

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

**AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE FOUND IN
"THE SILENCE OF THE LAMBS" MOVIE**

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**Dinyatakan telah memenuhi syarat dengan hasil A (Sangat Baik) dan dengan
ini pula yang bersangkutan memperoleh gelar
SARJANA PENDIDIKAN (S.Pd)**

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Background of the Study

Communication is a basic thing that cannot be separated from humans over time and the main benefit of communication obtained by humans is the ability to give and receive information from each other. Language is a very important communication tool. This is because with language people can express their thoughts, feelings, arguments, and ideas to other people. As a communication tool, language must be clearly understood by the speaker and listener so that there is no misunderstanding of the context of a conversation.

Linguistics discusses many different aspects of language, such as form, meaning, structure, and context. Linguistics aims to provide a theory of natural language. Natural language is written or spoken human language used by society. Cook (2002) stated that Linguistics is an academic discipline concerned with the relationship of knowledge about language to decision-making in the real world. The various sub-branches of linguistics are concerned with how languages are structured, what they have in common, how languages are acquired and used, and how languages change. In short, Linguistics is a study that studies language.

This research is a study about Pragmatics. In pragmatics, what is said is not always clear and direct, the utterance expressed can sometimes be influenced or influenced by the atmosphere of the conversation; namely developing the

conversation as required by the situation in which the conversation is carried out (Baker, 2012). Apart from that, Yule (2006) stated pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as transmitted by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by the listener (or reader). Yule also defined pragmatics as the discipline of studying a speaker's meaning. Pragmatics investigates how words perceive the meaning of utterances based on their context. Pragmatics is the study of deixis, speech acts, presuppositions, and implicatures. This study will look at implicatures, which are part of the pragmatic analysis.

Implicature is an additional meaning conveyed by a speaker adhering to the cooperative principle (Yule, 2006). The mentioned cooperative principle refers to the cooperative principle proposed by H.P. Grice in his theory of implicature. This principle states that in communication, speakers tend to act cooperatively, providing relevant and appropriate information to convey the intended meaning. Implicature arises when the listener must read between the lines to grasp meaning that is not explicitly expressed by the speaker but is considered to be understood based on the context and this cooperative principle. The researcher can conclude, that implicature is the additional meaning that can be understood or inferred by the listener from the speaker's statements adhering to the cooperative principle.

Grice (1975) stated that the cooperative principle was used to characterize the violation and fulfillment of the maxim. Manurung (2020) defines adherence to the maxim as a speaker's conversational contribution that conforms with expectations, corresponds to the objective of the agreed-upon discourse, or follows the direction

of the current conversation. In such circumstances, the speaker offers information that is relevant, true, correct, and unambiguous, indicating a link between the speaker's speech and the hearer. The Cooperative Principle is broken into four maxims: amount (provide enough information but not too much), relation (related to the issue and context), and manner (be clear, concise, and avoid ambiguity).

The relationship between cooperative principles and implicatures often arises when speakers violate these principles. Violations of quantity, quality, relationship, and manner maxims can lead to implications. Quantity violations result in excessive or inappropriate information, while quality violations result in inaccurate or inappropriate information. Relationship violations involve unrelated information, while manner violations involve ambiguous or difficult-to-understand terms. These violations can impact the speaker's communication intent and convey specific messages. Violations of the maxims of cooperative principles can significantly impact the speaker's communication, leading to ambiguity and inaccurate information, affecting communication intent, trust, and openness in interpersonal relationships. Understanding this relationship enhances comprehension of everyday conversations and enhances communication effectiveness.

Conversational implicature appears in any media. One of them was found in the Movie. Film is a powerful medium with humor, character understanding, psychological complexity, sub-textual elements, and a strong conventional tone, influenced by sastra and critical theory, and utilizing criticism and analysis.

According to Ying (2023), *The Silence of the Lambs* is a thriller based on the novel of the same name by Thomas Harris, which was released in 1991 in the U.S. This movie was a critical and commercial success, winning five major Oscars at the Academy Awards in 1992, including Best Picture, Best Director, Best Actor (Anthony Hopkins), Best Actress (Jodie Foster), and Best Screenplay Adaptation. As a result, the film received positive reviews from critics and audiences and is considered one of the best films in the psychological thriller genre.

The researcher has done the preliminary research and found many conversational implicatures that appear in “*The Silence of the Lambs*” movie. This is one conversation between FBI agent Clarice Starling and Jack.

Clarice Starling	: "Is there some connection between him and Buffalo Bill maybe?"
Jack Crawford	: "I wish there were."

Jack Crawford has ignored the maxim of quality and the maxim of manner. The author observes how the conversation can have an implicit meaning, where Jack Crawford may have hopes or wishes regarding the relationship between Hannibal Lecter and Buffalo Bill, but does not express directly or convey all the information he has. This interpretation is based on the principles of Grice's maxims in the context of conversational implicature. Jack Crawford has ignored the maxim of quality and the maxim of manner. Because of that, the movie is suitable for researching its implicature and is raised in the study.

The researcher is interested in analyzing conversational implicature in the film "The Silence of the Lambs" within the context of the psychological thriller genre, and this holds significant relevance to the topic of conversational implicature. The psychological thriller genre often relies on intricate storylines, complex characters, and psychological depth. Additionally, numerous studies exploring "The Silence of the Lambs" can be found through Google Scholar, covering fields such as psychology, culture, and linguistics. To date, these studies continue to enrich the understanding of various aspects of the film, reflecting sustained interest in its complexities. Nevertheless, this research addresses a knowledge gap, as there is currently no specific exploration of conversational implicature in "The Silence of the Lambs." Therefore, the researcher is interested in conducting this study to comprehend and study the patterns of conversational implicature that emerge in the film. Through this approach, the research is expected to provide valuable insights into how conversation and communicative implicatures play a role in developing layers of meaning in the narrative of the film.

Furthermore, the researcher will utilize Grice's theory (1975) to identify the types of implicatures within "The Silence of the Lambs" movie in this study. Some researchers conducted the conversational implicature theorized by Grice (1975). The research entitled "Conversational Implicature In the Green Book Movie" by Hidayati & Mahmud (2022). The researcher used Paul Grice's theory of conversational implicature and Roman Jakobson's theory to determine the function of the implicature. The findings comprised 12 data points that identified general conversational implicatures and 7 data points that identified specific

conversational implicatures. Implicatures in this movie had four types of language functions, namely metalinguistic, conative, emotive, and referential. Meanwhile, this study builds upon previous qualitative research and utilizes Grice's theory to analyze conversational implicature in psychological thrillers, specifically "The Silence of the Lambs." Unlike prior studies on conversational implicature in movies such as "Green Book," this research focuses on the most dominant type of implicature found in the selected movie and describes the pattern of conversational implicature found in this movie.

In addition, Musdalifa et al., (2002) conducted research entitled "An Analysis of Conversational Implicatures of the Main Characters in Lady Bird Film: A Pragmatic Study". This study aims to investigate the phenomenon in the conversation of the two main characters in the Lady Bird film by applying Grice's theory to determine the implicature form, Searle's illocutionary classification theory to determine the function of the implicatures as the main theories, and Hymes' supporting theory for portraying the context of conversation, which determines the factors that influence communication. Meanwhile, the difference is that this research examines "The Silence of the Lambs" movie in the genre of psychological thrillers, implicature contained in the movie The Silence of the Lambs, and focuses on the most dominant type serving as the subject of this study, as well as the pattern of the Conversational Implicature, found in the Silence of the Lambs Movie.

