



## Conversational Implicature in the Sea Speaks His Name Novel by Leila S. Chudori

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### **Abstract**

This study aims to explain the implicatures that occur in The Sea Speaks His Name novel by Leila S. Chudori. This type of research is descriptive qualitative research with the object of conversational implicature research contained in The Sea Speaks His Name novel by Leila S. Chudori. This research data were in the form of dialogue between characters contained in The Sea Speaks His Name by Leila S. Chudori. Data were collected using literature study techniques with advanced reading techniques and note-taking techniques. Data analysis in this study used documentation techniques. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the use of conversational implicatures in The Sea Speaks His Name by Leila S. Chudori, general conversational implicatures found were 21 data and special conversation implicatures found were 16 data.

**Keywords:** *General Conversational Implicature; Special Conversational Implicature; Novel*

### **Introduction**

A novel is a form of fiction work that invites readers to enter a complex storyline and inspire the imagination. In the process of reading a novel, not only are the words written on the page important, but also the implied messages hidden behind the interactions between the characters. One of the important concepts that arises in the conversations of characters in novels is the conversational implicature.

Conversational implicature refers to the understanding of meaning that is not directly expressed in sentences or utterances. In the context of novel, conversational implicature creates an additional dimension in the narrative, allowing the readers to delve deeper, interpret, and feel the emotional nuances and motivations that lie behind each conversation between the characters in the story. Basically, the conversational implicature in the novel is an implicit play that requires the readers to be more actively involved in understanding the dynamics between the characters and arranging the pieces of information to form a more complete picture.

The implicature of conversation is an important concept in the analysis of language and communication developed by English language scientists. Grice (1989) in his theory known as the "Principle of Cooperation". This theory refers to the understanding of meaning that goes beyond what is

literally said in a sentence or speech, based on the assumption that the speaker follows certain principles in communicating.

Yule (1996) stated that with regard to the implicature of a conversation, often a conversation takes place in a particular context and the information is understood by themselves. This can result in particularized implicatures. If a specific knowledge is not required for an additional meaning conveyed, it can be called a generalized implicature. According to Hermaji (2021), generalized conversational implicature is a type of implicature that does not require a special context, while particularized implicature is a type of implicature that requires a particular context. In addition, conversational implicature is an interaction that is considered successful if the speech participants have the appropriate presuppositions. Presumption is an assumption made by the speaker as if the interlocutor has the same knowledge regarding a problem and is able to interpret the speech said by the speaker.

One interesting example to explore in the context of conversational implicatures is Leila S. Chudori's novel *The Sea Speaks His Name*. This novel invites readers to follow in the footsteps of its characters in unraveling personal stories, family history, and a nuanced journey. Through each interwoven conversation, the implicature of the conversation becomes an important layer that enriches the reading experience, allowing the reader to see deeper into the thoughts and feelings of the characters.

This study is relevant to previous research, namely Yuniarti (2014) the research entitled "*Conversation Implicatures in Humorous Conversation*" and Budiyanto (2013) "*Conversational Implicature Deviations in Gus Dur's Humors*". This research describes a form of violation of speech implicature in a discourse. This research was taken from the object of humorous conversation. Furthermore, Mufiddah (2019) the study entitled "*Conversational Implicature in Agatha Christie's Detective Story A Caribbean Mystery: Pragmatic Studies*". This research describes the forms and functions of conversational implicatures in the Caribbean Mystery story. In this research, it was found that the data violated the principle of cooperation in the forms of news implicatures, questions, orders, and exclamations.

Thus, *The Sea Speaks His Name* novel by Leila S. Chudori is an interesting example of how conversational implicatures can provide tremendous depth in a literary work. Through the use of implicit implications in conversation, it can create a story that is not just a narrative plot, but also a deep reflection on the complexity of humans and the world around them. Through the analysis of conversational implicatures in this study, we can better understand the power of linguistics in describing aspects and social contexts in it.

