

Implicatures Used in *The House With A Clock in Its Walls* (2018)

Yanti Purwaningsih

yantipurwaningsih@gmail.com

Universitas Sains Al-Qur'an, Wonosobo, Indonesia

Abstract

The aims of this research are to analyze the utterances which is containing implicatures used in a movie entitled *The House With A Clock in Its Walls* (2018) and its functions. In this research, the researcher try to analyze types of implicatures used in *The House with A Clock in Its Walls* (2018). Then, in the second problem statement, the researcher analyze the functions of implicatures that found in the movie entitled *The House with A Clock in Its Walls* (2018).

This research is categorized as qualitative research. As the result, the researcher concludes that the types of implicatures and the functions are founded in the movie entitled *The House with A Clock in Its Walls* (2018).

The result shows that there are four types of implicatures. They are *generalized conversational implicature, scalar implicature, particularized conversational implicature, and conventional implicature*. There are also some functions of implicatures found in doing this research. They are *assertives, directives, commissives, and expressives*.

Keywords: *pragmatic, implicature, functions of implicature.*

Introduction

Human uses language to communicate with the other. Language takes an important part in human life. Longman in Richard and Schmidt (2010:311) said that language is the system communication of human that consists of the structured arrangement of sounds both written and spoken in the larger units. It can be concluded that by the language human can understand what the other human said.

In the communication, surely will happen the interaction called conversation. The interaction happens in the society, especially when human has a conversation toward the other, it often has the implicit meaning. When someone utters a sentence, it is not always means that the meaning of the utterance is what

actually uttered. The different meaning of the utterances is called as implicatures. There are also some types of implicature that will be discussed in this research.

Conversation aims to make cooperative principles in language phenomena. So, to have a good communications, human needs to know what the speaker means. Then, after knowing the meaning, the hearer will give the suitable answer or response. It can be concluded that by understanding the meaning in conversation it can make the communication run well as it is expected.

To make an understanding about the meaning of the utterance, the researcher make this research in pragmatics field. In this research, the researcher analyses the data in the case about the implicatures used in *The House with A Clock in Its Walls* (2018). The researcher uses this movie as the data because it is a new movie that released in 2018. So, the researcher thinks that it will be an interesting data to be analyzed.

Literary Review

Pragmatics

Pragmatic learns about the speaker meaning that communicated by the speaker or writer that be interpreted by the listener. Pragmatics is a study of language which learns about the using of language that is related to the context. Levinson (1996: 5) said Pragmatic is the study of language usage. It relates to how the language is used. The meaning of language is leant in this theory. Talking about language use, it always relates to language structure and context.

Yule (1996: 3) gives four definitions about pragmatics; first, pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning; second, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning; third, pragmatics is the study oh how more gets communicated than is said; fourth, pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance.

On the other books, Yule (2006: 127) pragmatics is the study of intended speaker meaning. It means that when people hear or read pieces of any languages, they will try to understand not just the words mean, but they will also try to understand what the speaker or writer of those words intended to convey.

Context

On the explanation of pragmatics, the word 'context' is mentioned many times. Context is background knowledge assumed to be shared by the speaker to the hearer in which contributes to help the hearer in understanding what the speaker means. Context includes relevant aspect of physical and social setting of utterance.

Halliday (1985: 6-7) stated that context is a text that follows another text or sentences which are accompanying another text. Richard and Scmidth (2010: 127) makes it clearer, he said that contexts occurs before or after a word, a phrase or even a longer utterances or texts. Context often helps understanding the particular meaning of the word, phrase, and so on. For example, the word *loud* in *loud music* understood as meaning *noisy*. Whereas *a tie with a loud patterns* it is understood as Unpleasantly colourful.

Implicature

Implicature is an additional conveyed meaning. When someone said something, it does not always mean what sentence or word that actually being said. This different meaning about what is said and what actually intended to say called as implicature. So, implicature means that what actually said can has another meaning more than just is said. Below is the quotation relates to the meaning of implicature:

The word 'implicature' has derived from the verb 'to imply', as is its cognate 'implication' etymologically, 'to imply' means 'to fold something into something else' (from the Latin verb *plicare* 'to fold'); hence that which is implied, is 'folded in', and has to be 'unfolded' in order to be understood. (Mey, 1993: 99)

From that quotation, it can be known that implicature is something delivered by something else. It is unstated meaning that needs to be assumed. By understanding the implicature, the hearer can understand what actually the speaker's utterances mean is. So, the hearer can interpret it in a correct way and can give the suitable responses. It will make the communication run well as is expected.