Based on the passage above, the researcher chose to employ Grice's theory in this study because it has proven to be a robust foundation for understanding

conversational implicature. Grice's (1975) theory provides a systematic framework for analyzing communication and the implicatures that are implicit in language. By adhering to the principles of cooperation and its maxims, this theory allows the researcher to identify, classify, and comprehend the implicatures that arise in conversations in **"The Silence of the Lambs" movie. For that reason, this research entitles "An Analysis of Conversational Implicature Found in the Silence of the Lambs Movie".**

1.2 The Problem of the Study

1. What is the most dominant type of Conversational implicature found in The Silence of the Lambs Movie?
2. How is the pattern of Conversational Implicature Found in The Silence of the Lambs Movie?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the most dominant Type of Conversational Implicature found in The Silence of the Lambs Movie
2. To describe the pattern of Conversational Implicature Found in The Silence of the Lambs Movie

1.4 The Scope of the Study

According to Grice (1975), Conversational Implicature is divided into Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) and Particularized Conversational Implicature (PCI). In this study, the researcher will observe how the characters in this film may deliberately violate the conversation maxims proposed by Grice in

the cooperative principle, suggesting that the presence of a floating maxim in a conversation can create implicatures.

This study will broaden its scope by focusing the analysis on the violation of communication maxims in specific dialogues within "The Silence of the Lambs" movie to identify which one is more dominant is Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) or Particularized Conversational Implicature (PCI). Additionally, the researcher will analyze the content within "The Silence of the Lambs" Movie to determine the Pattern of Conversational Implicature Found in The Silence of the Lambs Movie.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The significance of this research was divided into two, which are the following:

1.5.1 Theoretically

1. The results of this research are expected to be useful for adding knowledge, especially in the field of conversational implicature.
2. To complete a new perspective of analyzing conversational implicature more properly.

1.5.2 Practically

1. For Lecturer and Future Lecturer, Provide a reference for future lecturers teaching students about conversational implicature.
2. For Teacher, This research provides teachers with knowledge and information to teach students about Conversational Implicature.

3. Students can identify and comprehend conversational implications.
4. For Future Researchers this study's findings can serve as a reference for future research on Conversational Implicature.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this chapter, the author presents a review of related literature and an explanation of relevant material collected from several books and writings by several experts in related fields. This aims to explain the terms used in this research. Researchers consider that this stage is very important to discuss and clarify the concepts and theories used so that readers can understand clearly. The theoretical framework of this research is prepared and discussed below.

2.1.1 Language

Language is a means of human communication all around the world. As social creatures, we rely heavily on language. Humans utilize language to express their emotions and thoughts so that others can comprehend them in everyday situations. Additionally, language is a communication system, so it is useful to compare it with other communication systems (Wodak & Meyer, 2008). Human communication involves the exchange of information, sentiments, and even ideas. So language is a collection of instruments that allow information, feelings, and ideas to be communicated. An individual who studies a language is called a linguist.

Burridge and Stebbins (2019) claimed that language is an essential component of what makes humans human and allows them to communicate with one another as social creatures. Meanwhile, Nunan and Choi (2010) argue language is only

one of many semiotic systems with which learners understand the world expressed in different languages. That means that language is just one of many systems of signs or symbols used to understand and express the world. In this context, language is considered a communication tool or system that allows learners to understand the reality expressed through various languages. This emphasizes that understanding the world is not only limited to one language but can be expanded through understanding various symbolic systems and different languages.

Kamarudin et al., (2016) stated that language serves multiple functions, such as expressing emotions, making inquiries, objecting, providing criticism, making requests, offering promises, expressing gratitude, insulting, apologizing, and greeting or bidding farewell. In essence, individuals commonly utilize language in their everyday interactions to engage in communication, exchange information, and establish social relationships.

In short, language is an important aspect of human nature that allows us to communicate with others as social creatures. The statement emphasizes the role of language in fostering social contact and establishing bonds between people. Humans, as social organisms, utilize language to share information, express emotions, and establish and sustain social ties. In other words, language is essential for shaping social identity and facilitating collaboration in human civilization.

2.1.2 Linguistics

Arnawa et al., (2022) defined linguistics as a field that explores the universality of language or the examination of commonalities. This is highly relevant to the broader study of language. Linguistics delves into the essence of language and communication. According to Ogden (2020), linguistics is a systematic study of language. Syntax is the analysis of sentence structure; semantics is the exploration of meaning; pragmatics is the investigation of meaning within context; morphology is the study of word formation; sociolinguistics is the examination of language within its social setting; phonology is the investigation of sound systems; and phonetics is the study of speech sounds. The study of language, currently known as linguistics, began toward the end of the nineteenth century. Linguistics focuses on the universal features of language and communication, including syntax, semantics, pragmatics, morphology, sociolinguistics, phonology, and phonetics.

Researcher can conclude that the study of language as a field of knowledge began at the end of the nineteenth century and centered on universal aspects of language and communication. Linguistics is the systematic study of language, exploring syntax, semantics, pragmatics, morphology, sociolinguistics, phonology, and phonetics. It delves into the essence of language and communication, examining commonalities and universality.

2.1.3 Pragmatics

Pragmatics according to Yule (2006) is the examination of how communication conveys more than just the words spoken. This implies that listeners need to consider the speaker's intended meaning when interpreting a conversation. Each individual has a unique way of using language to convey messages, and sometimes there are underlying meanings in the language used by speakers, so listeners need to consider the intended meaning. Interpretation plays a significant role in pragmatics.

Yule also defines pragmatics as the study of contextual meaning, which is not only the word spoken but also the surrounding context. Context covers everything that can affect the understanding of speech or writing. It covers aspects such as time, place, the identity of the speaker and listener, shared knowledge, and other factors that can influence the meaning of communication. This statement implies that pragmatics not only pays attention to linguistic structure and word meaning but also how language is used in the context of everyday life, as well as how social factors influence language communication. Levinson in (Huang, 2014) definition of pragmatics as a systematic study of meaning through language use. The main research subjects in pragmatics include implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and deixis.

Meanwhile, Kecskes (as cited in Huang, 2014) investigated, Whereas cross-cultural pragmatics systematically compares different cultures by researching elements of language use, intercultural pragmatics is concerned with interactions between speakers from different cultures who speak different languages. In

addition According to Clark (2002), Pragmatics is the study of language in use, with a focus on a speaker's or writer's hidden meanings as well as the context of their utterances. In a nutshell, pragmatics is the study of language in use, with an emphasis on the underlying meanings, intents, and contextual significance of utterances made by speakers or writers.

Researchers conclude that pragmatics is the study of how more is communicated than is said, focusing on how listeners interpret the meaning intended by speakers. Pragmatics involves understanding contextual meaning, not just utterances, and considers knowledge of the physical and social world. Interpretation is critical in pragmatics, as it helps listeners make inferences and understand hidden meanings in language. In short, pragmatics is the study of language use in the context of everyday communication.

2.1.4 Implicature

Implicature is a technical term in the pragmatics subfield of linguistics, which was first coined by Grice (1975). He argued that implicature is used purposely by the speaker and may or may not be understood by the audience. It is critical to grasp the implications of the speech to avoid misunderstanding and to determine the meaning that the speaker wishes to convey in communication. Understanding implicature, particularly conversational implicature in communication, is extremely important. (Akmal & Yana, 2020).

It means that an implicature is produced intentionally by the speaker and may, or may not, be understood by the listener. That is, the speaker intentionally

includes additional meanings or implicatures in his or her conversation with a specific expectation or purpose. However, whether the listener understands the implications depends on several factors, including linguistic understanding, background knowledge, and sensitivity to the context or nuances conveyed by the speaker.

In some cases, the speaker may be trying to convey an additional meaning indirectly, and the listener may or may not pick up on the implicature. Therefore, the presence of an implicature does not necessarily guarantee that the listener will fully understand or interpret it according to the speaker's intention. This creates complexity in conversational interpretation and shows that meaning can sometimes depend on the extent to which the listener can pick up on the implicature intended by the speaker.

2.1.5 Kinds of Implicature

Yule (as cited in Dewi, 2021) enhances the type of conversational implicature into three types. Generalized conversational implicature, scalar conversational implicature, and particularized conversational implicature. Scalar Implicature arises from the use of words or phrases that have a scale or hierarchy of meaning, where a statement can imply additional information depending on the level employed. Conventional Implicature is related to the conventional meaning of a word or phrase in a language, where the use of certain words conventionally implies an additional meaning. Conversational Implicature emerges from the application of conversational principles, where speakers and listeners adhere to

communication norms to extract meaning that is not explicitly stated. These three types of implicatures:

2.1.5.1 Conventional Implicature

The concept of conventional implicature, Levinson (as cited in Lalić, 2020) stated Conventional implicatures are conventionally linked to certain phrases or words in the language but are not subject to conversational maxims. Whereas conversational implicatures are closely connected to the maxims, conventional are not, since their meaning is more a matter of convention and less that of context.

