

# IMPLICATURE ANALYSIS IN PIRATES OF CARIBBEAN: DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES MOVIE

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## ABSTRACT

The purposes of this study are to identify types of implicature and identify the meaning found in *Pirates of Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales* Movie. The writer used Grice (1975) theory of implicature and the classification, conversational and conventional implicature. Moreover, the writer used qualitative method to collect the data which are analyzed by using Grice theory. This study identifies the implicature used by the 8 casts. From the data analysis, it was found that there are 30 implicatures, there are 27 conversational and 3 conventional implicature. This study found more data from conversational implicature because 27 conversations are depending on the context of the conversation or meant by the speaker's utterance that is not part of what is explicitly stated, while 3 conversations that used conjunction implicates of what is being said conventionally or someone's utterance that could change at another time.

**Keywords:** *Implicature, Pirates of Carribean, Types of Implicature*

## ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi tipe implikatur dan mengidentifikasi arti yang terkandung dalam film *Pirates of Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales*. Penulis menggunakan teori dari Grice (1975) tentang implikatur dan tipenya, konversational and konvensional. Selain itu, penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk mengumpulkan data yang dianalisis menggunakan teori dari Grice. Penelitian ini mengidentifikasi implikatur yang digunakan oleh 8 pemain. Dari analisis data, ditemukan 30 implikatur, 27 konversational and 3 konvensional implikatur. Penelitian ini menemukan lebih banyak data conversational implikatur karena 27 percakapan berdasarkan konteks saat berkomunikasi atau apa yang dikatakan oleh pembicara bukan merupakan bagian dari apa yang dinyatakan secara eksplisit, sedangkan 3 percakapan yang menggunakan kata hubung implikasi dari apa yang dikatakan secara konvensional atau ujaran seseorang yang bisa berubah dilain waktu.

**Keywords:** *Implikatur, Pirates of Carribean, Tipe-tipe Implikatur*

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Communication used for convey messages, express feeling and convey opinions.

According to Davis (1953) "Communication is a process of passing information and understanding from one person to another." while having a conversation, first person send a message and the

other receive the message, they definitely have a purpose and meaning in the conversation. Murphy, Hildebrandt and Thomas (1997) states that:

“Communication is a process of transmitting and receiving verbal and non-verbal messages. It is considered effective when it achieves the desired response or reaction from the receiver.”

Communication is considered successful when there is a response from the receiver. Sometimes, someone's utterance has its own meaning or implicates words, or has the additional meaning, when the speaker said something with implied meaning, then the listener needs to understand what he or she said and it called implicature. Grice (1975) states that:

“Implicature accounts for what a speaker can imply, suggest or mean a distinct from what the speaker literary says. Implicature is one of the ways that one proposition can be conveyed by a speaker uttering or under appropriate.”

Implicature is used in speech acts in speaking. Usually, people who are communicating will understand the implicatures conveyed from the context being discussed or in certain situations. Implicature can be found in a conversation in daily life and also in a film. Example for implicature in a daily life is:

A: “have you taken a bath?”

B: “**Can't you see I'm neat and pretty?**”

In this case, A asks B if she had a bath. It can be assumed that B has already taken a bath, so

the meaning of B's utterance is that she has already taken a bath.

Since implicature often appears in the movie, some people probably may not understand the meaning of what is being said so the writer searches for the meaning of utterances that include implicature in the movie. The writer chooses the *Pirates of Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales* movie as the object of this analysis because the utterance spoken by the casts provide irrelevant information to the topic of conversation. Based on the explanation above the writer is interested to study about implicature especially found in *Pirates of Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales* movie because want to learning more about implicatures in order to gain a better understanding of the meaning implied in utterances.

## 1.2 Statements of the Problem

The problems to be analyzed in this study are formulated as follow:

1. What are the types of implicature found in *Pirates of Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales* movie?
2. What are the meaning of implicatures found in *Pirates of Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales* movie?