## **Methods**

This study used a qualitative descriptive type. Descriptive research is a research that collects data in the form of words and images, not numbers (Moleong, 2017). The data used in this study were dialogues between characters in the novel *The Sea Speaks His Name* by Leila S. Chudori. The data source in this study is *The Sea Speaks His Name* novel by Leila S. Chudori. This study used data collection techniques in the form of library research, namely recording documents or archives related to research. This method is referred to as content analysis with basic techniques, namely reading techniques and note-taking techniques. Reading technique is an important thing to do in research, because data cannot be found if it is not through the reading process. In this study, the reading technique was used to read the entire novel of *The Sea Speaks His Name* by Leila S. Chudori to understand the content of the novel. The recording technique was carried out to record the data found after the reading process. In this study, the recording technique was used to record sentences from data related to problems in research. The data analysis technique used in this study was documentation technique. Documentation technique is a way to obtain data in the form of books, archives, images, and documents in the form of reports that support a study (Sugiyono, 2015). In this study, documentation techniques were obtained in the form of *The Sea*

Speaks His Name novel by Leila S. Chudori. According to Faruk (2017), the steps in the data analysis process include (1) problem identification, (2) problem formulation, (3) developing a research framework, (4) formulating hypotheses, (5) data analysis, (6) conclusions.

## Results and Discussion

Based on the limitations of the research conducted, the results of the research are presented regarding the use of conversational implicatures contained in *The Sea Speaks His Name* novel by Leila S. Chudori. Implicature is something that is not said directly by the speaker to explain what the speaker might mean, which is different from what the speaker actually said. Understanding the implicature will be easier if the speaker and interlocutor have shared experiences. The experience and knowledge in question are knowledge and experience about various speech contexts.

The following will discuss the form of speech that contains the implicature of conversation in the novel of *The Sea Speaks His Name* by Leila S. Chudori. Forms of speech that contain conversational implicature include: generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature.

Table 1. Speech Forms of Conversational Implicatures in *The Sea Speaks His Name* Novel

No.	Conversational Implicature	Total
1.	Generalized Conversational Implicature	21
2.	Particularized Conversational Implicature	16
Total		37

### a. Generalized Conversational Implicature

This implicature does not require a specific context to know the meaning of a conversation. The following are the results of data analysis on dialogues between characters in *The Sea Speaks His Name* novel by Leila S. Chudori which have generalized conversational implicature.

#### 1. Context:

This speech occurred when Dandung came to Asmara's house to help with schoolwork. Laut suspects Dandung because of his behavior and deliberately disturbs Asmara by walking back and forth in the living room where they were doing their assignments. After Dandung returned home, Asmara reprimanded Laut because of his attitude that was considered like a fool.

Laut : *"Who the hell is he?"* asked Laut.

Asmara : *"He's a high school boy of Santo Yosef, his Physics class is much more advanced than my Physics class..."*

**(The Sea Speaks His Name, p. 85)**

In the dialogue data above, Asmara's utterance **"He's a high school boy of Santo Yosef, his Physics class is much more advanced than my Physics class..."** is included in the generalized conversational implicature. In the speech, there is no specific context to understand a conversation but to answer curiosity. Asmara's answer as a form of responding to the Laut's question **"Who the hell is he?"** which means that Laut is curious about Asmara's friend.

## 2.Context:

This speech happened in the kitchen. When Naratama suddenly came to see the renovated room. Laut tried to avoid a conversation with Naratama.

Naratama: *"Where is this fridge from? So ugly..."*

Laut: *"From Gusti, he said if it dies, just kick it, it will turn on again,"*

Naratama: *"About Anjani, you won't be able to get her by hiding..."*

**(The Sea Speaks His Name, p. 43)**

In the dialogue data above, Laut's utterance **"From Gusti, he said if it dies, just kick it, it will turn on again,"** is included in the generalized conversational implicature. In the utterance, there is no specific context to understand a conversation but rather an information to answer Naratama's question. Laut's answer as a form to respond to Naratama's question **"Where is this fridge from? Very ugly..."** which was immediately shown to Laut.

## 3.Context:

This utterance occurred during a meeting at Pakde Julius's house. Asmara tried to explain about the yacht information that made the parents curious.

