A STUDY OF PROCESS OF EXPLICATURE USED BY THE CHARACTERS IN

"PINCESS DIARIES" MOVIE

Thesis

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UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

By:

KALVANIMAS FATIMAH ULFA AL TARIQAH

Reg. Number: A73214084

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL

SURABAYA

2018

DECLARATION

The Undersigned,

Name   : Kalvanimas Fatimah Ulfa Al tariqah

Reg. Number : A73214084

Department   : English Department

Faculty   : Arts and Humanities

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The writer,

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A STUDY OF PROCESS OF EXPLICATURE USED BY THE CHARACTERS IN
"PRINCESS DIARIES" MOVIE

By: Kalvanimas Fatimah Ulfa Al tariqah

A73214084

Approved to be examined

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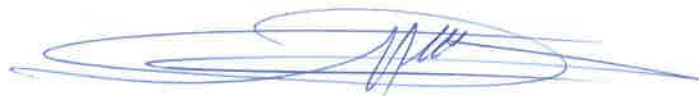
Thesis Advisor

Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd
NIP: 196005152000031002

Aknowledged by:

The Head of English Department

Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag
NIP: 196909251994031002

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

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This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, on 28th June, 2018.

The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities

Dr. Agus Aditoni, M.Ag.
NIP. 196210021992031001
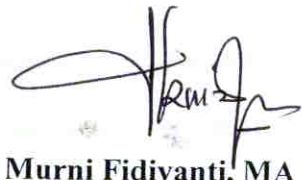
The Board of Examiners Are:

EXAMINER I

Dr. A. Dzoul Milal, M.Pd
NIP: 196005152000031002

EXAMINER II
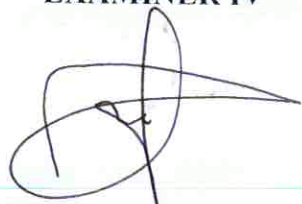
Murni Fidiyanti, MA
NIP: 198305302011012011

EXAMINER III

Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd
NIP: 197106072003121001

EXAMINER IV

Machfud Muhammad Shodiq, Lc. MA
NIP: 196912162007011028

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Nama : Kalvanimas Fatimah Ulfa . A
NIM : A73214084
Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab dan Humaniora / Sastra Inggris
E-mail address : Himasvani28@Gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Fatimah, kalvanimas. 2018. *A Study of Process of Explicature Used By The Characters In "Princess Diaries" Movie.* English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya..

Thesis Advisor   : Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd

Key Words   : *Explicature, explicit, Princess Diaries Movie.*

This research is intended to find out the types of explicature processes and the characteristics of the explicature processes of *Princess Diaries Movie*. The present writer choses Princess Diaries movie because it is a teen movie with romantic genre with a little touch of comedy genre and the movie uses language that is easy to know the intended meaning.

The data of the research is the transcript of *Princess Diaries Movie.* In collecting the data of this research, the writer conducted several steps such as looking for the transcript of the movie from the internet, reading the transcript while watching the movie and listening the dialogue carefully to make sure that the transcript and the dialogue are appropriate. After the previous step had been done, the writer underlined to the utterances from transcript which contain the types of explicature process and gave coded in the utterance for the types of explicature process. In analyzing the data, the writer also took several steps based on the statement of the problems. For the first problem, the writer determined the missing information and applied the appropriate explicature process to gain the complete information. For the second problem, the researcher found the characteristics of explicature process and applied the characteristics of explicature processes to the movie.

The result of the research shows that five processes of explicature are found in the movie, namely (1) free enrichment, (2) saturation, (3) disambiguation, (4) reference resolution, and (5) ad hoc concept. Those five processes also have their own characteristics. The free enrichment has the characteristics as (1) focusing on lexical item, (2) providing concepptual constituent, and (3) specifying and narrowing the utterance's meaning. For the disambiguation process, its characteristics are (1) involving more than two optional meanings, and (2) selecting maening based on context. For the saturation, its characteristic is (1) involving slot question. The reference resolution has the characteristic as (1) working based on the contextual value. For ad hoc concept, the characteristics are (1) working on a lexical item, (2) narrowing the meaning of a lexical item, and (3) working on a metaphor.

INTISARI

Fatimah, kalvanimas. 2018. *A Study of Process of Explicature Used By The Characters In "Princess Diaries" Movie.* Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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  Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis proses explicature dan karakteristik proses explicature dari Film Princess Diaries. Penulis memilih film PrincessDiaries karena film ini adalah film remaja yang bergenre romantis dengan sedikit sentuhan genre komedi dan film ini menggunakan bahasa yang mudah untuk diketahui makna yang dimaksudkan.

  Data penelitian adalah transkrip film Princess Diaries. Dalam mengumpulkan data penelitian ini, penulis melakukan beberapa langkah seperti mencari transkrip film dari internet, membaca transkrip sambil menonton film dan mendengarkan dialog dengan hati-hati untuk memastikan bahwa transkrip dan dialog sesuai. Setelah langkah sebelumnya dilakukan, penulis menggarisbawahi ucapan-ucapan dari transkrip yang berisi jenis-jenis proses explicature dan memberi kode dalam ujaran untuk jenis proses explicature. Dalam menganalisis data, penulis juga mengambil beberapa langkah berdasarkan pernyataan masalah. Untuk masalah pertama, penulis menentukan informasi yang hilang dan menerapkan proses explicature yang tepat untuk mendapatkan informasi yang lengkap. Untuk masalah kedua, peneliti menemukan karakteristik proses explicature.

  Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa lima proses explicature ditemukan dalam film, yaitu (1) free enrichment, (2) saturation, (3) disambiguation, (4) reference resolution, dan (5) ad hoc concept. Kelima proses itu juga memiliki ciri khas masing-masing. Free enrichment memiliki karakteristik sebagai (1) berfokus pada sebuah kata, (2) memberikan komponen yang konseptual, dan (3) menentukan dan mempersempit makna ucapan. Untuk proses disambiguation, karakteristiknya adalah (1) melibatkan lebih dari dua pilihan makna, dan (2) memilih makna kata berdasarkan konteks. Untuk saturation, karakteristiknya adalah (1) melibatkan pertanyaan yang sudah ditentukan. Reference resolution memiliki karakteristik sebagai (1) bekerja berdasarkan kunci yang terdapat dalam konteks. Untuk ad hoc concept, karakteristiknya adalah (1) bekerja pada sebuah kata, (2) mempersempit makna sebuah kata, dan (3) bekerja pada metafora.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The important concepts for conducting research of Explicature Used by The Characters in *Princess Diaries* movie are provided in this chapter. Those are background of the study, research problems, research objectives, significance of the study, scope and limitations, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the study

Human will miss communication which appears among each other without language because language is a tool of communication in daily activity. It builds from some words and combines them to do conversation with others. Language can understand the people when they speak with other. Language is the human capacity for acquiring and using complex system of communication, and a language is any specific example of such a system (Wikipedia, 17-05-2017). Based on the explanation, languange is human vocal that they use to communication each other by saying or writing. Language, also used to show an expression, information, emotion, feeling, experience, knowladge and to certain a situation. On the other hand, language is the ability to acquire and use complex systems of communication.

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Language constitutes an essential element in people's life. It is an important device for people conveying and expressing their ideas precisely. Moreover, Chomsky (1996c: 48) also states that language constitutes the well-formed expressions in which its semantics is based on the relationship between the elements of expressions and component in the world (Atlas 2005:141). As long as language is a proper device to share opinions and ideas, it can also create ambiguity among the hearers. The reasons can be because of misinterpretation by the hearers or incomplete utterances by the speaakers.

To solve the misinterpretation which happens among the hearers or the speakers, either the speakers or hearers cannot take the interpretation for granted from the meaning of each word, but they should consider the circumstances to get the intended message. Pragmatics covers that relationship between meanings and circumstances so that it helps the readers get a proper meaning based on the context. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which is engaged with meaning. It focuses on the person's capability in deriving meanings based on particular kinds of speech situation (kreidler, 1998:18-19). In deriving meanings, a person also needs to know the kinds of contextual meanings whether it is in implicit meaning. Pragmatics also distinguishes those kinds of contextual meaning. Levinson (1983) state that "the notion of implicature provide some explicit account of how it is possible to mean more than what is literally expressed in the conventional sense of the linguistic expression uttered". Grice

(1967) talks about two kinds of implicature, they are conversational implicature and conventional implicature. Conversational implicature appears when a speaker violates one of his four maxims (quality, quantity, manner, and relation) while uttering an utterance. On the other hand, conventional implicature comes up conventionally which means that the meaning comes from the words in the utterance.

On the opposite, an explicit meaning is a meaning which is gained from the components of sentence itself. The hearers can directly acces to the proper meaning by relating the components of sentence to the current circumstances. Sperber and Wilson (1995:182) state that explicature is an assumption which is explicitly communicated. Balkemore (1992:59) also state that "semantic representation provides only a very skeletal clue as to the explicature the hearer is intended to recover, and the process of developing the semantic representation into an explicature depends heavily on contextual information". Moreover, Grice (1975) states that tthe pragmatics would include three ideas in revealing the idea of what is said, they are the operative meaning of the expression uttered, the time of utterance and the references made in an utterance. It means that the proposition of what is said can be gained through the meaning in the certain time, the time of uttering the expression, and the reference discussed in the utterance.

In communication, explicature plays a big role in minimizing the misundersanding over the utterance, it basically works to flesh out and

clarify the literal meaning so that further and deeper information can be provided. Explicature works both in written or spoken language by providing some additional words that can enrich and make the meaning of an utterance as clear as possible.

Referring to the previous explanation, the writer is interest to discuss the explicature phenomenon in discourses. Explicature is a technical term in pragmatics where the hearers interpret the meaning of a sentence explicitly. Huang (2007:189) states that an explicature is an inferential development of one of the incomplete conceptual representations or logical forms encoded by an utterance. Huang also mention the function of an explicature that is to complete the linguistic element of an illogical form of utterance, to produce the fully logic content. In short, the present writer defines explicature as a development of semantic proposition. It is based on the semantic proposition since it works literally, meanwhile the development of it functions to reach the explicature form which belongs to pragmatic process, that is connecting the literal meaning to the circumstances.

According to the writer explicature is one of the relevence theories in pragmatics. It uses the hearers' ability to interpret the meaning of a sentence explicitly by connecting the uttered sentence with the context. In fact, understanding explicature in the script of the movie may appear several problems since they belong to the monologue and people from the

outside circle of speaker as the hearers should get the exact point from the scripts' meaning.

People may have several interpretations over the meaning of the script in the movie. As the consequence, they sometimes misunderstand the value of the movie, which can effect to the reputation of the director, the story's writer and the cast of the movie. By knowing the processes of explicature and their characteristics, the hearers can fully understand the types and examples of explicature phenomenon and gain the deeper message of the movie.

To enrich the knowledge about this research, the writer found several previous study to help the writer to get a lot of additional information that can support her idea about explicature processes. Moreover, she use the gain information from the previous studies to develop the principle of explicature processes. The related studies that the writer use to enrich her knowledge about explicature are *On the Functional Independence of Explicature and Implicatures* (2009, 17-32) by Thorstein Fretheim from Norwegian University of Science and Technology. This is one of the journals that the writer uses to develop her idea about differentiating explicature from implicature.

The next journal is from Kent Bach entitled *Implicature vs. Explicature: What's the difference?* (this journal is for the Granada workshop on "Explicit Communication", May 31-June 2,2006).

According to those references, the present writer considers her research as a different one. This study constitutes the develoopment of the existing researches. It enriches the variety of explicature processes application. This study will showing the application of explicature processes in the different field, especially in the movie. This research can also enrich and develop the existence researches by having a different topic.

In this case, the writer aims to analyze the phenomenon of explicature inside the script movie of *Princess Diaries*. The writer conduct the research over the script of the movie in hope that the people can know what is the dialogue means. Moreover, people will be able to maximize the information that they get from the movie through explicature processes.

In *Princess Diaries* movie, the writer found many characteristics of each explicature process. That is the reason for the writer take the movie as the data sources. For the important reason why the writer use this movie is because in the previous study the writer can not found the movie as the object.

1.1 Statement of Problems

The writer formulated the problems as follows:

    a) What are the types of explicature processes are found in *Princess Diaries* movie?

b) What are the characteristics of each process of explicature used by

the characters in *Princess Diaries* movie?

1.2 Objectives of the Study

By following the research questions above, the purposes of this study are:

a) To find the types of explicature processes in *Princess Diaries*

movie.

b) To find the characteristics of explicature proces used by the

characters in *Princess Diaries* movie.

1.3 Significances of the Study

By doing this research, the writer hopes that it will be useful for the

reader and students are the first, to read this research because this research

is useful to help their study and enriches their knowledge. This study

provides much information about explicature, thge kind of its processes

even their application in utterances. So that this research is expected to

give enlightenment to both the readers and students about explicature.