## 1.3 Related Studies

Implicature is a branch of pragmatics. Implicature is also an interesting topic to be discussed. Some people have conducted study on the same topic are Saniatang, Sili and Setyowati (2020), Khoiroh (2017) and Fauziyah (2015).

First study was analyzed by Saniatang, Sili and Setyowati (2020). The title is “An Analysis of Conversational Implicature On *Jumanji: Welcome To The Jungle* Film”. The research focuses on understanding character utterances from the utterances, scene and film script, also this research focused on understand the meaning. The research used Levinson’s theory about implicature and used qualitative method. The result shows that this study finds five main characters using implicature, 37 conversational implicatures, 34 particularized conversational implicature, and 3 generalized conversational implicature.

Second study was analyzed by Khoiroh (2017) from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta and “The Analysis of Implicature in *Bridge to Terabithia* Movie” as the title. The study identifies and analyzes the utterances from three main characters of the movie. The purpose of this research is to analyze conventional and conversational implicature. The theory from Grice (1975) is used in this study and the method used in this study is qualitative method. Therefore, this study finds 38 data of conversational implicature and 25 data conventional implicature.

And the last study was analyzed by Fauziyah (2015). The title is “Analysis on Implicatures Found in The Movie Script Entitled *In Time*”. The study focuses on analyzes the definition and types of implicatures. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The theory used is Grice (1967) and Grice (1989). The result shows that there are 178 implicatures, 35 generalized conversational implicatures, 69

particularized conversational implicatures, 47 scalar implicature, and 27 conventional implicature.

There are differences between first study and the writer’s. The first study, which is by Saniatang, Sili and Setyowati untitled “An Analysis of Conversational Implicature On *Jumanji: Welcome To The Jungle* Film” used theory from Levinson, while the writer used theory from Grice (1975) to analyze the data. The result shows that their study finds five main characters using implicature, 37 conversational implicatures, 34 particularized conversational implicatures, and 3 generalized conversational implicatures when the writer found 8 casts using implicature and 27 conversational and 3 conventional implicature. There is also similarity between first study and the writer’s that is the object that is analyzed is a movie. There are similarities between the writer’s and second study. Second study titled “The Analysis of Implicature in *Bridge to Terabithia* Movie” is analyzed by Khoiroh using Grice (1975) and qualitative method as is the writer’s. Second study finds 38 conversational implicatures and 25 conventional, while the writer found 27 conversational and 3 conventional implicatures. The difference between second study and the writer is the movie title as the object. The difference between third study and the writer’s is the theory used. Third study untitled “Analysis on Implicatures Found in The Movie Script Entitled *In Time*” analyzed by Fauziyah using two theory from Grice (1967) and Grice (1989), for the result there are 178 implicatures, 35 generalized conversational implicatures, 69

particularized conversational implicatures, 47 scalar implicature, and 27 conventional implicature and the writer's result are 27 conversational and 3 conventional implicature. The similarities between third study and the writer are the method used which is descriptive qualitative and the object that is a movie.

## 1.4 Review of Literature

This study uses Grice (1975) about implicature and the classification, and several theories from other experts to complete this research.

### 2.4.1 Pragmatics

Linguistics is a study of a language. Based on Richards and Schmidt (2002) "linguistic is the study of language as a system of human communication". The main purpose of language for people is to communicate with each other. When we speak, we have to process the meaning of the sentences we hear or read. Linguistics has a lot of branches one of them is pragmatics. Pragmatics is a study that discusses the meaning in utterance and can be understood from the context. According to Kreidler (1998) in "Introducing English Semantics", pragmatics and semantics relate to the language used and the meaning of the language. Semantics studied about meaning in sentences but pragmatics studied the utterance. Based on Yule (1996), pragmatics is a relationship between linguistics forms and the user from those forms. Pragmatics explains the specific meaning of an utterance, the intent and purpose of the utterance and the actions used like ask or request when someone is speaking.

Pragmatics explores how the listener infers the meaning of what is said by the speaker.