It means the concept of conventional implicature refers to implicatures that are conventionally linked to specific phrases or words in a language but are not bound by conversational maxims. In contrast to conversational implicatures, which are closely connected to the maxims, conventional implicatures are not as reliant on context since their meaning is more a matter of linguistic convention rather than contextual factors.

Examples of conventional implication can be found in certain expressions or words that specifically imply additional meanings, but not through the process of more generalized conversational implicature, such as but, even, too, etc. Unlike conversational ambiguity, which often depends on the context of the conversation, conventional ambiguity arises directly from the lexical or grammatical meaning of a particular word or phrase. An example of a conventional implicature is the use of the word "but" in the phrase "Donovan is poor but happy," which implicates a sense of contrast between being poor and being happy.

This type of implicature is part of the conventional meaning of a word or construction and is not context-dependent or pragmatically explainable. It is distinguished from conversational implicature, which is context-sensitive and motivated by conversational maxims. While conversational implicature arises because speakers are expected to respect general rules of conversation, conventional implicature is not dependent on special context for interpretation and is part of the conventional meaning of the language used.

2.1.5.2 Scalar Implicature

Yule (2006) discusses scalar implicature as a type of implicature that attributes implied meaning beyond the explicit or literal meaning of an utterance and indicates that the speaker has a reason not to use a more informative or stronger term on the same scale. Scalar implicature is a phenomenon in linguistic pragmatics where speakers use terms that imply a specific scalar relationship within a linguistic scale.

For instance, in the sentence "Some students passed the exam," the scalar implicature suggests that not all students passed, as "some" can be considered a lower degree on the scale compared to "all." The phenomenon is deeply rooted in the inherent hierarchy of certain scalar expressions. It becomes particularly evident when a speaker chooses a term that implies a certain level of information while excluding the higher scalar alternatives. Furthermore, scalar implicature extends beyond merely quantitative terms like "some," "many," or "all." It also manifests in expressions involving inclusive or exclusive choices. For example, in

the sentence "You can have tea or coffee," the scalar implicature suggests that choosing one beverage does not preclude the option of the other.

This showcases how scalar implicature can operate not only in numerical contexts but also in choices and alternatives, playing a crucial role in shaping the nuanced meaning of a statement beyond its literal interpretation. In a broader sense, scalar implicature contributes to the richness and subtlety of language use. It enables speakers to convey nuanced meanings and provides listeners with the tools to interpret messages beyond their explicit content. The phenomenon underscores the dynamic nature of communication, where speakers often rely on implied meanings and listeners draw upon their pragmatic knowledge to uncover the layers of information embedded within the chosen expressions.

2.1.5.3 Conversational Implicature

Grice (1975) stated that the basic assumption in conversation is that unless otherwise indicated the participants are adhering to the cooperative principle and the maxims. It is related to how the speakers try to adhere to the same maxims. Violating maxims also happen in conversational implicature. In addition, the implicature that has resulted from violating the cooperative principle is conversational implicature.

Hence, to understand the meaning of conversational implicature, we need to understand the context and situation where it is happening (Hidayati & Mahmud, 2022). The researcher can conclude Conversational Implicature asserts that in conversation, participants adhere to cooperative principles and maxims,

with violating maxims resulting in conversational implicature. Understanding this implicature requires understanding the context and situation.

Levinson (1983) identifies two kinds of conversational implicature. The first one is General Conversational Implicature. It is additional meaning which is literally said and the implicature together satisfy the maxims. The second one is the Particularized Conversational Implicature. It happens when the speakers flout the maxims without ignoring the cooperative principle. Cutting (2005) explains that a speaker can be said to violate a maxim when he/she knows that the hearer will not know the truth and will only understand the surface meaning of the words.

Grice detailed four basic principles that form the basis for the emergence of conversational implicature. The four maxims are the maxim quantity (give enough information but not too much), relation (relevant to the topic and situation), and manner (be clear, be brief, do not ambiguous) Grice argued that speakers and listeners implicitly follow these principles during conversation, and through observing these principles, listeners can extract implicatures from what the speaker said or wrote.

2.1.6 Types of Conversational Implicature

Conversational implicature, as proposed by Grice (1975), involves the idea that speakers often communicate more than what is explicitly stated through cooperative principles and conversational maxims. There are two main types of

conversational implicature: generalized conversational implicature and particularized implicature.

2.1.6.1 Generalized Conversational Implicature

Implicature counts as generalized conversational implicature if the conversational implicature is a default reading, that is to say, it arises unless it is explicitly canceled and is to that extent independent of context (Cruse, 2006). Grice (as cited in Levinson, 1983) stated that generalized conversational implicature that arises without any particular context or special scenario is necessary. In addition, Yule (as cited in Safitri & Ambalegin, 2022) stated Generalized conversational implicature refers to implied meanings in conversation that can be inferred without relying on a specific context. In summary, generalized conversational implicature refers to implied meanings in conversation that can be inferred without relying on a specific context, arising unless explicitly canceled and independent of context, as defined by Grice and Yule.

According to Kroeger (2022), the theory of Pragmatics illustrates the concept of general implicature clearly through examples taken from his book. For example, in the sentence "She gave him the key and he opened the door," there is an implicature that shows the sequence of events, namely that he gave him the key, and then he opened the door. Furthermore, in the sentence "The water is warm," there is an implicature which implies that the water is not hot. Lastly, in the sentence "It is possible that we are related," the implication is that it is not certain that we are related. These examples are taken from Kroeger's book (p. 142), provide concrete illustrations of how implicature can occur in everyday

language use, and enrich the understanding of the pragmatic aspects of linguistic communication.

General Conversational Implicature occurs without the need for a specific context and is a natural outcome of a statement unless explicitly canceled by the speaker. GCI are independent of context or specific situations and appear as additional meanings that are generally considered to be the default reading of a statement. Look at the example below:

Context : A friend is advising a friend who just finished reading a book.

Question : "What did you think of the book?"

Answer : "It's... interesting."

The General Conversational Implicature (GCI) arises because of the use of the word "interesting" without giving further details or specific praise of the book. The implication is that the book may not be entirely appealing or satisfying. The use of words that lack concreteness gives a general evaluative impression.

The researcher concludes that Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) is the implicature independent of context and arises without the need for specific background knowledge or inferences.

2.1.6.2 Particularized Conversational Implicature

Particularized Conversational Implicature is a type of conversational implicature that emerges under specific contextual conditions (Grice, as cited in Huang, 2014). It occurs when the speaker includes particular details or specific contexts that lead the listener to infer certain conclusions, even if they are not

explicitly stated. This results in an additional meaning or implicature that is unique to the conversation's context. In essence, Particularized Conversational Implicature heavily relies on the specific context or information present in the conversation. For instance, consider the following example of a PCI.

Context : Two friends are talking about plans for a birthday party event.
Question : "Can you bring a cake for the party?"
Answer : "I don't have time to cook today."

PCI occurs because of the special information included in the answer, namely that the person doesn't have time to cook today. This answer implies that the person cannot bring the cake due to time constraints on that day. This implicature is specific to the context or context of the conversation related to the availability of time on that day.

2.1.7 Cooperative Principle

The Cooperative Principle is defined as "Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged" (Grice, as cited in Kroeger, 2022:138). It means the cooperative principle is the ground rules that we observe when speaking and interpreting utterances.