Secondly, the writer also hopes that this study can useful for the

other researchers since this study can be a reference in the same field.

Moreover, this study gives them illustration about applying explicature

processes in a sentence even how to use the characteristics of explicature

in the movie. This research can be a proper reference for those who want

to have the same topic of the research.

Thirdly, this study is also useful for the movie lovers for which it can be used as a way for them gaining the deeper information over the movie and it is helpful for the movie lovers to get the message or moral value of the movie. Moreover, by knowing the complete message of the movie.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

Regarding to the statement of problem, the writer is going to focus on types of explicature, characteristics of explicature processes in *Princess Diaries* movie by using Huang's theory to answer the first and the second research of the problem. He state that expicature is a development which involves either the incomplete representation or illogical form an utterance then he said that the types of explicature come up to complete and enrich conceptual representations or logical form through disambiguation, reference resolution, saturation, free enrichment, and ad hoc concept.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

In this research, definitions of key terms are given to avoid misunderstanding between the writer's perception and the reader's perception. It is important to define some terms used in this research.

a) Explicature: Is a direct or explicit speech act. Simpy put, what is actually said.

b) Explicit: Is a sentence that is stated clearly and in detail.

c) Princess Diaries movie: *The Princess Diaries* is 2001 American teen romantic comedy film directed by Garry Marshall and written by Gina Wendkos, based on Meg Cabot's 2000 novel of the same name.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The framework contains required theories related to the topic of this research that is discourse analysis, pragmatics, explicature, types of explicature, and characteristics of explicature. In this chapter, the writer also presents some previous studies that support this present study.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of what words mean in particular situation. Pragmatics talks about the use of language in communication. Pragmatics can also be defined as the study of meanings whose utterances express. Pragmatics is a branch of semiotics that deals with the relation between signs or linguistic expressions and their users. Huang (2007:2) states that "pragmatics is the systematic study of meaning by virtue of, or dependent on, he use of language". He also argues that pragmatics relates the codes to their users and interpreter.

Moreover George Yule (1997:3) states that "pragmatics is not simple as the study of speaker meaning, but it has relation to its background". In addition, Sperber and Wilson (1995:179) also asserts that the goal of pragmatics is to explain how the hearers identify an utterance based on their idea about the description of the speaker's attitude along with conttextual information. Pragmatics contain some study such as speech act,

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implicature, explicature and etc. Explicature is including one of pragmatics. Explicature is the opposite of implicature. Implicature is a component of speaker meaning that constitutes an aspect of what is meant in speaker's utterance without being part of what is said, while explicature is a direct or explicit speech act. Simply put, what is actually said.

2.1.3 Explicature

The definition of explicature according to Huang (2007:189) is a development which involves either the incomplete representation or illogical form that an utterance encodes. Moreover, in assigning the appropiate intention over a complex utterance, the hearers need to go beyond the literal meaning of each word and enrich it creatively or set what it is given as the advanege of a pure linguistic meaning. It is line with Panther and Thornburg (2003:36), who state assumptions which are concluded by both inference and decoding are known as explicatures. As stated by Sperber and Wilson (1995:182), explicature is a combination of linguistically encoding and contextually inferring of conceptual features.

From the previous definitions, we can also infer that explicature is a proposition which rises as the result of completing the incomplete form of an uterance. It is in line with Sperber and Wilson (1995:179), who point out that to produce the propositional

form of expression that an utterance has the hearers must select the semantic representation, complete, and enrich it in the process of inferring, the basic explicature is functioned as premise accompanied by certain contextual assumptions. Furthermore, Sperber and Wilson (1986) define explicature as the result of completing an utterance of the ssemantic representation (cited in Blakemore, 1992:64). Moreover, Sperber and Wilson (1995:182) state that "an assumption is explicit if it is a development of the logical form encoded by an utterance" (cited in Panther and Thornburg, 2003:24). Explicature is a proposition which is communicated explicitly. It comes up as the combination between linguistically encoded and contextually inferred of conceptual elements (Verschueren and Oia Ostman, 2009:157).

Based on many theorists who explain about the definition of explicature the writer can conclude that explicature is a direct or explicit speech act that simply put what is actually said. So that, the hearers more easily understand the meaning of the speaker's utterance. Then, the hearers can assume the utterance based on their thoughts. This theory is a basic science for a researcher to answer the first research problem.

2.1.4   Types of Explicature Process

Huang (2007:189), states that the types of explicature come up to complete and enrich conceptual representations or logical forms through (a) disambiguation (b) reference resolution, (c) saturation, (d) free enrichment, and (e) ad hoc concept construction. It is line with Panther and Thornburg (2003:23) who argues that several inferential operations that take a role in explicature derivation were already identified such as disambiguation, fixation of reference, and enrichment.

According to Huang (2007:189), disambiguation process works based on the context in selecting a particular interpretation to complete the incomplete logical form of an uterance. So this process yield the proper interpretation of a word according to the context. This process is the easiest one to recognize. Disambiguation process is taken for granted for which the hearers normally can pick just one appropriate sense towards the speaker's intention.

For the second process of explicature, that is reference resolution, Huang (2007:189-190) states that this process is reached by putting an apropriate contextual value to the relevant referential or anaphoric expression on the explicit part. Therefore, the candidates of the reference on this process are not determined by the linguistic system

The third process is saturation. Saturation and sometimes reference assignment are the pragmatic processes which have

minimum authority in both the idea and result . According to Huang (2007:190-191), saturation process works by developing the given slot of a logical form that an utterance already has. In this case, the sentence already has the characteristics of being logic and complete, such as 'provides' further questions that can be gained from the sentence; then saturation helps it to fill or saturate the given slot of logical form. It is line with Carston (2002:198),who argues that one of pragmatic process which contributes to the proposition expressed is 'saturation' (slot-filling)

In explaining the fourth process, free enrichment. Huang (2007:191) devides this process into two types namely (a) lexical item specifying, and (b) conceptual constituent providing. It is line with Soria and Romero (2010:219), who point out two kinds of 'free' enrichment; they are (a) the one which affects the pronunciation or setting of linguistically encoded meaning, and (b) another one which 'cures' the elements of content which are not linguistically recognized in any way (also know as 'unarticulated constituents' of utterance's expression).

Huang (2007:191-192) also defines that lexical item specifying focuses on the lexical item only. It means that this kind of free enrichment is used when readers need a specific lexical item to enrich the information of the sentence. Meanwhile the conceptual constituent providing, it works on a sentence which does not have

any conceptual constituent. The function ofthis kind of frree

enrichment is to provide the conceptual constituent of a senttence so

that the readers know the thing that is being discussed in the

sentence.

Recanati (2010:171) points out that free enrichment as a

pragmatics process provides the partial input of the previous

process's outputand strengthens the meaning of the scalar term.

According to Carston (1997), since an expression has further

meaning than it literally encodes, then it takes a pragmatically

derived denotation through free enrichment as a first part unit of

denotation (cited in Recanati, 2010:168-169). Recanati (1993)

points out that free enrichment is a trigger for the material used in

pragmatically derivation which is completely cognitive, not

determined by any linguistic component (cited in Carston,

2002:188).

The fifth process of explicature according to Huang is ad hoc

concept. This process of explicature is little bit confusing, since it

works either narrowing the general matter or broadening the specific

utterance depends on the context. The narrowing process is aplied

when you meet a general term which inclludes all the surrounding

things, whereas there are many little things inside of it. Ad hoc

concepts has led to an approach on which such concepts, wheither

cases of srengthening, or broadening, or a combination of the two,

have been taken to enter into the proposition explicitly comunicated.
(Carston, 2002:334)

Huang mentions these examples as the illustration of ad hoc concept: (1) the fridge is empty. The previous sentence can be analyzed use the narrowing feature of ad hoc, since the writer believes that the fridge is not really empty. At least, there is still mineralwater in the rack or ices remain in the freezer. For the broadening feature of ad hoc, Huang (2007:193) mention this example (2) there is a rectangle lawn in the back as the illustration. The previous example can be analyzed using broadening feature since the lawn is not really rectangular, with the exact measurement in the length or wide. Therefore, the writer can say the lawn just almost looks like a rectangular, not really rectangular (with the same measuremen on current sides).

2.1.5 Characteeristics of Explicature Process

Since explicature constitutes an inferential development of incomplete conceptual representation or logical forms that an utterance encodes, then it has several types of processes which help us reach the intended proposition (Huang, 2007:189). As a result, we need to understand each feature that certain explicature process holds so that we can select the appropriate process of explicature to apply.

Comprehending the characteristic of explicature processes in this research is essential since the writer works on the characteristic of each explicature process to be implemented to the script. Moreover, the characteristic of each explicature process shows us how the particular explicature process works on sentences. The following characteristic of explicature processes are proposed by several theorists:

a) **Disambiguation**

According to Huang (2007:189), the characteristic of this process are: (1) involving more than one options of meaning over a word, and (2) selecting the appropriate meaning based on context. It is line with Carston (2002:84) who asserts that disambiguation is a process of choosing based on context several lexical items or phrases which have same surface of perceptual properties in one utterance, then that is when semantic entity put on.

b) **Reference resolution**

According to Huang (2007), reference basically belongs to a pragmatic issue which involves a matter of speaker's intention and hearer's inference, with a minimal class of exception has the characteristic such as (1) it does not involve the linguistic system to determine the referent, (2) it works based on the suitable

context value from the preceding expression, and (3) it works by providing a 'bridging cross-reference' anaphoric expression which establishes a link of connection over the preceding utterance in the same sentence. Furthermore, accoirding to Carston (2002:178), in revealing what the speaker refers to is by concerning speakers, not linguistic forms, refer and part of the pragmatic inferential step of utterance understanding.

c) **Saturation**

The most noticed characteristic of this process is that it involves the slot questions such as 'for what', 'from what', 'than what' in getting the complete proposition (Huang, 2007:190). Meanwhile Grice has stated that the one which is determined by a hidden indexical or slot in linguistic form is known as saturation process (cited in Carston, 2002:185).

d) **Free enrichment**

Based on Huang's (2007:191-192 & 224) statement, free enrichment has the following characteristics; (1) focuses on lexical item, (2) provides a conceptual constituent in a sentence, (3) works by specifying the lexical item or narrowing the conceptual constituent. It is line with Carston (2002:333), who states that free enrichment is taken to be one of pragmatic process along with reference assignment and disambiguation in

the cases of narrowing concept to reach the propositional form of utterance.

e) **Ad Hoc concept**

Based on Huang's (2007:192-193) definition, the characteristic of ad hoc concept are: (1) work on lexical item, (2) works on metaphor, (3) works by narrowing and strengthen, or broadening and loosing the lexical item. Moreover, Carston (2002:220) points out that ad hoc concept construction is the fourth pragmatic task which is involved to derive the proposition expressed. In addition, ad hoc concept leads people' understanding towards an approach on which such concepts, whether strengthening or broadening cases, or a combination of them to be applied to the proposition which is communicated explicitly (Carston, 2002:334).

2.2 Related studies

In conducting this research, the writer uses several previous studies to help the writer to get a lot of additional information that can support her idea about explicature processes. Moreover, she uses the gain information from the previous studies to develop the principle of explicature processes. The first previous study was from Thorstein Fretheim from Norwegian University of Science and Technology. This is one of the journals that the writer uses to develop her idea about differentiating explicature from

implicature the tittle is *the Functional Independence of Explicature and Implicatures* (2009, 17-32) the writer in this journal was not mention his object but he only explains in detail what is actually explicature and implicature. He more using the sentence for his example.

The second journal is from Kent Bach entitled *Implicature vs. Explicature: What's the difference?* (this journal is for the Granada workshop on "Explicit Communication", May 31-June 2,2006) in this journal also explains in detail about the differences between explicature and implicature.

According to those references, the present writer considers her research as a different one. This study constitutes the develoopment of the existing researches. It enriches the variety of explicature processes application. This study shows the application of explicature processes in the different field, especially in the movie. This research can also enrich and develop the existence researches by having a different topic.

CHAPTER III

RESEASRCH METHOD

In this chapter, the writer explaines the procedures of how this research conducted. In order to get the systematic order to conduct this research, the writer devides this chapter into several parts. Those are Research Design, Data and Data Sources, Research Instrument, Techniques of Data Collection, and Techniques of Data Analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study used descriptive qualitative method as the research design. The researcher chooses qualitative as a research design because the researcher describes and analyzes the types of explicature process in fifty shades of grey movie and analyzes the characteristics of explicature process. Descriptive qualitative is the type of research that analyzes the data by using explanations or discussion questions. This method is usually used to describe about language phenomena.

Denzin Lincoln defined qualitative research that adapted in the Handbook of Qualitative Research: second edition (in Ritchie and Lewis, 2003:2) that qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. It consists of a set of interpretative, material practices that makes the world visible. It means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make

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sense of, or to interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them (2000:3). Beside that, Bryman (in Ritchie and Lewis, 2003:3) said that the way in which people being studied understand and interpret their social reality is one of the central motifs of qualitative research.