### 2.4.2 Cooperative Principle

Cooperative principle is how humans communicate with each other, listeners and speakers are cooperative and understand each other. The Cooperative Principle was proposed by Grice (1989) as a way of interaction for successful communication. Based on Grice (1989) about cooperative principle, "Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of talk exchange in which you are engaged" those involved in a conversation should contribute what is needed so that the message or purpose in a conversation can be conveyed. In *Logic and Conversation* by Grice (1975) divided cooperative principle into four categories, those are maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relation and maxim of manner. Grice states maxim of quantity as "Make your contribution as informative as is required and do not make your contribution more informative than is required." the maxim of quantity is to be informative or say enough information. The maxim of quality is to be truthful and do not give false information. The maxim of relation is being relevant, stay on topic related to discussion. The maxim of manner is clear, brief, orderly and avoid ambiguity.

### 2.4.3 Implicature

In a conversation, often find a conversation that has meaning in it. When speaker wants to say something, they can use a sentence that has a different meaning from what they are saying. Geurts (2010) states that "Implicature is

all about one simple idea: that the speaker conveys information not only by what they say, but also by what they do not say”, when speaker provide information, not only by what they say but also by what is not said or implied. Based on Grice (1975), “Implicature accounts for what a speaker can imply, suggest or mean a distinct from what the speaker literally says. Implicature is one of the ways that one proposition can be conveyed by a speaker uttering or under appropriate.” that means implicature explains what the speaker means. There are two types of implicature based on Grice that is conversational Implicatures and conventional implicatures.

#### 2.4.3.1 Types of Implicature

Implicature also has several types based on some experts. Yule (1996) divided implicature into four types, those are conversational implicatures, particularized conversational implicatures, scalar implicature and conventional implicatures. Levinson (1983) theory about implicature also divided the types into conversational implicatures, particularized conversational implicature, and generalized conversational implicature. There are two types of implicature based on Grice (1975), conversational implicature and conventional implicature.

##### 2.4.3.1.1 Conversational Implicature

First type of implicature is conversational implicature. Conversational implicature is a basic assumption of conversation which the participants are adhering to the cooperative principle. According to Grice (1975) “Conversational implicatures, on the other hand, depend on features of the conversational situation or context

and not just on the conventional meanings of the words used.”. Simply, the other person can guess the basic assumptions when communicating and speaker's utterance that is not part of what is explicitly stated. Examples for conversational implicature are:

A: “I hope you bring the pillow and a snack”

B: “**I bring a snack**”

In this case, B did not bring all things that A wants because B only mention the pillow. It can be assumed that B just brings a snack but he forgets the pillow. Another example:

A: “Have you seen Ethan?”

B: “**He was in a class this morning**”

In this case, A asked where is Ethan and B said he saw Ethan this morning and it could be B does not know where Ethan is right now.

##### 2.4.3.1.2 Conventional Implicature

Conventional implicature based on the conventional meanings of the words in an utterance. It is someone's utterance and it use conjunctions ‘but’, ‘even’, ‘and’, ‘yet’. According to Grice (1975) “These are cases of conventional implicature. The implicature is conveyed by the conventional meaning of words like ‘but’, ‘so’, etc.”. Conjunctions used in conventional implicature are useful to explain the implied meaning. Conjunction implicates of what is being said conventionally. Example for conventional implicature:

A: “what happened to John?”

B: “**John is crying but he is happy.**”

In this situation, A asks B what happened to John, and B explains that John was crying but he still happy. “John is crying” is contrast to “he is happy”. A says John is crying so John also happy at the same time.

A: “where is John?”

B: “**He is not here yet.**”

In this case, someone asks where is John and B tells that he is not here yet so “He is here” is expected be true later and situation may change at another time.

#### 2.4.4 Meaning

Meaning contains the meaning of words, writings and sentences. In implicature, Grice (1975) states that “Conversational implicatures depend on features of the conversational situation” and “The implicature is conveyed by the conventional meaning of words like ‘and’, ‘but’, ‘so’, ‘even’ and ‘yet’”. Meaning contained in implicature is a basic assumption, and the listener can make or guess the basic assumption based on the situation being discussed. The meaning of the utterance can be different from the spoken words.

