THE IMPLICATURE OF SPEECH ACTS PERFORMED BY THE MAIN

CHARACTERS IN *OVER THE MOON* (2020) AND *INSIDE OUT* (2015)

MOVIE

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora*

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
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Assalamu'alaikum wa rahnatullahi wa barakaatuh

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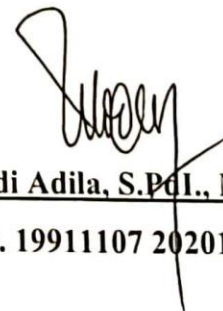
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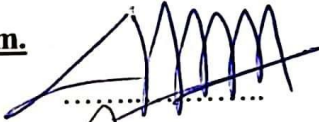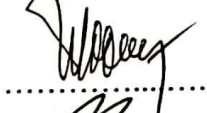
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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. Allah SWT who gives the researcher a lot of grace in life and the completion of this thesis is one of great grace in the researcher's life.
2. The researcher's family who supports her psychologically and financially in finishing this thesis.
3. The honorable lecturers in UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta who support the researcher, giving direction and advice in writing and finishing this thesis.
4. The researcher's treasured friends in B Class and English Letters 2019 who give support, motivation, and information related to this thesis.

MOTTO

"So, surely with hardship comes ease. Surely with that hardship comes more ease.

So once you have fulfilled your duty, strive in devotion, turning to your Lord

alone with hope"

Q.S. Al-Insyirah: 5-8

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *The Implicature of Speech Act Performed by The Main Characters in Over the Moon (2020) and Inside Out (2015) Movie* is my original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, 13th June, 2023

Stated by,

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Alhamdulillahi Rabbil'alamin all praise be to Allah, the Lord of the world, for all his blessing the researcher was able to finish this thesis entitled *An The Implicature of Speech Act Performed by The Main Characters in Over the Moon (2020) and Inside Out (2015) Movie.* Peace be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, the greatest leader and revolution.

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The researcher confesses that this thesis is not a commotion, it begins with encouragement and inquisitiveness.

Surakarta, June 13rd, 2023

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ABSTRACT

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Advisor: Wildi Adila, S.PdI., M.A.

Keywords: Over the Moon, Inside Out, Conversational Implicature,Illocutionary Speech Act.

In communicating, someone must have felt reluctant to convey his meaning clearly, which he would convey implicitly. In social interaction, people use some indirect meaning in delivering the words rather than their original meaning, usually called an implicature. Implicature occurs in real life and is used in movie conversations. This research aims to reveal the types of implicature performed by the main characters and the types of speech act performed by the main characters.

This study aims to analyse the conversational implicature in *Over the Moon* and *Inside Out* movie using a pragmatic approach. This research use the theory by Grice (1979) to analyze the types of conversational implicature, and Speech Act theory by Searle (1969) to find the fuction of the conversational implicature performed by the main characters in *Over the Moon* and *Inside Out* movie.

This study uses qualitative research by using descriptive methods. The data for this analysis comes from *Over the Moon* and *Inside Out* movie on Disney+ Hotstar. The data is in written form in transcribed text. The key instrument of this study is the researcher. The technique for collecting data is documentation. The data is validated by using a validator. Meanwhile, the data is analyzed, according to Spradley. There is a domain, taxonomy, componential analysis, and cultural themes.

The result found 67 data. Generalized conversational implicature is the dominant type of conversational implicature performed by the main characters in that movie because the characters no need special knowledge to understand the utterance. It is because the movie makers wants to show that those film makes young people the target of the moral message in this film. Therefore this film uses language and delivery that is easily understood by the audience. Based on *Over the Moon* and *Inside Out* movie shows that the representative and directives is the dominant function performed by the main characters. The movie makers want to show that the main character can convey his thoughts and expressions well in this film, which may aim to make the audience have the same ability to capture the message conveyed in the film.

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1. GCI : Generalized conversational implicature

2. PCI : Particularized conversational implicature

3. Rep : Representative

4. Exp : Expressive

5. Dir : Directives

6. Com : Commissive

7. Dec : Declaration

8. OTM : *Over The Moon* movie

9. IO : *Inside Out* movie

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. **Background of the Study**

People use language to communicate with other humans around the world. As a communication tool, language has the interactional function of interacting with others socially (Yule, 1996). The forms will be expected to have meaning, and the element of having meaning would naturally be used for communication between humans who share the same rules. Language is a crucial thing in life, and it has the power to be used as a way of thinking, understanding, and expressing feelings and thoughts in society. Everyone in society has different characteristics, habits, and sensitivities. In communicating, someone must have felt reluctant to convey his meaning clearly, which he would convey implicitly. For example,

Anne: Will you go with me tonight?

Unna: **Um, sorry, I have to finish my homework tonight**.

In the conversation, it was seen that Anne asked Unna to go, but Unna answered by saying, "sorry, I have to finish my homework tonight" which means that Unna refused Anne's invitation. Unna could have refused it explicitly by saying, "No, I do not want to go out with you tonight.", but she declined implicitly by saying, "'sorry, I have to finish my homework tonight." she did this to make his refusal politer and less likely to offend Anne.

Some people have an indifferent attitude when communicating with others, and some people have a high level of sensitivity to feelings that cause them to be easily offended or afraid to offend others. Therefore, they choose to convey their meaning implicitly when communicating with others. Submitting implicit intent or

a message can represent the message more politely and not offend the other person. In social interaction, people use some indirect meaning in delivering the words rather than their original meaning, usually called an implicature. There are two types of implicature, namely conventional implicature and conversational implicature. Implicature serves a variety of goals beyond communication, there are, maintain a good social relation, style, and verbal efficiency (Grice, 1991).

Implicature does not only occurs in real-life conversations but is also used in conversations in movies. The use of implicature in film dialogue aims to provide a natural atmosphere in the film so that the audience can feel what the speaker and listener are feeling. Many films use implicature in their dialogue, one of which is *Over the Moon* movie, which is the chosen movie as one of the fourth object of research in this study. The researcher chose *over the Moon* (2020) and *Inside Out* (2015) movie as the object of research. *Over the Moon* is a computer-animated film which was written by Audrey Wells and directed by Glen Keane and John Kahrs. *Inside Out* movie is about the adventures of five characters who represent human emotions, namely Joy, Sadness, Fear, Anger, and Disgust. The five characters are responsible for the emotions and feelings of a girl, Riley. *Over the Moon* is about depicting teenager's social life, it is a family movie that give the story about the adventure of Fei-Fei, who believe in the legend of the Moon Goddes Chang'e. This movie tells the story of Fei-Fei, who believes in the story which her mother always told her about that since childhood. Fei-Fei wanted to prove that the Moon Goddes existed.

The reason of the researcher uses those movies as the object of the research is because those movie often uses implicit conversation. The The writer chose those

movies because both of them are computer-animated films produced by Pixar and distributed by Walt Disney. The researcher also chooses these movies because the writer is interested in animated films that tell about teenage characters who face social problems in their lives. Each movie has different goals and problems that the characters in the film have to face. The following are the example of the implicatures in the *Over the Moon* movie.

00:11:08,041 - 00:11:23,500

Ba-Ba	: Uh... Tour!
Ba-Ba	: Fei Fei, how about we give Mrs. Zhong a tour of the shop?
Zhong	: That sounds nice.
Fei-Fei	: **Uh... I'm sorry, I have some homework to do**.
Ba-Ba	: Oh. Well, we could work on it together later.
Fei-Fei	: Uh, it's okay.

The conversation occurred when Ba-Ba took Mrs. Zhong to his house to meet Fei-Fei. In the conversation Ba-Ba asked Fei-Fei to accompany Mrs. Zhong, who would be her step-mother to tour the shop. In Fei-Fei's utterance, it is indicated that Fei-Fei is not comfortable if she has to accompany Mrs. Zhong by saying, "Uh.. I'm sorry, I have some homework to do." It implies that actually she did not want to fulfil Ba-Ba's request to accompany Mrs. Zhong.

This research examines the implicatures and their function in the *Inside Out* (2015) and *Over the Moon* (2020) movie. Grice (1975) suggests that implicature is an utterance that implies something different from what is actually said. Something different is the intention of the speaker that was stated explicitly. In other words, implicatures are hidden of desires, expressions, or thoughts. Brown and Yule

(1996:31) say that the term implicature is used to explain what might be interpreted, suggested, or intended by a speaker who are different from what is said by the speaker. In interpreting the meaning of implicature, many factors are where the intended meaning is conveyed clearly, such as a situation, background knowledge, and culture.

A rule must be observed to identify the use of implicature, commonly known as the cooperative principle. The cooperative principle is needed to use to create successful communication between speaker and listener. The cooperative principle has four principles called maxims. There are maxim quality, quantity, manner, and relevance. Maxim quality persuades the speaker to give accurate information, maxim quantity persuades the speaker to provide an informative utterance, a maxim of manner convinces the speaker to give a clear statement, and maxim of relevance persuades the speaker to provide relevant information (Grice, 1991).

Many researchers studied the implicature because every person must have meaning in their utterances. There are several studies that focused on implicature. The first is written by Ratu Yayanglilis Septiamaylofa (2020) entitled "Conversational Implicature in *Beauty and the Beast* Movie". This research aims to understand what implied meaning is found by the utterance in the movie. The second previous study is "An Analysis of the Implicature of Forms and Functions in the Film *Ajari Aku Islam*" by Neldi Harianto; Nurfitri Susanti; Anggi Triandana & Sahrizal Vahlepi (2021). This research is to express the implicature of forms and function in the film ajari aku islam. The result of this research that the implicature in the film Ajari Aku Islam divided into two kinds (conventional implicature and

conversational implicature), and its function. The third previous study is "Conversational Implicature Found in *Thea Sharrock's Me Before You* Movie" by Cicik Nur Rohmah (2018). This research discussed about conversational implicature that used by the main characters in the *Thea Sharrok's Me Before You* movie. The forth previous study is "Conversational Implicature in *Beauty and the Beast* Movie Directed by Bill Condon" by Sayyid Khairunas; Juniato Sidauruk; Rizky Mirani Desi Pratama & Tesalovika Omega M.P.N (2020). This research is to find out and analyze the types of conversational implicature and the maxim violation in Beauty and The Beast movie.