According to Mason (2002:3) states that qualitative research was grounded in a philosophical position which is broadly "interpretivist" in the sense that it is concerned with how the social world is interpreted, understood, experienced, produced or constituted. While different versions of qualitative research might understand or approach these elements in different ways (for example, focusing on social meanings, or interpretations, or practices, or discourses, or processes, or constructions).

Qualitative research design is the research method that usually use comprehension of the researcher to analyze the data. It means that the research design of a qualitative study differs from quantitative study started with an understanding to be tested, where must make the hypothesis first and required the special scope to make right hypothesis. Therefore, qualitative research is interpretative approach that concerned with understanding the meanings.

3.2 Research Insrument

The research instrument of this study was the writer herself. Mukhtar (2013: 109) states that ourself is a instrument or tool of direct

observation, because all sense of researcher is essentially a tool of obsevation. Data were mediated through this human instrument, rather than through inventories, questionnaires, or machines. This instrument was applied since the collection and identification the explicature process used by the character in the movie managed by the writer. Also, the characteristic of explicature process were collected and identified by the writer herself.

3.2 **Data and Data Sources**

Mukhtar defined the data source, according him the data source is data sources are the sources that enabled a researcher to get some information or data that is needed in a study (2013: 107). Mason, Jennifer also state that data source is important to begin a few words in analysis. Data sources in the sense are repositories of knowledge, experiences, feelings, or whatever, which are relevant to your research (2002: 53). Source of data is the source from which the data is taken.

The data source of this research was taken from transcript of *Princess Diaries movie*. *Princess Diaries* movie is a 2001 American teen romantic comedy film directed by Garry Marshall and written by Gina Wendkos, based on Meg Cabot's 2000 novel of the same name. It stars Anne Hathaway (in her film debut) as Mia Thermopolis, a teenager who discovers that she is the heir to the throne of the fictional Kingdom of Genovia, ruled by her grandmother Queen dowager Clarisse Renaldi (Julie Andrews). The film also stars Heather

Matarazzo, Héctor Elizondo, Mandy Moore, and Robert Schwartzman. Released in North America on August 3, 2001. The writer downloaded this movie from http://indexmovie.me/get/princess-diaries-2017/ on March 23, 2018. Furthermore, data which used are transcription of the dialogue that used by characters.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

In this casse, the researcher collected the data related to utterance in dialogue of *Princess Diaries movie.* Creswell (2014) state that the data collection steps include setting the boundaries for the study, collecting information through unstructured or semi stuctured documents. During the process of research, the researcher collected the data form of qualitative document. Documentation method is a method of collecting data in form of notes, transcript, book, newspapers, minutes of meetings, personal journals and diaries, letters, e-mails, etc. The writer uses transcript to collect the data. There were some ways of collecting the data in order to complete this study:

1) The writer looked for the transcript of the movie from the internet then the writer reads the transcript while watched the movie and listen the dialogue carefully to make sure that the transcript and the dialogue are appropriate.

2) The writer gave underlines to the utterances from transcript which contain the types of explicature process.

3) The writer gave coded in the utterance for the types of explicature process that was underline before. The codes are described as follows:

FE   **:** Free Enrichment

S   **:** Saturation

D   **:** Disambiguation

RR   **:** Refeence Resolution

AH   **:** Ad Hoc

3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer did several steps to analyze the data

1. Determining the missing information

   This first step was taken to get the missing part of illogical or incomplete form of utterances so that the writer would know the appropriate of explicature process to apply. This steps was aimed to know the proper process of explicature that can reveal the meaning of the utterances completely.

2. Applying the appropriate explicature process to gain the complete information

   This step, the explicature process was taken based on the types of illogical or incomplete form of utterance, whether it is lexical or grammatical.

3. Finding the characteristics of explicature process

   After all the missing information of the data was completed according to the appropriate type of explicature process, the writer analyzed the appearance of explicature process in the movie. The the writer identified the characteristics of each process that she could find inside the movie.

   After finding the characteristics the writer collect and give the enlightenment of each characteristics of explicature in table. The table shows such as:

No	Characteristics	Enlightenment
1		

4. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

   The last step of analyze the data is drawing conclusion. The researcher concludes the research based on the finding such as mention what types of explicature that is found in the movie, what is the charactersistics of explicature process that found in the movie.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the findings and discussions of this research. It aims to answer research questions. It explains the dominant types of explicature process, the types of explicature process and the characteristics of explicature process.

4.1 Research Findings

4.1.1 The Types of Explicature

From the transcript of Princess Diaries movie, the writer found the explicature process with their own characteristics. In this space, the present writer discussed the characteristics of explicature process which was found in the transcript of *Princess Diaries* movie along with its number of occurences. In observing the data, the writer found different number of occurences of each explicature process.

Table 1.1: The Frequency of Occurrances of The Types of Explicature Process.

No	Types of explicature	Frequency
1	Free Enrichment	30
2	Saturation	18
3	Disambiguation	13
4	Reference resolution	8
5	Ad Hoc Concept	3

 1. **Free Enrichment**

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Based on the table above, the free enrichment process is on the first position since it has the highest total number of occurrences that is 30 occurrences. Free enrichment process reaches the highest number of occurrences because the free enrichment process works 'freely'. This process is not determined by any linguistic elements, only based on the circumstance that the sentences create. Moreover, the free enrichment is divided into two processes namely lexical item and conceptual constituent (Huang, 2007:191). Therefore it has broader field to work whether it is specifying or even providing the constituent.

Most of free enrichment cases found in the transcript of the movie are lexical item focusing, even though there are also some occurrences of conceptual constituent. Lexical item focusing is one type of free enrichment which works by specifying the lexical item. It works to specify the lexical item in order to yield further information. This information will help the hearers and movie lovers to get the intended message of the movie. The lexical items of a free enrichment process found in the transcript of the movie are mostly adjectives, adverb, and even nouns since the function of free enrichment is specifying a lexicon.

According to Blakemore (1992) and Huang (2007), who states that to complete the proposition of an utterance, people can enrich it in various ways. The following data are considered as the reflections of free enrichment processes which focuses on the lexical item found in the transcript of the movie. The number in the brackets shows the datum of the research:

a) Additional lexicons which constitute a noun phrase

Datum 3
00:04:09-00:04:13
Lilly:"you never saw two idiots (students)exchange saliva before?oh yeah"
Datum 6
00:05:48-00:05:52
Lana:"he is the man. He is my (boyfriend) man"
Datum 49
00:59:54-01:00:03
Lilly:"you look radiculous, you should sue(to get justice)"
Datum 51
01:04:00-01:04:03
Lilly:"I am not an idiot (in take decision)"

In datum above, there are additional lexicons which constitute a noun phrase inserted to the utterance. Since there is a hidden point of the utterance, then the hearers to dig it so that they can gain the appropriate interpretation. The additional lexicons 'students' in datum (3) which constitutes a noun phrase is inserted to the utterance in order to enlighten the thing that the speaker confides to 'you'. When we read the utterance, we need to know and clarify the matter that the speaker talks about. We should know what thing that the speaker confides to 'you'. By relating the further information to the utterance, the hearers know completely what the speaker talks about and what thing that the speaker does. Therefore the utterance means that the speaker tells that 'you' are never saw two idiots students that exchange saliva before.

In datum (6), the noun 'boyfriend' is inserted to the utterance aimed to clarify the kind of a special person that the speaker gives to 'him'. By

reading the utterance, there will be a question comes up in our minds. That is about kind of a speial person tht the speaker gives to 'him'. Since our heart can feel the good and bad things, then the listeners should concern about the type of heart that the speaker hands to 'him'. By gaining the further information from the utterance, the hearer giveshis loving heart to'him' so that the writer feels convinced.

In datum (49), the additional lexicons 'to get justice' which constitutes a noun phrase is inserted to the utterance in order to enlighten the thing that the speaker confides to 'you'. When we read the utterance, we need to know and clarify the matter that the speaker talks about. We should know what thing that the speaker confides to 'you'. By relating the further information to the utterance, the hearers know completely what the speaker talks about and what thing that the speaker does. Therefore the utterance means that the speaker tells that 'you' should sue to get the justice.

In datum (51), the additional lexicons 'in take decison' which constitutes a noun phrase is inserted to the utterance in order to enlighten the thing that the speaker confides to 'I'. When we read the utterance, we need to know and clarify the matter that the speaker talks about. We should know what thing that the speaker confides to 'I'. By relating the further information to the utterance, the hearers know completely what the speaker talks about and what thing that the speaker does. Therefore the utterance means that the speaker tells that 'I' not an idiot and can take a good decision.

b) Additional lexicons which constitute adjective phrase

Datum 4
00:04:17-00:04:21
Mia:"they are so rude (their attitude)"
Datum 17
00:11:42-00:11:45
Queen Clarisse:"you look so (energic) young"
Datum 18
00:11:45-00:11:48
Mia:"you look so....clean (performence)"
Datum 37
00:46:19-00:46:23
Queen Clarisse:"they were beautiful (nice) presents"
Datum 46
00:54:07-00:54:11
Queen Clarisse:"where is the beautiful girl (beloved girl)"
Datum 59
01:30:02-01:30:06
Someone in the ball:"they grow up so fast (in older)"
Datum 60
01:35:04-01:35:07
Helen:"make your self useful(functional person)"
Datum 63
01:42:58-01:43:00
Mia:"you are the coolest (friendly) queen ever"

In this utterance, there are additional lexicons which constitute an adjective phrase inserted to the utterance. Since there is a hidden point of the utterance, then the hearers to dig it so that they can gain the appropriate interpretation. In datum (4), the additional lexicons 'their attitude' which constitutes a noun phrase is inserted to the utterance in order to enlighten the thing that the speaker confides to 'them'. When we read the utterance, we need to know and clarify the matter that the speaker talks about. We should know what thing that the speaker confides to 'them'. By relating the further information to the utterance, the hearers know completely what the

speaker talks about and what thing that the speaker does. Therefore the utterance means that the speaker tells that 'they' as the one who has a bad attitude.

In datum (18), the additional lexicons 'performence' which constitutes a noun phrase is inserted to the utterance in order to enlighten the thing that the speaker confides to 'you'. When we read the utterance, we need to know and clarify the matter that the speaker talks about. We should know what thing that the speaker confides to 'you'. By relating the further information to the utterance, the hearers know completely what the speaker talks about and what thing that the speaker does. Therefore the utterance means that the speaker tells that 'you' as the one who has a clean performence.

In datum (37), the additional lexicons 'nice' which constitutes a noun phrase is inserted to the utterance in order to enlighten the thing that the speaker confides to 'you'. When we read the utterance, we need to know and clarify the matter that the speaker talks about. We should know what thing that the speaker confides to 'you'. By relating the further information to the utterance, the hearers know completely what the speaker talks about and what thing that the speaker does. Therefore the utterance means that the speaker tells that 'you' as the one who has a nice present.

In datum (46), the additional lexicons 'beloved' which constitutes an adjective phrase is inserted to the utterance in order to enlighten the thing that the speaker confides to 'girl'. When we read the utterance, we need to

know and clarify the matter that the speaker talks about. We should know what thing that the speaker confides to 'girl'. By relating the further information to the utterance, the hearers know completely what the speaker talks about and what thing that the speaker does. Therefore the utterance means that the speaker tells that 'girl' as the one who is a beautiful and beloved.

In datum (59), the additional lexicons 'older' which constitutes an adjective phrase is inserted to the utterance in order to enlighten the thing that the speaker confides to 'they'. When we read the utterance, we need to know and clarify the matter that the speaker talks about. We should know what thing that the speaker confides to 'they'. By relating the further information to the utterance, the hearers know completely what the speaker talks about and what thing that the speaker does. Therefore the utterance means that the speaker tells that 'they' grow up so fast.

In datum (60), the additional lexicons 'functional' which constitutes an adjective phrase is inserted to the utterance in order to enlighten the thing that the speaker confides to 'yourself'. When we read the utterance, we need to know and clarify the matter that the speaker talks about. We should know what thing that the speaker confides to 'yourself'. By relating the further information to the utterance, the hearers know completely what the speaker talks about and what thing that the speaker does. Therefore the utterance means that the speaker tells that 'yourself' must be useful for other.

