

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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1.1 Background of the Study

(Imaginative) literature has been viewed from different angles. One point of view that is mostly common in the past is purely literary analysis. When readers read a novel, for instance, they want to know about the author's ideas and feelings revealed in his work. Each author has his own characteristic in developing the imaginative literature; therefore, it raises the curiosity of some researchers to know further and deeper about how the authors create the invented characters, plot, setting, and the theme.

For an illustration, Lahindah studies Marian's character through the relationship with four different men in Cather's *A Lost Lady*. Here, she wants to find out what kind of person a lady Marian Forrester is and why she becomes a lost lady through the relationship with four different men - Frank Ellinger, Ivy Petrus, Niel Herbert, and Captain Forrester. Lahindah applies literary device namely characterization to analyze Marian's characters. Through the analysis, it is shown that the main character doesn't have the power to live without men, and she really depends on men's attention. She is also too naïve and innocent to face her life. Furthermore, Lina studies the conflicts that lead Mr. Sammler to his alienation in Saul Bellow's *Mr. Sammler's Planet*. She tries to capture Mr. Sammler's inner and outer conflicts until he feels alienated. She uses literary approach as a tool to analyze the work namely; conflict, characterization, and

setting. Finally she finds out that the conflicts are covered by two factors: the generation gap and the city where Mr. Sammler lives. Moreover, Panger studies Taji's search for happiness through settings as seen in Melville's *Mardi*. She uses two devices namely setting and character in analyzing this work. She finds out that there are two kinds of places, artificial setting namely old Arcturion, Parki, and the canoe and natural setting namely Odo, Vivenza, and Serenia. Furthermore, the study of theme can be seen in Pranata's study entitled a study of the theme of death as revealed through settings, conflicts, and characters in Eugene O'Neill's *Mourning Becomes Electra*. He applies literary devices namely setting, conflict, and character. From the analysis, it is known that the setting takes place in the late afternoon or at night and the exterior and interior of the house that reveal the atmosphere of death. In viewing the conflict, Pranata found out that all the characters are in conflict to one another that leads to death. Furthermore all the characters through their speech and action also reveal to death.

By analyzing an imaginative literature from the literary approach, researchers can enrich and deepen their human sensibilities. They can also accept the world from hundreds of different perspectives. The examples of studies above contribute a lot to learner who studies literature. However, the fact is that there are many studies that have been conducted using literary approach, as the way to analyze a literary work but there are many other ways to analyze a literary work from other angles.

As time goes by, other researchers have already developed their investigation on the imaginative literature viewed from linguistic or sociolinguistic approaches. They do not analyze a literary work only on the themes, the characters, or the settings but also on the figurative language or the utterances of the characters. Following are some studies on literature viewed from linguistics and sociolinguistics approach. Djuen's study of theme in Ernest Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms* is using linguistic approach to analyze the novel. She tries to find the most dominant theme using lexical items. Here, lexical items are analyzed to find out motives since motives are the elements which constitute theme. The most dominant theme is constituted by the most recurring motives. Another study on the sociolinguistic approach can be seen in the Fong's study of the character development of Brutus in Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*. She uses the sociolinguistic theory to relate the language factors to see how one's character is. In sociolinguistics, there is a relationship between language factors and the social factors. The social factors affect the language factors that are reflected to one's character. Therefore, the changes of the social factors can influence the changes of language factors.

In line with the studies that have been conducted, the writer will analyze the imaginative literature on the pragmatic point of view. Generally speaking, pragmatics concentrates on aspects of meaning that cannot be predicted by linguistic knowledge alone and takes into account knowledge about the physical and social world. In other words, the attention of this study is trying to account the ability to determine what speakers intend through their utterances. Grundy

(2000, 10) states that pragmatics is partly about trying to account in systematic ways for our ability to determine what speakers intend even when their utterances are so dramatically under determined. Understanding the speakers' intended meaning is not just simply understanding about the meaning of words or sentences, but what actually the speakers mean. For example, the queen and her butler, James, are in the drawing room and the window is open. Then, the queen says "It's cold in here". What does it mean? The meaning of the sentence is the temperature in this place is rigid. But, what it actually means is asking James to shut the window. Therefore, in interpreting what is said or what the speakers communicate, in this case through his utterance, one must involve a fair amount of guesswork from the hearers and the context of the utterance. Here, the hearers have to make some inferences so that they will arrive at the speakers' intended meaning. Since there is always a consequence of linguistic communication the effect that the utterances achieve, one needs to be aware of the purpose of uttering. Brown (1980, 194) says, "Second language learners need to understand the purpose of a communication act and how to achieve that purpose through linguistic forms". Grice, as cited by Grundy (2000, 273) states that implicature is an inferred meaning that has different logical form from the original utterance. In addition, Peccei (1999, 30) claims that implicatures are inferences that depend on the context of the utterance between speaker and hearer. In other words, implicatures are inferences that cannot be made from isolated utterances. Therefore, in order to come to the appropriate interpretation, in this study, the researcher will use the theory of implicatures as proposed by Grice (1967).

