

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Problem

Language is one of the essential needs for every human being, serving as a fundamental tool for communication with others. It is also a critical element in writing novels, which are crafted to convey the author's ideas. When language is assessed only at a structural level, it often doesn't yield a complete understanding. In practical use, language may stray from strict structural rules, yet communication continues smoothly, often becoming more effective and efficient. This suggests that studying language should go beyond structure alone and include aspects beyond its formal rules(Wulandari & Amalia, 2017 : 54).

Pragmatics addresses a specific aspect of human communication—the relationship between language and the contexts in which it is used—and is therefore focused on analyzing and explaining particular types of data. It is often described as a branch or field within linguistics, a term we have also adopted in this book. This classification is quite logical, as linguistics, as an academic field, centers on the analysis, description, and explanation of human language. Pragmatics contributes to this field by examining the interaction between language and context (Chapman, 2011 : 10).

The study of pragmatics helps us understand how people express implied or hidden meanings, minimizing misunderstandings in how information is conveyed from a speaker to their conversational partner. Typically, a conversation involves at least two people—a speaker and a listener, or sometimes more—as a conversation cannot occur with only one person. Understanding these embedded meanings in speech

can be explored through pragmatics, particularly in its analysis of conversational implicature (Fadila et al., 2021 : 9).

The existence of a kind of “mutual agreement”, which consists of an unwritten contract that the issues discussed must be related, allows the conversation to proceed smoothly. If the relationship is not present in the utterances or if the relationship is not explicitly revealed in the utterances, then inferences can be drawn from them. This is the type of inference referred to as conversational implicature. Hence, conversational implicatures are pragmatic implications that arise when conversational principles are violated (Astuti, 2017).

When the speech partner and the speaker have some kind of background in common, communication can go smoothly. Knowledge of the material being discussed. Background information about implicature is related to context. What logically follows from an utterance and what the speaker and listener know in a particular context is called pragmatic implicature.(Haliko, 2017)

Smooth communication between a speaker and their conversational partner occurs because they share a common understanding of the topic at hand. Implied meanings, or implicatures, often arise in conversations, sparking interest among researchers because implicatures convey a meaning different from the literal words spoken. Despite this difference, communication flows smoothly, allowing both speaker and listener to interpret the intended meaning without difficulty (Mustami et al., 2022 : 39).

Drama reflects life, capturing human actions through scripted dialogue performed by actors. It fundamentally comprises three key elements: text, stage, and audience. Created to both entertain and impart life lessons, drama originally embodied two dimensions—the literary and the performative. However, its meaning has since

narrowed to primarily represent the performing arts. This shift is evident in critical discussions and literature that predominantly approach drama as a performing art. Yet, dramatic performances would not be possible without the script as their literary foundation. This forms the basis for the author's analysis of drama scripts, aiming to rekindle the understanding of drama as a literary dimension (Khoiriyah, A.M., Huda, A.N., Az-Zahra, 2024 : 290).

Rabindranath Tagore, a famous Indian writer and thinker, is known for his deeply thoughtful writings on freedom, morality, and humanity. *The Crown*, Tagore's compelling play full of philosophical values and internal conflicts, tells the story of competition for power and moral conflicts about defending honor, truth, and self-respect. Implicature is very important in Tagore's work, where he uses dialogue between characters as the main way to reveal deep implied meanings.

This study takes a pragmatic approach, which will be explored in the context of a discussion of the dialog from the book. This study seeks to discover the implicature in the play *The Crown* by Rabindranath Tagore. In this study the characters in the play will be discussed on the subject of conversational engagement. The reason the researcher chose this drama is because this drama is a work of fiction because the language style is full of implied and deep meaning, so this work is an ideal object to be analyzed in terms of pragmatics, namely implicature.

The researcher chose this title because *The Crown* by Rabindranath Tagore is a drama full of dialog that has implicit meanings that are relevant for pragmatic analysis. In this study, implicature is used to convey themes about morality, power, and character conflict. This study uses Chapman's theory of "implicature" in Chapman's book to enhance pragmatic literary research and create a better understanding of

Tagore's work. This title is chosen because it is relevant, specific, and reflects the focus of the study.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

1. How do the types of implicature appear in the drama of *The Crown* by Rabindranath Tagore?
2. What are the functions of implicature used by the speakers in the drama?

1.3. Objective of the Study

1. Identify and classify the types of implicatures appear in the drama of *The Crown* by Rabindranath Tagore.
2. Explains the function of implicature using in *The Crown* by Rabindranath Tagore.

1.4. Scope of the Study

This study only focuses on the dialogues in *The Crown* to discover the use of implicatures that appear in this play, both conversational and conventional and the function implicature on using in *The Crown* by Rabindranath Tagore.