In datum (63), the additional lexicons 'friendly' which constitutes an adjective phrase is inserted to the utterance in order to enlighten the thing that the speaker confides to 'you'. When we read the utterance, we need to know and clarify the matter that the speaker talks about. We should know what thing that the speaker confides to 'you'. By relating the further information to the utterance, the hearers know completely what the speaker talks about and what thing that the speaker does. Therefore the utterance means that the speaker tells that 'you' is a coolest and friendly queen ever.

c) Additional lexicon lexicons which constitute adverb

Datum 8
00:06:02-00:06:06
Mr. O'Connell:"they are equalizers (each other)"
Datum 16
00:10:50-00:10:54
Queen Clarisse:"please, make yourself comfortable (in this places"
Datum 36
00:43:04-00:43:08Mia:"I dont want to cause a riot with this hearse(car)"
Datum 39
00:47:59-00:48:01
Michael:"this is not my day (today)"
Datum 43
00:51:36-00:51:39
Mia:"I spun (around here) without hurting anyone"
Datum 45
00:52:03-00:52:06
Josh:"you've been wearing black (in a situation)too long"
Datum 56
01:21:01-01:21:04
Mia:"no one can quit being who they are (the real they are), not even a princess"

The utterance above reflect the use of phrase to clarify the sentence's message. In datum (8), there is an adverb phrase 'a complicated problem

inserted' to the utterance in order to claify the problem that the speaker worries about. There will be a big question rises when we are reading the utterance, since it talks about the speaker's worry but there is no further enlightenment about the matter that the speakers concerns about. Then the writer should free enrichment process to clarify the matter inside. Moreover, she considerd that the lexical item would not be enough to clarify the matter the speaker worries. So, the speaker concerns about along with giving the hearers complete idea over the utterance meaning. Therefore, the utterance will mean that the speaker is still too young to worry about a complicated problem.

In datum (16), (36), & (43) there are an adverb of places which is inserted to the utterance. An adverb is inserted to the utterance considering to the hearers who need to know the further information which is hidden in the utterance. Meanwhile reading the utterance, the hearers need to know the place. In this case, the adverbial of place is added to the utterance in order to provide further information about the place. It helps the hearers gain the complete interpretation over the utterance, especially about the comfortable places.

In datum (39), there is adverb of time which is inserted to the utterance. An adverb is inserted to the utterance considering to the hearers who need to know the further information which is hidden in the utterance. Meanwhile reading the utterance, the hearers need to know the time involved to the moment inside the utterance. In this case, the adverbial of

time 'today' is added to the speaker. It help the hearers gain the complete interpretation over the utterance, especially about the time when 'today' is not the speaker's day.

In datum (45) & datum (56), there is an adverb of a situation which is inserted to the utterance. An adverb is inserted to the utterance considering to the hearers who need to know the further information which is hidden in the utterance. Meanwhile reading the utterance, the hearers need to know the place. In this case, the adverbial of situation is added to the utterance in order to provide further information about the situation. It helps the hearers gain the complete interpretation over the utterance, especially about the situation.

d) lexicons which constitute verb phrase

Datum 10
00:07:43-00:07:50
Helen:"you'll strangle (annoy) yourself"
Datum 34
00:41:00-00:41:04
Mia:"can we 86 (ready) the flags, please"

In the utterance above there are a verb inserted to the utterance. Since the hearers need the information about the verb that the speaker talks in the utterance. To gain the complete meaning of the sentence, the writer need to apply free enrichment process, the utterance so that the the speaker mentions inside can be revealed. Through free enrichment process, the hearers can interpret the utterance above fully.

e) Focusing on conceptual constituent

Datum 21
00:12:33-00:12:36
Queen Clarisse:"I already have braces (mind)"
Datum 38
00:47:03-00:47:06
Mia:"he is so hot (in performance ability)"
Datum 41
00:48:55-00:48:58
Mia:"Mr. O'Connell, he's such a nice man, a real gentleman (in behavior), and I haven't met one of those in a long, long time.
Datum 42
00:50:02-00:50:06
Josh:"the dances here are very sedate(for the mind)"
Datum 47
00:54:42-00:54:45
Queen Clarisse:"she's georgeous (with her mind)"
Datum 48
00:56:31-00:56:35
Paolo:"you have thick hair (ugly hair). Like a wolf"
Datum 53
01:11:00-01:11:05
Paolo:"Paolo hates money(do not need), he spits on money"
Datum 62
01:42:13-01:42:15
Mia:" you were awesome (in a great talent)

In this utterance constitutes the free enrichment process which focusing on conceptual constituent. This kind of free enrichment is functioned to provide the missing constituent of the sentence. It makes the hearers confused about the matter which is empty and cold felt by the speaker. Therefore the writer applies the kind of free enrichment to provide and clarify the conceptual constituent of the utterance. In putting the constituent, the writer should look at the circumstance that the sentence creates. By looking at datum (21), the writer decides to put the feeling as its

constituent. The utterance above gives the writer clue that the speaker already feel fresh with his mind. Therefore, by relating the further information the hearer will understand that the speaker's feeling about his mind that has fresh.

By looking at datum (38), the writer decides to put the feeling as its constituent. The utterance above gives the writer clue that the speaker already feel that he is so hot in prformence ability. Therefore, by relating the further information the hearer will understand that the speaker's feeling about him that he is so hot in performance ability.

By looking at datum (41), the writer decides to put the feeling as its constituent. The utterance above gives the writer clue that the speaker already feel that he is so hot in prformence ability. Therefore, by relating the further information the hearer will understand that the speaker's feeling about him that he is so hot in behavior ability.

By looking at datum (42), the writer decides to put the feeling as its constituent. The utterance above gives the writer clue that the speaker already feel fresh with his mind. Therefore, by relating the further information the hearer will understand that the speaker's feeling about his mind that has fresh.

By looking at datum (47), the writer decides to put the feeling as its constituent. The utterance above gives the writer clue that the speaker praise 'she is georguous' . Therefore, by relating the further information the hearer

will understand that the speaker's giving praise to 'she' that she is georgeuos.

By looking at datum (48), the writer decides to put the feeling as its constituent. The utterance above gives the writer clue that the speaker mocking to 'you' that the hair of 'you' is ugly. Therefore, by relating the further information the hearer will understand that the speaker's give mocking to 'you' that the hair of 'you' is ugly.

By looking at datum (53), the writer decides to put the feeling as its constituent. The utterance above gives the writer clue that the speaker already feel hates to money.Therefore, by relating the further information the hearer will understand that the speaker's feel that the speakers do not need money.

By looking at datum (62), the writer decides to put the feeling as its constituent. The utterance above gives the writer clue that the speaker said that 'you' is awesome. Therefore, by relating the further information the hearer will understand that the speaker's giving praise to 'you' that is awesome.

2. Saturation

The saturation process based on the table above is on the third position with total of occurences is 18 occurences. Saturation is a process of explicature which involves slot questions 'from what', 'for what', and 'than what' to yield the further information of the transcript. Since it works based on the slot

questions, most of cases happens in the short sentence which still needs to develop so that the intended meaning can be conveyed. By applying the slot questions, the utterance indirectly reveals the hidden information of the songs so that the certain reason or purpose can be revealed.

The slot question 'for what' is used to reveal the information about the reason why something happens. Since many utterances do nnot mention the reason of something, the writer should give the appropriate reason based on the appropriate circumstances and slot question. Most of saturation cases found in this research are saturations based on slot question 'for what'. It is because most of utterance do not mention the proper reason and that makes the hearers confused in taking the point of the utterances.

For the slot question 'from what', it is applied in order to reveal the matter that an object faces. It helps the hearers understand clearly about the matter happens in the utterances. This slot question is also applied rapidly to the utterances in this research since some matters are sometimes hidden so that the hearers should put the slot question 'from what' to yield the further information.

Moreover, the saturation process with 'than what' as the slot question is hard to find in this research. It is because this slot question need a clue to work, that is a comparative degree '-er'. Since it is a slot question 'than what', so that it needs the sentence with comparative degree to provide the further information over it.

According to Carston (2002) and Huang (2007), saturation needs development of the logical form based on the slot questions. The following data are considered as the reflections of saturation processes which involve the slot questions found in the transcript of the movie. The number in the brackets shows the data of the research:

a) Slot question 'for what'

Datum 1
00:03:38-00:03:42
Lana:"He's such a show-off" (for show that he's a famous)
Datum 5
00:05:15-00:05:20
Josh:"I think Grove should dump the uniforms and have casual dress all year round" (for school)
Datum 11
00:08:30-00:08:33
Mia:"I want to be a mime" (for cheer up everyone)
Datum 13
00:08:35-00:08:39
Mia:"I want to climb a little bit" (for calm down the mind)
Datum 19
00:12:00-00:12:04
Queen Clarisse:"I have something I want to give you" (for know the truth)
Datum 52
01:06:02-01:06:06
Mia:"some moms help their kids with homework, you do this?" (for finish to fast)
Datum 58
01:23:34-01:23:38
Someone in the ball:"let me take your brandy glass" (for drink)
Datum 68
01:53:02-01:53:09
Mia:"It could be fun" (for coming to Genovian Independence Day)
Datum 70
01:54:09-01:54:13
Mia:"I'm scared" (for being a princess)
Datum 72
01:56:11-01:56:14
Charlotte:"I'm afraid so" (for can't be the best for Genovia)

The utterance above reflects the process of saturation which works based on the slot question 'for what'. There is a question comes up when the hearers reading this utterance, for which they should know the purpose of the speaker's action. In datum (1), the slot question 'for what' is applied in order to yield the reason why the speaker said that he is show-off. By knowing that information, the hearers will be able to interpret the utterance's meaning properly and completely. In the utterance, the phrase 'for show that he's a famous' are added as the result of following the slot question. By relating the reason in this utterance, then the hearers will understand that the speaker said that he's realy show-off because he show who he is.

In datum (5), the slot question 'for what' is applied in order to yield the reason why the speaker said that 'Grove should dump the uniforms and have casual dress all year round'. By knowing that information, the hearers will be able to interpret the utterance's meaning properly and completely. In the utterance, the phrase 'for school' are added as the result of following the slot question. By relating the reason in this utterance, then the hearers will understand that the speaker said that Grove should dump the uniforms and have casual dress all year round for going to school.

In datum (13), the slot question 'for what' is applied in order to yield the reason why the speaker said that they 'want to climb a little bit'. By knowing that information, the hearers will be able to interpret the utterance's meaning properly and completely. In the utterance, the phrase 'for calm down the mind'

are added as the result of following the slot question. By relating the reason in this utterance, then the hearers will understand that the speaker said that they want to climb a little bit for calm down the mind.

In datum (19), the slot question 'for what' is applied in order to yield the reason why the speaker said that 'she has something to give you'. By knowing that information, the hearers will be able to interpret the utterance's meaning properly and completely. In the utterance, the phrase 'for know the thruth' are added as the result of following the slot question. By relating the reason in this utterance, then the hearers will understand that the speaker said that she has something to you for know the thruth.

In datum (52), the slot question 'for what' is applied in order to yield the reason why the speaker said that 'some moms help their kids with homework' . By knowing that information, the hearers will be able to interpret the utterance's meaning properly and completely. In the utterance, the phrase 'for finish to fast' are added as the result of following the slot question. By relating the reason in this utterance, then the hearers will understand that the speaker said that some moms help their kids with homework for finish to fast.

In datum (58), the slot question 'for what' is applied in order to yield the reason why the speaker said that 'let take your brandy glass'. By knowing that information, the hearers will be able to interpret the utterance's meaning properly and completely. In the utterance, the phrase 'for drinking' are added as the result of following the slot question. By relating the reason in this

utterance, then the hearers will understand that the speaker said let take your brandy glass for drinking.

In datum (68), the slot question 'for what' is applied in order to yield the reason why the speaker said that 'it could be fun'. By knowing that information, the hearers will be able to interpret the utterance's meaning properly and completely. In the utterance, the phrase 'for coming to Genovian Independence Day' are added as the result of following the slot question. By relating the reason in this utterance, then the hearers will understand that the speaker said that it could be fun for coming to Genovian Independence Day.

In datum (70), the slot question 'for what' is applied in order to yield the reason why the speaker said that 'she is scared'. By knowing that information, the hearers will be able to interpret the utterance's meaning properly and completely. In the utterance, the phrase 'for being a princess' are added as the result of following the slot question. By relating the reason in this utterance, then the hearers will understand that the speaker said that she is scared for being a princess.

In datum (72), the slot question 'for what' is applied in order to yield the reason why the speaker said that she's afraid. By knowing that information, the hearers will be able to interpret the utterance's meaning properly and completely. In the utterance, the phrase 'for cant be the best for Genovia' are added as the result of following the slot question. By relating the reason in this utterance, then the hearers will understand that the speaker said that afraid for can not to be the best for Genovia.

b) Slot question 'from what'

> **Datum 66**
> 01:47:07-01:47:12
> Lilly:"well...we'll just have to find a different miracle, not more, just different" (from other people)
> **Datum 71**
> 01:55:05-01:55:09
> Charlotte:"Mia told Clarisse her mother would be bringing her" (from her house)

In datum (66), there is a slot question 'from what' added to yield the further information that the hearers need. In the utterance, there is a matter that should be clarified to provide the complete information; that is about the existence of the adverb 'from other people'. The hearers should know from what exactly the speaker is bringing her, because that will help the hearers understand the point of the utterance completely. Therefore, the writer adds the phrase 'from other people' in order to clarify where exactly the speaker in away from; that is from other people.