#### 1.5 Movie

Movie is a literary work that has a story, plot, cast and meaning in it to show for the audience. According to Hornby (2006) movie means a series of moving picture recorded with sound that tells a story and shown in the cinema,

as cited in (Dinangun, 2016). Movie is a moving picture and it has a plot. Plot useful for attracting the attention of the audience and also making the story in the film interesting. Five steps of plot are introduction, rising action, climax, falling action and resolution.

*Pirates of Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales* is a movie directed by Joachim Rønning and Espen Sandberg, released in 2017. This movie is about a man, Henry Tunner, who is looking for a pirate, Jack Sparrow. Henry is determined to free his father, Will Tunner, from the Flying Dutchman’s curse, but on his way to freeing his father he meets many people like Carina Smith, Captain Barbosa, Captain Salazar and obstacles that must be faced. Henry, Captain Sparrow and Carina must try to free themselves from the pursuit of Captain Salazar and Captain Barbosa. In the end, Captain Sparrow, Henry and Carina set free the Flying Dutchman’s curse by removing the Trident of Poseidon from its place and freeing everyone who was affected by the curse and Henry can see his father again.

#### 1.6 Theoretical Framework

To analyze implicature and its types, this study used the theory from Grice (1975) about implicature: conversational implicature and conventional implicature. Grice (1975) said “Implicature accounts for what a speaker can imply, suggest or mean as distinct from what the speaker actually said. Implicature explains what the speaker will say, and listeners can assume the meaning”. The main purpose of language is to communicate with other people. When we speak, we have to process the meaning of the sentences

we hear or read. Implicature relates to the meaning conveyed by the words which are composed in the sentence. The speaker can give an opinion or the meaning of what is being discussed and different meaning from speaker said.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **1.7 Approach of the Study**

This study was analyzed using a qualitative method. Cresswell (1994) defined qualitative study as “an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem, based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting.” The statement told that the process of analyzing data is based on theory, the data taken can come from experienced social problems, daily conversation and the words spoken. The research design of this research is descriptive qualitative. Based on Sudaryanto (1993) “Descriptive method is research done solely based on the fact. This research deals with the research data that does not include the figures but in the form of words and phrases”. Descriptive qualitative design is done based on facts and the results are not in the form of numbers or calculations but in the form of sentences.

### **1.8 Data Source**

The data were taken from *Pirates of Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales* movie for the primary data and the secondary data is subtitle of the movie. The writer is interested in analyzing

implicatures found in *Pirates of Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales* movie because implicature used in this movie. This movie has conversations and definitely has purposes and meaning in it. Sometimes, actor’s utterance in this movie has its own meaning or implicates words, or has additional meaning. Thus this study is searching for the meaning of implicature and classifying into the types.

### **1.9 Collecting Data**

The writer did some steps to perform this research.

1. The writer watched the movie.
2. The writer identified the utterances that contained implicature.
3. The writer marked the utterances that contained implicature.
4. The writer listed the identified implicature.

### **1.10 Method of Data Analysis**

In obtaining the data, the writer first re-write the subtitle or the data while watching *Pirates of Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales*. Then, the writer read through the data of the subtitle to find out the implicature contained. Next, the writer read and identified the data of this movie and highlighted all the utterances that contained implicature. After getting the data, the writer examined the utterances which are based on Grice’s theory of implicature. The writer then classified the utterance into the type of implicature such as conventional and conversational. Finally, the writer described the data and found the meaning of utterance that contains implicature.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### 1.11 FINDINGS

This chapter discusses the findings from statements of the problem, the meaning and classifying the types, based on Grice's (1975) theory about implicature and the classifications, conversational and conventional. There are 8 casts

using implicature to answer the questions, they are Captain Salazar, Captain Barbosa, Captain Jack Sparrow, Henry Tunner, Carina Smith, Sparrow's Crew, a bartender and a prisoner. There are 30 implicatures found, 27 belong to conversational implicature and the other 3 belong to conventional implicature. Table 4.1 discusses the time, dialogue, types of implicature contained in the dialogue and also the meaning.