Similar with Mey, Grice in Davis (1998:5) said *implicature* as technical terms denoting *the act of meaning or implying something by somethig else*. Look the example bellow:

Ann : where can I get gasoline?

Bob : there's a station around the corner.

From Bob's utterances, it may suppose that Bob has made an implicature that Ann can get the gasoline at the station. Bob does not actually say that Ann can get the gasoline there. So, Bob has made an implication.

Yule (1996: 35) said implicature as an additional conveyed meaning. Something must be more than just what the word mean. Then, Horn (2006: 3) said implicature as a component of speaker meaning that constitute an aspect of what is *meant* in a speaker's utterance without being part of what is said. So, it means that implicature is the meaning of what actually said by the speaker that is different part of that utterance.

From the information about implicature above, it can be said that implicature is an additional conveyed meaning that different from the utterance that is uttered. Implicature is also the way speaker say something by using another words.

Types of Implicatures

a. Conversational Implicature

Richard and Schmidt (2010: 133) said that conversational implicature is the use of conversational maxim that implies meaning when the conversation is happening. Moreover, Mey (1993: 46) said that conversational implicature relates to how the way the hearer understands an utterance in conversation dealing with what the hearer expects to hear.

Yule (1996: 40-43) said, there are two types of conversational implicatures:

a. Generalized Conversational Implicature

Generalized conversational implicature happens when there is no special background knowledge required order to make the necessary inferences. It means that even though the hearer do not have special background knowledge, the hearer can understand what is the meaning of the speaker's utterances.

Example:

Dooby : Did you invited Bella and Cathy? (b&c?)

Marry : I invited Bella. (b +>NOT c)

From the example above the hearer can understand what the speaker says without having special background knowledge. From the Marry's utterance, it can be inferred that Marry does not invite Cathy.

Then, in generalized conversational implicatures there is also an implicature which expresses a value from a scale of values that called as *scalar implicatures*. It can be said that scalar implicatures as a part of generalized conversational implicatures.

Lewis (2013) stated that there are a numerous scale that seems to be the license quantity implicatures as quantifiers, logical operator, adjective, adverb, and modal (Horn, 1972; Gazdar 1979; Levinson 1983). The example of those scales as listed below:

- Quantifiers : all, almost, many, some, few
- Logical operator : and, or
- Adjective : hot, warm, etc
- Adverbs : always, sometimes, often
- Modals : must, may

b. Particularized conversational implicature

In particular conversational implicature, it needs special context to understand what speaker meaning. Most of the time, the conversation that occurs around us needs very specific context in which locally recognized inferences are assumed.

Example:

Rick : Hey, coming to the Party tonight?

Tom : My Parents are visiting.

(Yule, 1996, p.43)

In the example above Tom's answer does not appear on the surface to adhere to relevance. It will be relevant if the answer is 'yes' or 'no'. So, here Rick has to draw on some assumed knowledge that Tom's has another thing to do. Tom will be spending that evening with his parents. He cannot go.

Bett : Do you like ice cream?

Erni (1) : Is the Pope Catholic?

Erni(2) : Do Chicken has lips?

(Yule, 1996, p.43-44)

In the example above both of Erni's responses does not provide the answer of 'yes' or 'no'. Here, Bert must assume that Erni is being cooperative, so he considers Erni's first answer about pope question and clearly the answer is 'yes'. So, the Erni's question is implied the answer of 'obviously, yes!'. Then, on the second answer is implied the answer of 'of course not!'. An additional conveyed meaning in such case is that, because the answer is so clear, the question does not need to be asked.

b. Conventional Implicatures

Yule (1996: 45-46) said, conventional implicature is not based on the cooperative principle. It is contrast to the previous conversational implicatures that has discussed above. It uses the conjunction 'but'. It also uses another conjunction such as 'even' and 'yet'. It also can be treat as the different meaning of 'and' in English as instances of conventional implicatures in different structures.