In datum (71), there is a matter that should be clarified to provide the complete information; that is about the existence of the adverb 'from her house'. The hearers should know from what exactly the speaker is bringing her, because that will help the hearers understand the point of the utterance completely. Therefore, the writer adds the phrase 'from her house' in order to clarify where exactly the speaker ia away from; that is from her house.

c) Slot question 'than what'

Datum 25
00:22:03-00:22:05
Helen:"Perhaps, she needs more time" (than now)
Datum 44
00:51:38-00:51:41
Josh:"It's done better" (than before)
Datum 50
01:03:00-01:03:04
Mia:"I know it's a little straighter and shorter" (than other)
Datum 54
01:13:00-01:13:04
Paolo:"next time we go lighter" (than the other)
Datum 57
01:22:03-01:22:05
A man:"you're much prettier" (than her friend)
Datum 65
01:45:01-01:45:03
Lana:"you'll be a lot warmer" (than out there)

In this section, it is reflects the saturation process which is based on the slot question 'than what'. It is the hardest process to find in this research since the utterances do not involve many cases of comparative degree, meanwhile it works based on it. In datum (25), 'than what' slot question is applied because the sentence already has the indicator of comparative degree 'more' that is 'more time'. Therefore, the writer only develops the message of the utterance by providing the further information which can complete the proposition of the sentence.

In datum (44), 'than what' slot question is applied because the sentence already has the indicator of comparative degree '-er' that is 'better'. Therefore, the writer only develops the message of the utterance by providing the further information which can complete the proposition of the sentence.

In datum (50), 'than what' slot question is applied because the sentence already has the indicator of comparative degree '-er' that is 'straighter and shorter'. Therefore, the writer only develops the message of the utterance by providing the further information which can complete the proposition of the sentence.

In datum (54), 'than what' slot question is applied because the sentence already has the indicator of comparative degree '-er' that is 'lighter'. Therefore, the writer only develops the message of the utterance by providing the further information which can complete the proposition of the sentence.

In datum (57), 'than what' slot question is applied because the sentence already has the indicator of comparative degree '-er' that is 'prettier'. Therefore, the writer only develops the message of the utterance by providing the further information which can complete the proposition of the sentence.

In datum (65), 'than what' slot question is applied because the sentence already has the indicator of comparative degree '-er' that is 'warmer'. Therefore, the writer only develops the message of the utterance by providing the further information which can complete the proposition of the sentence.

3. **Disambiguation**

The third position based on the table above is disambiguation with total number 13 occurrances. This process of explicature is working based on circumstances with involving more than two optional meanings. This process focuses on a lexical item which is ambigous because of its several meaning. To clarify the appropriate meaning, the writer will relate it to the circumstances along with other keywords from preceding or following utterances.

Huang (2007) and Sperber and Wilson (1995) state that disambiguation process is taken for granted based on the context in selecting a particular interpretation. The following data found in the transcript of the movie belong to the examples of disambiguation process since it involves more than two optional meanings and uses the context to select the proper meaning. The number in the square brackets shows the number of data:

Datum 7
00:05:56-00:06:00
Mr.O'Connell:"you've made your point"

In this utterance, the lexicon 'point' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'approximately', 'in this purpose' or 'in this goals' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'in this goals' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'point' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'you have made' which reflects the positive thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker has made the purpose.

Datum 20
00:12:09-00:12:13
Mia:"I'll keep this safe"

In this utterance, the lexicon 'safe' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'taking care', 'caring' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'caring' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'safe' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'I'll keep this' which reflects the positive thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker want to keep and caring this.

Datum 24
00:19:10-00:19:14
Mia:"It is a wonderful country"

In this utterance, the lexicon 'wonderful' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'amazing', 'amazing' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'amazing' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'wonderful' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'It is a wonderful' which reflects the positive thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker like the wonderful country.

Datum 27
00:22:09-00:22:12
Mia:"the child need protection"

In this utterance, the lexicon 'protection' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'giving love', 'giving love' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'giving love' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'protection' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'need protection' which reflects the positive thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker want to protected, and loved.

Datum 28
00:22:58-00:23:00
Mia:"I was doing the right thing"

In this utterance, the lexicon 'right' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'good thing', 'good thing' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'good thing' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'right' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'I as doing the right thing' which reflects the positive thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker doing a right and good thing.

Datum 29
00:23:10-00:23:13
Mia:"I'd be free to live my life with you"

In this utterance, the lexicon 'free' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'without force', 'wthout force' based on the

circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'without force' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'free' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'I'd be free to live my life with you' which reflects the positive thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker want to free to live the life without any force.

Datum 33
00:39:50-00:40:00
Queen Clarisse:"the press would have a field day"

In this utterance, the lexicon 'field' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'long time', 'long time' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'amazing' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'field' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'the press would have a field day' which reflects the negative thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker said that the press would have a long time.

Datum 35
01:18:09-01:18:15
Lilly:"You look like shaft"

In this utterance, the lexicon 'shaft' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'in this condition', 'in this condition' or 'in this situation' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'in this situation' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'shaft' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'you look like shaft'

which reflects the positive thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker said to 'you' that 'you' are look like a shaft in this condition.

Datum 54
01:14:46-01:14:51
Josh:"I'm the vice principal"

In this utterance, the lexicon 'vice' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'bad behavior', 'bad behavior' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'bad behavior' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon'vice' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'I'm the vice principal' which reflects the positive thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker is representavie the vice of a head or a boss.

Datum 60
01:31:01-01:31:06
Queen Clarisse:"maybe you could sneak gently"

In this utterance, the lexicon 'sneak' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'afraid', 'afraid' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'afraid' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'sneak' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'maybe you could sneak gently' which reflects the negative thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker said to 'you' to be a gentle not a loser.

Datum 63
01:47:05-01:47:11
A man in the ball:"this girl won the genetic lottery"

In this utterance, the lexicon 'genetic lottery' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'biologically', 'biologically' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'biologically' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'genetic lottery' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'this girl won' which reflects the positive thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker give information that 'the girl' is lucky to won the lottery based on biologically.

Datum 66

01:50:03-01:50:08

Teacher:"keep you eye on the ball"

In this utterance, the lexicon 'ball' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'event', 'event' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'event' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'ball' above since 'ball' have two meaning that is event or a playing football. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'keep you eye on the ball' which reflects the positive thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker said to 'you' to keep the eye.

Datum 68

01:54:19-01:54:23

Mia:"I couldn't bear disappoint you again"

In this utterance, the lexicon 'bear' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'hurt the heart', 'hurt the heart' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'hurt the heart' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'bear' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'I couldn't bear disappoint you again' which reflects the negative thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker do not want to hurt someone.

4. **Reference Resolution**

According to the table, the reference resolution is on the fourth position with 8 occurrences. It is a process of explicature which does not involve any linguistc systems to determine the reference. This process is applied in order to reveal the reference or even the hidden information that the sentence has. It mostly happens in the long sentences since it needs another's keywords to determine the reference.

By determining the reference in the sentence, we can know what the speaker talks about even though it is not mentioned directly. According to Huang (2007), to reach the process of reference resolution processes found in the transcript of the movie. The number in the brackets shows the data of the research, meanwhile the sentences in the square brackets show the reference gained from the utterances:

Datum 2

00:04:09-00:04:14

Mia:"I dont know what happened. I was sitting there, working on my speech"

From this data, there is a reference resolution that can be reached by looking at the keywords of each sentence. The reference resolution of this utterance is that 'the speaker dont know what happen when the speaker was sitting and working on speech'. This essential point is gained by relating the keywords of the second phrase 'I don't know what happen'. After understanding that 'I' don't know, then we relate it to the additional information of the first keywords that 'I' don't know what happen'. As the result, the interpretation is raised and telling about the hearers that 'I don't know what happen when I sitting and working on speech.

Datum 14

00:09:07-00:09:13

Mia:"Philippe and I made the decision to divorse on our own. Why should I go snobby lady who ignores us"

From this data, the writer can infer the essential point of the sentence that 'I and Philippe have a decision to go snobby lady who ignores them'. The first utterance 'Philippe and I made a decision to divorse on our own' reflects the

condition where the speaker and 'Philippe' were made decision together. The second utterance 'why should 'I' go snobby lady who ignores us' shows their decision to go. The phrase 'snobby lady who ignores us' represents the hate feeling which is have to ignores for the speaker. In other hand, they are together to go and ignores the snobby lady.

Datum 15

00:09:50-00:09:56

Mia:"I win, band practice is over. I have a music class"

In the other hand, from this utterance, the writer gains the essential point of the utterance that 'the speaker win and band practice is over'. This essential point is gained by relating the first keywords 'I win, band practice is over' to the second keywords 'I have a music class'. From the first keywords, the hearers understand that the speaker is win, and then they relate it to second keyword which says that the speaker 'have a music class'. Therefore, the hearers understand completely that in this utterance.

Datum 22

00:18:07-00:18:12

Queen Clarisse:"you are the natural heir to the throne. That's our law"

From this data, there is a reference resolution that can be reached by looking at the keywords of each sentence. The reference resolution of this utterance is that 'the speaker said that 'you' are the natural heir to the throne'. This essential point is gained by relating the keywords of the second phrase 'That's our law'. After understanding that 'you' are the natural heir to the throne', then we relate it to the additional information of the first keywords that 'you' are the natural heir to the throne'. As the result, the interpretation is raised and telling about the hearers that 'the speakers have a law which is 'you' are the natural heir to the throne'

Datum 26

00:22:06-00:22:11

Queen Clarisse:"I'm head of your security and you want me to be a chauffeur and babysitter?"

From this data, the writer can infer the essential point of the sentence that 'I'm head of your security and you want me to be a chauffeur and baby sitter?'. The first utterance 'I'm head of you security' reflects the condition where the speaker want to safe 'you'. The second utterance 'you want me to be a chauffeur and babysitter'represents that the speaker and 'you' here want to cooporation to safe each other. The phrase 'I'm a head of your security' represents the feeling which is caring to 'you' as the hearer. In other hand, they are together to love, care and safe each other.

Datum 30

00:26:01-00:26:06

Helen:"your father and your grandmother both agreed to keep their distance, so you would have a chance of a normal childhood"

From this data, there is a reference resolution that can be reached by looking at the keywords of each sentence. The reference resolution of this utterance is that 'the speaker said that 'you' would have a chance of a normal childhood'. This essential point is gained by relating the keywords of the first phrase 'your father and your grandmother egreed to keep their distance'. After understanding that 'you' would have a chance of a normal childhood', then we relate it to the additional information of the first keywords that 'you' would have a chance of a normal childhood'. As the result, the interpretation is raised and telling about the hearers that 'the speakers have agreement to keep the distance so you' have a chance of a normal childhood'

Datum 32

00:38:07-00:38:10

Helen:"Mia promises neither to accept not reject your offer to be royal until this grand ball. Then she makes her decision"

From this data, the writer can infer the essential point of the sentence that 'Mia promises neither to accept not reject your offer to be royal until this grand ball'. The first utterance 'Mia promises neither to accept not reject your offer to be royal until this grand ball' reflects the condition where the speaker want to give the information that 'Mia promises'. The second utterance 'Then she makes her decision'represents that the speaker and 'Mia' here want to give the information about Mia's decision. The phrase 'Then she makes her decision' represents the feeling which is about responsibility that want to share to the citizen as the hearer.

Datum 40

00:49:00-00:49:07

Queen Clarisse:"I never want to see those shoes again. When walking in a crowd, one is under scrutiny all the time so we dont schlump like this"

From this utterance, the writer gains the essential point of the utterance that 'the speaker never want to see those shoes again'. This essential point is gained by relating the first keywords 'I never want to see those shoes again' to the second keywords 'when walking in a crowd, one is under scrutiny all the time so we do not schlump like this'. From the first keywords, the hearers understand that the speaker is do not want to see shoes that used by 'Mia', and then they relate it to second keyword which says that the speaker 'want to walking in a crowd, one is under scrutiny all the time so the speaker do not schlump like this'. Therefore, the hearers understand completely that in this utterance.

The datum above, reflect the reference resolution process found in the movie. Since it works based on another's keywords, therefore most of cases found in the movie are involving long sentences. In assigning the reference, the writer should look at the keywords of the either the preceding or following sentence. After gaining the keywords, then the writer relates them to support each other or to reveal the hidden point of the utterances. A the results, the new information is gained which still connected to the utterance. This steps are taken in order to the suitable information over the utterances that can make it easy to understand.