The sentence conveys the concept of Conversational implicature in Pragmatics, proposed by Grice, highlighting the rational, cooperative, and purposeful nature of human communication. It is asserted that effective conversations are marked by mutual adherence to the Cooperative Principle, where individuals aim to provide

information that is appropriate, truthful, accurate, and unambiguous. The success of communication lies in the mutual understanding and harmony between speakers guided by specific principles during their interactions. The Cooperative Principle, as proposed by Grice, consists of four maxims, each contributing to effective communication. These maxims are:

2.1.7.1 Maxim of Quantity

The Quantity Maxim in the Cooperative Principle framework proposed by Grice. According to Yule (as cited in Sari and Afriana, 2020) the maxim of quantity is advising individuals to provide information in a conversation to the extent that is necessary. This implies that when posed with a question, the listener should respond with an informative answer, offering sufficient details without unnecessary elaboration. The following principles of the maxim of quantity are:

1. Make the contribution as informative as required (for the current purposes of exchange).
2. Do not make the contribution more informative than is required.

You need to make your contribution as informative as is required and do not make your contribution more informative than is required. That is, when speaking or providing information, one is expected to provide a sufficient amount of information according to the needs and expectations of the listener, without providing excessive or too little information. Let's consider the following example:

Context : Two friends, Anggi and Fitri, are planning to meet at a café.
Anggi : "Can you come to the cafe tonight at 8?"
Fitri : "Sure, I'll be there at 8."

In the example above, Anggi's question and Fitri's answer provide sufficient and appropriate information. Neither information is redundant or lacking; both provide enough information to plan the meeting. In other words, this maxim emphasizes providing information that is appropriate to the context and the question being asked, without providing irrelevant or exaggerated information. This principle is one of the guidelines for maintaining efficiency and effectiveness in communication, as well as preventing vagueness or confusion in the exchange of information.

2.1.7.2 Maxim of Quality

The Quality Maxim requires honesty from the speaker, ensuring that the statements delivered are those believed to be true and supported by sufficient evidence. The following principles of the maxim of quantity are (Grice, 1975: 45–46). There are the following Principle Quality Maxims:

1. Do not say what is believed to be false.
2. Do not say that for which it lacks adequate evidence.

According to Grundy (2019), maxim quality can be defined as truthful as required. That means the speaker should inform the truth and they are not allowed to say what they think is false and give a statement that runs short of proof. The

mutual expectation of the interactions is that the speaker makes propositions or provides information that she or he believes to be true.

Based on the understanding of the quality maxim in the Cooperative Principle according to Grundy, this principle emphasizes courage in speaking, where the speaker is expected to convey information that is true and appropriate or relevant to the context of the conversation. Here's an example of a context that illustrates the application of the Quality Maxim in the Cooperative Principle.

Context : Two friends, Amy and Ben, are planning to watch a movie together. Amy asks Ben about a movie recommended by a friend.
 Amy : "Hi, Ben, my friend recommended a new comedy movie. What do you think about it?"
 Ben : "Oh yeah, that movie was really funny! I saw it last weekend and enjoyed it. I think you'll like it too."

In this example, Amy and Ben are complying with the Quality Maxim. Amy provides accurate information and does not make false statements about her friend recommending a movie. Ben also gives an honest response based on his personal experience. From the example, the researcher can conclude this principle emphasizes courage in conversation, where the speaker is expected to convey information that is true and appropriate or relevant to the context of the conversation.

2.1.7.3 Maxim of Relation

Grice argued that the Maxim of Relevance demands that contributions made should be relevant to the discussed topic. In this context, speakers are expected to provide answers directly related to the subject at hand (as cited in

Prasatyo & Kurniyawati, 2021). It means that speakers are expected to make contributions that have a connection to or relevance to the topic or context of the conversation. This helps to maintain the flow and efficiency of communication.

Example of the Application of the Maxim of Relevance:

- Context : Two friends, Sarah and Alex, are planning a vacation trip together.
 Sarah : "Do you have any suggestions for a good vacation spot?"
 Alex : "Maybe we could try a beach destination since you like water activities, and this season the conditions are good there."

In this example, Alex gives a suggestion that is relevant to Sarah's interests and the current context. The information conveyed fits the context of the conversation about planning a vacation together. The maxim of relevance in the Cooperative Principle framework emphasizes the importance of conveying information that is relevant to the context of the conversation

2.1.7.4 Maxim of Manner

The maxim of manner in the cooperative principle framework, according to Grice: Maxim of manner is to be clear, concise, and avoid ambiguity. This maxim focuses on the clarity and efficiency of communication. (as cited in Matondang et al., 2023). The following principles of the maxim of manner are:

- 1) Avoid unclarity of expression.
- 2) Avoid ambiguity.
- 3) Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity).
- 4) Be orderly.

The Manner Maxim within the Cooperative Principle framework suggests that speakers should avoid using expressions that are unclear, ambiguous, or confusing and instead convey information in a way that is easy to understand. It helps to prevent any misunderstandings and maintain proper communication.

Example of the Application of the Maxim of Relevance:

Context	: "Two friends, Chris and Dana, are talking about plans for a weekend gathering."
Chris	: "We could meet at the café on the corner at 3 p.m. What do you think?"
Dana	: "Okay, that's great. Which street corner?"
Chris	: "The corner of Elm and Maple."

In this example, Chris and Dana used clear expressions and provided information in a way that was easy to understand. This helps prevent confusion and ensures that the meeting plan is well understood by both.

2.1.8 Flouting Maxim

Grice outlined in his theory of communication (as cited in Huang, 2014) stated floating a maxim, a participant blatantly chooses an implicature to ignore one or more of the maxims. It means in the context of Grice's conversational implicature, "floating a maxim" refers to a participant deliberately choosing to disregard one or more of the conversational maxims. This intentional violation of maxims is a communicative strategy where the speaker intentionally deviates from the expected norms of conversation, often to convey a specific implied meaning or to create a particular effect in the interaction. The act of "floating a maxim" is a way to generate implicatures that arise from the violation of the cooperative principles and maxims.

In short Grice's communication theory explains that "flouting a maxim" refers to a deliberate act of deviating from expected norms, often to convey a specific meaning or create an effect. This intentional violation of maxims is a communicative strategy to generate implicatures that arise from the violation of cooperative principles.

2.1.8.1 Flouting Quantity Maxim

According to Grice (1975), this maxim proposes an explanation for a certain kind of regularity in conversational behavior concerning the amount of information provided in each turn of conversation. Quantity Maxim Violation occurs when someone provides information that is considered less or too much, not what is expected in the conversation context.

Following the maxim of quantity requires that neither too little nor too much information, be provided not to say things that are not needed by the conversation partner. Example Violation of the Quantity Maxim:

Context : Rini and Adi are discussing their friend's upcoming birthday party.
Rini : "How are the decorations for tomorrow's party?"
Adi : "Well, there are some balloons."

In this example, Adi violates the quantity maxim by providing insufficient information. He only mentions "some balloons" without providing sufficient details or additional information. This can be confusing and does not fulfill Rini's expectation to get a more complete picture of the party decorations. So, the

application of the quantity maxim helps to keep the information provided in the conversation as needed and does not provide excessive or insufficient information.

Following the quantity maxim requires that neither too little nor too much information be delivered, not to mention information the discussion partner does not require. It can help maintain balance in a conversation, avoid information overload or underload, and ensure that communication is efficient and effective. So, this principle emphasizes the importance of providing appropriate and precise information at every conversational stage

2.1.8.2 Flouting Quality Maxim

Violation of Quality Maxim occurs when the speaker provides information that is considered dishonest, inaccurate, or cannot be proven to be true. According to Grice (1975), Adhering to the quality concept requires participants to follow the discourse and tell the truth based on facts and statistics. violation of quality Maxim arises when the speaker gives information that is deemed dishonest, erroneous, or cannot be shown to be true. In this scenario, the speaker may employ ironic language to communicate the underlying meaning to the listener. It is thought that the best feature of a person is their incapacity to speak or lie deliberately.

If you follow this maxim when communicating, you must not say what you believe to be false and do not say things that you cannot back up with evidence.