Based on the previous studies that have been mentioned before, the researcher discovered that many researchers used implicature in analyzing movies. In this study, the researcher finds a variety of implicature that are shown in *Over the Moon* (2020) and *Inside Out* (2015) movie. Through the previous research conducted by the researcher that has been mentioned before, the researcher found differences between the previous studies and this study. The difference is that this study focuses on analyzing conversational implicature with Grice's (1991) theory and the functions of the implicature used by the chosen character with Searle's (2002) theory.

The previous studies above discussed the kinds of implicature, the function, and the frequency of the implicature. It shows that research on implicature is very much needed because implicit meanings are often used in conversations. Therefore this study needs to be carried out. This study uses the *Inside Out* (2015), *Over the Moon* (2020) movies as the data source. The researcher examines the utterances performed by the main characters in each movie. The researcher analyzed the forms

and strategies of the implicature by using the pragmatic approach in the research entitled "The Implicature of Speech Act Performed by The Main Characters In *Inside Out* (2015), *Over the Moon* (2020) Movie".

B. Limitation of the Study

The researcher analyses the implicature taken from the utterances in the *Inside Out* (2015) and *Over the Moon* (2020) movie, because both movie has the same theme, and explore the complexities of human experiences. They delve into their main characters' emotional struggles, growth, and resilience . Both films convey implicit messages about important life lessons. "Over the Moon" explores themes of loss, grief, and the power of family bonds, while "Inside Out" delves into emotions, memory, and the importance of embracing all our feelings.

To limit the research, the researcher focuses on the types of implicature in the utterances performed by the main characters and types of performed by the main characters in *Inside Out* (2015) and *Over the Moon* (2020) movie. Implicature is often used when communicating with other people which of course has a specific purpose, therefore this research is limited to the types of implicature used and the types of speech acts in the utterance. The researcher would analyze the implicature using Grice's (1979) theory and speech act theory by Searle (1969).

C. Formulation of the Problems

Based on the researcher's background, the following research questions :

1. What are the types of implicature performed by the main characters in the *Over the Moon* (2020) and *Inside Out* (2015) movie?

2. What are the types of speech act performed by the main characters in the *Over the Moon* (2020) and *Inside Out* (2015) movie?

D. Objectives of the Study

In writing the thesis, the researcher has objective as follow:

1. To identify the implicature performed by the main characters in the *Over the Moon* (2020) and *Inside Out* (2015) movies.

2. To reveal the types of speech act performed by the main characters in the *Over the Moon* (2020) and *Inside Out* (2015) movies

E. Benefits of the Study

1. Theoretical Benefit

This thesis expected to help the English Department student in understanding the forms of implicature abd the function found by the main character, and give more knowledge about how to analyse utterance with the forms of conversational implicature and the functions in the Over the Moon (2020) and Inside Out (2015) movie.

2. Practical Benefit

Hopefully, this research can help the readers to know the forms of conversational implicature

F. Definition of Key Terms

The following will be presenting the definitions of the keywords in this research,

1. Pragmatics

Yule (1996) says that pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms.

2. Implicature

Implicature can be defined as a different pragmatic meaning of an utterance with respect to the literal meaning expressed by utterance (Jacob L.Mey, 1998).

3. Conventional Implicature

   Conventional implicature is an implicature that is not based on the cooperative principle (Yule, 1996).

4. Conversational Implicature

   Conversational implicature is a statement that might interpret, implied, or intended by the speaker, which is different from what was said in a conversation (Grice, 1975),

5. Speech Act

   A speech act is an utterance that serves a function in communication (Austin, 1975). Yule (1996) states that a speech act is an action that is performed via utterance.

6. *Inside Out*

   Inside Out is a 2015 American computer-animated film directed by Pete Docter and produced by Jonas Rivera. The movie was written by Pete Docter, Meg LeFauve and Josh Cooley, while the film's story was written by Pete Docter and Ronnie del Carmen, based on Pete Docter's personal experience.

7. *Over the Moon* Movie

   Over the Moon is a 2020 United States China computer-animated musical fantasy film directed by Glen Keane and co-directed by John Kahrs. This movie was produced by Pearl Studio and Netflix Animation and animated by Sony Pictures Imageworks. It stars the voices of Cathy Ang, Phillipa Soo, Ken Jeong, John Cho, Ruthie Ann Miles, Margaret Cho, and Sandra Oh.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Description

1. Pragmatic Approach

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the meaning of an utterance. The study of meaning and language use aspects depends on the speaker, the addressee, and others. Pragmatics is a meaning in interaction since this takes account of the different contributions of both speaker and hearer as well as that of utterance and context to the making of meaning. Because Pragmatic learns about the meaning, it has a semantic connection (Thomas, 1995). Grundy (2000) states that pragmatics is the study of the language used in contextualized communication and the usage principles associated with it. Yule (1996) states that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning conveyed by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. Yule (1996) explain that pragmatics has four areas to deal with:

a. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. Pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning conveyed by a speaker (or writer) to the listener (or reader). This area focuses more on the meaning of the utterances conveyed than on the meaning of words or phrases in the utterances. Example:

(A1) (Please) open the door.

(A2) Could you open the door?

(A3) The door is still closed!

In those utterances, there are a case of requesting and ordering. In requesting or ordering, speakers can convey it both directly and indirectly. In (A1), there is a direct request, which means asking the listener to open the door, then (A2) is a form of indirect request that is expressed as a question, and (A3) is a form of indirect order it is submitted in the form of complaints, in which the speaker wants listener opens the door because it is still closed.

b. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. This type requires considering how the speaker organizes what they want to say, following whom they were talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. This type necessarily involves interpreting what the speaker means in a particular context and how it influences what is said. Example:

David: What is the weather going to be like today?

Sabrina: You should use a wool sweater that can keep you warm.

In that conversation, it shows that Sabrina says to David that he should wear a wool sweater, but further conveys that (she believes that) it is likely to be windy.

c. Pragmatics is the study of how more meaning gets communicated than is said. This type explores how much of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated, and how the listener can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's meaning. For example:

You're talking to a neighbour, and they look bored. Your neighbour keeps looking at their watch, and they do not appear to be paying much attention to what you're saying. Suddenly, they say, "Gosh, would you look at the time!"

The literal meaning is that your neighbour instructs you to look at the time. However, we can infer that they are trying to get away from the conversation due to their general body language.

d. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance. This perspective then raises the question of what determines the choice between the said and the unsaid. The speaker determines how much needs to be said based on how close or distant the listener is. Example:

You are walking through college, and you bump into a friend of a friend who says, "Hey, how are you doing? "

In this case, it is unlikely that your friend wants to hear the highs and lows of your entire week. A standard answer would be, "Good thanks, and you? "

2. Implicature

Understanding an utterance syntactic and semantically is not sufficient since the meaning of the utterance is not only stated but also implied. According to Grice (1975), what a speaker means by an utterance can be divided into what the speaker "says" and what the speaker is there by "implicate". An implicature is a proposition implied by utterances of a sentence in a context, even though that proposition is not a part of nor an entailment of what was said, Gazdar (1979). Grundy (2000) states that the contribution of the

notion of implicatures is that it provides some explicit account of how it is possible to mean more than what is said.

Levinson (1995) adds that implicature promises bring the gap between what is literally said and what is actually "said". Grice (1975) said that implicature contains two types. There are conversational and conventional implicature. Yule (1996) adds that the implicature is a primary example of more being communicated than is said. However, to be interpreted, some basic cooperative principle must be assumed to be in operation. Grice (1991) explain that there are two types of implicature, namely conventional implicature, and conversational implicature, as explained below.

a. Conventional Implicature

Conventional implicature do not have to occur in conversation and do not depend on special contexts of their interpretation. Conventional implicature is associated with specific words and results in additional conveyed meaning when those words are used. The English conjunctions word conventional implicature are but, even, and yet. For example:

Anny suggested cookies, but Rose chose pizza.

In this sentence, Anny suggests Rose to buy some cookies, but Rose chose to buy a pizza. Anny suggested cookies is contrasted by the conventional implicature of but, with choosing pizza. In other word, the conjunction "but" is contrast Anny's suggestion.

b. Conversational Implicature

Grice (1992) states that conversational implicature is implicit meaning in a conversation, left implicit in the actual use of language. It

means the implicature provides some explicit explanation of how it might mean more than what is actually said by the speaker.Conversational implicature is an indirect or implicit speech act. What the speaker means by the utterance is not part of what is explicitly said. According to Paltridge (2006:70), conversational implicature refers to the conclusions the listener about the meaning of the speaker says and the principle of conversation and its principles. Conversational implicature can describe as a conclusion that depends on the existence of norms for language use, such as the broad agreement that communicators must aim, to tell the truth (Griffiths, 2006). Yule (1996:40) stated that there are things that must not be violated in the implicature process, that is, the corporative principle. In identifying what the speaker means, the interpreter will depend on three things. The first is his observations of what the speaker is saying (the content of the conditions of truth expressed) and the form of expression. The second is Cooperative presumption, and third is a knowledge of the world that might be relevant.

The speaker can anticipate this interpreter's behavior and thus can predict that a particular utterance will be understood as conveying something more than or different from what was said literally. For example:

Jane: I hope you brought the bag and the dress.

Marry: Aah, I brought the bag.

In this dialog, Jane hopes that Marry will buy the bag and the dress, but Marry says she only buys the bag. This is a conversational implicature which is indicated by Marry's answer that does not match Jane's

expectations or has a negative connotation. Conversational implicature is divided into two types: generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature.