5. **Ad hoc Concept**

The last position based on the table above is ad hoc concept. It occurs only 3 times in the transcript of the movie. There is no number of occurances either high or low because this process is hard to find in the transcript of the movie. Since this process works by loosening or strenghtening or even on a metaphor, therefore the writer should find the right lexical item which is too general or too specific to be processed through ad hoc. Moreover, this transcript does not mention any cases of metaphor. Carston (2002) points out that ad hoc process works on cases by strengthening or broadening, or a combination of two. This following utterance is considered as the reflection of ad hoc concept found in the transcript. The number in the brackets shows the data of the research:

Datum 9

00:07:09-00:07:12

Mr. O'Connell:"you gotta move on from what's breaking you heart"

In this utterance, the phrase 'move on' should be processed through the ad hoc concept. It refers to the possibility that human can do to move over another. In other words, it is impossible for someone that loving to much with every people of another since both the object and the subject of the action 'move' need their own time or even space for doing private activities. Therefore, the word 'move' are not really every single movements that a person moves over another, but several noticed and important movements that the speaker did toward 'you'

Datum 23

00:18:20-00:18:23

Mia:"now you have really got the wrong girl"

In this utterance, the phrase 'wrong girl' should be processed through the ad hoc concept. It refers to the possibility that human can get a wrong girl. In other words, it is impossible for someone that loving to much with every people of another since both the object and the subject that said which is 'wrong' need their own mind or even time for thinking of it. Therefore, the word 'wrong' are not really wrong every people has a private characteristic. So, wrong in one person fixed yet that they are wrong.

Datum 31

00:35:05-00:35:10

Queen Clarisse:"where is she going?" Helen:"the tower"

In this utterance, the phrase ' the tower' should be processed through the ad hoc concept. It refers to the possibility that human going to the thigh building. In other words, it is impossible for someone that lived in house to going to the tower. Every people of another since both the object and the subject that said which is 'she' going to 'the tower' need their own time or even for going of it. Therefore, the word 'the tower' are not really highest building. Every people has a private room. So, they can said that their room as the room that their want to giving name.

4.1.2. The Characteritics of the Explicature Processes Found in the Movie

In revealing the characteristics of explicature processes, the writer adopts the theories of explicature processes and how they work which have been proposed by Huang (2007), Carston (2002), and Recanati (2003). According to the findings above, the writer got several characteristics of explicature processes which are found in the Princess Diaries movie as follows:

1. **Free Enrichment**

The free enrichment processes has the highest total number of occurrences that is 30 occurrences. It even reaches the highest number of occurrencess than

others in the ovie. In it occurrences, it shows several characteistics which can be

determined from the movies as follows. This is in line with Huang (2007) and

Carston (2002), who point out that free enrichment processes is closely related to

the cases of narrowing.

Table 2.1 The Characteristics of Free Enrichment Found in the movie

No	Characteristics	Enlightenment
1	Focusing on a lexical item	It workd to specify the lexical item by either inserting or adding it with an adjectve, an adverb or even a noun
2	Providing a conceptual constituent	It provides the constituent of the utterance in order to clarify the matter that is missing from it.
3	Specifying and narrowing the utterance's meaning	Besides a lexical item, it also works by adding the phrase towards the utterance to provide the specific information

a. Focusing on a lexical item

Focusing on lexical item can be revealed by an adjective, an adverb,

pronoun, or a noun. The following data represent the phenomena of free

enrichment which focuses on lexical item. The number of brackets shows

the number of datum:

Datum 3:"you never saw two idiots (students)exchange saliva before?oh

yeah"

Datum 4:"they are so rude (their attitude)"

Datum 6:"he is the man. He is my (boyfriend) man"

Datum 8:"they are equalizers (each other)"

Datum 12:"she's in (her) town,she wants to have tea"

Datum 17:"you look so (energic) young "

Datum 18:"you look so....clean (performence)"

Datum 37:"they were beautiful (nice) presents"

Datum 46:"where is the beautiful girl (beloved girl)"

Datum 49:"you look radiculous, you should sue(to get justice)"

Datum 51:"I am not an idiot (in take decision)"

Datum 59:"they grow up so fast (in older)"

Datum 60:"make your self useful(functional person)"

Datum 63:"you are the coolest (friendly) queen ever"

All the utterances above reflect the free enrichment process which work on a lexical item. All the utterances above are processed through free enrichment which focusses on the lexical item whether to narrow or specify the meaning of it. Datum (4), (17), (18), (37), (46), (59), (28), (60), and (63) reflect the free enrichment process which involves an adjective as the additional lexicon to yield the further information. The adjective here are functioned as the specifiers of the lexical items which can clarify some information to the hearers.

Datum (3), (6), (49), and (51) here reflection of involving free enrichment through a noun, especially noun phrase. There is a question rises when we read the fourth of the data since here is no information about the object. It seems incomplete since the lhearers could not assign the complete

meaning over the utterance without any object attached. Therefore the writer insert the noun phrase in order to clarify the object that is discussed in the utterance. By gaining the complete form of the utterance, then the hearers can also reach the incomplete proposition of it. above use the adjectives as the additional lexicon. The adjectives here are functioned as the specifiers of the lexical items which can clarify some information to the hearers.

Datum (7), (15), and (19) here reflection of involving free enrichment through an adverb. The writer insert an adverb to the utterance in order to specify the time, the place and the situation. It is a big matter when talks about the moment without any enlightenment about time when it happens, about place where it happens and about a situation how it happens. Therefore, the free enrichment is applied here to specify the time and place along with completing the meaning of the utterance.

The utterance above belong to the free enrichment process which focuses on the lexical item since it works by inserting additional lexicon(s) to the sentence. In revealing the further information, the free enrichment process always involves an adjective, an adverb, or a noun depends on the information that is needed to reach. Besides a lexical item, sometimes free enrichment also involves a phrase to clarify the meaning of the sentence. It is because sometimes the utterance needs longer clarification than just through a lexicon, therefore the writer should consider what information that the hearers need. It can help the hearers understand the movie's message

better. Over all, they have the same function in the sentence that is clarifying or specifying the lexical item along with the utterance's meaning.

b. Providing a conceptual constituent

This characteristic of free enrichment is found in the sentences which have hidden constituent. It is applied in order to reveal the existence of the subject in the utterance. Since th missing of constituent of the utterance affects to the meaning of it then the writer should provide to constituent by involving free enrichment process, especially which focuses on the consceptual constituent. This second characteristic is reflected on the following data. The number in the brackets shows the number of data:

Datum 21: "I already have braces (mind)"

Datum 38: "he is so hot (in performance ability)"

Datum 41: "Mr. O'Connell, he's such a nice man, a real gentleman (in behavior), and I haven't met one of those in a long, long time.

Datum 42:"the dances here are very sedate(for the mind)"

Datum 47:"she's georgeous (with her mind)"

Datum 48:"you have thick hair (ugly hair). Like a wolf"

Datum 53:"Paolo hates money(do not need), he spits on money"

Datum 62:" you were awesome (in a great talent)"

In datum (21), (42), and (47) reflect the use of free enrichment in providing the constituent of the utterance. Since there is no clues for hearers interpret the matter that is braces, sedate and georgeous mentioned in the utterance, then they will get confused for reaching the complete proposition. Therefore, the writer insert the constituent 'mind' to the utterance to clarify the matter that is mentioned in the utterance. This constituent is observed by loooking the circumstances that the phrase braces, sedate and georgeous is inserted by 'mind' in order to complete and make easy to understand by the hearers.

In datum (38), (41), (48), and (62) has the same problem as the previous one that is missing its constituent. While reading those datum the hearers will have a question about the constituent. The missing constituent of the utterance affects the understanding of the hearers to reach the complete message of it. As the result, the free enrichment should be applied to reveal the constituent of the utterance so that the intended meaning can be gained completely.

In datum (53), the writer selects the constituent 'do not need' by looking at the circumstance that the phrase 'hate money' creates. While reading those datum the hearers will have a question about the constituent. The missing constituent of the utterance affects the understanding of the hearers to reach the complete message of it. As the result, the free enrichment should be applied to reveal the constituent of the utterance in order to understand by the hearers.

c. Specifying and narrowing the utterance's meaning

This characteristics constitutes the reflection of the function of additional lexicons such as adjectives, adverbs, and nouns toward the meaning of the lexical items. The following data reflect the function of the lexical items involved in the process of the free enrichment. The number in the brackets shows the number of data:

Datum 10:"can we 86 (ready) the flags, please"

Datum 34:"you'll strangle (annoy) yourself"

Datum 36:"I dont want to cause a riot with this hearse(car)"

Datum 43:"I spun (around here) without hurting anyone"

Datum 56:"no one can quit being who they are (the real they are), not even a princess"

The datum above reflect the involement of free enrichment in clarifying either the meaning or message of the utterance. Many case of this characteristic are found with phrase as the media to clarify the meaning of the utterance. It is because longer form than just a lexical item needed in this case to reveal the hidden information of the utterances. All the additional phrases above are clarifying the sentences' meaning in order to help the hearers reach idea of the utterances.

In datum (10), there is a phrase involved to yield the complete over the utterance. The writer inserts the phrase 'ready' in order to complete the message that the utterance conveys. This phrase is gained by looking at the circumstances of the transcript of the movie which tells about the journey that the speaker takes with someone. The phrase 'ready' here provide further information over the function of 86 which help the writer survive. By relating the additional phrase in data (10), the further information over the utterance is now revealed.

In datum (43), it is reflects the use free enrichment by involving a phrase of adverbial preposition. There is question rises when the hearers read in data (43) which tells about the moment that the speaker spun without hurting anyone, but there is no further explanation about the place where the speaker spun.

In datum (34) there is a phrase involved to yield the complete over the utterance. The writer inserts the phrase 'annoy' in order to complete the message that the utterance conveys. This phrase is gained by looking at the circumstances of the transcript of the movie which tells about the journey that the speaker takes the strangle. The phrase 'annoy' here provide further information over the function of will strangle the speaker itself. By relating the additional phrase in data (34), the further information over the utterance is now revealed.

In datum (36), there is a phrase involved to yield the complete over the utterance. The writer inserts the phrase 'car' in order to complete the

message that the utterance conveys. This phrase is gained by looking at the circumstances of the transcript of the movie which tells about the journey that the speaker takes by using a riot hearse. The phrase 'car' here provide further information over the function of hearse which help the writer survive. By relating the additional phrase in data (36), the further information over the utterance is now revealed.

In datum (56), there is a phrase involved to yield the complete over the utterance. The writer inserts the phrase 'the real they are' in order to complete the message that the utterance conveys. This phrase is gained by looking at the circumstances of the transcript of the movie which tells about no one can quit being who they are even a princess. The phrase 'the real they are' here provide further information over the function of being who they are which help the writer survive. By relating the additional phrase in data (56), the further information over the utterance is now revealed.

2. Saturation

The saturation process in this research is on the second position with total number of occurrences is 18 occurrences. Since it involves slot questions to reveal the hidden information of the utterance, most of saturation cases found in the transcript of the movie is in short form. In its occurrences, it also shows several characteristics which can be seen in the following table. It is also in line with Huang (2007) and Carston (2002), who state that the process of saturation is based on questions.

Table. 2.2 The Characteristics of Saturation Found in the Movie

No	Characteristics	Englightenment
1	Involving slot question	Saturation process always involves a slot question to reveal the hidden information of the utterances.

a. Involving slot questions

The first characteristics of saturation is works based on slot question such as 'for what', 'from what', and 'than what'. Because it involves a slot question, the additional information is mostly revealed through a phrase. The following sentences are the reflections of saturation process which involves the slot question in comlpleting the proposition of the utterances. The number in the brackets shows the number of datum:

Datum 1:"He's such a show-off" (for show that he's a famous)

Datum 5:"I think Grove should dump the uniforms and have casual dress all year round" (for school)

Datum 11:"I want to be a mime" (for cheer up everyone)

Datum 13:"I want to climb a little bit" (for calm down the mind)

Datum 19:"I have something I want to give you" (for know the truth)

Datum 25:"some moms help their kids with homework, you do this?" (for finish to fast)

Datum 44:"let me take your brandy glass" (for drink)

Datum 50:"It could be fun" (for coming to Genovian Independence Day)

Datum 52:"I'm scared" (for being a princess)

Datum 54:"I'm afraid so" (for can't be the best for Genovia)

Those example above are the representatives of saturation process which involve a slot question to help the hearers reach the complete proposition of the utterance. By applying the slot question 'for what', the utterance will indirectly provide the reasons why a matter happens so that the utterance will be clearer. The slot question 'from what' is functioned to reveal the root of a matter mentioned the utterance. Moreover, it is also helps the hearers understand completely where a metter discussed in the utterance comes from. The last slot question 'than what' is applied in order to complete the information about the matter that has the comparative degree. Since thiss slot question works based on a clue of comparative degree '-er', thefore it provide the further explanation about the matter that is compared.

