that generalized conversational implicature is the most frequency in the finding of discussion. From the result of this analysis above, we can see that there are six functions that used by the main characters in conversational implicature. Those functions are referential, expressive, directive, commissive, phatic, and metalinguistic. Here, the main characters used those function to show the purpose why they said it to help the hearer get understanding more easily.

Based on the explanation above, there are some important points explaining the conversational implicature. There are two types of conversational implicature that used by the main characters in the *Me Before You* movie. Based on the finding of the research shows that the generalized conversational

implicature is the most frequently used by Louisa as the main character in the *Me Before You* movie. The second is the function that used by the main characters in the conversational implicature. There are six functions, they are referential, expressive, directive, commissive, phatic, and metalinguistic. The most frequently used by the main characters is the referential function.

Here, the researcher analyses the types of conversational implicature that used by the main characters in the *Me Before You* movie to know the interpretation meaning that used by the main characters, then the researcher analyses the function that include in the conversational implicature to know the purpose why the main characters said it and also for helping the hearer to get more understanding by seeing the function of language used it.