Looks at the example bellow:

Marry sugested black, but I choose white.

In the example above, it implies the contrast information between the first and the second information. It can be assumed that the speaker declines Mary's suggestion to choose white via the implicature *but* by choosing black.

Even John came to the party.

The word *even* includes the implicature of 'contrary to expectation'. What may imply by the speaker is the contrary of the real situation.

Dennis isn't here yet.

By saying that sentence, the speaker implied that he expects the statement that 'Dennis is here' will be true later.

Yesterday Marry was happy and ready to work.

She put on her clothes and left the house.

The first example above, *and* creates an implicature 'in addition' or 'plus'. Then, the second example, *and* creates an implicature 'and then'. It contains dynamic, action-related information.

According to Yule, Karttunen and Peters (1979: 11) argue most of cases that been called presupposition are the examples of conventional implicature. They said that the most obvious examples are usually related by some articles like

too, also, only, even, either, and so on. It also includes the presupposition of factive verbs like *forget, realize, take into account,* etc.

Function of implicatures

Relating the function of implicature, Searle (Leech, 1983: 105-106) divided it into five parts. They are assertives, directives commissives, expressives, and declarations. Each part of the functions will be explained as below:

a. Assertives.

It means the truth of the expressed proposition. It includes stating, complaining, boasting, claiming, and reporting.

Example :

It was a warm sunny day.

(Yule, 1996, p. 53)

In the example above, the speaker makes the function of assertive in stating the fact at that time.

b. Directives

It is intended to produce some effects for the hearer to take action after the speaker utters his utterances. It is like ordering, requesting, commanding, advising and recommending.

c. Commissives

It commits (to a greater or lesser degree) to some future actions as like promising, vowing, and offering.

d. Expressives

It has the functions of expressing or making known to the hearer about the speaker's psychological attitude in saying an utterances. It is like thanking, praising, pardoning, blaming, congratulating, condoling, etc.

e. Declarations

It is the illocutions which bring about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality. It is like resigning, dismissing, naming, christening, excommunicating, appointing, sentencing, etc.

Research Method

The researcher uses the qualitative design to examine the problem. This research is kind of descriptive qualitative research. According to Creswell (2009:4), qualitative research is aimed to explore or to understand the individually or group assign meaning relates to human problem in society. By using The Descriptive qualitative research, the researcher will focus on the data in finding and exploring implied meaning in the implicature used in *The House with a Clock in Its Walls* (2018) as the main data.

Object of this research are worlds, sentences, and dialogues in the script of *Hidden Figures* (2016) movie. The data source of this research is a movie that directed by Eli Roth entitled *The House with a Clock in Its Walls* (2018). The data are from some utterances that uttered by the character in the movie, English subtitle, visual performance and also the environment in the movie.

The researcher uses some methods to collect the data. They are watching and reading the subtitle of the movie entitled *The House with a Clock in Its Walls* (2018), identifying the data, classifying the data, and selecting the data.

The researcher displays the selected data that relevant with the object of the study. After that the researcher explains the selected data. The last the researcher interprets the data to answer the problem statement of this research.

Discussion and Findings

To answer the problem statements, the researcher attempts to present the result by explaining the types of implicatures used by the characters in the movie entitled *The House with a Clock in Its Walls* (2018). However, the researcher analyzes the utterances of the characters from the beginning until the end to get various data. In doing this analysis, the researcher chooses the data that has already clasified randomly as what has been stated in the methods of collecting data.

The utterance which is containing implicatures in the data are signed by the bold text. It will be completed by the context descriptions and analysis after listing the conversation. The data will be analyzed based on the types of implicatures used in the movie and its functions.

The analysis of the types and functions of implicatures that are founded in the movie entitled *The House with a Clock in Its Walls* (2018) will be describe as follow:

Data 1&2

- Jonathan : “Oh! Good Lord, what do you got in this thing, encyclo-pedias??”
 Lewis : “Dictionary”
 Jonathan : (laughing) “Oh, you are serious.”
 Lewis : “ I like new words. I think they are very pulchritudinous.”
 Jonathan : “ well, welcome to New Zebede. Or should I say “salutations”? **you can look that one up.**”
 Lewis : “ **I know what “salutation” means.**”
 Jonathan : “ Oh. Smart kid.”