Violating the quality maxim means violating the principle of providing true or accurate information. Here is an example of violating the quantity maxim:

Context	: Two people are talking about an upcoming party.
Wira	: "How are you planning the party?"
Intan	: "Oh, the plan is fantastic! There will be lots of famous guests and spectacular performances!" (violating maxim quality)

However, in reality, Intan knew that the party had minimal preparation, no famous guests, and no spectacular show. By giving untrue information or exaggerating reality, the second speaker is violating the principle of quality and not giving accurate information to her conversation partner.

2.1.8.3 Flouting Relation Maxim

Violation of Relations Maxim occurs when the speaker conveys information that is irrelevant or unrelated to the context of the ongoing conversation. According to Grice (as cited Matondang et al., 2023) stated that in this, participants in a conversation must be truthful when needed but otherwise convey information depending on what is happening in real life. A violation of the Relations Maxim happens when the speaker communicates information that is irrelevant or unconnected to the context of the current conversation.

It means that in conversation both the speaker and the listener must say what they believe to be true, and it can happen. Following relevance maxims keeps conversations on track and prevents random conversations without continuity. This maxim also helps us understand utterances in conversations that may not be

obvious at first glance. If you follow this maxim, you should only say things that are relevant to the conversation. Consider the example below.

- Teacher : "Today we will discuss grammar in the passive voice. Before we start, how was your vacation? What did you do during your summer vacation?"
- Student : "Oh, I went to the beach and ice skated there. And then I also learned how to make a delicious chocolate cake. That was fun!"
- Teacher : "Wow, that all sounds very interesting! Did you know that some passive sentences are used in cooking recipes? Well, now let's switch back to passive sentences. So, the passive voice is used when the subject receives an action."

In this conversation, the teacher tries to create a connection between the grammar topic (passive voice) and the students' story about summer vacation. Despite the attempt to connect the two, students can feel confused and lose focus as the conversation switches abruptly from vacation to grammar. They violate the relationship maxim because the conversation does not stay on an appropriate or relevant topic.

2.1.8.4 Flouting Manner Maxim

To achieve the principle of cooperation in dialogue, the explanations in the dialogue should be clear and concise (Grice in Lalić, 2020). Within this context, to avoid confusion and ambiguity, the listener also needs to have a sufficient level of relevance and background knowledge. Otherwise, the listener must be able to infer the meaning of the speaker's utterance. This kind of understanding helps participants in a conversation comprehend the meaning conveyed by the speaker.

Based on these principles, expect conversations to be more efficient and effective, as all parties involved can convey and understand information clearly. So, the point is to achieve "good manners" in speaking by maintaining clarity, intelligibility, and accuracy in conveying information. Communication that suggests one should avoid being obscure or ambiguous. Here's an example of flouting the Manner Maxim:

Context : Two friends are talking about plans for a meeting tonight.
 Friend 1 : "I'm planning something tonight, but I don't know what I'm going to do. But if you guys knew, it would be really fun."
 Friend 2 : "Oh, you know, I never thought about it, but I guess I'd know what you're talking about if I did. Hehe!"

In this example, Friend 1 deliberately uses ambiguous words and does not give concrete information about his plans. This violates the Manner Maxim because he does not convey information directly or clearly, creating unnecessary confusion among the parties involved in the conversation. Friend 2, in response, tries to respond in a way that follows the ambiguous conversational style.

2.1.9 Movie

Literature is a form of social expression, a reflection of life, and an interpretation of human expressions that teaches us how to live. Fiction and nonfiction are the two major categories of literature. Nonfiction is a literary work that is not based on a true tale, whereas fiction is based on a genuine story. Novels, short tales, poetry, drama, and films are all examples of literary fiction. Personal essays, histories, biographies, and autobiographies are examples of

nonfiction literary writing. As the plot progresses, the film is intended to not only break up facts that have practically gone but also to establish new ones.

According to Hornby (1995), a Movie is a story captured as a set of moving pictures to be shown on television or at the cinema. A movie's content varies based on its genre, narrative, and filmmaker's purpose. It comprises a plot, characters, setting, theme, moral or philosophical messages, visual style and cinematography, flare, music and dialogue, genre, editing, visual effects and special effects, and screenplay and script. The plot is a sequence of events that leads to the climax, while the characters are the driving characters with various traits, motivations, and goals. The setting is the physical location, time era, and social context of the story. Themes can range from love to justice or adventure. The visual style and cinematography are used to convey the story, while music and dialogue enhance the atmosphere. The genre is a specific category that describes the style and theme of the movie.

Simoes et al., (2016) categorized movies based on recurring elements or patterns, resulting in different genres. Some movies focus on a single genre, while others blend elements from various genres to create more captivating films. New genres often emerge as a result of combining components from existing ones. The cinema site identifies 11 main genres: action, adventure, comedy, crime/gangster, drama, epics, horror, musical, science-fiction, war, and westerns; and 13 subgenres, including fantasy, romance, biography, and thriller/suspense.

1. Action films typically involve fast-paced chases, rescues, battles, and fight scenes, often depicting conflicts between good and bad characters. Examples of this genre include the James Bond franchise and Kill Bill volumes 1 and 2 (2003, 2004).
2. Adventure films aim to engage audiences through dynamic actions and usually focus on travels, explorations, quests, and treasure hunts. Famous examples include the Indiana Jones and Pirates of the Caribbean franchises.
3. Animated films are created using drawings or illustrations that are photographed and projected rapidly. While often mistaken as a genre, animation is a filmmaking technique. Animated movies are usually aimed at younger audiences but may explore complex and mature themes. Well-known examples include Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1937) and Aladdin (1992) produced by Walt Disney Studios.
4. Comedy films typically feature simple and humorous themes, dialogues, and characters that provoke laughter from the audience. Monty Python and the Holy Grail (1975) and Airplane! (1980) are two examples.
5. Drama presents serious and realistic stories about characters and their relationships with themselves, others, or life and nature. This genre is diverse and can branch out into subgenres such as historical drama and family drama. Examples of dramatic films include Taxi Driver (1976), The Help (2011), and Paris, Texas (1984).

6. Fantasy entertains the audience with imaginative stories involving magic, mythology, and fairy tales. Notable examples of this subgenre include the Harry Potter trilogy and The Lord of the Rings trilogy.
7. Horror films aim to frighten audiences with supernatural elements like ghosts, possessions, cults, monsters, or murderous madmen. Examples include Psycho (1960), The Shining (1980), and Insidious (2010).
8. Musicals typically feature characters expressing themselves through singing and dancing. Notable examples are The Sound of Music (1965) and Les Misérables (2012).
9. Romance dramas focus on romantic interactions between characters. Popular examples include Annie Hall (1977) and Titanic (1997).
10. Science fiction explores humanity's relationship with scientific and technological advancements, often delving into hypothetical scenarios beyond mankind such as aliens or viral plagues. Examples include the Star Wars trilogy, Solaris (1972), and Interstellar (2014).
11. Thrillers use suspense and anxiety to keep audiences on the edge of their seats, often involving mystery and characters in danger. Notable instances of this genre include Alfred Hitchcock's films like Rear Window (1954) and Vertigo (1958).
12. War films depict ongoing conflicts involving soldiers or those affected by war. Examples include Saving Private Ryan (1992) and Pearl Harbor (2001).

This research focuses on analyzing the conversational implicature in the movie "The Silence of the Lambs," which belongs to the psychological thriller genre. In this genre, psychological and psychiatric elements are the main elements that shape the narrative, creating psychological tension and anxiety for the audience. The choice to explore conversational implicature in the context of psychological thriller is important, given the genre's specialty in crafting meaningful dialogues that can stimulate deep feelings of tension.