Taking utterances between the characters in a novel, the researcher tries to find out the intended meaning of the utterances. The reason of choosing a novel as a source of data is that the characters, the actions, or the events in a novel may represent the situation in real life. According to Little (1966, 102) a novel presents us with a clear picture of its times, and leads us to feel that we know its setting as if we live in it ourselves. Hawthorn (1980) adds that a novel depicts imaginary characters and situations. One of the literary works that represents the real life in society is found in Mark Twain's novel entitled "*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*"

In novel entitled "*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*", the focus is on Twain's own boyhood and the world of the old Mississippi before the Civil War (1861-1865) between the Northern and the Southern. The whole setting and atmosphere of this novel drew on Twain's own childhood and on his experience as a steamboat pilot in four years from 1857-1861.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The research aims to answer the following questions:

- General problem:

What kinds of implicatures are found in utterances between Huck Finn and Jim?

- Specific problems:

1. What kinds of conventional implicatures are found in utterances between Huck Finn and Jim?

2. Among those types of conventional implicatures, which type is the dominant one?
3. What kinds of conversational implicatures are found in utterances between Huck Finn and Jim?
4. Among those types of conversational implicatures, which type is the dominant one?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The following are the objectives sought for in corollary of the problems stated on the list above:

- General problems:

The kinds of implicatures are found in utterances between Huck Finn and Jim.

- Specific problems:

1. The kinds of conventional implicatures are found in utterances between Huck Finn and Jim.
2. The dominant type of conventional implicatures.
3. The kinds of conversational implicatures are found in utterances between Huck Finn and Jim.
4. The dominant type of conversational implicatures.

1.4 The Significance of the Study

Practically, this research will contribute to the literature study. The literary experience will enrich and deepen the learners' human sensibilities. The meaning

of the literary experience has something to do with increased personal subtlety and awareness of ambiguity. The more one reads literature, the more likely it is that he will be able to see his own inner life, attitudes, and emotions in the lives with others and acceptable in many context (Mandel, 1970:12).

In order to know what particular utterance is actually conveyed by speakers, hearers should explore the linguistic clues as well as non-linguistic and paralinguistic information attached with the utterance. In accordance, hearers will understand what is said or what is communicated as the intended meanings or the literal meanings. Studying linguistics as well as non-linguistics and paralinguistic will increase the hearers' awareness since what is communicated has its own literal and or intended meanings.

This result of this study contributes to the teaching-learning process of English language that covers reading and writing skills. In line with the teaching and learning of reading skill, the students will be assisted to better and quicker comprehension of the intended meaning of utterances. Whereas in writing skills, the students' knowledge of intended utterances will give them the insight of the different styles of writing found in a literary work. The inclusion of a literary work in the teaching and learning of English will raise the awareness of the students and the teacher of the different human culture. Besides, the students' knowledge of different styles of writing and of the different human culture in which the story of work is set will lead them to catch the intended message found in the literary work affectively.

1.5 Theoretical Framework

Some theories are needed as a guide in analyzing the research problems. As stated that studying pragmatics is not merely understand the meaning of words or sentences but what actually the speakers' utterance mean. To avoid misunderstanding, it needs to understand the implicit meaning of an utterance. The supported theory that is going to use is the theory of Implicature, namely, conventional and conversational implicatures as proposed by Grice (1967). Conventional implicatures are the ones that depend on conventions that govern the use of expressions on certain occasions for certain purposes while conversational implicatures are the ones whose meanings are only indirectly associated with their linguistics content in the sense that the implications are drawn from the principles of cooperative conversations. The former type of implicatures is categorized in terms of entailment, presupposition, and conventional metaphorical meanings. The second type of implicatures is classified into generalized and particularized conversational implicatures.

Since the writer of this study will apply the theory of implicature in some utterances found in a novel therefore it needs related theory of novel as one of the genres of literature. Roberts (1982, 2) states that novel as part of prose fiction is a literary forms that tells a story through description and dialogue. A novel may include reference to real places, people, and events. Even though its characters and situations are imaginary they are 'representatives of real life' (Hawthorn, 1985:1).

1.6 Limitation of the Study

Related to the research problems, the focus of study to investigate utterances between Huck Finn and Jim based on the theory of implicature, mainly involving conventional and conversational implicatures. The researcher also limits the data namely the utterances done between Huckleberry Finn, as the main character, and Jim, as the minor character, it is done because Huck Finn has spent much time with Jim during his adventure. In addition, the researcher will start on chapter 8 since the utterances between Huckleberry Finn and Jim occur on this chapter.

1.7 Assumptions

This study is based on the following assumptions. A novel represents the situation of real life of the characters and the setting. Among the characters, they also communicate to each other. In doing the communication, they often utter what they mean explicitly or implicitly and cannot avoid saying what they mean implicitly. Therefore, people utterance must contain implicature either conventional or conversational in communication.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misinterpretation, the writer needs to define some key terms used in this thesis. The terms defined are as follows:

1. Utterance

A unit of language production that used by the speaker (the character) in communicate with the hearer (other characters) in a novel.

2. Implicatures

Inferences that cannot be made from isolated utterances. It depends on the context of the utterance.

3. Conventional Implicatures

Inferences that are associated with specific words and result in additional conveyed meanings when those words are used.

4. Conversational Implicature

Inferences that are deduced from the form of an utterance and depend on special contexts for the interpretation.

5. Entailment

A relation between a pair of sentences in which the truth of the second sentence follows from the truth of the first.

6. Presupposition

Inferences that a speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance.

1.9 Organization of the Thesis

This thesis consists of five chapters. Chapter I presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, theoretical frameworks, significance of the study, limitation of the study, definition of key

terms and organization of the thesis. Chapter II presents the review of the related literature and studies that are relevant to the study. Chapter III presents the methodology of the study that consists of research design and procedure of collecting the data. Chapter IV consists of the findings and chapter V is the conclusion and suggestion.