(*The House with a Clock in Its Walls*, 2018, 00:03:03-00:03:23)

Context : the conversation occurs on the street when both of Lewis and Jonathan go out from the bus and walk to reach Jonathan’s cars.

Jonathan makes an implicature when he says “*you can look that one up.*” His utterance means that he wants Lewis to check in his dictionary the meaning of the word “salutation”. Lewis can understand what his uncle’s mean by answering that he has known the meaning of that word.

In Lewis utterance, he also makes an implicature by saying “ *I know what “salutation” means.*”. He rejects his uncle request via implicature. He does not need to check it out because he has known it well.

Both of implicatures are categorized as *general conversational implicature*. That because the speaker’s utterance can be understood easily by the hearer. It does not need special background knowledge to understand it. Each of them has different function of implicatures. The first datum has the function of *directives* in asking and the second datum has the function of *assertives* in refusing, which means declining or rejecting something.

Data 3&4

- Lewis : “ **Help! Help! Let me out! Help, please! Help me! Let me out!**”
 Jonathan : “ *It’s me. Down boy! I said down. Go. Go on, go to your room. Go on, get. I’m sorry you had to see you that.*”

Lewis : “ No. No. No, houses don’t attack you. And if they do attack, you are definitely say “sorry you had to see you that.”

(*The House with a Clock in Its Walls*, 2018, 00:22:00-00:22:23)

Context: the conversation occurs in Jonathan’s house when Lewis sees what happens in that house. The thing that he does not know about that. Every death things become alive. He also sees that the photo on the wall writes something. He runs away. He tries to go out from the house.

Lewis finally screams. In uttering “ *Help! Help! Let me out! Help, please! Help me! Let me out!*” , Lewis makes an implicature. He implies that he feel confused about what happens. He expresses that he is really scared with that conditions. It can be inferred that This datum shows the function of *expressives* in expressing the fear.

Jonathan comes and try to calm down Lewis by giving response that he is there. It means that Jonathan understand what Lewis feels. Then Jonathan also makes an implicature in his utterance. He says “ *I’m sorry you had to see you that.*”, it express sorry to Lewis because he has known the reality that there something in the house before Jonathan telling him about that. This datum appears the function of *expressives* in expressing pardon.

Both of those expressions are categorized as *general conversational implicature*. It is really easy to categorize just by seeing the condition when the utterance is uttered. So, there is no special background knowledge is required.

Datum 5

Lewis : “ *Why are you **always** wandering around at night?What is the ticking in the wall?*”

Jonaathan : “ *You’ve hear that? This house used to be owned by another warlock, Isaac Izard, and his wife Selena. He, uh... passed away and left a magic clock in the walls.*”

(*The House with a Clock in Its Walls*, 2018, 00:24:12-00:24:33)

Context: the conversation above happens when Lewis knows that his uncle is a warlock. He is wandering in the library and sight seeing.

In using the word *always* in his utterance, Lewis has made an implicature. it means that there is no day for Jonathan without wandering around at night. He does it every night. He wanders here and there. From these explanations, it can be

inferred that this implicature has a function of *assertives* in giving more detail information about the scale of adverbs of frequencies. So, this kind of utterance is categorized as *scalar implicature*.

Datum 6

Lewis : “ Mrs. Zimmerman... I’m sorry you lost your family.
Florence : “ I’m sorry you lost yours.”
Lewis : “ But maybe, **would you want to be a black swan with us?**”
Florence : “ Can I be the purple one?”
Lewis : “ Deal.”
Florence : “ I would like that very much.”
(*The House with a Clock in Its Walls*, 2018, 01:36:18-01:36:41)

Context: the conversation occurs in Jonathan’s house after they have finished fighting to the bad witch, Isaac and his wife, Selena.

In the conversation above, Lewis communicates via implicature the negative form *not must* as the higher value on the scale of obligations. It caused this implicature classified as *scalar implicature*. The implicature can be interpreted that Lewis offers Florence to be with his uncle and him. But, by using the word *would* Lewis gives Florence freedom to accept it or not.