1) Generalized Conversational Implicature

Generalized conversational implicature is a conversational implicature that is inferable without reference to a particular context. It means that generalized conversational implicature does not depend on particular features of the context but is associated with the proposition expressed instead. Grice (1975) states that the listener does not need specific knowledge to understand the meaning of the conversation. The listener directly understands the meaning because the context used is general. The researcher can conclude that the generalized conversational implicatures refer to the explicit meaning. Yule (1996) states that certain information is always communicated by choosing a word which express one value from a scale of values. For example:

"I got some of this jewelry in Hong Kong. Umm, actually I think I got most of it there"

In this sentence, the speaker initially implicates 'not most' by saying 'some', but then corrects herself by actually asserting 'most'. That final assertion is still likely to be interpreted 'not all'.

2) Particularized Conversational Implicature

Particularized conversation implicature is one of the subclasses of conversational implicature. Particular conversational implicature has been calculated without special knowledge of any particular context.

However, most of the time, our conversational takes place in particular contexts in which locally recognized inferences are assumed. The implicature that needs context or cultural understanding must be assumed is the definition of particularized implicature defined by Lakoff (1993). Example:

Jane: What happened to the roast beef?

Nessie: The dog looks very happy.

In the conversation above, Jane is likely to get the "dog eats roast beef" implicature from Nessie's statement. This is due to Jane's belief that Nessie observes conversational implicature about relationships or relevance in the specific context of Jane's question.

3. Speech Act

According to Mey (1994), each utterance includes some particular functional uses of language. Human use this way to express their thought trough words. According to Yule (1996), speech act is an action which is performed via utterance. Speech act theory originally was written by J.L. Austin (1975) on his book How to Do Things with Word, and developed by John. R. Searle. Speech act commonly gives more specific function, such us complaint, invitation, request, apology, or promise.

According to John Searle's (1969) theory of speech acts, a speech act refers to the action performed by a speaker through their utterance. In other words, speech acts are not just about conveying information or making statements, but they involve the speaker performing a particular action with their words. Searle's theory focuses on the illocutionary force of utterances, which is the

intended meaning or purpose behind the speech act. Searle identified three main components that make up a speech act:

1. Locutionary Act: The locutionary act refers to the basic act of uttering meaningful words and constructing a grammatically correct sentence. It is the literal or surface meaning of the words spoken. For example, saying "It's cold in here" as a statement of fact is a locutionary act.

2. Perlocutionary Act: The perlocutionary act refers to the effect or impact that the speech act has on the listener. It is the response or reaction generated in the listener as a result of the utterance. The perlocutionary act is not under the control of the speaker, as it depends on how the listener interprets and responds to the speech act. For example, if the speaker's request to close the window leads the listener to actually close the window, the perlocutionary act is the successful accomplishment of the request.

3. Illocutionary Act: The illocutionary act is the intended meaning or purpose behind the utterance. It represents the speaker's communicative intention and the effect they want to have on the listener. It goes beyond the literal meaning of the words and takes into account the speaker's intention, context, and social conventions. The illocutionary act can be an assertion, request, question, command, apology, promise, and so on. For instance, if someone says "Can you close the window?" they are performing an illocutionary act of making a request.

In Searle's theory, an illocutionary speech act is an action the speaker performs through their utterance, regardless of its literal meaning. It focuses on

the speaker's communicative intention and the effect they intend to have on the listener. Searle identified several illocutionary speech acts, including assertions, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations.

a. **Representative**

Representative or assertive speech act is the statement of fact. Representative contain a certain statement about the world, like describing, claiming, concluding, etc. Some verbs with a function as representative are predict, confess, swear, state, inform, report, testify, act, criticize. Example:

"It is raining outside."

Saying "it is raining outside" is an assertive speech act, where the speaker intends to convey the information that it is indeed raining.

b. **Directives**

When the speaker expects the listener to do something as a response, that is a dirrectives speech act. It intended to produce some effect on the listener through the act. They direct the hearer towards doing something such as ordering, asking, requesting, advising, etc. Example:

"Give me a cup of coffee, make it black."

Saying "Give me a cup of coffee, make it black" is a directive speech act where the speaker intends to have the listener perform the action of make a balck coffee.

c. Commisive

Commissive speech acts involve commitments or promises made by the speaker. The speaker commits himself to doing something such as promising, threating, offering, etc. Example:

"We will not do that."

When someone saying "We will not do that", they are making a comissive speech act, expressing their intention to perform a future action.

d. Expressives

Expressive speech acts express the speaker's attitudes, emotions, or psychological states. Apologies, congratulations, thanks, and condolences are examples of expressive speech acts. They express how the speaker feels about a certain situation such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, etc. Example:

"I'm really sorry!"

Saying "I'm really sorry!" is an expressive speech act conveying sympathy.

e. Declaration

Declarations are speech acts that bring about a change in the external reality solely through the act of uttering. They rely on the institutional power or status of the speaker. The point of which is to bring something about in the world, such as christening, marrying, firing, etc. Example:

Judge: I sentence you to six months in prison!

In communication, the process of conveying a message in communication can be in the form of verbal or implied. When a speaker conveys a message (whether verbally or implicitly), of course, there is a purpose behind uttering something. The Searle speech acts classification is helpful to determine the purpose of the utterance being uttered by the speaker toward the hearer in communication. The type of utterance's function can be determined by identifying the context or situation of communication.

4. *Over the Moon* **Movie**

Over the Moon is a 2020 computer-animated musical fantasy film written by Audrey Wells, and directed by Glen Keane and John Kahrs. This movie was first shown at the Montclair Film Festival on October 17, 2020, followed by its Netflix and select theatres release on October 23. This movie earned a Golden Globe nomination for Best Animated Feature Film and was nominated for Best Animated Feature at the 93rd Academy Awards.

The movie which the researcher chooses is about depicting teenager's social life, it is a family movie that gives a story about the adventure of Fei-Fei, who believes in the legend of the Moon Goddes Chang'e. This movie tells the story of Fei-Fei, who believes in the story which her mother always told her about it since childhood. Fei-Fei wanted to prove that the Moon Goddes existed. Fei-Fei decides to basically explore her mother's favorite legend about a Moon Goddess, Chang'e, who is waiting there for the return of her lost love.

In this study, the researchers chose the main characters as research objects. The researcher decides on these characters because they frequently use implicature in their conversation. For example:

Fei-Fei : "Wish I had the wings to take me high away"

This utterance indicates that Fei-Fei wishes she had wings to go to the Moon to meet Chang'e.

5. Inside *Out*

Inside Out is an American computer-animated film which was written and directed by Pete Docter. This story was written based on Pete Docter's experience of his daughter's behavior change. This film is about Riley who was born and raised in Minnestone. When he was 11 his parents decided to move to San Francisco. The decision of his parents made Riley feel depressed. The emotions that Riley feels are determined by five emotions depicted in cartoon characters, including Joy, who is described as Tinkerbell but has blue hair; Sadness, who is blue and bespectacled; Fear, who is purple and has a long nose; Anger, who is depicted as a red cartoon character; Disgust, which is depicted with a green cartoon girl. These five emotions live and work to regulate Riley's emotions in the Headquarters which is located in Riley's mind, which has a master control room with a board that the five major emotions jostle against each other to control. In managing Riley's emotions, they encounter several obstacles that cause Riley to lose her emotions inside, which makes her feel empty and unable to express herself. The five emotions try to solve existing problems so that Riley can live her life as before.

B. Previous Studies

These studies previous studies consist of the result of research related to implicature especially conversational implicature and the cooperative principle. There are:

The first research was written by Rahmat Fuad Siregar (2018) entitled "An Analysis of Conversational Implicature Found in *V for Vendetta* Movie". This research analyses the conversational implicature found in *V for Vendetta* movie. This research aim is to interpret the implied meaning and to find out how speakers fail to fulfil maxim in each selected utterance containing conversational implicature. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method to. The researcher found 52 conversational implicature in *V for Vendetta* movie and 34 failures of fulfilling maxims. In the conversational implicature, there are 31 particularized conversational implicature and 21 generalized conversational implicature. The failures of fulfilling maxims, there are 33 of failures occur in particularized conversational implicature, and 1 failure occur in generalized conversational implicature.

The second study is a journal written by Saiful Akmal & Desi Ulfa Yana (2020) entitled "Conversational Implicature Analysis in *Kingdom of Heaven* Movie Script by William Monahan. This research analyses the conversational implicature in *Kingdom of Heaven* Movie Script by William Monahan. The aims of this journal are to discover the types of conversational implicature and the non-observance maxim of cooperative principle.The researcher use a qualitative approach to explain the data. The researcher found 12 particularized conversational implicature and 6 generalized conversational implicature. The researcher also found 14 times use of flouting maxim of quantity and 3 times violating maxim.

The third journal is a journal written by Akhmad Sofyan; Riantino Yudistira; Muta'alim; Fahmi Reza Alfani; Abdul Azizul Ghaffar (2022) entitled "The Analysis of Conversational Implicature Between Students and Teachers at Al-

Azhar Islamic Boarding School". The research is to uncover and describe the meanings and types of conversational implicature contained in the conversation of students and teachers at the Safi'iyah Al-Azhar Islamic Boarding School. In this research, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. The researcher found that there are 4 types of conversational implicature, those are general conversation implicature, scaled implicatures, special conversation implicatures, and conversational implicatures.

The fourth research is written by Maulina Nur Putri (2020) entitled "The Analysis of Conversational Implicature in Midnight Sun movie". This research to investigate the Types of conversational implicature and maxims that have been violating or flouting by Katie and Charlie in the Midnight Sun. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. This researcher found particularized conversational more often used by the two main character rather the generalize conversational implicature.