In datum (1) the utterance tell about the arrogant people who always show-off. There is a slot question 'for what' involved to complete the message of the utterance. Since the utterance talks about someone who show-off, but there is no enlightenment for what and about in what aspect that someone feels so. Therefore, the hearers only understand that this someone is show-off, but they do not know in what matter that the speaker feel so.

In datum (5) the utterance tell about the clothes that must be wear by the student is uniform. There is a slot question 'for what' involved to complete the

message of the utterance. Since the utterance talks about the clothes that must be wear by the student is uniform, but there is no enlightenment for what and about in what aspect that someone must be wears. Therefore, the hearers only understand that the student must be weraing a uniform, but they do not know in what matter that the speaker feel so.

In datum (11) the utterance tell about someone who wants to be a mime. There is a slot question 'for what' involved to complete the message of the utterance. Since the utterance talks about someone who wants to be a mime, but there is no enlightenment for what and about in what aspect that someone wants to be a mime. Therefore, the hearers only understand that the speaker want to be a mime, but they do not know in what matter that the speaker wants to be.

In datum (13) the utterance tell about someone who wants to climb a little bit. There is a slot question 'for what' involved to complete the message of the utterance. Since the utterance talks about someone who wants to climb a litte bit, but there is no enlightenment for what and about in what aspect that someone wants to climb. Therefore, the hearers only understand that someone wants to climb a little bit, but they do not know in what matter that the speaker wants.

In datum (19) the utterance tell about someone who give something. There is a slot question 'for what' involved to complete the message of the utterance. Since the utterance talks about someone who give something, but there is no enlightenment for what and about in what aspect that someone wants to give. Therefore, the hearers only understand that someone wants to give something, but they do not know in what matter that the speaker give something.

In datum (25) the utterance tell about some moms who help their kids with homework. There is a slot question 'for what' involved to complete the message of the utterance. Since the utterance talks about some moms help their kids with homework, but there is no enlightenment for what and about in what aspect that moms help their kids with homework. Therefore, the hearers only understand that some moms help their kids with homework, but they do not know in what matter that moms help their kids.

In datum (44) the utterance tell about take a brandy glass. There is a slot question 'for what' involved to complete the message of the utterance. Since the utterance talks about someone who takes a brandy glass, but there is no enlightenment for what and about in what aspect that the brandy glass must be take. Therefore, the hearers only understand that someone tkae a brandy glass, but they do not know in what matter that glass must be put.

In datum (50) the utterance tell about something fun. There is a slot question 'for what' involved to complete the message of the utterance. Since the utterance talks about something fun, but there is no enlightenment for what and about in what aspect that for what something comes to fun. Therefore, the hearers only understand that there is something fun, but they do not know in what matter that something is really fun.

In datum (52) the utterance tell about someone who scared. There is a slot question 'for what' involved to complete the message of the utterance. Since the utterance talks about someone who scared, but there is no enlightenment for what and about in what aspect that someone scared. Therefore, the hearers only

understand that there is someone scared, but they do not know in what matter that someone scared.

In datum (54) the utterance tell about someone who afraid. There is a slot question 'for what' involved to complete the message of the utterance. Since the utterance talks about someone who afraid, but there is no enlightenment for what and about in what aspect that someone feels afraid. Therefore, the hearers only understand that there is someone that afraid, but they do not know in what matter that someone afraid.

Datum 57:"Perhaps, she needs more time" (than now)

Datum 58:"It's done better" (than before)

Datum 65:"I know it's a little straighter and shorter" (than other)

Datum 66:"next time we go lighter" (than the other)

Datum 68:"you're much prettier" (than her friend)

Datum 70:"you'll be a lot warmer" (than out there)

In the datum above, reflection of the saturation process which is implemented based on the slot question 'than what'. Slot question 'than what' is applied in order to complete the information about the matter that has the comparative degree. Since thiss slot question works based on a clue of comparative degree '-er', therefore it provide the further explanation about the matter that is compared. In datum (57), the additional phrase 'than now' is added as the

completition of the comparative degree 'more' which is reflected in the lexicon 'more time'. It is implementation, this kind of slot question works by completing the comparative degree wich means that it needs a certain clue to work. Since datum (57) has the clue that this process need, so that this process can be applied. Besides it follows the slot that the comparative degree provides in the lexicon 'more time', it is also specifies the time of the speaker's.

In datum (58), the additional phrase 'than before' is added as the completition of the comparative degree 'better' which is reflected in the lexicon 'better'. It is implementation, this kind of slot question works by completing the comparative degree which means that it needs a certain clue to work. Since datum (58) has the clue that this process need, so that this process can be applied. Besides it follows the slot that the comparative degree provides in the lexicon 'better', it is also specifies the situation of the speaker's.

In datum (65), the additional phrase 'than other' is added as the completition of the comparative degree '-er' which is reflected in the lexicon 'straighter and shorter'. It is implementation, this kind of slot question works by completing the comparative degree which means that it needs a certain clue to work. Since datum (65) has the clue that this process need, so that this process can be applied. Besides it follows the slot that the comparative degree provides in the lexicon 'straighter and shorter', it is also specifies the condition of the speaker's.

In datum (66), the additional phrase 'than other' is added as the completition of the comparative degree '-er' which is reflected in the lexicon 'lighter'. It is implementation, this kind of slot question works by completing the comparative

degree wich means that it needs a certain clue to work. Since datum (66) has the clue that this process need, so that this process can be applied. Besides it follows the slot that the comparative degree provides in the lexicon 'lighter', it is also specifies the act of the speaker's to do lightter.

In datum (68), the additional phrase 'than her friends' is added as the completition of the comparative degree '-er' which is reflected in the lexicon 'prettier'. It is implementation, this kind of slot question works by completing the comparative degree wich means that it needs a certain clue to work. Since datum (68) has the clue that this process need, so that this process can be applied. Besides it follows the slot that the comparative degree provides in the lexicon 'prettier', it is also specifies the performance of the speaker's.

In datum (70), the additional phrase 'than out there' is added as the completition of the comparative degree '-er' which is reflected in the lexicon 'warmer'. It is implementation, this kind of slot question works by completing the comparative degree wich means that it needs a certain clue to work. Since datum (70) has the clue that this process need, so that this process can be applied. Besides it follows the slot that the comparative degree provides in the lexicon 'warmer', it is also specifies the place and the situation there, in the place of the speaker.

Datum 71:"well...we'll just have to find a different miracle, not more, just different" (from other people)

Datum 72:"Mia told Clarisse her mother would be bringing her" (from her house)

In the datum above, reflection of the saturation process which is implemented based on the slot question 'from what'. The slot question 'from what' is functioned to reveal the root of a matter mentioned the utterance. Moreover, it is also helps the hearers understand completely where a metter discussed in the utterance comes from.

In datum (71) above, constitutes the reflection of the use of saturation process which is based on the slot question 'from what'. Since there is no clue about the matter that 'find the different miracle' from, the hearers can not assign the object that the miracle is different so that they cannot gain the message of the utterance fully. The writer adds the phrase 'from other prople' in order to clarify the matter where the different come from. By relating this phrase to datum (71), then the hearers can assign the mesage of the utterance completely, which tells that the speaker found the different miracle from other people.

In datum (72) above, constitutes the reflection of the use of saturation process which is based on the slot question 'from what'. Since there is no clue about the matter that 'Mia told Clarisse her mother would be bringing her' from, the hearers can not assign the object that bringing so that they cannot gain the message of the utterance fully. The writer adds the phrase 'from her house' in order to clarify the matter where the speaker bringing from. By relating this phrase to datum (72), then the hearers can assign the mesage of the utterance completely, which tells that the speaker said that Mia told Clarisse her mother would be bringing her from her house.

3. **Disambiguation**

The disambiguation process occurred 13 times in the movie. This kind of process clarifies the appropriate meaning of an ambigous lexicon to yield the complete and logic intrepetation. In its occurrences, the writer found out several characteristics of this process. It is in line with Huang (2007) and Carston (2002), who point out that disambiguation process involves more thn one options of meaning and works based on context.

Table 2.4: The Characteristics of Disambiguation Found in the Movie.

No.	Characteristics	Enlightenment
1	Involving more than two optional meanings	Clarifying the meaning of a lexical item.
2	Selecting meaning based on context	Using context in choosing the appropriate meaning of a lexical item.

a. Involving more than two optional meanings

As the nature of an ambigous lexicon, it has several optional interpretations which trigger confusion among the hearers. By applying this characteristic, the hearers can get the proper meaning of an utterance along with the utterance's message. The following data found in the

implementation of disambiguation process. The number in the brackets shows the number of the data:

Datum 7:"you've made your point"

Datum 20:"I'll keep this safe"

Datum 24:"It is a wonderful country"

Datum 29:"I'd be free to live my life with you"

Datum 33:"the press would have a field day"

Datum 61:"maybe you could sneak gently"

Datum 67:"keep you eye on the ball"

In datum (7), the lexicon 'point' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'approximately', 'in this purpose' or 'in this goals' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'in this goals' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'point' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'you have made' which reflects the positive thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker has made the purpose.

In datum (20), the lexicon 'safe' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'taking care', 'caring' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'caring' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'safe' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'I'll keep this' which reflects the positive thing.

Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker want to keep and caring this.

In datum (24), the lexicon 'wonderful' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'amazing', 'amazing' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'amazing' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'wonderful' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'It is a wonderful' which reflects the positive thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker like the wonderful country.

In datum (29), the lexicon 'free' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'without force', 'wthout force' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'without force' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'free' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'I'd be free to live my life with you' which reflects the positive thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker want to free to live the life without any force.

In datum (33), the lexicon 'field' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'long time', 'long time' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'amazing' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'field' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'the press would have a field day' which reflects the negative thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker said that the press would have a long time.

In datum (61), the lexicon 'sneak' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'afraid', 'afraid' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'afraid' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'sneak' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'maybe you could sneak gently' which reflects the negative thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker said to 'you' to be a gentle not a loser.

In datum (67), the lexicon 'ball' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'event', 'event' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'event' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'ball' above since 'ball' have two meaning that is event or a playing football. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'keep you eye on the ball' which reflects the positive thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker said to 'you' to keep the eye.

b. Selecting meaning based on context

The next characteristic of disambiguation process is works based on circumstances which means that the appropriate meaning of the lexicon can be gained by looking at the context of the sentence. The following data found in the movie show the implementation of disambiguation process and involvement of context in selecting the appropriate meaning. The number in the square brackets shows the number of datum:

Datum 27:"the child need protection"

Datum 28:"I was doing the right thing"

Datum 35:"You look like shaft"

Datum 55:"I'm the vice principal"

Datum 64:"this girl won the genetic lottery"

Datum 69:"I couldn't bear disappoint you again"

In datum (27), the lexicon 'protection' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'giving love', 'giving love' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'giving love' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'protection' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'need protection' which reflects the positive thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker want to protected, and loved.

In datum (28), the lexicon 'right' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'good thing', 'good thing' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'good thing' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'right' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'I as doing the right thing' which reflects the positive thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker doing a right and good thing.

In datum (35), the lexicon 'shaft' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'in this condition', 'in this condition' or 'in this situation' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'in this

situation' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'shaft' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'you look like shaft' which reflects the positive thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker said to 'you' that 'you' are look like a shaft in this condition.

In datum (55), the lexicon 'vice' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'bad behavior', 'bad behavior' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'bad behavior' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'vice' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'I'm the vice principal' which reflects the positive thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker is representavie the vice of a head or a boss.

In datum (64), the lexicon 'genetic lottery' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'biologically', 'biologically' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'biologically' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'genetic lottery' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'this girl won' which reflects the positive thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker give information that 'the girl' is lucky to won the lottery based on biologically.

In datum (69), the lexicon 'bear' is considered as the ambiguous one since it can be interpreted as 'hurt the heart', 'hurt the heart' based on the circumstance that the utterance creates, the writer selects 'hurt the heart' as the proper interpretation over the lexicon 'bear' above. This point can be gained by looking at the point 'I couldn't bear disappoint you again' which reflects the

negative thing. Therefore, the utterance is meant that the speaker do not want to hurt someone.

4. Referrence Resolution

The reference resolution process constitutes a process of expicature which works by gain the point of the utterance as the essential message of it. This process showed up 8 times. Based on its occurrences, the writer gains several characteristics of it as seen in table below. It is in line with Carston (2002) and Huang (2007), who argue that in assigning the referrence, people only involve a matter of speaker's intention and hearer's inference without considering any lnguistic system.