Florence understands with what Lewis intends to. She gives response by saying another utterance that she want to be the purple swan, not black swan as offered by Lewis. Then, Lewis agree with Florence’s answer. So, this utterance includes in the function of *commissive* in offering.

Datum 7

Lewis : “ This, the Captain Midnight Secret Decoder Pin.”
Florence : “ I don’t believe it.”
The bar owner: “ **I don’t believe it.**”
Jonathan : “ Three Ovaltine shakes, please.”
(*The House with a Clock in Its Walls*, 2018, 01:05:17-01:05:26)

Context: the conversation above occurs in a bar. Lewis, Jonathan, and Florence try to catch the code in the map with following Lewis’ instruction to use ovaltine as a tool.

Lewis takes a can of ovaltine in the rack and pours it on the table. He gets the code in the ovaltine. Florence looks surprised with it. Jonathan does so.

The owner of the bar communicates via implicature in his utterance in saying “ *I don’t believe it.*”. The context it is just like the owner repeats Florence’s utterance because of his shoking. But, to understand the implicature, the hearers need to draw some local reason.

They need to draw that they maybe do something wrong. They make the bar become dirty. They mess up a public place. Then, after those assumption, the implicature that maybe produces is that the owner of the bar expresses mad and hope that they they will take a responsibility in the situation. So here appears the function of *expressives*.

Then, Jonathan gets the point. It can be seen by his response. He order three more ovaltines as a form of his responsibility in that event. It is succeed. The owner does not getting mad at them.

This kind of utterance is categorized as *particularized conversational implicature* because the hearers need to build some ussumptions to give the suitable response in order to make them out of the trouble.

Datum 8

Lewis : “ Uncle Jonathan.”
Jonathan : “ Hmm?”
Lewis : “ Tonight, that was the most splendor... s-splendortas... splendorific... **I don’t know the word yet, but thank you**”
(*The House with a Clock in Its Walls*, 2018, 00:35:05-00:35:16)

Context: the utterance above occurs when Lewis wants to say a word to praise his uncle. Lewis is really happy at that night.

In saying the word “*I don’t know the word yet*”, Lewis communicates via implicature. A *conventional implicature* appears by using the word ‘yet’. The implicature of Lewis’ utterance is that he expects he will know the word he wants to say later. Or it also infer that he expects the word “ I know the word” will be tru later. So, this implicature includes in the function of *commissives*.

Datum 9

Florence : “ Then, Isaac abandoned poor Jonathan. No explanation. **And** he found himself a witch, Selena. So spiteful and mean, he married her **and** they locked themselves away in the house.”
Lewis : (just be quiet)

(*The House with a Clock in Its Walls*, 2018, 01:00:17-01:00:30)

Context: the conversation occurs when Lewis asks to Florence more information about the relation of his uncle and Isaac. Florence gives him a detail information.

In uttering her utterance above, Florence produces two *conventional implicatures*. The using of the first ‘and’ in the utterance implies ‘in addition’ information. It can be concluded that by using the word ‘and’, Florence implies that ‘Isaac abandoned Jonathan, in addition he found himself a witch, Selena’.

Then, in uttering the second ‘and’, Florence makes an implicature contains dynamic, action-related information. It shows a process. So, the implicature that appears in it is that Isaac married Selena and after that they lock themselves away in the house. Both of the implicatures have the same functions. They are *assertives* function in giving information.

Conclusion

In this research, there are two problem statements that need to be concluded. The first one is the types of implicatures used in *The House with A Clock in Its Walls* (2018) and the second is the functions of implicatures used in the movie entitled *The House with A Clock in Its Walls* (2018).

Based on the analysis, there are 4 kinds as the details of the types of implicature are found in the movie entitled *The House with A Clock in Its Walls* (2018). They are *generalized conversational implicature*, *scalar implicature*, *particularized conversational implicature*, and *conventional implicature*. The findings of *generalized conversational implicature* are dominant in this analysis.

There are four functions of implicatures that founded in the movie entitled *The House with A Clock in Its Walls* (2018). The researcher finds the implicatures function of *assertives*, *directives*, *commissives*, and *expressives*.

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