

AN ANALYSIS OF IMPLICATURE IN THE *KING ARTHUR: LEGEND OF THE SWORD* MOVIE

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Abstract

This research examines *King Arthur: Legend of The Sword*. These researchers use Grice's theory and focus on implicature, such as conventional and non-conventional implicature. This research tried to answer the types of implicature and the function of implicature on Arthur. The research design was qualitative and descriptive to analyze the data. The source of data was script and supported by several instruments. The results of the research were twenty-one data showing conventional and non-conventional implicature. Non-conventional implicature is more pronounced because Arthur often says something different from the truth. Non-conventional implicature usually violates four maxims. It is also supported that Arthur's speeches violate four maxims. The functions of implicature were representative, directive, and expressive. The most frequent function is the representative function. It happened because it reflects on committing Arthur as the speaker to something being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition.

Keywords/Kata Kunci: *Implicature; Movie analysis; King Arthur: Legend of the Sword*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, movies are one of the most interesting forms of entertainment. Usually, movies are used by some people to spend their weekends. This is because the stories of the movie are always presented the different stories and have their uniqueness. Over time, movies have become entertainment that is very easy to watch. People can enjoy movies in various ways, such as through cinema, television, or online platforms like Netflix and Disney+. Besides that, movies are divided into various genres so the audience can choose their favorite type of movie. According to Cateridge, the genre is a simple idea that gets extremely complicated as soon as people start to think about it. Producers and the industry use genre to categorize and differentiate their products (2015, 121).

In the movie, there are many elements in it, such as conversations, activities, and scenes. When people start a conversation, they form a word, a phrase, or a sentence. In this case, it is closely related to pragmatic principles, which include elements of language, language speakers, and language interpreters. According to Cummings, pragmatics has a purpose as a reference in analyzing the meaning of oral communication. Several pragmatic concepts exemplify the influence of context on language meaning. These concepts include deixis, presupposition, speech acts and implicatures (2015, p.194).

According to Hornby, a movie is a story recorded as a set of moving pictures to be shown on television or at the cinema (1995, p.434). In addition, the movie is also an expression that writers and directors pour to make an interesting work. Klarer states have also had a major influence on the fine arts; a novel, more abstract approaches to painting have been taken in response to these new media (2004, 56).

In this research, the researcher focuses on implicature relate with pragmatic. The pragmatics studies have factors that govern our choice of language in social interaction and the effect of our choice on others. In theory, we can say anything we like. In practice, we follow a large of number social rules (most of them unconsciously) that constrain the way they speak (2006, 120). Meanwhile, Yule mentioned that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader (1996, 3). As a result, this study has more

to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than with the separate meanings of the words or phrases used in the utterances themselves.

This study uses pragmatics to interpret and examine the implied meaning contained in *King Arthur: Legend of The Sword* movie. According to Grice, implicature related to the conventional meaning of the words (the sentence) it has uttered (1989, p.25). Based on one's utterance, who has knowledge of the English language, but not on its circumstances of the utterance, one would know something about what speaker had said. It based on the assumption that he was speaking basic English, and speaking literally. In the implicature, there were two implicatures such as implicature conventional and implicature non-conventional. The conventional implicature refers to the conventional meaning of the words. The meaning of the conversation is determined by the conventional meaning of the words used. Meanwhile, non-conventional implicatures are utterances that imply something different from the truth.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. According to Creswell (2009, 4), qualitative research is a study investigating and understanding the meaning individuals or groups assume to be a social or a human problem. A descriptive study is a study in which the main focus is on description rather than examining relationships or associations, is classified as a descriptive study. As the data source, the researcher takes data from the script of the *King Arthur: Legend of The Swords* movie.

To divide non-conventional implicature, the researcher uses maxim principles. There were four principles. (1) Quantity means only contributing what is required. In the maxim of quantity, a speaker is expected to be able to provide sufficient, relatively adequate, and as informative information as possible. Such information should be the actual information the speech partner needs. (2) Quality means that speak truthfully and never contribute false beliefs. The maxim of quality, a speech participant is expected to be able to convey something real and in accordance with the actual facts in what he is saying. (3) Relevance means that the question must be related to the answer. In the maxim of relevance, it is stated that to establish good cooperation between speakers and speech partners. The following is an example of a violation of the maxim of relevance because the answers given by the speech partners are unrelated to the questions. (4) Manner means that conversation should not contain ambiguity and obscurity. This maxim requires participants to speak directly and clearly to avoid confusing the speech partner.