2.1.10 The Silence of the Lambs Movie

The Silence of the Lambs is a 1991 American psychological horror film directed by Jonathan Demme. Adapted from Thomas Harris's 1988 novel, the film follows a young FBI trainee (Jodie Foster) as she hunts a serial killer who skins his female victims. The film was incredibly successful, becoming only the third film to win Academy Awards in all the major five categories: Best Picture, Best Director, Best Actor, Best Actress, and Best Adapted Screenplay (Jonathan Demme et al., 1991)

Lead Cast:

- Jodie Foster as Clarice Starling
- Anthony Hopkins as Dr. Hannibal Lecter
- Scott Glenn as Jack Crawford
- Ted Levine as Buffalo Bill
- Anthony Heald as Dr. Frederick Chilton

"The Silence of the Lambs" became a huge critical and commercial success. The movie won five Oscar Awards, including the Best Picture, Best Actress (Jodie Foster), Best Actor (Anthony Hopkins), Best Director (Jonathan Demme),

and Best Screenplay (Ted Tally) categories. This success made the movie one of the most acclaimed works in the psychological thriller genre (Pat Bauer, 2024).

Arthur (2005) wrote an in-depth commentary for a Performance Theory course, discussing how the movie transcends its "genre". He discusses the movie as a literary work, pointing out that he thinks the movie has a depth and artistic value that exceeds the limitations of the horror genre. The film was recognized for its high cinematic quality and contributed to the exploration of complex characters and narratives in the thriller genre. In other words, Artur appreciated the movie not only as horror entertainment but also as a profound work of art that contributed to the development of the thriller genre as a whole. The importance of this movie lies not only in its high cinematic quality and contribution to the psychological thriller genre but also in its exploration of complex characters and deep narrative. Anthony Hopkins' extraordinary performance as Hannibal Lecter not only created an icon in the world of movies but also opened the door to a deeper understanding of character psychology in film.

Furthermore, the researcher highlights the linguistic significance of studying "The Silence of the Lambs," particularly in the context of implicature. Implicature, as a linguistic element, plays a crucial role in adding depth to dialogues and interactions among film characters. The researcher asserts that analyzing implicature in this movie can offer compelling insights into character relationships and uncover layers of meaning that might be overlooked at first glance. Additionally, this study will not only explore the presence of implicature but also delve into identifying and describing specific patterns within "The

"Silence of the Lambs" movie. This comprehensive examination aims to enhance our understanding of the linguistic intricacies at play, enriching the overall audience experience by providing a nuanced linguistic perspective on this visually and emotionally captivating film.

2.1.11 Relevant Previous Research

Zhang and Gu (2023) conducted "A Pragmatic Analysis of Conversations in A Woman on a Roof in Terms of Grice's Conversational Implicature", by applying Paul Grice's conversational implicature theory (1975) to uncover how unwritten cues influence the story's narrative and explain its themes. Their study revealed that the characters' violations of communicative norms enriched their characteristics and improved the interpretation of the story's themes. It differs from this study which uses movies as data. In addition, this study aims to find the most dominant type of conversational implicature found in the movie *Silence of the Lambs*. The primary contribution of this research is to provide insights into conversational implicature within the psychological thriller movie genre, specifically examining the dominant type and pattern of conversational implicature found in "*Silence of the Lambs*."

Fitria and Setyawan (2023) in their research entitled "Analysis of Implicature in Online Lectures of English Language Education Study Program." This study aimed to uncover the types and meanings of implicatures found in online lectures in the English language education study program at a university in

Yogyakarta. Their research identified three main implicatures: general conversational implicatures, specific conversational implicatures, and conventional implicatures, along with four functions of implicatures such as achieving intended meaning, providing entertainment, enhancing the power of one's message, and adding specific information. In contrast to previous studies, this research employs movies as data and analyzes the conversations in them that contain conversational implicature. This study aims to provide an in-depth understanding of conversational implicature in psychological thriller films, particularly in "The Silence of the Lambs." The research analyzes the patterns and dominant types of conversational implicature within specific dialogues in the film. By focusing on the specific genre of psychological thriller and selecting "The Silence of the Lambs". This study holds significance as it endeavors to offer a comprehensive understanding of conversational implicature within the context of psychological thriller films, with a specific emphasis on "The Silence of the Lambs". By concentrating on the unique genre of psychological thrillers and selecting the iconic "The Silence of the Lambs" Movie.

Pradestania et al., (2023) in their research entitled "Conversational Implicature in the Novel 'The Sea Speak His Name' by Leila S. Chudori". This research focused on conversational implicatures in Leila S. Chudori's novel "The Sea Speaks His Name," revealing examples of general conversational implicatures and specific conversational implicatures in novel dialogues. This study employs the same type of descriptive qualitative research as the previous study, focusing on conversational implicature. However, it differs in using a movie as the data

source compared to the previous study, which centered on a novel. This research holds significant importance as it contributes to an enhanced understanding of conversational implicature within the cinematic domain, with a specific focus on the psychological thriller genre exemplified by "The Silence of The Lambs." By aiming to identify the most dominant type of Conversational Implicature and describe its pattern in the movie, the study not only enriches theoretical knowledge but also provides practical insights into the complexities of communication dynamics within this genre. The findings are anticipated to broaden academic discourse and offer valuable perspectives for interpreting conversational implicature in narrative-rich cinematic contexts, thereby fostering a deeper appreciation for the nuances of communication within psychological thriller films.

Hartono (2023) conducted "Conversational Implicature Found while Trevor Noah Criticizes the Government in Stand-Up Comedy Show," which explored conversational implicatures and maxim violations in the context of stand-up comedy, specifically analyzing Trevor Noah's statements at the 2022 White House Correspondents' Dinner. They found that Noah frequently violated the maxims of manner, quality, relevance, and quantity, and observed the use of specific conversational implicatures more than general conversational implicatures. Meanwhile, this study delves into movies, specifically the psychological thriller genre, making it more complex and intricate compared to previous research focusing on stand-up comedy, which is monologue-oriented and more directed. This distinction facilitates a more nuanced understanding for listeners and

previous researchers in drawing implicatures from each utterance. This study significantly contributes to understanding communication dynamics within cinematic contexts, particularly in psychological thriller films, enriching both theoretical knowledge and practical insights for interpreting conversational implicature in narrative-rich settings.

Turnip et al., (2023) conducted "Conversational Implicature in English Listening Comprehension." This study aims to improve English language learners' listening comprehension by introducing fundamental pragmatic theories. They emphasize Grice's theory of Conversational implicature as a crucial aspect of pragmatic theory. Grice's theory focuses on the phenomenon of conveying more information than explicitly stated. In contrast, the present study aims to determine the most dominant type of conversational implicature found in the film "The Silence of The Lambs and the pattern of conversational implicature in "The Silence of The Lambs" Movie. By redirecting attention to visual and auditory cues within film dialogues, this study aims to offer valuable insights into the prevalence of both general and specific implicatures within a cinematic context. This shift in focus contributes significantly to a more comprehensive understanding of conversational implicature, extending its exploration beyond the confines of traditional mediums and into the diverse realm of cinematic expression.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

In this research, the researcher starts the journey of analysis from the dimension of pragmatics, especially in the context of implicature. By carrying the

theory of Grice's Principles of Cooperation (1975), this research explores implicature in language and pragmatics to identify the utterances in Conversation with the Floating maxim (quantity, quality, relation, and manner). This research focuses on General Conversational Implicature (GCI) and Particularized Conversational Implicature (PCI). Analyzing these types of Conversational implicature is to understand the most dominant conversational implicature found in the movie "The Silence of the Lambs." Then to identify the pattern of Conversational Implicature found in the Silence of the Lambs Movie.