Because this research is general, it also needs to be narrowed down. This research analyzes pragmatics because it discusses conversation and its context. Implicature is one of the branches of pragmatics. Implicature is of more concern to the researcher than other branches of pragmatics that may be relevant, such as speech act, deixis and others.

In addition, there are considerations due to the potential weaknesses of this research is the scope or limitation to reduce the generalization of the findings because

this research only focuses on types of implicature, both conversational and conventional and the function of implicature on using in the drama.

This study does not review the historical and socio-cultural context of Rabindranath Tagore's life as well as the cultural background in *The Crown* by Rabindranath Tagore, although the source of the data is from the work.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The significance of the study is hoped that this research will add insight into the study of pragmatics in literary studies, especially implicature analysis. By understanding the implicature in literary works, we can better appreciate the way the author conveys the implied meaning and deepen the meaning of the story through word choice and dialog structure.

It is anticipated that Rabindranath Tagore's implicature study of "*The Crown*" will improve comprehension of the characters' nuanced communication styles. Readers and academics alike can learn from this study how Tagore skillfully employs implicature to express nuanced feelings, social critiques, and philosophical insights. Implicature is a technique used to bridge the gap between the dialogue's deeper, frequently subtle objectives and what is said explicitly. Thus, the analytical framework employed in literary studies, particularly when analyzing plays and other genres with a lot of conversation, can be improved by this research.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of the branches of linguistics because it deals with aspects of meaning, especially meaning referred to as “pragmatic meaning” or the intention of the speaker (Rahardi, 2019). Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between signs and their interpreters. Pragmatic theory explains why or how speakers and listeners establish a correlation in a particular context between the signs in a sentence and a proposition (either a plan or a problem). In this sense, pragmatic theory is part of performance theory. Pragmatics studies the relationship between language and context that is grammatically organized in the structure of language (Kuswoyo, 2015 : 215).

Implicature, speech acts, relevance, and conversation, as well as nonverbal communication, fall within the scope of pragmatics. Semantic theory studies aspects of meaning, and pragmatic theory studies syntax, which examines sentence structure, principles and relationships. Pragmatic competence is the ability to understand the intentions of others (Anastasia, 2023).

In pragmatics, the important notions are user, usage, and context. In other words, pragmatics is about how people use language in a particular context (Saifudin, 2019).

2.2. Implicature

The relationship between what speakers say and what they actually mean is not always precise. Those who speak have the same knowledge of what is being talked about, so they can communicate smoothly. Therefore, it is not uncommon for conversations to contain implicatures. This is interesting for researchers to examine

because implicature is an utterance that has an implied meaning that is different from what is conveyed. In such a situation, communication goes smoothly without any problem for the speaker and the interlocutor to understand the meaning (Gita Amalia, Maria L.A.S., & Lita Luthfiyanti, 2020).

Implicature is the pragmatic meaning of conversation. Implicature can include a speaker's explicitly explained intentions or unspoken intentions, desires, or expressions of the heart (N.E., 2015).

Implicature is an explanation of what speakers might mean, suggest, or intend in contrast to their statements. In speech, speakers and speech partners have similar background knowledge of the material being discussed, which allows for fluent, unscripted communication. (Harian, Penyunting, Penyunting, Pelaksana, & Redaksi, n.d.)

The term 'implicature' is unique to this branch of pragmatics, according to Grice in Chapman (2011 : 70). Grice created the term himself since he was unable to locate an existing term that encompassed the highly precise meaning he was trying to describe. A significant portion of Grice's linguistic research focused on the various ways that "what is said" might be used to determine what is implicated.

The example of implicature in conversation :

Sherly : "Can you accompany me to the bookstore later this afternoon?"

Dave : "I have to help my mom sell at my mom's grocery store"

In this example, Dave's answer does not say directly "no, I don't want to accompany you" but the implication is that Dave cannot accompany Sherly to the bookstore later in the afternoon on the grounds that he is helping his mother sell at the grocery store.

2.3. Types of Implicature

There are two main types of implicature, that is :

2.3.1. Conventional Implicature

According to Chapman (2011 : 70), Grice states there is one type of implicature that appears to rely on the real meaning of the words employed, even though it is different from "what is said." Certain words have the ability to produce his type of implicature, which Grice called "Conventional Implicature," in addition to adding to "what is said" when they are employed.

Conventional implicature is a phenomenon that arises because of certain conventions or agreements in the use of language or expressions. The meaning of conventional implicature does not depend on context, but rather results from the use of certain words that have additional meanings beyond their literal meaning.

Example :

"Although he is rich, he's unhappy."

However, the word "although" indicates that there is a difference between happiness and wealth.

Conventional Implicature : This term says that happiness is usually associated with wealth, but this is not true in this case.