The researcher used Searle's theory of functions (1979, 12-25) to find the purpose of implicature on character. They are representative, directive, expressive, commissive and declaration. (1) Directive is the illocutionary point consisting in the fact that they are attempts (of varying degrees, and hence, more precisely, they are determinates of the determinable, which includes attempting) by the speaker to get the hearer to do something—for example, asking, ordering, commanding, begging, praying, opposing, and challenging. (2) Representative whose purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. All assertive class members are assessable on the assessment dimension, which includes true and false. (3) Expressive is the illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content. The paradigms of expressive verbs are, thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, deplore, and welcome. (4) Commissive is the illocutionary act that commits the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action. (5) Declaration is the defining characteristic of this class that the successful performance of one of its members brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality, successful performance guarantees that the propositional content corresponds to the world.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher discovers Arthur has implicature in *King Arthur: Legend of the Sword*. The data in total are 21, including 9 conventionals and 12 non-conventionals. There are 3 functions of Arthur's dialogues: representative, directive, and expressive. The functions in total 12 representatives, 4 directives, and 5 expressives.

(1) Conventional occurs between Bedivere and Arthur in the hiding place. They tease each other over what happened.

Bedivere : "You've done very nicely on the back of your cozy relationship with your kingsmen."

Arthur : "You know, I'm a **little old for finger-wagging and speeches.**"

There is a conventional implicature in the conversation when Arthur says "I'm a little old for finger-wagging and speeches." From this conversation Arthur implies that he does not like Bedivere's attitude. It is confirmed by the word "I'm a little old" which means that he is not a young person who can be lectured. It is classified as conventional implicature, emphasized by the conjunction "for" which supports the meaning of the word before and after it.

(2) Non-conventional occurs between Arthur and Jack during Arthur's interrogation. Jack suspects Arthur and his friends to have betrayed the kingdom, so he begins to ask Arthur numerous questions.

Jack : "Now, tell me a story about a girl called Lucy, a Viking called Greybeard, and some rebel graffiti dirtying these walls."

Arthur : "**Are you writing a book?**"

Arthur violates the maxim of relevance by saying, "Are you writing a book?" It is because Arthur's response does not match the topic of the conversation, in which there was no discussion about writing a book. This conversation is classified as a non-conventional implicature because Arthur implies a different meaning of the word from the conversation. In this case, the utterance of Arthur it means Jack was asking too much.

(3) Representative occurs between Vortigern and Arthur. Vortigern discovers Arthur's genealogy, but Arthur denies it.

Vortigern : "So you're Uther's son. Not only did you survive in the gutter, you blossomed out of manure."

Arthur : "You've got the wrong man, sire. I was born in a brothel, on a bridge in Londinium."

Vortigern : "The sword can only be drawn by Uther Pendragon or his direct heir. You felt it, didn't you? The power. That's what put you out. You just don't know how to control it."

Arthur : "**I'm nothing but the bastard son of a prostitute.**"

The utterance "I'm nothing but the bastard son of a prostitute" contains a representative function related to asserting something. Arthur indirectly emphasizes the impossibility that he is the son of King Uther because he knew all this time; he was raised in a brother complex.

(4) Directive occurs between Jack and Arthur. When asked by Jack, Arthur answers with another question instead.

Jack : "Now, tell me a story about a girl called Lucy, a Viking called Greybeard, and some rebel graffiti dirtying these walls."

Arthur : "**Are you writing a book?**"

The utterance "Are you writing a book?" contains a directive function because Arthur answers Jack's question by asking him back with another question. Arthur's utterance when feeling surprised at Jack, who never stopped asking questions, Arthur indirectly asked Jack not to keep asking questions.

(5) Expressive occurs between Arthur and Goosefat Bill. Upon meeting Goosefat Bill, Arthur declares that Goosefat Bill's reputation precedes him.

Arthur : "**The infamous Goosefat Bill, needs no introduction.** So, you think you can take down Vortigern?"

Goosefat Bill : "There are 12 barons. These represent the old families of England."

The utterance "The infamous Goosefat Bill, needs no introduction" contains an expressive function because it is related to satire on Goosefat Bill. Arthur indirectly insinuates that Goosefat Bill is infamous.

CONCLUSION

The researcher can conclude that Arthur said non-conventional implicatures more often than conventional implicatures by pronouncing 12 non-conventional and 9 conventional. In this case, non-conventional implicature is more pronounced because Arthur often says something different from the truth. Non-conventional implicature usually violates four maxims. It is also supported that Arthur's utterances violate the maxim of quality, quantity, relevance, and manner. In addition, the implicature has representative, directive and expressive functions. Each of these functions has a different purpose. In this research, the researcher found 12 representative functions, 4 directive functions and 5 expressive functions. Therefore, the most frequent function is the representative function because it reflects on committing the speaker to something being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition.

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