The fifth study is a journal written by Nurhidayah; Abdul Hakim Yassi & Sukmawati (2021), entitled "The Types of Conversational Implicature in *Gifted* Movie". This research is to identify the types of conversational implicaturean the non-observance maxim of cooperative principles expressed by the characters in a Gifted movie. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method and quantitative method to analyze the data. In this research, the researcher found that the particularized conversation implicatures is the most domminant type of conversational implicature performed by the characters in the movie.

Based on the previous studies that have been mentioned above, the similarity of this research with the previous studies above about the pragmatic, and

implicature. This research applies a movie as same as the previous studies above. The difference of this research with the previous studies above is that none of above previous studies examined the function of implicature used a Speech Act theory.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the method used by the researcher to collect and analyze the data in this study. It consists of research design, data and data sources, research instruments, data collection techniques, data validation techniques, and data analysis techniques.

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data to understand the main characters conversation in the *Inside Out* (2015) and *Over the Moon* (2020) movie. In their book, Littoselliti (2010) says that qualitative research is concerned with structure, pattern, and how something is. Qualitative research is multi-method and takes an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject (Denzin & Lincoln, 1994). Nazir states "Descriptive method is a method in examining the status of human groups, an object, a collection, a system of thought, a category of events in the present."

The reason of the researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method is because of this study allows the researcher to observe and describe the utterance from the main characters in the dialogue that contain implicature. According to Mack (2005), qualitative research is a type of scientific research. Scientific research consists of an investigation that seeks answers to a question systematically, uses a predefined set of procedures to answer the question, collects evidence, produces findings that were not determined in advance, and produces findings that are applicable beyond the immediate boundaries of the study.

B. Data and Data Sources

Data is the object of research, the reality that we make the focus of research, including the places, participants, and events surrounding the focue (Riyadi Santosa, 2017). The data in this research in the form of utterances in the dialogues performed by the main characters in each movie that reflected the implicature and the function .

Data source is the source from which the data was obtained (Riyadi Santosa, 2017). The data sources in this study are divided into two parts, namely, primary and secondary data. Primary data source is a sources that give information directly, and the secondary data source is sources that give information indirectly (Sugiyono, 2017). Primary data in this study is from the utterance from the main characaters dialogue in the movie. Then the secondary data is taken from some references such as journals, books, literature reviews, and other references as supporting research.

B. Research Instruments

The main research instrument in this research is the researcher herself (human instrument), who collected the data form utterances and analyzed it, supported by a tool in the form of data cards, which is used to write down the data obtained from watching the movie, listening to the dialogue, and reading the subtitle in the *Inside Out* (2015) and *Over the Moon* (2020) movie. The researcher will be the planner, data collector, analyzer, and reporter of the research result (Hornby, 2005). According to Arikunto (2009), the research instrument is a device used by a researcher to collect data. The researcher also used the laptop as the primary tool for downloading and watching the movie and writing down the data obtained from

watching the movie. The researcher created the table of indicators for implicature and used a tool in the form of data cards.

C. Data Collection Techniques

The technique of collecting data is profoundly critical in research because the major purpose is getting the data. Establishing research criteria, collecting data through observation and unstructured or semi-structured interviews, documents, and visual materials, and developing techniques to capture information, are steps in the data collection process, according to Creswell (1994). The researcher focuses on implicature analysis from the main characters's utterances. The data in this research were collected from the utterances performed in the dialogues by the main characters.

To gather the data for this study, the researcher uses a documentation technique. In the matter of collecting the data, the researcher do some following steps, there are:

1. Watching the movie.

2. Searching the movie script on the internet and comparing it to the movie's dialogue to determine its accuracy after watching the movie several times.

3. Selecting the data. The researcher divided the part of the utterance in the dialogue that contained the phenomena of implicature, especially conversational implicature.

4. Coding. The researcher provided code in each set of categorized data. The researchers will be able to analyze and locate the data more efficiently as a result.

No.	Form of Implicature
1.	CI : Conversational Implicature
2.	GCI : Generalized Conversational Implicature
3.	PCI : Particularized Conversational Implicature

Table 3. 1 the form of conversational implicature

No.	Form of the function of implicature
1.	Rep : Representative
2.	Dir : Directive
3.	Com : Commisive
4.	Exp : Expressive
5.	Dec : Declarative

Table 3. 2 the fom of the function of implicature

D. Data Validation Techniques

Validation is an important part of the research, because it handles the data gathering techniques. Triangulation in qualitative validation assesses the adequacy of data in accordance with the sources and procedures for collecting data. Based on Miles and Huberman (1994), there are 4 types of triangulation, namely, source data triangulation, method triangulation, investigator triangulation and theoretical triangulation.

Source tringulation is defined as a method used to test credibility data by checking data from several sources such as observations, documentation and interviews. Methodological Triangulation means that a methodological is carried out using several findings from several researchers using a different method. Investigator triangulation uses more than one expert to research and analyze the data found. Theoretical triangulation means that this type is carried out using

several theories which related to research in analyze data such as articles, journals, books, etc.

The researcher uses the investigator triangulation validation method, meaning that the researcher has to correctly classify the form of implicature in *Inside Out* (2015), *Over the moon* (2020) movie by applying the theory from Grice and Yule. The researcher using auditor/validator, it means the researcher's collected data will be validated by expert. The expert will check and validated the data. The researcher used documents as the source of data, and the researcher involved a validator to check the data. The criteria of validator such as a linguistics master who expert on pragmatics fields especially

E. Data Analysis Techniques

According to Moelong (2000), data analysis is carried out to collect cultural themes included in a phenomenon by organizing and selecting data classified based on classifications, patterns, and basic unit in the data. The data is analysed using descriptive analysis to achieve the objectives of the research. In analyzing the data, the researcher used Spreadly's theory. The researcher used four techniques to analyse the data, they are domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis, and cultural analysis.

1. Domain analysis

   Domain analysis is a valuable technique in qualitative research that allows researchers to gain a deeper understanding of the key domains or themes within their data. Domain analysis is to collect data that the researcher will analyze. In this research, the researcher focuses on the form of implicature in the *Over the Moon* (2020) and *Inside Out* (2015) movie. The researcher collects the data

from the utterances performed by the main characters in *Over the Moon* (2020) and *Inside Out* (2015) movie. The following table is made to compare the data with no data.

No.	Textual Data	Type of conversational Implicature and The Function	
		Data	Non-data
1.	Chang'e : **Why else would I have sent my lions to bring you here from Earth?**	O	
2.	Joy : These are my kind of people.		O

Table 3. 3 domain analysis table

2. Taxonomy analysis

Taxonomy is a classification and grouping of the data to determine the specificity of each data. All of the data are classified based on the problem statement of this research. Taxonomic analysis is a step further than domain analysis, classifying each domain as its category and focusing only on its internal structure. The first stage is classifying and categorizing the utterances in the Soul movie based on the type of representative speech acts and suggesting the strategy after the type was found. The researcher used data coding to classify the data.

Textual Data	The Types of Conversational Implicature				
	Generalized Conversational Implicature		Particularized Conversational Implicature		
	1		-		
Joy : Can I just… If you could… I just want to fix that. Thanks.	**The function of Conversational Implicature (Illocutionary speech act)**				
	Rep	Exp	Dir	Com	Dec
	-	-	1	-	-

Table 3. 4 taxonomy analysis table

3. Componential analysis

Componential analysis is the technique of analysis that investigates cause and effect. Componential analysis is a search for ways of distinguishing among the included terms in each selected domain to understand why participants distinguish among the terms. The researcher uses the following componential table:

No	Movie	Characters	Conversational Implicature		The Function of Implicature (Speech Act)					Total
			GCI	PCI	Rep	Dir	Com	Exp	Dec	
1.	*Over the Moon* (2020)	Fei-Fei								
		Chang'e								
		Chin								
		Gobi								
2.	*Inside Out* (2015)	Joy								
		Sadness								
		Anger								
		Disgust								
		Fear								
		Riley								

An Analysis Of The Implicature Of Speech Act Performed By The Main Characters In *Inside Out* (2015), *Over The Moon* (2020) Movie

Table 3. 5 componential table

Notes:

GCI : Generalized conversational implicature

PCI : Particularized conversational implicature

Rep : Representative

Exp : Expressive

Dir : Directives

Com : Commissive

Dec : Declaration

OTM : *Over The Moon* movie

IO : *Inside Out* movie

4. Cultural theme analysis

According to Santosa (2017) the analysis of cultural themes are done by putting a common thread or pattern of relationships obtained from compounding analysis into the context of the use of language. Cultural theme will conclude by taking into consideration the findings, theories, and previous studies

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher focuses on the finding and discussion. This chapter is aimed at answering the research questions. In the finding section, the researcher presents the results of finding and the process of categorizing the data while in the discussions section, the researcher analysed the findings.

A. Findings

This chapter will explain the problem statements by describing the data analysis in detail. The first question is what types of implicature are used by the main characters in *the Over the Moon* and *Inside Out* movie, and the second question is what function of implicature are used by the main characters in *Over the Moon* and *Inside Out* movie.

The data in this research was taken from *Over the Moon* and *Inside Out* movies. This data collection focuses on analyzing the utterances stated by the main characters in *Over the Moon* and *Inside Out* movie. In this research, 64 utterances contain an implicature. The data are classified into two types of implicature accorfing to Grice's (1975) theory; *generalized conversational implicature, and particularized conversational implicature*. Furthermore, the research also analyses the function used by the main characters, such as representative, expressive, commisive, directives, and declarative according to Searle's (2002) theory.

There are two aims of this research, the first is to identify types of implicature performed by the main characters in *Over the Moon* and *Inside Out*

movie, and the second is to reveal the function of implicature used by the main

characters in *Over the Moon* and *Inside Out* movie.