Table 4. 1

Datum	Time	Dialogue	Type	Meaning
01	00:10:58 – 00:11:03	A man: "What are you?" Captain Salazar : " <b>Death.</b> "	Conversational	Salazar was not death but he wants to kill Sparrow.
02	00:12:01 – 00:12:07	Captain Salazar : "Do you know this pirate?" Henry Tunner : " <b>Only by his name.</b> "	Conversational	Henry never met Sparrow.
03	00:20:54 – 00:20:57	Captain Jack Sparrow : "Were you part of the plan?" Carina Smyth : " <b>I am not looking for trouble.</b> "	Conversational	Carina was not part of Sparrow's plan.
04	00:21:09 – 00:21:16	Carina Smyth : "We trapped! What do we do?!" Captain Jack Sparrow : " <b>You need to scream.</b> "	Conversational	Sparrow helped Carina in a scary way.
05	00:23:40 – 00:23:53	Captain Jack Sparrow : "Did we not find the treasure of Macedonia together?" Sparrow's Crew: " <b>It was a troll of rotten world.</b> "	Conversational	It was a failed plan about find a treasure.
06	00:26:44 – 00:26:49	Carina Smyth : "You have read the ancient text?" Henry Tunner : " <b>In each language they were written.</b> "	Conversational	Henry has read the ancient text.
07	00:27:10 – 00:27:20	Henry Tunner : "So you're saying The Maps No Man Can Read, <b>is hidden in the star?</b> " Carina Smyth : "It was left to me by my father. He believed I could find	Conversational	Treasure was hidden and never been found.



		what no man has ever found”		
08	00:28:47 – 00:28:52	Captain Jack Sparrow : “May I please have a drink, please?” A bartender : “ <b>Show me your silver.</b> ”	Conversational	Sparrow may drink but he has to pay.
09	00:33:50 – 00:33:53	Henry Tunner : “I am looking for a pirate, Jack Sparrow” A prisoner : “ <b>Bugger off!</b> ”	Conversational	The man did not know about Sparrow.
10	00:34:05 – 00:34:05	Captain Jack Sparrow : “Hand me your sword.” Henry Tunner : “I don’t have sword.” Captain Jack Sparrow : “What kind of soldier has no weapon.”? Henry Tunner : “ <b>I’m currently wanted for treason.</b> ”	Conversational	Henry is not a soldier, he did not want to fight and the reason he meets Sparrow is he looking for him.
11	00:40:34 – 00:40:44	The witch : “Ask yourself this, Captain. Is this treasure worth dying for?” Captain Barbossa : “ <b>I am a pirate.</b> Always will be”	Conversational	The treasure was precious and worth dying for like the witch said.
12	00:41:38 – 00:41:42	Uncle Jack : “How is it going?” Captain Jack Sparrow : “ <b>Can’t complain really.</b> ”	Conversational	The situation was not good and screwed at that time.
13	00:48:10 – 00:48:14	Henry Tunner : “We find the Trident together. Do I have you word?” Carina Smith : “ <b>You’re holding everything but my word.</b> ”	Conventional	Carina can be trusted.
14	00:48:41 – 00:48:46	Carina Smith : “You are far from port. That is my stem.” Henry Tunner : “Are you sure?” Carina Smith : “ <b>Positive.</b> ”	Conversational	Yes.
15	00:49:09 – 00:49:17	Mr. Gibbs : “Do you really think we can find the Trident?” Captain Jack Sparrow : “Master Gibbs, you old worrywart, <b>there’s nothing to be concerned about at all.</b> ”	Conversational	He believed they can find the treasure
16	00:53:25	Captain Barbosa :	Conversational	Salazar