2.3.2. Conversational Implicature

According to Chapman (2011:74), the hearer must also consider other facets of the utterance's context and presume that the speaker is following broad rules of language use. This kind of implicature was called "conversational implicature" by Grice, a term

that shows that, in contrast to conventional implicature, it is independent of elements of the context in which it happens.

Often, speakers do not explicitly convey their intentions to their partners through their own conversational implicatures. The study of how language interacts in conversation is called pragmatics (Fadila et al., 2021).

Conversational implicature is a concept based on certain principles in conversation, most notably the Cooperative Principle. This principle explains how business owners and employees can work together to achieve mutual understanding in a collaborative effort. In conversational implicature, Grice proposed that there are several behavioral maxims that together form the way to follow the cooperative principle. These maxims can be grouped into four distinct categories (Chapman, 2011 : 74), which include :

1. Maxims of quantity

This maxim relates to how much information is conveyed. Chapman (2011:75) states that this maxim is about how much information is appropriate to give in a conversational contribution. It is made up of two maxims, which in effect require speakers to give enough information but not too much.

Example :

A: "What did you see in the store?"

B: "I saw a lot of good books."

B might violate this maxim if he doesn't describe any books because it gives too little information.

If someone speaks too much or too little, the listener will usually find additional meaning. Someone who gives a minimal answer, for example, may mean to hide something.

2. Maxims of Quality

This maxim relates to the truth or accuracy of the information provided. Chapman (2011 : 75) states that This maxim concerns the truthfulness of the contribution. Together, the two quality maxims require that speakers make their contributions true.

Example :

A: “Is this a real diamond?”

B: “Yes, of course.”

B has violated this maxim if he knows that it is not true.

Sarcasm, lies, or hyperbolic statements are the most common forms in which this maxim is violated. In most cases, the listener must rely on the situation to understand the implicit meaning.

3. Maxims of Relation

This maxim manages to keep the speaker relevant to the topic of conversation. Chapman (2011 : 75) states that There is only one maxim in this collection, and it also has something to do with the details the speaker offers.

Example :

A: “Where is the book I lent you?”

B: “Well, it's so hot today.”

Answer **B** violates this maxim and is irrelevant.

Violation of this maxim is often used to avoid questions or insinuations; for example, answering an irrelevant question may indicate that the speaker does not want to answer it.

4. Maxims of Manner

This maxim emphasizes the way information is conveyed in conversation. Chapman (2011 : 75) states that This maxim is more about how information is communicated than itself.

Example :

A: “How do I get to the train station?”

B: “Go west, then turn right, then... well, you know.”

Besides violating this maxim, answer **B** is vague.

Vagueness or unclear language is often used to hide true intentions or create a mysterious impression.

2.4. Function of Implicature

Mulyana (2005 : 11) states in (Fadila et al., 2021 : 9) that the function of implicature in a conversation is as a bridge between what is said by the speaker and what is implied or interpreted by the speaker. As a result, in every conversation that has an implicature, there is also a rather fast interpretation process. In a speech situation, the speaker has usually reached the point of enlightenment; only in rare cases can the speaker not express himself overtly for various reasons; this serves to ensure that whatever is being taught does not continue to deteriorate.

1. Improve Communication Efficiency

By using the implant, speakers can get their point across without talking too much. For example,

A : “How was the seminar?”

B : “I almost fell asleep.”

By implication, the seminar was not interesting.

2. Communicating Hidden Meanings

Often, speakers use implicature to convey meanings that cannot be conveyed directly.

Example: In ethical or political matters, a character may insinuate a political opponent without mentioning his or her name.

3. Reducing Tension and Conflict

To avoid open conflict, implementation is used to convey criticism indirectly.

Example:

A : “Do you think I made a mistake?”

B : “You already know the answer.”

“Yes, you're wrong,” implied meaning.

4. Enriching the meaning of Dialogue

By adding layers of meaning, implicature keeps the reader or audience more engaged. For example,

“Don't let people think you're like your father,” has the implied meaning, “Your father was bad, and you shouldn't repeat his mistakes.”

2.5. Drama

“Drama” comes from the Greek word ‘draw’, which means to do or perform something. Drama as a reflection of our own lives. Drama depicts human life on stage. Drama is a genre written in the form of dialogue and emphasizes physical action. Readers in this literary genre are given freedom by the author to use their imagination (Aulia, Fauziah, & Putra, 2024).

Readers can use the structural approach to analyze drama scripts. The theory known as the structural approach emphasizes that literary works consist of a consistent structure. This method allows an in-depth analysis of the parts of the literary work to identify the relationships and meanings contained in them. This supports the opinion of (Teeuw, HA1984 : 135) in the journal (Aulia et al., 2024).