1. Types of Implicature in *Over the Moon (2020) and Inside Out (2015)* Movie

Types of Conversational Implicature	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Generalized Conversational Implicature	49	73,1
Particularized Conversational Implicature	18	26,9
Total	**67**	**100**

Table 4. 1 the percentage of conversational implicature

From the table above, it shows the types of conversational implicature

performed by the main characters in *Over the Moon* (2020) and *Inside Out*

(2015) movie. According to Grice (1975) there are two types of implicature,

conventional and conversational Implicature. Conversational implicature is the

focus of analysis in this research. In this research, the result finds 49 data for

generalized conversational implicature and 18 data for particularized

conversational implicature. The dominant data is generalized conversational

implicature.

The researcher analysed and categorized the types of each implicature which

occurs in the movie. Grice (1975) distinguishes the implicature into two types,

those are conventional implicature dan conversational implicature.

Conversational implicature divided into two parts, those are generalized

conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature.

Based on the research that has been done, the researcher found that there are

two conversational implicature.

1) Generalized Conversational Implicature

       Based on the research that has been done, the researcher found that there are some conversations that can be drawn without any context, it based on the general knowledge. The generalized conversational implicature occurred 49 times. What follows are some example of the data.

  a)   02/OTM/Fei/00:09:11/GCI/Com

       The utterance takes place at the lake when Ba Ba invites Fei-Fei to go home so they wo not be late because there will be an event at home.

Ba Ba : Hey, we got company tonight, so don't be late. Okay?

Fei-Fei : **I'll be back in time.**

Fei-Fei : Um... Ba Ba...

Ba Ba : Careful now!

       Fei-Fei who does not want to go home with Ba Ba immediately says I'll be back in time, which can be interpreted that Fei-Fei does not want to go home now with Ba Ba, and she will come home on time. By stating, "I'll be back in time," Fei-Fei implies that her return or arrival is relevant to the ongoing conversation or situation. It suggests that her timely return is necessary or expected for the smooth continuation of the conversation or activity. The implicature relies on the Baba's understanding of the general expectation of conversation relevance. It assumes that Baba will infer that Fei-Fei's statement implies her commitment to punctuality and fulfilling the situation's timing expectations. The generalized conversational implicature in this utterance is based on the general principle of relevance, suggesting that

Fei-Fei will return or arrive at a particular location within a specified timeframe. It reflects the expectation of timely contributions to the ongoing conversation or activity, emphasizing the importance of punctuality and relevance in effective communication.

b) 06/OTM/Fei-Fei/00:11:18/GCI/Exp

The conversation occurred in the Fei-Fei's kitchen, when BaBa request to accompany Mr. Zhong (BaBa's Friend).

Ba Ba : Fei Fei, how about we give Mrs. Zhong a tour of the shop?

Zhong : That sounds nice.

Fei-Fei : Uh... I'm sorry, I have some homework to do.

Ba Ba : Oh. Well, we could work on it together later.

Fei-Fei : **Uh, it's okay.**

Ba Ba : All right.

During the conversation, Ba Ba still tried to invite Fei-Fei to go around the house together. In Fei-Fei's utterance 'Uh, it's okay', it implies that she still did not want to fulfill Ba Ba's request to accompany Mrs. Zhong. In this implicature, Fei-Fei's statement suggests that she is refusing Baba's offer or request in a polite and non-confrontational manner. By saying, "Uh, it's okay," Fei-Fei implies that she appreciates Baba's offer or request but is declining it. Using "it's okay" indicates that she is trying to reassure Baba that her refusal is not a problem or inconvenience. The implicature relies on the listener's understanding of the social norms and expectations of polite refusal in a conversation.

The implicature may also be influenced by the conversational maxim of quality, which requires speakers to provide truthful and accurate information. Fei-Fei's statement may imply that she genuinely believes that refusing Baba's offer or request is okay. The generalized conversational implicature in this utterance is based on the general principle of politeness, suggesting that Fei-Fei is politely declining Baba's offer or request. It reflects the expectation of considerate and respectful conversation interactions, highlighting Fei-Fei's attempt to refuse politely and reassure Baba that her refusal is not a problem.

c) 07/OTM/Fei/00:14:59/GCI

This conversation took place while Fei-Fei and her extended family were preparing food for a family dinner. Mrs. Zhong, who also helped prepare the food, tried to approach Fei-Fei and offered red dates for the second course menu at dinner.

Zhong : Fei-Fei, perhaps we can use my red dates for our second batch.

Fei-Fei : **Ma Ma preferred melon seeds in the paste.**

Zhong :Oh. Well, my family uses dates grown in our garden.

In Fei-Fei's story, it may imply that Fei-Fei refused Mrs. Zhong to use Red dates. In the conversation, Mrs. Zhong did not need any special knowledge to understand that Fei-Fei did not want to use red dates. From the explanation above, it can be conluded that this conversation included in Generalized Conversational Implicature.

d) 16/OTM/Chang'e/00:39:54/GCI/Dir

The dialogue occurred after Fei-Fei said that she did not know what and where the gift Chang'e meant. In this implicature, Chang'e's statement suggests that she believes the object being referred to is located somewhere on her moon, and she is suggesting or recommending that Fei-Fei should go and search for it.

Fei-Fei : But I don't know what it is. You can have anything of mine you want..

Chang'e : Clearly, you've lost my gift. Let's stop playing games. **I sense it's on my moon somewhere, and I suggest you go find it**! There's only a sliver of moon left. When the last moon dust falls, it will be too late to bring Houyi back.

Chang'e's utterance occurred after Fei-Fei said that she did not know what and where the gift Chang'e meant. In this implicature, Chang'e's statement suggests that she believes the object being referred to is located somewhere on her moon, and she is suggesting or recommending that Fei-Fei should go and search for it. By stating, "I sense it is on my moon somewhere, and I suggest you go find it!" Chang'e implies that her information about the object's location is relevant to the ongoing conversation or task. It suggests she provides a helpful suggestion based on her perception or intuition.

The implicature relies on Fei-Fei's understanding of the general expectation of relevance in conversations and the cooperative nature of communication. It assumes that Fei-Fei will infer that Chang'e's

statement implies her belief in the object's location and her recommendation for Fei-Fei to take action. The generalized conversational implicature in this utterance is based on the general principle of relevance, suggesting that Chang'e believes the object is on her moon, and she recommends Fei-Fei search for it. It reflects the expectation of providing relevant and helpful contributions to a conversation, highlighting Chang'e's perceived knowledge and her suggestion for further action.

e) 23/IO/Joy/00:02:51/GCI/Dir

The utterance occurred in the Headquarter when Joy had just met Sadness. In this utterance, Joy implicitly wants to take over emotional control from Sadness.

> Sad : I'm Sadness
>
> Joy : Hello. I... I'm Joy. So...**Can I just… If you could… I just want to fix that**. **Thanks.**

In this implicature, Joy's statement suggests that she wants to make a slight adjustment or correction to something and is politely seeking permission or assistance from Sad. The implicature arises from the general conversational principle of cooperation and politeness. This principle shows that speakers must be polite, considerate, and cooperative.

By using phrases such as "Can I just," "If you could," and "I just want to fix that," Joy implies that she acknowledges Sad's involvement or ownership of the situation and is requesting a small favor or

permission. Using "thanks" at the end further emphasizes her politeness and gratitude. The implicature relies on Sad's understanding of the social norms and expectations of polite requests and cooperation in a conversation.

The implicature may also be influenced by the conversational maxim of quantity, which suggests that speakers provide the appropriate amount of information needed for the conversation. Joy's use of brief and indirect phrases implies that she assumes Sad will understand the specific task or adjustment she wants to make without explicit elaboration. The generalized conversational implicature in this utterance is based on the general principles of politeness and cooperation, suggesting that Joy wants to make a slight adjustment and is politely seeking permission or assistance from Sad. It reflects the expectation of considerate and cooperative conversation interactions, highlighting Joy's polite approach and acknowledgment of Sad's involvement in the situation.

So, the findings above are some data for generalized conversational implicature performed by the main characters in *Over the Moon* (2020) and *Inside Out* (2015) movie. The same data are also found which are :

01/OTM/Fei/GCI/Exp00:02:04,

02/OTM/Fei/GCI/Com/00:09:11,

03/OTM/Fei/00:09:53/GCI/Dir,

05/OTM/Fei/00:11:10/GCI/Exp,

06/OTM/Fei/00:11:18/GCI/Exp,

07/OTM/Fei/00:02:04/GCI,

11/OTM/Fei/00:17:59/GCI,

12/OTM/Changé/00:37:50/GCI/Rep,

13/OTM/Changé/00:38:08/GCI/Rep,

15/OTM/Changé/00:39:29/GCI/Rep,

16/OTM/Chang'e/00:39:54/GCI/Dir,

17/OTM/Chang'e/00:40:29/GCI/Dir,

18/OTM/Fei-Fei/00:40:58/GCI/Rep,

19/OTM/Chang'e/00:46:55/GCI/Exp

20/OTM/Chang'e/00:47:46/GCI/Exp

22/OTM/Gobi/00:56:38/GCI/Rep

23/IO/Fei-fei/00:02:51/GCI/Dir

24/IO/Fear/00:03:05/GCI/Rep

25/IO/Fear/00:03:25/GCI/Rep

27/IO/Joy/00:08:54/GCI/Dir

28/IO/Disgust/00:09:04/GCI/Rep

29/IO/Joy/00:09:17/GCI/Dir

32/IO/Disgust/00:12:36/GCI/Rep

33/IO/Joy/00:15:01/GCI/Dir

35/IO/Joy/00:16:29/GCI/Dir

36/IO/Joy/00:20:07/GCI/Exp

37/IO/Disgust/00:20:30/GCI/Rep

39/IO/Joy/00:21:17/GCI/Exp

40/IO/Digust/00:22:26/GCI/Exp

41/IO/Joy/00:23:36/GCI/Exp

42/IO/Disgust/00:23:49/GCI/Dir

43/IO/Sad/00:26:02/GCI/Exp

45/IO/Disgust/00:27:50/GCI/Dir

47/IO/Disgust/00:27:57/GCI/Rep

50/IO/Sad/00:30:17/GCI/Exp

51/IO/Sad/00:32:30/GCI/Rep

52/IO/Sad/00:32:55/GCI/Rep

53/IO/Joy/00:32:58/GCI/Dir

54/IO/Joy/00:33:02/GCI/Dir

55/IO/Joy/00:33:10/GCI/Rep

56/IO/Sad/00:33:30/GCI/Exp

58/IO/Joy/00:34:01/GCI/Com

59/IO/Sad/00:34:11/GCI/Rep

60/IO/Sad/00:37:21/GCI/Rep

61/IO/Joy/00:38:33/GCI/Rep   64/IO/Joy/00:41:13/GCI/Rep

62/IO/Sad/00:40:46/GCI/Re   66/IO/Sad/00:43:49/GCI/Re

p   p

2) Particularized Conversational Implicature

Based on the research that has been done, the researcher found that there are some conversations that need context, special knowledge to understand what the speaker actually means. The generalized conversational implicature occurred 18 times. What follows are some example of the data.