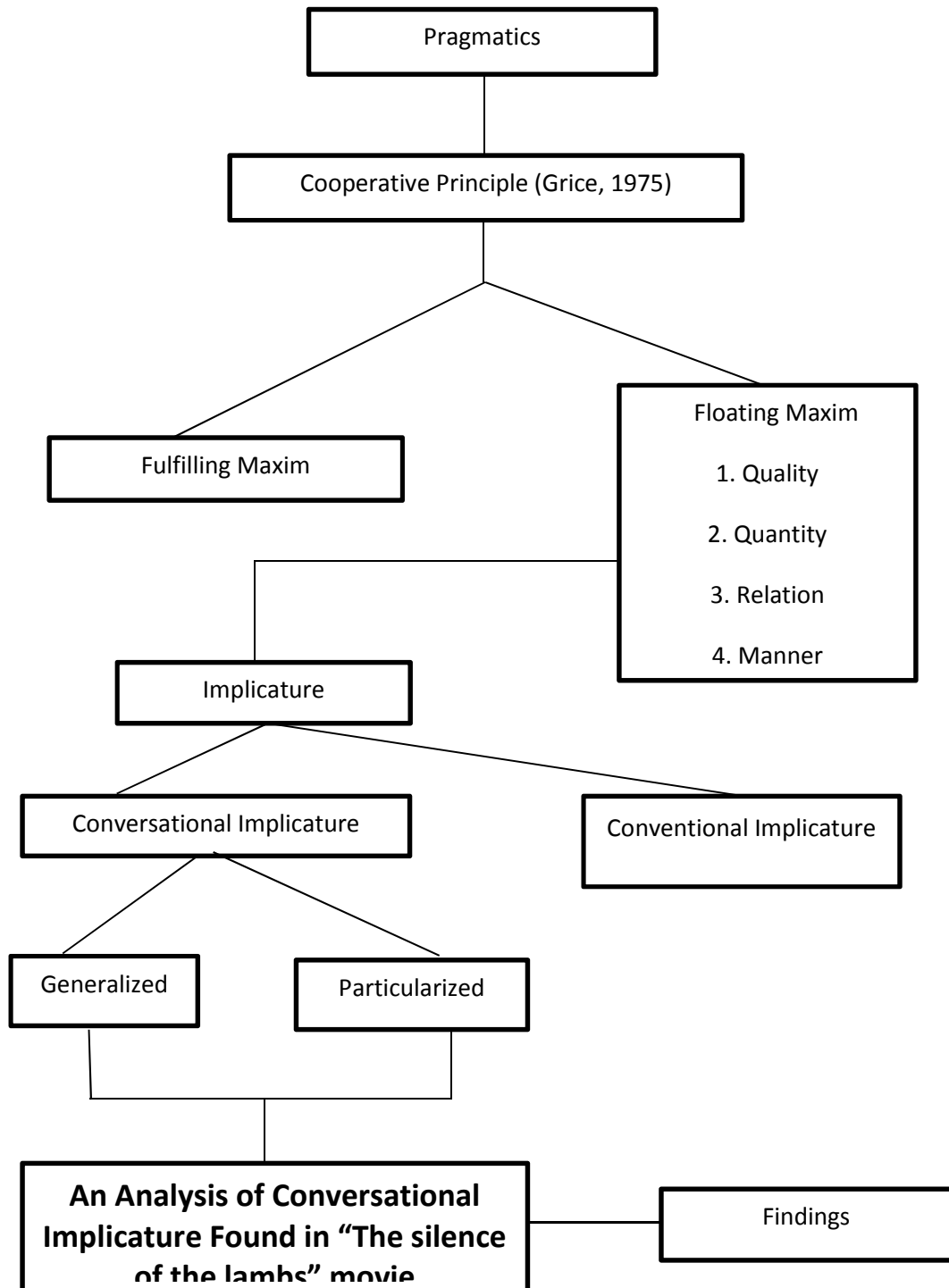


Figure 2. 1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Creswell (2018) describes that the research conducted is a qualitative study to explore a problem and develop a deep understanding of a specific central phenomenon. The qualitative approach is typically utilized to explore contexts, comprehend complexities, and gain profound insights into a subject or phenomenon. Moreover, Hancock et al., (2021) stated that qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena and focuses on the social aspects of our world. The descriptive approach in this research aims to understand how humans make sense of their reality and attach meaning to it. Both approaches emphasize the qualitative approach in research, aiming to explore issues and deepen the understanding of central phenomena. In contrast, the descriptive approach focuses on understanding how humans make sense of their reality.

In this research entitled "An Analysis of Conversational Implicature Found in 'The Silence of the Lambs' Movie," the researcher conducted the research using qualitative methods. Creswell (2018) explains the qualitative descriptive method often involves collecting data through interviews, observations, or document analysis. Moleong (2007), a qualitative descriptive approach is a research approach in which the collected data consists of words, pictures, and numerical figures. The researcher employed the descriptive approach analysis to explore patterns, themes, and meanings that emerge from the data. This approach is suitable for research that focuses on interpretation, deep understanding, and exploration of complex concepts

within the context of 'The Silence of the Lambs' movie.” In this study, the researcher uses a qualitative descriptive study.

The researcher used Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2014) to analyze the data, in the interactive qualitative data analysis approach. They emphasize the importance of the interaction between data collection, analysis, and ongoing reflection. In this approach, the data analysis process is not a linear set of steps but involves an iterative cycle where researchers engage in simultaneous data collection and analysis, continuously refining the findings.

3.2 Data and Source of Data

In this section, data consisted of conversation utterances that contained the floating maxim of the characters in "The Silence of the Lambs" movie. The data source was the movie itself, with duration of 1 hour, and 59 minutes, which was directed by Jonathan Demme and starring Jodie Foster, Anthony Hopkins, and Scott Glenn in 1991. The film is based on the 1988 novel of the same name by Thomas Harris.

The researcher watched the movie “The Silence of the Lambs Movie” through the following link: <https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x8qi2sz>. Then to facilitate researcher also used the transcription of the downloaded dialog from the following link: https://sublikescript.com/movie/The_Silence_of_the_Lambs-102926.

3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data

The data collection instrument was used to collect data in a systematic and organized manner (Moleong, 2007). Since data collection instruments are tools used to gather data, in this research, the researcher employs several tools to support the study, there:

- 1) Researcher herself, the primary instrument for data collection was the researcher herself, who gathers data by watching, categorizing, and storing information..
- 2) Dialogue Transcription document, the researcher requires transcripts of relevant dialogues from the film. These transcripts would serve as the primary data source for analyzing conversational implicatures.
- 3) Implicature Checklist is a checklist encompassing criteria for identifying and assessing conversational implicatures. This may involve types of implicatures, context, and their impact on the storyline.
- 4) Context Observation Sheet, this tool assists the researcher in noting situational contexts surrounding each conversation. Context is crucial for understanding implicit meanings within the dialogue and discovering patterns of conversational implicature found in the Silence of the Lambs Movie.
- 5) Reflective Notes, the researcher needs this instrument to record personal reflections and interpretations of the implicatures identified. It aids in summarizing and presenting findings more profoundly.
- 6) Stable Internet Connection, a reliable internet connection is crucial for accessing online resources, streaming movies, and facilitating communication and collaboration, especially when working in a team.
- 7) Laptop, a laptop is a fundamental tool for data analysis. It enables the researcher to transcribe dialogues, run analysis software, and efficiently manage data.

3.4 The Method of Collecting Data

Tanzeh (2011:83) defined data collection as a systematic and methodical process for gathering the necessary data. Moreover, Sari and Africana (2020) further explain that the

documentation method involves collecting data based on various sources such as transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, epigraphy, meeting notes, and agendas. It means the method of data collection is a systematic process, including observation and documentation methods. Therefore, it can be concluded that the data collection method is a systematic process involving observation and documentation. The research involved the use of transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, epigraphy, meeting notes, and agendas.

1) Document Analysis

In this study, the researcher conducted content analysis of various aspects of the film, such as dialogue, characters, themes, visuals, and context in the *Silence of the Lambs* Movie. Transcription can be performed to obtain the text of the dialogue or narrative of the film, which can then be further analyzed.

Kleinheksel et al., (2020) stated content analysis rests on the assumption that texts are a rich data source with great potential to reveal valuable information about particular phenomena. The researcher served the purpose of detailed documentation of each conversation that would be identified during observation by highlighting contextual details that might affect implications and marking potential types of implicatures.