	– 00:53:41	“I declare you shall have Jack’s life by sunrise on the morrow, or you can take me own the. Do we have an accord?” Captain Salazar : <b>“Take me to him, and you will live to tell the tale.”</b>		wanted to Barbosa find Sparrow for him.
17	00:54:41 – 00:54:53	Carina Smith : “The moon revealed a clue. To release the power of the sea all must divide.” Henry Tunner : “Divide? What does it mean?” Carina Smith : <b>“I’m not sure yet.”</b>	Conventional	She was not sure at that time.
18	00:55:20 – 00:55:27	Captain Jack Sparrow : “Show me the map!” Carina Smith : “I can’t. <b>It doesn’t yet exist.”</b>	Conventional	She has not found the map at that time.
19	00:56:51 – 00:56:56	Carina Smith : “The map is there!” Captain Jack Sparrow : “Where?” Carina Smith : <b>“In the heavens.”</b>	Conversational	The map is somewhere.
20	00:59:15 – 00:59:23	Captain Jack Sparrow : “Might I suggest you entice her with a bit of flattery?” Henry Tunner : <b>“I’m here for my father, nothing more.”</b>	Conversational	Henry only focused to find the treasure and his father.
21	01:19:56 – 01:20:35	Pig Kelly : “This lying pirate owes me a plunder of silver and luck has bought him to Hangmans’s Bay where he can settle his debt, here and now” Captain Jack Sparrow : “And I will, I will pig, <b>name your price.</b> ” Pig Kelly : “Her name is Beatrice. Congratulation it’s your weeding day.”	Conversational	Sparrow wants to know how much he owes Kelly but instead Kelly replies it with a name of a woman.
22	01:26:19 – 01:26:26	Barbosa’s Crew : “Sir, you would not allow a woman to steer you ship?” Captain Barbosa : <b>“She will follow her star or we’ll all die together.”</b>	Conversational	Barbosa let her to steer his ship to find a way according to her
23	01:27:01 –	Henry Tunner : “I’m glad you can finally see	Conversational	He wanted an apology but

	01:27:10	you were wrong.” Carina Smith : “Wrong? Perhaps I have some doubts.” Henry Tunner : <b>“This is the worst apology I’ve ever heard.”</b>		Carina did not apologize but defended herself that she is not completely wrong
24	01:30:06 – 01:30:12	Captain Jack Sparrow : “What was her name? It’s right on the tip of me tongue.” Captain Barbosa : <b>“Do you wanna lose that tongue?”</b>	Conversational	Barbosa wanted Sparrow to be quite.
25	01:30:15 – 01:30:25	Captain Jack Sparrow : “So we make an accord then? Or shall I tell you know who what we both know it’s the truth?” Captain Barbosa : <b>“We both take the secret to the grave.”</b>	Conversational	Barbosa did not want to Sparrow tell Carina about him and the truth so he told Sparrow to quiet
26	01:36:22 – 01:36:25	Sparrow’s Crew: “Have you found what you were looking for yet, miss?” Carina Smyth : <b>“I am trying.”</b>	Conversational	Carina has not found what is meant by clue in her book.
27	01:40:32 – 01:40:36	Carina Smyth : “Why isn’t it glowing?” Captain Barbosa : <b>“Finish it, Carina.”</b>	Conversational	The star was not glowing because that is not complete
28	01:50:50 – 01:50:56	Carina Smyth : “Who am I to you?” Captain Barbosa : <b>“Treasure.”</b>	Conversational	Carina was everything to him, his family, his daughter and his love.
29	01:53:54 – 01:53:60	Henry Tunner : “You were right?” Carina Smyth : <b>“For a moment I had everything.</b> Now it’s all gone again.”	Conversational	She was not fine.
30	01:58:23 – 01:58:28	Sparrow’s Crew: “What be aye heading captain?” Captain Jack Sparrow : <b>“We should follow the star.”</b>	Conversational	He was not sure what they were facing up front and they had to continue to wade through the sea at any time.

## 1.12 DISCUSSION

This study has two statement of the problem, first is classifying the types and the meaning of implicatures found in *Pirates of Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales* movie based on Grice 1975.

### 4.2.1 Types of Implicature

Table 4.2 shows conversational and conventional implicature found in *Pirates of Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales* movie.