a) 08/OTM/Fei/00:15:05/PCI/Rep

The conversation took place after Fei-Fei turned down Mrs. Zhong's offer to use Red dates as a second course on the dinner menu. In this conversation, Mrs. Zhong offered Fei-Fei to taste the red dates.

Zhong   : Oh. Well, my family uses dates grown in our garden. If you wanna try one, they're delicious.

Fei-Fei : **I'm probably allergic to dates.**

In this implicature, Fei-Fei's statement suggests that she might have an allergic reaction to dates when Mrs. Zhong offers her to try Red Dates. The implicature arises from the specific context of the conversation and the speaker's belief about her allergies.

By saying, "I am probably allergic to dates," Fei-Fei implies that she has prior knowledge or experience that leads her to believe she may have an allergic reaction if she consumes dates. The implicature relies on the listener's understanding of Fei-Fei's statement within the specific context of the conversation and their shared knowledge of her allergies or sensitivities.

The particularized conversational implicature in this utterance is based on the specific information and beliefs of Fei-Fei regarding her potential allergic reaction to dates. It reflects her hesitation or reluctance to try Red Dates based on her knowledge and concerns about her allergies. This utterance's particular conversational implicature arises from Fei-Fei's belief and knowledge about her potential allergic reaction to dates. It highlights her hesitation or caution in accepting Mrs. Zhong's offer based on her personal experiences or information regarding her allergies.

b) 09/OTM/Fei/00:16:01/PCI/Rep

The utterance occurred when Fei-Fei was preparing to start dinner with the family. At that time, Fei-Fei saw BaBa talking to Mrs. Zhong. In this implicature, Fei-Fei's statement suggests that she reminds Baba of an important fact or information they both know.

BaBa : You have a little bit of sauce on the side of your..

Uncle : It's gonna be huge for the Moon Festival

Fei-Fei : **Ma Ma's favorite holiday.**

The implicature arises from the specific context of Fei-Fei seeing Baba with Mrs. Zhong and the shared knowledge between Fei-Fei and Baba about Ma Ma's favorite holiday. By saying "Ma Ma's favorite holiday," Fei-Fei implies that she knows that Ma Ma has a special fondness for a particular holiday and assumes that Baba is also aware of this fact. The implicature relies on the listener's understanding of Fei-

Fei's statement within the specific context of their shared knowledge and relationship.

The particularized conversational implicature in this utterance is based on the specific information and shared knowledge between Fei-Fei and Baba about Ma Ma's favorite holiday. It serves as a subtle reminder or reference to their shared memories and emotions associated with that holiday. The particularized conversational implicature in this utterance arises from Fei-Fei's intention to bring attention to Ma Ma's favorite holiday and the shared knowledge between her and Baba. It may be a way of expressing nostalgia or invoking a sense of connection based on their shared memories and understanding of Ma Ma's preferences.

c) 34/IO/Joy/00:15:31/PCI/Exp

The utterance occurred when Sadness agreed to her suggestion to read books.

Sadness : "Long Term Memory data selection via channel subgrouping'

Joy : See? Fun already! You lucky dog. **You're reading these cool things. I got to go work. Life is so unfair.**

Joy's utterance occurred when Sadness agreed to her suggestion to read books. Joy says, "I got to go work. Life is so unfair." to convey her jealousy towards Sadness, which has a meaning that is inversely proportional to what she said. In this speech, Joy implies that Sadness must shift her focus so she does not try to touch the memory ball again

and disturb their activities. Understanding this implicit meaning requires special knowledge. Therefore this speech is included in the Particularized Conversational Implicature.

d) 38/IO/Sad/00:21:05/PCI/Dir

This utterance occurs when Joy tells Sadness to be in the circle she made. In that story, Joy wanted Sadness not to participate in the morning's activities because, last time, Sadness messed up Riley's day by touching the memory ball.

Sad : What are you doing?

Joy : And there. Perfect! This is the circle of Sadness. Your job is to **make sure that all the Sadness stays inside of it**.

In the story, Joy wanted Sadness to refrain from participating in the morning's activities because Sadness had previously caused trouble by touching the memory ball, resulting in a negative outcome for Riley's day. The particularized conversational implicature in Joy's utterance is that she wants Sadness to comply with her directive and remain within the circle of Sadness. It implies that Joy is assigning Sadness the responsibility of controlling negative emotions or experiences. By giving Sadness this task, Joy attempts to prevent any potential disruptions or negative impacts on Riley's day.

Furthermore, the particularized conversational implicature suggests that Joy wants Sadness to avoid interfering or engaging with Riley's experiences based on the past incident. By confining Sadness to the circle, Joy implies that Sadness's presence or actions might adversely

affect Riley's well-being or the smooth flow of the morning's activities. In summary, the particularized conversational implicature in Joy's utterance is that she is instructing Sadness to stay within the circle and prevent any negative emotions from escaping. It implies that Joy wants Sadness to comply with her directive and avoid participating in the morning's activities, based on the past incident where Sadness caused trouble.

e) 44/IO/Riley/00:27:25/PCI/Exp

This conversation took place while Riley was having dinner with her parents.

Mom : Wo not it be great to be back out on the ice?

Riley : **Yeah, that sounds fantastic.**

When Mama asks Riley a question, Riley responds by supporting her face with one hand and rolling her eyes. This nonverbal gesture and facial expression serve as an expressive speech act, conveying her attitude and emotions toward Mama's question. Riley's verbal response, "Yeah, that sounds fantastic," further contributes to the expressive speech act. The word "fantastic" suggests that Riley's response is sarcastic or insincere, implying a negative or dismissive attitude towards Mama's suggestion.

The implicature in Riley's expressive speech is that she conveys her lack of interest, enthusiasm, or disagreement with Mama's suggestion. Her response's eye-rolling and lazy tone suggest a sense of annoyance, boredom, or disregard. This particularized implicature suggests that

Riley's attitude towards Mama's suggestion is negative or sarcastic, despite the superficial agreement expressed in his words. In summary, Riley's expressive speech act, consisting of nonverbal cues and sarcastic language, contributes to a particularized conversational implicature. The implicature suggests his true negative or dismissive attitude towards Mama's suggestion, conveyed through his nonverbal and verbal expressions..

So, the findings above are some data for particularized conversational implicature performed by the main characters in *Over the Moon* (2020) and *Inside Out* (2015) movie. The same data are also found which are :

03/OTM/Fei/00:10:02/PCI/Rep,   09/OTM/Fei/00:16:01/PCI/Rep,

10/OTM/Fei/00:17:25/PCI/Dir,   14/OTM/Changé/00:38:27/PCI/Rep,

21/OTM/Fei-Fei/00:48:55/PCI/Rep, 26/IO/Disgust/00:03:43/PCI/Rep,

30/IO/Joy/00:09:34/GCI/Dir,   31/IO/Joy/00:11:17/PCI/Rep,

34/IO/Joy/00:15:31/PCI/Exp,   38/IO/Sad/00:21:05/PCI/Dir,

44/IO/Riley/00:27:25/PCI/Exp,   46/IO/Riley/00:27:54/PCI/Rep,

48/IO/Riley/00:28:48/PCI/Exp,   49/IO/Riley/00:29:08/PCI/Dir,

57/IO/Sad/00:33:48/PCI/Rep,   63/IO/Sad/00:41:09/PCI/Dir,

65/IO/Joy/00:43:44/PCI/Exp

2. The types of speech acts In *Over The Moon* (2020) and *Inside Out* (2015) Movie

The types of speech acts	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Representative	30	44,9
Expressive	16	23,9
Directives	18	26,8
Commisive	3	4,4
Declarative	0	0
Total	**67**	**100**

Table 4. 2 the percentage of the types of speech acts

From the table above, it shows the functions of conversational implicature perfomed by the main characters in *Over the Moon* (2020) and *Inside Out* (2015) movie. Searle's divided the illocutionary acts into 5; representative, expressive, directives, commisive, declarative.

1) Representative

A representative speech act, also known as an assertive speech act, is a type of speech act where the speaker asserts or states a proposition, conveying information or making a claim about the world. Representative speech act occurred 30 times. What follows are some example of the data.

a) 25/IO/Disgust/00:03:25/GCI/Rep

The conversation occurred in the headquarters while Riley was eating with her parents. In that scene, Fear asks what his father would feed him.

Fear   : What is it?

Disgust : **Okay, caution. There is a dangerous smell, people**

In the given utterance, the speaker begins by saying, "Okay, caution," indicating a change in the context or situation. This implies the speaker wants to draw attention to something meaningful and potentially hazardous. The following statement, "There is a dangerous smell, people," carries the representative function of implicature, whereby the speaker implies something beyond the literal meaning of the words.