3.5 The Procedure for Collecting Data

The data collection steps include setting the boundaries for the study through sampling and recruitment; collecting information through unstructured or semi-structured observations and interviews, documents, and visual materials; as well as establishing the protocol for recording information (Creswell, 2018). Using a linguistic approach and a focus on language, the researcher would undertake a series of data collection steps designed to gain an in-depth

understanding of language use and conversational implicature in a movie context. As for data collection techniques:

1. Download the script of "The Silence of the Lambs" from the provided link: https://sublikescript.com/movie/The_Silence_of_the_Lambs-102926.
2. Watch and listen to the movie "The Silence of the Lambs" via <https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x8qi2sz>.
3. Transcribe the dialogue carefully, taking note of each conversation, pause, and non-verbal expression. Assign sequential scene numbers for The Silence of the Lambs Movie.
4. Create detailed notes on how visual elements in the movie influence the understanding of the conversation.
5. Classify the types of conversational implicatures that emerge in the dialogue of "The Silence of the Lambs" movie.
6. Organize the gathered data systematically in a table using Microsoft Word.
7. Save the data, including dialogue examples, visual findings, and an analysis of Grice's principles and maxims. Save the data files in a formatted manner accessible within the laptop's storage folder.

3.6 The Technique of Analyzing Data

The data were analyzed by using the interactive model of Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2014:22). They define three activities in analyzing the data. They were data condensation, data display, and conclusion-drawing verification. That is done interactively and continuously to complete furthermore the data reach saturation.

The researcher employs an interactive model to analyze data Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2014). The selected data were analyzed based on Miles and Huberman's theory. The three

phases were data condensation, data display, and drawing and verification. There each component of activity used to analyze the data:

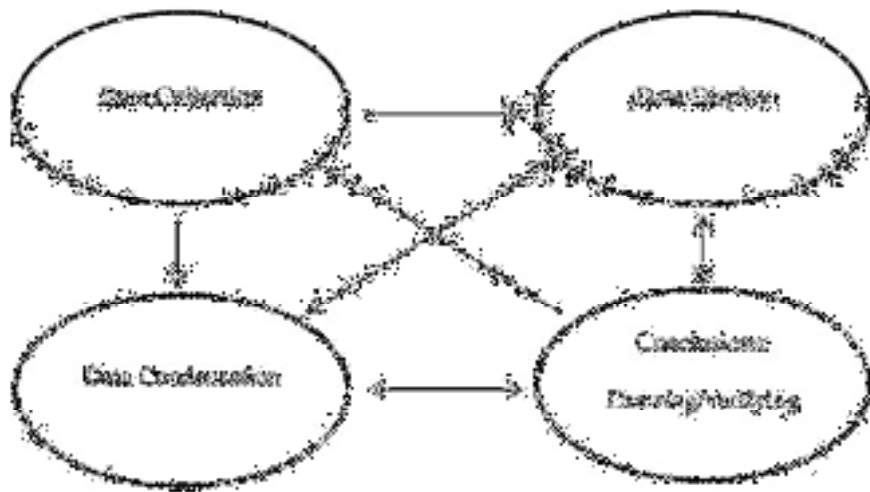


Figure 3. 1 Component of Data Analysis Model (Miles, Huberman and Saldana, 2014: 33)

3.6.1 Data Condensation

Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data. Through condensing, it made data stronger. Data condensation is not something separate from the analysis. This process aims to make the data more meaningful and is an integral part of the analysis. It sharpens, categorizes, guides, discards, and organizes the data to draw and verify conclusions. The process of data condensation includes the following steps:

1. Selecting, in this step the researcher selected data from the movie *Silence of the Lambs*.
2. Focusing, during this phase, the researcher focused on dialogues between characters that involved implicature, specifically by identifying whether there was a violation of conversational maxims in the conversation.

3. Simplification, the researcher simplified the data to categorize the types of implicatures used in the conversations, focusing on conversational implicatures in the movie.
4. Abstracting and/or transforming, In the abstracting process, the researcher evaluated and organized the data to find the types of conversations featured in the movie's dialogues. The data transformation process began with grouping based on thematic similarities, allowing a deeper understanding of relationships or patterns that emerged in the dataset. Subsequently, the data was narrated and categorized into smaller units, such as types of conversational implicature. This step involved in-depth analysis to identify patterns, relationships, or broader findings, ensuring that the meaning inherent in the data could be comprehensively revealed. This approach was relevant for identifying and understanding patterns of conversational implicature in the dialogues of "The Silence of the Lambs" movie.

3.6.2 Data Display

Deciding on the rows and columns of a matrix for qualitative data, as well as determining which data, in which form, should be entered in the cells, is done in the process of designing displays. In other words, Data condensation is the process of organizing qualitative data in a format that aligns with a matrix structure, aiming to simplify its representation for easier analysis in presentation design. The researcher organized the data in a format, following the table below:

3.6.3 Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The process of drawing and verifying conclusions would be a crucial aspect of the study "An Analysis of Conversational Implicature in the Silence of the Lambs Movie" to comprehend how conclusion validation can integrate the entire research process, from gathering data to presenting it. Conclusions are also verified as the analyst proceeds.

The researcher selected, simplified, focused, abstracted, and transformed data. Subsequently, the researcher elaborated on the data presented in the table. During this phase, the researcher formulated conclusions by interpreting the analyst's thoughts during the writing process. The researcher would review notes, reformulate data to align with Grice's theory and the principles of conversational implicature, and draw conclusions regarding patterns of conversational implicature in 'The Silence of the Lambs movie. Additionally, the researcher was engaged in discussions with the supervisor for feedback and validation of interpretations and findings.

3.7 Calculating the Data

The formula and an example of analysis in tabular form were utilized, following the approach outlined by Hancock et al.,(2021). The formula is required to determine the most dominant type of conversational implicature in The Silence of the Lambs Movie by counting how often it appears in the data. However, the formula that would be used to calculate the frequency of the most dominant type of conversational implicature found in The Silence of the Lambs movie is as follows:

$$N = \frac{f(x)}{n} \times 100\%$$

Notes:

N : Percentage of types

F(x) : Total types frequency of the sub-category

n : Total types of all categories

Table 3 1 the Percentage of Conversational Implicature Types

No	Types of Conversational Implicature	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Generalized		

2	Particularized		
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3.8 Data Trustworthiness

The trustworthiness of the data needs to be checked to examine the validity of the data. In this research, the triangulation technique is used by the researcher to observe the validity of the data. According to Noble & Heale (2019), research triangulation refers to the process that helps to increase the credibility and validity of research. In other words, research triangulation aims at validating the results of a study. In other words, triangulation of research is aimed at validating the results of a study.

Denzin (as cited in Noble & Heale, 2019) proposed four types of triangulation: (1) data triangulation, which includes matters such as periods, space, and people; (2) investigator triangulation, which involves the use of several researchers in a study; (3) theory triangulation, which encourages the use of several theoretical schemes to enable interpretation of a phenomenon; and (4) methodological triangulation, which promotes the use of several data collection methods such as interviews and observations.

In this research, the researcher used two types of triangulations, namely data triangulation and theoretical Triangulation. The researcher argues that these two types are suitable to be used as a reference in evaluating the validity of my data to find accurate and tested findings.

1) Data Triangulation

The researcher chose to use triangulation data in this research to analyze the conversational implicature found in the film "The Silence of the Lambs" which is a good

approach to increase the validity of this research. Data triangulation involves collecting and analyzing data repeatedly to ensure that the research results are more credible and reliable.

This approach would allow the researcher to merge and confirm data from various sources, creating a deeper understanding of conversational implicature. By repeating these steps, the researcher hopes to strengthen the validity of the findings and make a significant contribution to the understanding of the concept, to enhance general insight into implicature and the pattern of conversational implicature in *The Silence of the Lambs* Movie.

2) Theoretical Triangulation

In the context of research into the analysis of conversational implications that will be found in the film "*The Silence of the Lambs*," theoretical triangulation methods are proposed to ensure the validity of the data. The use of some theoretical perspectives or theoretic frameworks is expected to help improve the validity and richness of the interpretation of research findings.

The research design involves a theoretical triangulation approach by incorporating two additional pragmatics experts who have addressed Conversational Implicature: Yule (2006), Levinson (1983) and the theory by Sperber & Wilson (1986). Through the application of Conversational Implicature theory, the study would explore and analyze conversational implicatures present in the dialogues or conversations.