Mr.: *"So what's in the barrels, Asmara?"*

Asmara: *"Our informant doesn't know what's in the barrels. The information we got was: the yacht was moving at night; our informant was on patrol because the villagers there took turns doing that. And he could only describe how heavy the barrels were which were then thrown one by one into the sea. This is vague information that has not contributed any knowledge about the fate of our missing family, they could have dumped waste...we don't know..."*

**(The Sea Speaks His Name, p. 330)**

In the dialogue data above, Asmara's utterance **"Our informant doesn't not know what's in the barrel. The information we got was: the yacht was moving at night; our informant was on patrol because the villagers there took turns doing that. And he could only describe how heavy the barrels were which were then thrown one by one into the sea. This is vague information that has not contributed any knowledge about the fate of our missing family, they could have dumped waste...we don't know..."** is included in the generalized conversational implicature. In this speech, there is no specific context to understand a conversation but an explanation of the information conveyed by Asmara to answer questions from Father directly addressed to Asmara.

## b.Particularized Conversational Implicature

This implicature requires a specific context to know the meaning of a conversation. The following are the results of data analysis on dialogues between characters in *The Sea Speaks His Name* novel by Leila S. Chudori which have generalized conversational implicature.

## 1.Context:

This speech occurred shortly after lunch. Kinan plans to introduce Laut to her friend, Arifin Bramantyo. They listened a lot to Bram tell about his family and his past, and the trauma felt by Bram.

Laut: *"Are you hurt by that student council's member, Lusia, who betrayed you?"*

Bram: *"Traitors are everywhere, even in front of our noses, Laut. We never know the motivation of everyone to betray: it could be money, power, revenge, or just fear and pressure from the authorities, "*

**(The Sea Speaks His Name, p. 30)**

In the dialogue data above, Bram said **"Traitors are everywhere, even in front of our noses, Laut. We never know the motivation of everyone to betray: it could be money, power, revenge, or just fear and pressure from the authorities, "**is included in the particularized conversational implicature. In the speech, a specific context is found to understand a conversation that has another purpose or meaning. Bram's utterance occurred when Laut asked **"Are you hurt by that student council's member, Lusia, who betrayed you?"**. The specific context of Bram's speech is that he has been able to accept the incident by realizing that traitors are everywhere.

2. Context:

This speech occurs in the afternoon. Asmara forces Laut to play hide and seek with her friends. Laut deliberately hid as far as possible and Asmara cried because she thought Laut was kidnapped. Mother who knew this immediately rebuked Laut.

Mother: *"She's your only sister, you'll be sorry if you keep bothering her like that,"*

Laut: *"Look in your pocket."* (Laut whispers to Asmara)

**(The Sea Speaks His Name, p. 66)**

In the dialogue data above, Laut's utterance **"Look in your pocket."** is included in the particularized conversational implicature. In the speech, a specific context is found to understand a conversation that has another purpose or meaning. Laut's utterance occurred when Mother advised **"She's your only sister, you'll be sorry if you keep bothering her like that,"**. The specific context of Laut's speech is that he tells how to find him by slipping a piece of paper containing Morse code in Asmara's trouser pocket.

3. Context:

This speech occurred during the day in a clinic when Doctor Jun was about to treat Julius whose body was full of wounds. Julius was accompanied by Mahesa, his companion. Mahesa tried to lighten the mood by answering Doctor Jun's question with ridicule aimed at Julius. After Julius was treated by Doctor Jun, they immediately went to the house of one of the relatives in the Pacet area.

Doctor Jun: *"You're also the same, swollen here and there. Try turning your back...gosh...these are shoe marks? "*

Mahesa: *"Want to look manly, Tan...."* Mahesa smirked.

**(The Sea Speaks His Name, p. 175)**

In the dialogue data above, Mahesa's utterance **"Want to look manly, Tan...."** is included in the particularized conversational implicature. In the speech, a specific context is found to understand a conversation that has another purpose or meaning. Mahesa's speech occurred when Doctor Jun asked **"You're also the same, swollen here and there. Try turning your back...gosh...these are shoe marks? "** The specific context of Mahesa's utterance is that he tried to hide the real incident by making the wounds on Julius' back a joke.

## Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the conversational implicature in *The Sea Speaks His Name* novel by Leila S. Chudori, it can be concluded that the conversational implicature is something that is not directly spoken or the meaning implied by the speaker to explain what the speaker might mean, which is different from what the speaker actually said. Conversational implicatures that occurred in *The Sea Speaks His Name* novel by Leila S. Chudori is generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. Generalized conversational implicatures were found 21 data and particularized conversational implicatures were found 16 data.

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