The implicature in this utterance is primarily conveyed through the word "dangerous" and the speaker's use of the term "people." Using "dangerous" suggests that the smell is not just unpleasant or off-putting but poses a potential risk or harm. This implicature relies on the listener's knowledge of what typically constitutes a dangerous smell, which can vary depending on the context and individual experiences. The representative function of the implicature in this utterance is to convey the presence of a dangerous smell and the need for caution and immediate attention. The use of the word "dangerous" and the inclusion of "people" serve to heighten the sense of urgency and emphasize the potential harm associated with the smell. The speaker's tone and delivery also play a role in reinforcing the implicature and conveying the seriousness of the situation.

b) 15/OTM/Changé/00:39:29/GCI/Rep\

The dialogue occurs when Fei-Fei asks for a picture of Chang'e, but she must give Chang'e a gift first.

Chang'e :Everybody wants pictures. Does this look like a photo op to you?

Fei-Fei : Um, yes?

Chang'e : Then do it fast.

(Fei-Fei try to take the picture from Chang'e's hand)

Chang'e : Uh-uh. **No gift, no photo.**

In this implicature, Chang'e asserts a conditional statement, stating that there will be no photo if there is no gift. Using "Uh-uh" indicates negation or refusal, emphasizing Chang'e's position. By saying, "No gift, no photo," she implies that the presence of a gift is a necessary condition for taking a photo. The implicature relies on Fei-Fei's understanding of the conditional relationship being asserted. It suggests that Chang'e expects or requires a gift to proceed with taking a photo, implying that the absence of a gift will result in the denial of the photo opportunity. The representative in this implicature asserts a condition and conveys that the speaker will only agree to take a photo if a gift is provided. It communicates the Chang'e's expectations or requirements, establishing a condition for the desired outcome. Therefore, this utterance is classified as Representative.

c) 21/OTM/Fei-Fei/00:48:55/PCI/Rep

This utterance occurred when there was a meteor storm on the way to find gifts. When she ride with the big moon Chicken

Chicken : We've gotta get through that canyon!

Chicken : Whoa! We're not gonna make it!

Fei-Fei : **Do not be such a chicken.**

In this implicature, Fei-Fei uses the statement to assert or claim that the listener is exhibiting characteristics or behavior associated with being a chicken. By saying, "Do not be such a chicken," Fei-Fei implies that she displays cowardice or timidity in a given situation. The phrase "such a chicken" metaphorically criticizes Fei-Fei's perceived lack of courage or bravery.

The implicature relies on the listener's understanding of the metaphorical meaning and the implied comparison being made. It suggests that the speaker believes the listener should overcome their fear or hesitation and act more confidently or bravely. The representative speech act in this implicature asserts or claims that the listener is demonstrating characteristics associated with being a chicken, implying a criticism of their perceived lack of courage. It communicates Fei-Fei's expectation or desire for the listener to exhibit more bravery or confidence in the given situation.

2) Expressive

An expressive speech act, also known as an emotive speech act, involves expressing one's feelings, emotions, preferences, or attitudes.

The expressive speech act occurred 16 times. What follows are some example of the data.

a) 01/OTM/Fei/00:02:04/GCI/Exp

The dialogue occurred when Fei-fei was with her parents at the lake, they talked together. Her mother told him stories about how the moon has different phases each day, after her mother told him, her father offered to Fei-Fei.

Ba Ba : All right, does anyone want to hear the scientific explanation?

Fei-Fei : Sorry, Ba Ba**,I like the Mommy explanation best**!

In this implicature, Fei-Fei's statement suggests that she prefers the "Mommy explanation" over Baba's offer to tell a story. The implicature arises from Fei-Fei's desire to convey her emotional response and personal preference in the given situation. By saying, "Sorry, Ba Ba, I like the Mommy explanation best!" Fei-Fei implies that she feels apologetic for her preference, acknowledging Baba's offer while expressing her genuine interest in the "Mommy explanation." The phrase "I like the Mommy explanation best" reflects her personal opinion or emotional attachment to that particular explanation.

The implicature relies on the listener's understanding of Fei-Fei's expressive intent and her desire to convey her emotional response and preference. It assumes that the listener will infer Fei-Fei's emotional state and interpret her statement as expressing her

feelings. The expressive speech act in this utterance involves Fei-Fei expressing her preference and emotional response through her statement. It highlights her attachment to the "Mommy explanation" while acknowledging Baba's offer. The implicature serves as a means for Fei-Fei to convey her emotions and preferences in the situation..

b) 11/OTM/Fei/00:17:59/GCI

Fei-Fei's speech occurred when she walked towards the stairs to his room. Chin throws ping pong balls at her from behind to encourage Fei-Fei to play.

Chin : Fei-Fei!

Fei-Fei : Ow! **Not really in the mood!**

In this implicature, Fei-Fei's statement suggests that she expresses discomfort and a lack of interest or willingness to engage in the current situation. The implicature arises from Fei-Fei's desire to convey her emotional state and assert her boundaries. By saying, "Ow! Not really in the mood!" Fei-Fei implies that she experiences pain or discomfort due to Chin's disturbance, and she further expresses her disinterest or unwillingness to participate in whatever Chin is doing. Using phrases like "Ow!" and "Not really in the mood" conveys her feelings and attitude towards the situation.

The implicature relies on the listener's understanding of Fei-Fei's expressive intent and her desire to communicate her emotional state and boundaries. It assumes the listener will interpret Fei-Fei's

statement as expressing her discomfort and disinterest. The expressive speech act in this utterance involves Fei-Fei expressing her discomfort, lack of interest, and personal boundaries through her statement. It highlights her emotional response and assertiveness in asserting her current mood and her unwillingness to engage in the disturbance caused by Chin. The implicature serves as a means for Fei-Fei to convey her emotions and assert her boundaries in the situation.

c) 19/OTM/Chang'e/00:46:55/GCI/Exp

This utterance occurred when she was crying because she was worried about not being able to meet Houyi.

Jade : Do yoga with us. Calming breath in.. and calming breath out.

Chang'e: Oh! **Whoa, boy! I'm calm.**

In this implicature, Chang'e's statement suggests that she is expressing surprise or astonishment initially, followed by a declaration of her current emotional state, which is calm. The implicature arises from Chang'e's desire to convey her emotional response and assert her calmness to Jade, who is witnessing Chang'e's crying. By saying, "Oh! Whoa, boy! I'm calm," Chang'e implies that she is initially taken aback or surprised by something, possibly her emotional state of crying. However, she quickly reassures Jade and asserts her calmness despite the initial surprise. The use of interjections like "Oh!" and "Whoa, boy!" conveys

Chang'e's initial surprise or astonishment, while the statement "I am calm" emphasizes her current emotional state.

The implicature relies on the listener's understanding of Chang'e's expressive intent and her desire to communicate her emotional response and current state to Jade. It assumes that the listener will interpret Chang'e's statement as an expression of her surprise followed by an assurance of her calmness in an attempt to provide reassurance and comfort to Jade. The expressive speech act in this utterance involves Chang'e expressing her initial surprise or astonishment and subsequently asserting her calmness to Jade. It highlights Chang'e's emotional response and attempts to provide reassurance and comfort in the situation. The implicature serves as a means for Chang'e to convey her emotions and assert her current state of calmness amidst the presence of Jade and her crying.

3) Directives

Directive speech acts are a type of speech act where the speaker intends to direct or influence the behavior or actions of the listener. It involves making requests, giving commands, offering advice, or making suggestions. The effectiveness of a directive speech act depends on the listener's understanding and willingness to comply with the speaker's intended action. The directives occurred 18times. What follows are some example of the data.

a) 17/OTM/Chang'e/00:40:29/GCI/Dir

The utterance that Chang'e conveyed while waiting for Fei-Fei and all the people of Lunaria to look for the item she wanted.

Chang'e : She'll get me that gift. And, Jade, your potion is the final piece we need to bring Houyi back. **And you will be ready, wo not you?**

In the utterance that Chang'e conveyed while waiting for Fei-Fei and all the people of Lunaria to look for the item she wanted. In the utterance, "She will get me that gift. And, Jade, your potion is the final piece we need to bring Houyi back. And you will be ready, won't you?" Chang'e implies a directive speech act. A directive speech act involves directing or influencing the behavior or actions of the listener. In this implicature, Chang'e's statement suggests that she is giving instructions or making a request to Jade regarding the gift and the potion. The implicature arises from Chang'e's desire to influence Jade's actions and ensure that Jade fulfills her role in bringing Houyi back. By saying, "She'll get me that gift" and "your potion is the final piece we need to bring Houyi back," Chang'e implies that she expects Jade to take specific actions. She reinforces her directive speech act by asking, "And you will be ready, won't you?" This indicates her expectation that Jade will be prepared and fulfill her role in the plan.

The implicature relies on the listener's understanding of Chang'e's directive intent and her desire to influence Jade's actions. It assumes that the listener will interpret Chang'e's statement as a

request or instruction, motivating Jade to take the necessary steps. The directive speech act in this utterance involves Chang'e giving instructions or making a request to Jade regarding the gift and the potion. It highlights Chang'e's intention to direct Jade's behavior and ensure her active participation in the plan to bring Houyi back. The implicature serves as a means for Chang'e to influence Jade's actions and contribute to fulfilling their goal.

b) 29/IO/Joy/00:09:17/GCI/Dir

This utterance happened when they move the the new house and it turned out that the condition of the new house did not match their expectations.

Fear : It's the house of the dead! We're going to get rabies!

Disgust : Get off of me!