Table 4.2

1	Conversational Implicature	27 data
2	Conventional Implicature	3 data
Total		30 data

#### 4.2.1.1 Conversational Implicature

Captain Jack Sparrow : “Were you part of the plan?”

Carina Smyth : “**I am not looking for trouble.**”

(Datum 03: 00:20:54 – 00:20:57)

The sentence “**I am not looking for trouble.**” was a conversational implicature. It means that Carina is not part of the plan or she was not one of Sparrow’s crew and she did not want to get involved in the trouble that Jack Sparrow did.

Carina Smyth : “You have read the ancient text?”

Henry Tunner : “**In each language they were written.**”

(Datum 06: 00:26:44 – 00:26:49)

“**In each language they were written.**” has an implied meaning. It is a conversational implicature. In this case, Henry tried to say that he knew and had read the ancient text and make sure that Carina believed in him by saying he had read it in every language.

Captain Jack Sparrow : “Hand me your sword.”

Henry Tunner : “I don’t have sword.”

Captain Jack Sparrow : “What kind of soldier has no weapon.”?

Henry Tunner : “**I’m currently wanted for treason.**”

(Datum 10 00:34:05 – 00:34:05)

“**I’m currently wanted for treason.**” was a conversational implicature. This sentence has an implied meaning that Henry was not a soldier, he did not want to fight and the reason he met Sparrow was that looking for Jack Sparrow.

Captain Jack Sparrow : “So we make an accord then? Or shall I tell you know who what we both know it’s the truth?”

Captain Barbosa : “We both take the secret to the grave.”

(Datum 25: 01:30:15 – 01:30:25)

“**We both take the secret to the grave.**” was an implicature, it means Barbosa did not want Sparrow to tell Carina about him and the truth so he wanted Sparrow to shut his mouth.

#### 4.2.1.2 Conventional Implicature

Carina Smith : “The moon revealed a clue. To release the power of the sea all must divide.”

Henry Tunner : “Divide? What does it mean?”

Carina Smith : “**I’m not sure yet.**”

(Datum 17: 00:54:41 – 00:54:53)

“**I’m not sure yet.**” was a conventional implicature. The utterance was conventional implicature because there was “yet” and it may change at another time so “I’m sure” is expected to be true later.

Captain Jack Sparrow : “Show me the map!”

Carina Smith : “I can’t. **It doesn’t yet exist.**”

(Datum 18: 00:55:20 – 00:55:27)

“**It doesn’t yet exist.**” also a conventional implicature. So “It does exist” is expected to be true later.

#### 4.2.2 The Meaning of Implicature

Captain Jack Sparrow : “Were you part of the plan?”

Carina Smyth : “**I am not looking for trouble.**”

(Datum 03: 00:20:54 – 00:20:57)

In this dialogue, Sparrow and Carina have a conversation. They met without knowing each other while Captain Jack Sparrow was trying to find his bank, which he had stolen with his crew. Then he met Carina Smyth, who ran away from the pursuit of the guards who wanted to punish her because she was accused of being a witch. In their conversation, Sparrow asked Carina if she was

part of the plan. However, Carina said, “**I am not looking for trouble.**”. The sentence “I am not looking for trouble.” was an implicature because it has an implicit meaning. It means that Carina is not part of the plan or she was not one of Sparrow’s crew and she did not want to get involved in the trouble that Jack Sparrow did.

Carina Smyth : “You have read the ancient text?”

Henry Tunner : “**In each language they were written.**”

(Datum 06: 00:26:44 – 00:26:49)

This was the conversation between Carina and Henry. Henry met Carina in a room after Henry was arrested for rebelling and Carina knew that Henry was the person she was looking for. So, she asked about the ancient text and Henry replied it with “**In each language they were written.**” This sentence has an implied meaning. In this case, Henry tried to say that he knew and had read the ancient text and make sure that Carina believed in him by saying he had read it in every language.