Table 2.3: The Characteristics of Reference Resolution found in the Movie

No	Characteristics	Enlightenment
1	Working based on the contextual value	It uses keywords of another utterance to assign the reference.

a. Working based on the contextual value

Working based on the contextual value means a valuable or essential point gained from a context of a sentence to determine the reference. The following data found in the utterance reflect the implementation of reference resolution process which needs circumstances to work. The sentence in the square brackets shows the reference assigned from the utterance:

Datum 2:"I dont know what happened. I was sitting there, working on my speech"

Datum 14:"Philippe and I made the decision to divorse on our own. Why should I go snobby lady who ignores us"

Datum 15:"I win, band practice is over. I have a music class"

Datum 22:"you are the natural heir to the throne. That's our law"

Datum 26:"I'm head of your security and you want me to be a chauffeur and babysitter?"

Datum 30:"your father and your grandmother both agreed to keep their distance, so you would have a chance of a normal childhood"

Datum 32:"Mia promises neither to accept not reject your offer to be royal until this grand ball. Then she makes her decision"

Datum 40:"I never want to see those shoes again. When walking in a crowd, one is under scrutiny all the time so we dont schlump like this"

In datum (2), one of the reference resolution's characteristic which involves the circumstances to reveal the hidden information. Since datum (2) is a complex sentence, then the hearers need to gain the essential point of the utterance so that they can understand the message completely. Therefore the writer applies the reference resolution process which is functioned to provide the essential message of it. In inferring the essential message of datum (2), the writer takes the contextual value of the second

utterance 'working the assignment' which shows that the speaker working the assignment. Then we should also clarify what assignment it is; that is by looking at the contextual value of the first utterance 'I was sitting there' which reflects that the speaker has sitting to practice the assignment. From those contextual values, we can infer that the assignment is practice in there.

In datum (14), one of the reference resolution's characteristic which involves the circumstances to reveal the hidden information. Since datum (14) is a complex sentence, then the hearers need to gain the essential point of the utterance so that they can understand the message completely. Therefore the writer applies the reference resolution process which is functioned to provide the essential message of it. In inferring the essential message of datum (14), the writer takes the contextual value of the second utterance 'I go snobby lady who ignores us' which shows that the speaker will go snobby lady who ignores them. Then we should also clarify what will ignore it is; that is by looking at the contextual value of the first utterance 'I go snobby lady who ignores us' which reflects that the speaker should go snobby lady who ignores them. From those contextual values, we can infer that the speaker should go the snobby lady who ignores us.

In all the data above, one of the reference resolution's characteristic which involves the circumstances to reveal the hidden information. Since the datum is a complex sentence, then the hearers need to gain the essential point of the utterance so that they can understand the message completely.

Therefore the writer applies the reference resolution process which is functioned to provide the essential message of it.

5. **Ad Hoc concept**

The ad hoc concept process accurs 3 times in the movie. This process is usually applied to the certain shapes or condition which is too specific compared with the real condition even on a metaphor. The following data found in the movie are considered as the reflection of the ad hoc implementation. According to Huang (2007) and Carston (2002), the concept of ad hoc is strenghtening or broadening cases or the combination of them and it also works on metaphor.

Table 2.5: The Characteristics of Ad Hoc Concept Found in the Movie.

No	Characteristics	Enlightenment
1	Working on a lexical item	Its focus is on a lexical item.
2	Narrowing the meaning of a lexical item	It narrows or broadens the lexical item logical based on the real condition.
3	Working on a metaphor	It can be applied on a metaphor.

a. Working on a lexical item

Since it focuses on the lexical item, then it also concerns about the meaning that the lexicon conveys. It is functioned to show the lexical item which is illogical to the real condition. Moreover, all cases of ad hoc concept found in the movie are focusing on the lexical item. This utterance fund in the movie is considered as the reflection of ad hoc

concept which focuses on a lexical item. The number in bracket show the number of data:

Datum 9:"you gotta move on from what's breaking you heart"

In this utterance, the phrase 'move on' should be processed through the ad hoc concept. It refers to the possibility that human can do to move over another. In other words, it is impossible for someone that loving to much with every people of another since both the object and the subject of the action 'move' need their own time or even space for doing private activities. Therefore, the word 'move' are not really every single movements that a person moves over another, but several noticed and important movements that the speaker did toward 'you'

b. Narrowing the meaning of the lexical item

One of the characteristic that ad hoc concept has is narrowing the lexical item. Narrowing here is functioned to strengthening the meaning of a lexical item. Since it compares the lexical item used in the utterance to the real condition, then it cannot accept the lexical item which is too specific or too general compared to the real world. This following data found in the movie reflects this characteristic of ad hoc. The numberin the brackets shows the number of data:

Datum 23:"now you have really got the wrong girl"

In this utterance, the phrase 'wrong girl' should be processed through the ad hoc concept. It refers to the possibility that human can get a wrong girl. In other words, it is impossible for someone that loving to much with every people of another since both the object and the subject that said which is 'wrong' need their own mind or even time for thinking of it. Therefore, the word 'wrong' are not really wrong every people has a private characteristic. So, wrong in one person fixed yet that they are wrong.

c. Working on a metaphor

Ad hoc concept also works on a metaphor since metaphor compares two different things which have the same characteristic, then the ad hoc concept here also compare the characteristic in the metaphor in the real world. Ad hoc concept is functioned to reveal the real meaning over the characteristic that is used in a metaphor. This is aimed to get the cnfusion of the hearers when they meet a mtaphor. The following data found in the movie reflect the use of metaphor inside. The number in the brackets shows the number of data:

Datum 31:"where is she going?" "the tower"

In this utterance, the phrase ' the tower' should be processed through the ad hoc concept. It refers to the possibility that human going to the thigh building. In other words, it is impossible for someone that lived in house to going to the tower. Every people of another since both the object and the subject that said which is 'she' going to 'the tower' need their own time or even for going of it. Therefore, the word 'the tower' are not really highest building. Every people has a private room. So, they can said that their room as the room that their want to giving name.

4.2 Research Discussions

After obtaing the data, the writer needs to discuss the findings to carify the answer of research problems. The firt problem is proposed in this research is the type of explicature processes than found in the dialogue transcript of Princess Diaries movie. Based on the theory of explicature which proposed by Huang (2007). There are five types of explicature process. They are free enrichment, saturation, reference resolution, disambiguation and ad hoc concept. Disambiguation process works based on the context in selecting a particular interpretation to complete the incomplete logical form of an uterance. So this process yield the proper interpretation of a word according to the context. This process is the easiest one to recognize. Disambiguation process is taken for granted for which the hearers normally can pick just one appropriate sense towards the speaker's intention.

For the second process of explicature, that is reference resolution, this process is reached by putting an apropriate contextual value to the relevant referential or anaphoric expression on the explicit part. Therefore, the candidates of the reference on this process are not determined by the linguistic system**.**

The third process is saturation. Saturation and sometimes reference assignment are the pragmatic processes which have minimum authority in both the idea and result . Saturation process works by developing the given slot of a logical form that an utterance already has. In this case, the sentence already has the characteristics of being logic and complete, such as 'provides' further questions that can be gained from the sentence; then saturation helps it to fill or saturate the given slot of logical form.

In explaining the fourth process, free enrichment, this process devided into two types namely (a) lexical item specifying, and (b) conceptual constituent providing.

Huang (2007:191-192) defines that lexical item specifying focuses on the lexical item only. It means that this kind of free enrichment is used when readers need a specific lexical item to enrich the information of the sentence. Meanwhile the conceptual constituent providing, it works on a sentence which does not have any conceptual constituent. The function ofthis kind of frree enrichment is to provide the conceptual constituent of a senttence so that the readers know the thing that is being discussed in the sentence.

The fifth process of explicature according to Huang is ad hoc concept. This process of explicature is little bit confusing, since it works either narrowing the

general matter or broadening the specific utterance depends on the context. The narrowing process is aplied when you meet a general term which inclludes all the surrounding things, whereas there are many little things inside of it. Ad hoc concepts has led to an approach on which such concepts, wheither cases of srengthening, or broadening, or a combination of the two, have been taken to enter into the proposition explicitly comunicated.

The types of explicature processes that mostly found in utterance of the dialogue transcript of Princess Diaries is free enrichment process. There are 30 time occurrences in this movie. The second problem in this research is the characteristics of the types of explicature process. There are three characteristics of free enrichment that found in this movie. They are; (1) focusing on a lexical item, (2) providing a conceptual constituent, and (3) specifying and narrowing the utterance's meaning. The characteristics of saturation that found in this movie is (1) involving slot question. Saturation always involves a slot question to reveal the hidden information of the utterances. The characteristics of reference resolution that found in this movie is (1) working based on the contextual value. It uses keywords of another utterance to assign the reference. The characteristics of disambiguation that found in this movie are (1) involving more than two optional meanings and (2) selecting meaning based on context. The last is the characteristics of ad hoc concept that found in this movie are (1) working on a lexical item, (2) narrowing the meaning of a lexical item, and (3) working on a metaphor.

This study is not the first research that analyze about explicit meaning meaninng in explicature processes. There are some previous study had analyzed with same scope of theory, but the writer distinguish this study with previous study from Kent Bach entitled *Implicature vs. Explicature: What's the difference?* (this journal is for the Granada workshop on "Explicit Communication", May 31-June 2,2006). The writer analyzes utterances that contain of processes of explicature. In analyzing the process of explicature, the writer used theory of explicature tht proposed by Huang (2007). The data is explained by showing the utterances that contain of explicature. The result of this research is there are 30 data free enrichment, 18 data of saturation, 13 data of disambiguation, 8 data of reference resolution and 3 data of ad hoc concept.

The writer applies the phenomena of explcit meaning with daily life. In huma society uses the explicit meaning to communication with other human. Sometimes human did not know whether they deliver their utterance to other people appropriate with the rule of conversation or not and good speech or not. Usually people violate of conversation. As we know that Allah command us to deliver our speech with good, polite, not deviating and without rambling.

As in the Holy Qur'an surah Al Ahzab, verse 70

يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ ٱتَّقُوا۟ ٱللَّهَ وَقُولُوا۟ قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا ﴿٧٠﴾

O you who believe! Keep your duty to Allah and fear him, and speak (always) the truth.

The significance of the verse 70 of Surah Al Ahzab means that Allah SWT command us to remain devot with Allah. Therefore, we should say good statement, honestly, not bent nor deviate. Not bent nor deviate means that what we said appropriate with we discussed. People who say words that can be husrt others indicate that the person has a soul which is dishonest. Therefore the writer hope the reader to say correctly and not convoluted, appropriate with a rule of conversation.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The writer devides this chapter into two sub-parts namely conclusion, and suggestion.

5.1 Conclusion

There are two conclusions which are gained from the research findings and discussion. The first conclusion is about the types of explicature process inside the movie. The first type of explicature process found in the movie is free enrichment. It also reached by free enrichment which appears 30 times in the movie. The second type of explicature process is saturation. Its number of occurrences of saturation process is also high even though it is lower than free enrichment occurrences. The saturation process shows up 18 times. The high number of occurrences of saturation shows that the utterances in the movie are mostly in short form. The third type of explicature process is disambiguation. In this research, this process has the lower number of occurrences than reference resolution. The fourth type is fererence resolution. In this research, it is only happens 8 times. The low number of occurrences of reference resolutionn reflects the utterance of the movie which are mostly not in the long form. The fifth expicature type is ad hoc concept. In this research, it has the lowest number ocurrences. It is only happens 3 times in the movie in this research. The lowest number of occurrences of ad hoc concept reflects the minimum involvement of the lexical items which are either too specific or too general.

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The second conclusion according to the previous chapter is about the charactreistics of explicature processes found in the movie. The first explicature process is free enrichment. There are several characteristics of free enrichment found in this research such as: (1) focusing on a lexical item, (2) providing a conceptual constituent, and (3) specifying and narrowing the utterance's meaning. The second process is saturation. This process of explicature has with one characteristic which are observed in the research; that is (1) involving slot questions. The third process of explicature is reference resolution. This process has one characteristics which are observed in this research that is; (1) working based on the contextual value. The fourth process of explicature in this research is disambiguation it has two characteristics which are observed in this research such as; (1) involving more than two optional meanings, and (2) selecting meaning based on context. The fifth process of explicature observed in this research is ad hoc concept. It has three characteristics based on the findings; they are (1) working on a lexical item, (2) narrowing the meaning of a lexical item, and (3) working on a metaphor.

5.2 Suggestion

Explicature belongs to a pragmatic study which involves circumstances to interpret the complete proposition. Therefore, explicature can be used to reveal the meaning of an utterance completely and makes the hearers to get the clear and complete meaning. The present writer realized that this study is still rare to conduct because she found difficulties in finding the proper sources for

this reseacrh, which is about the application of explicature processes to the utterances in the movie.

For the development of explicature knowledge, this research is adequate to be an appropriate source since it discusses about the concept of the explicature and the process of it. Moreover, this study can be a good reference for other researchers since it presents a new discussion which focuses on the use of explicature processes. This study can be a recent study since it applies explicature processes toward the movie. This research is also useful to help people understand and gain the deeper message of the movie.

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