*Captain Jack Sparrow : “Hand me your sword.”*

*Henry Tunner : “I don’t have sword.”*

*Captain Jack Sparrow : “What kind of soldier has no weapon.”?*

*Henry Tunner : “I’m currently wanted for treason.”*

(Datum 10 00:34:05 – 00:34:05)

This conversation was their first meeting. Sparrow challenged Henry to a fight but Henry

did not have weapon to fight Sparrow. Sparrow confused and asked why he did not have any weapons and Henry replied “**I’m currently wanted for treason.**” This sentence has an implied meaning that Henry was not a soldier, he did not want to fight and the reason he met Sparrow was that looking for Jack Sparrow.

Captain Jack Sparrow : “So we make an accord then? Or shall I tell you know who what we both know it’s the truth?”

Captain Barbosa : “**We both take the secret to the grave.**”

(Datum 25: 01:30:15 – 01:30:25)

In this dialogue, Sparrow and Barbosa have a conversation. Barbosa realized that Carina was his child and Sparrow also knew it. Sparrow made a deal or he would tell Carina about his father and the truth. However, Barbosa said “**We both take the secret to the grave.**”. That was an implicature, it means Barbosa did not want Sparrow to tell Carina about him and the truth so he wanted Sparrow to shut his mouth.

Carina Smith : “The moon revealed a clue. To release the power of the sea all must divide.”

Henry Tunner : “Divide? What does it mean?”

Carina Smith : “**I’m not sure yet.**”

(Datum 17: 00:54:41 – 00:54:53)

This was the dialogue between Carina and Henry. Carina told Henry about releasing the Trident’s power but Henry did not understand the meaning of Carina’s utterance. The utterance “**I’m not sure yet.**” has conventional implicature. The

utterance was conventional implicature because there was “yet” and it may change at another time so “I’m sure” is expected to be true later.

Captain Jack Sparrow : “Show me the map!”

Carina Smith : “I can’t. **It doesn’t yet exist.**”

(Datum 18: 00:55:20 – 00:55:27)

The conversation between Sparrow that asked about the map and Carina did not have it because she had not found the map yet. The Carina’s utterance “**It doesn’t yet exist.**” also has a conventional implicature. So “It does exist” is expected to be true later.

After all the analysis are complete, it can be concluded that types of implicature found in the *Pirates of Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales* movie are conversational implicature and conventional implicature. The meaning of implicature found in 8 casts is a state of asking or telling something, requesting and agreement. State of asking when Captain Sparrow asked Carina if she was part of the plan and replied it by no she was not, telling something when Carina asked Henry about the ancient text, requesting when Captain Sparrow made an accord with Captain Babosa and agreement when The Witch confirmed Captain Barbosa's choice.

The writer makes a claim that the writer’s and three previous studies are different. The writer would then justify it by the result. This research has 27 data belong to conversational implicature and 3 data belong to conventional implicature while the first study has 37 conversational

implicatures, 34 particularized conversational implicature, and 3 generalized conversational implicature, second study has 38 data of conversational implicature and 25 data conventional implicature and third study has 35 generalized conversational implicatures, 69 particularized conversational implicatures, 47 scalar implicature, and 27 conventional implicature. After all that, it can be concluded that the three studies are different from the research conducted by the writer.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

### 1.13 Conclusion

After analyzing implicature in the movie of “Pirates of Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales” based on Grice’s theory, the writer found 30 data of implicature in this movie. 27 data belong to conversational implicature and the other 3 belong to conventional implicature. It can be concluded that there are more conversational implicature data than conventional implicature data.

There are 8 casts using implicature. The implicature describes the action and feeling of the cast. The writer put the meaning based on the context of story line. 27 data stated as conversational implicature because the meaning of implicature is a basic assumption or based on the situation (Grice 1975) and 3 data stated as conventional implicature because in the conversation, the cast used conjunction “yet”.

### 1.14 Suggestion

The writer hopes that the analysis of *Pirates of Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales* movie will be useful for other researches or writer especially in the field of linguistics and implicature. For the next writer who interest to analyze implicature in a movie, the writer suggests watch it many times, pay attention to the movie script and make sure understand the context contained in the movie script. For the readers, the writers hope that this study will help you to know more about linguistics especially implicature.

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