Joy : Hey. All through the drive. Dad talked about how cool our new room is. **Let's go check it out!**

In her story, Joy intends to remind her friends about the room her father promised them to stop feeling disappointed and making Riley feel uncomfortable. In this implicature, Joy's statement suggests that she is making a suggestion or proposal to her friend, urging them to go and explore their new room. The implicature arises from Joy's intention to direct her friend's behavior and actively involve them in the activity. By saying, "Dad talked about how cool our new room is," and "Let's go check it out!" Joy implies that she wants her friend to join her in investigating their new room based on

their dad's description. Using phrases like "Let's go" and the exclamation "check it out!" convey Joy's directive intent, encouraging her friend to take action.

The implicature relies on the listener's understanding of Joy's directive speech act and her desire to influence her friend's behavior. It assumes the listener will interpret Joy's statement as a suggestion or invitation to explore their new room together. The directive speech act in this utterance involves Joy suggesting or proposing to her friend to go and check out their new room. It highlights Joy's intention to direct her friend's behavior and actively involve them in the activity. The implicature serves as a means for Joy to influence her friend's actions and engage them in the shared experience.

c) 45/IO/Disgust/00:27:50/GCI/Dir

This utterance occurs in the Headquarter when Fear and Disgust try to replace Joy to control Riley's emotions so she can carry out his activities properly as usual.

Mom   : So, how was the first day of school?

Fear   : She's probing us.

Disgust : I'm done. **You pretend to be Joy.**

Fear   : What? Okay.

When Fear and Disgust try to replace Joy to control Riley's emotions, Disgust's statement, "I'm done. You pretend to be Joy," is a directive. She is instructing Fear to assume the role of Joy and take on the task of controlling Riley's emotions. It may also implied in

that she gave up on replacing Joy and asked Fear and Mad to replace him.

The implicature in Disgust's utterance is that Disgust wants Fear to actively participate in controlling Riley's emotions. By saying, "I'm done," Disgust implies that she has completed her part or is finished with the task. Then, she directs Fear to take over the role of Joy by saying, "You pretend to be Joy." The implicature is that Disgust expects Fear to mimic Joy's behavior and perform the necessary emotional control for Riley. Through this directive speech act, Disgust conveys her expectation and assigns a specific role to Fear. The implicature suggests that Disgust wants Fear to actively engage in the activity and fulfill the responsibilities that were assigned initially to Joy.

4) Commisive

Commissive speech acts are a type of speech act where the speaker commits or promises to perform a future action or fulfill an obligation. It involves making commitments, promises, pledges, or offers. The speaker expresses their intention to undertake a specific course of action. Commissive speech acts often involve the use of modal verbs such as "will," "shall," "promise," or specific phrases indicating commitment. Commisive speech act occurred 3 times. What follows are some example data.

a) 02/OTM/Fei/00:09:11/GCI/Com

The utterance takes place at the lake when Ba Ba invites Fei-Fei to go home so they wo not be late because there will be an event at home.

Ba Ba : Hey, we got company tonight, so don't be late. Okay?

Fei-Fei : **I'll be back in time**.

Fei-Fei : Um... Ba Ba...

Ba Ba : Careful now!

Fei-Fei who does not want to go home with Ba Ba immediately says I'll be back in time, which can be interpreted that she does not want to go home now with Ba Ba, and she will come home on time. When Ba Ba invites Fei-Fei to go home so they will not be late for an event, Fei-Fei responds, "I'll be back in time." it is implied that Fei-Fei is assuring Ba Ba that she will return before the designated time, fulfilling her commitment to punctuality.

Fei-Fei's statement "I'll be back in time" can be understood as an implicature. Implicature refers to the meaning conveyed indirectly or implied beyond the literal interpretation of the words used. In this case, the implicature is that Fei-Fei is assuring Ba Ba that she understands the importance of being on time for the event and that she will return within the specified timeframe.

By using the commissive speech act of promising to be back in time, Fei-Fei implies her commitment to fulfill Ba Ba's request and prioritize punctuality for the event. This implicature conveys

Fei-Fei's willingness to meet expectations and reinforces her responsibility to return promptly.

b) 58/IO/Joy/00:34:01/GCI/Com

The utterance occurred by Joy when looking for a way to the Headquarter, when they were knocked out of Headquarters

Sad   : No. I mean, go left. I said left was right. Like "correct." This actually feels kind of nice.

Joy   : Okay, here we go! **We'll be back to Headquarters before morning.** We can do it! This will be easy! This is working!

. In this statement, Joy tries to calm down and convince herself she can get through all this. In the utterance, "Okay, here we go! We'll be back to Headquarters before morning," Joy expresses her commitment to return to Headquarters before morning. She assures Sad that they will complete the task and fulfill this commitment.

When Joy says, "We can do it! This will be easy!" she expresses confidence and reassuring Sad. She encourages Sad by implying that the task is within their capabilities and will not pose significant difficulties. By saying, "This is working!" Joy indicates that their current actions or strategies are producing the desired results. She is expressing optimism and reinforcing that their efforts are successful and effective.

These commissive speech acts in Joy's utterances motivate Sad and build a sense of shared commitment and confidence. Joy's words imply that they can achieve their goal and that their actions yield positive outcomes..

5) Declarative

Declarative speech acts are a type of speech act where the speaker makes statements or provides information about the world. It involves conveying facts, opinions, and beliefs or making assertions. The speaker intends to inform, describe, explain, or assert something. Declarative speech acts aim to convey knowledge or express a particular viewpoint. They can be used to make statements of fact, express opinions, report events, or provide explanations. The effectiveness of a declarative speech act depends on the clarity and accuracy of the information conveyed and the listener's understanding and acceptance of the statement made by the speaker. In this movie, none of the utterance that has a declarative function.

B. Discussion

After finding and analyzing the data above, the results need to be discussed in this research. The discussion presents the reason for the findings of all the data analyzed from the previous sub-chapter. This part arranges to answer the reasons for the research question in this research. In this discussion, the study eloaborates on the types of conversational implicature using Grice's (1975) theory and the function of the implicature using Searle's speech act

(1969) theory performed by the main characters by the main characters in *Over the Moon* and *Inside Out* movie.

Based on the finding, the result found that generalized conversational is the dominant finding in this research. There are found 64 data contains conversational implicature. There are found 14 generalized conversational implicature and 8 particular conversational implicature in *Over the Moon* movie. There are also found 35 data belonging to generalized conversational implicature and 10 data belonging to particularized conversational implicature in *Inside Out* movie. The researcher found 30 data that belong to representative, 16 data expressive, 18 data directives, and 3 data belonging to commisive.

Generalized conversational implicature is the dominant type of conversational implicature performed by the main characters in that movie because the characters no need special knowledge to understand the utterance. This is following the understanding of generalized conversational implicature, which is the addressee no needs more explanation to understand the meaning or context spoken by the speaker in a conversation because the context is general and no need special knowledge. Based on the movies *Over the Moon* and *Inside Out*, the main characters predominantly engage in generalized conversational implicature. Generalized conversational implicature refers to implied meanings that arise from shared background knowledge, social conventions, or common understanding between the participants in a conversation. In *Over the Moon*, the main character Fei-Fei often implies meanings beyond the literal interpretation of her words through shared knowledge and cultural references. For example, when she says, "I'll be back

in time," it implies that she intends to return on time, but it also carries the implicit understanding that she will fulfill her promise or commitment. The implied meaning relies on the shared understanding that promises should be kept and responsibilities honored.

Similarly, in *Inside Out*, the emotional dialogues and interactions often involve generalized conversational implicature. For instance, when Joy says to Sadness, "Can I just... If you could... I just want to fix that. Thanks," it implies a request for Sadness to refrain from interfering or causing further trouble. The implied meaning depends on the shared understanding of social norms, politeness, and the desire to maintain harmony within the group.

Throughout both movies, the main characters employ generalized conversational implicature to communicate underlying meanings, convey intentions, and tap into shared knowledge and social conventions. This type of implicature enhances the depth of their interactions and enriches the narrative by conveying implicit messages beyond explicit statements.

It is worth noting that while generalized conversational implicature is a dominant type of implicature in these movies, other types of implicature, such as particularized conversational implicature, may also be present in certain scenes or dialogues. Nonetheless, the prevalent use of generalized conversational implicature showcases the characters' ability to communicate subtly and rely on shared understanding to convey deeper meanings.

. It may be also the reason why movie makers produces the movie which includes many implicature here. It is because the movie makers wants to show that those film makes young people the target of the moral message in this film.

Therefore this film uses language and delivery that is easily understood by the audience.

Based on the findings, the researcher found four functions of the types off conversational implicature; representative, expressive, directives, and commisive. There are found 30 data belonging to representative, 16 data that belong to expressive, 18 data belonging to directives, and 3 data that belong to commisive. Based on *Over the Moon* and *Inside Out* movie shows that the representative and directives is the dominant function performed by the main characters. It can be observed that the main characters predominantly engage in representative and directive speech acts. Representative speech involves conveying information, expressing beliefs, describing situations, or making assertions, while directive speech acts involve giving instructions, making requests, or influencing others' behavior.

In *Over the Moon*, the main character Fei-Fei frequently uses figurative speech acts as she shares her beliefs, narrates stories, and explains the Moon Goddess Chang'e and her quest to prove her existence. Fei-Fei's storytelling represents her thoughts, beliefs, and perceptions of other characters and the audience. Additionally, *Over the Moon* characters frequently perform directive speech acts. Fei-Fei gives instructions or requests to others, such as when she urges her friend to help her find evidence of Chang'e's existence or asks her family to believe in the power of love. These directive speech acts reflect Fei-Fei's attempts to influence the actions and behaviors of others in pursuit of her goals.

Similarly, in *Inside* Out the main characters predominantly engage in representative and directive speech acts. The emotions, represented by Joy, Sadness, Anger, Disgust, and Fear, consistently perform representative speech acts as they express their feelings, provide explanations for their actions, and describe the events happening in the mind of the main character, Riley. Their dialogues serve to represent Riley's emotional experiences and internal processes.

Furthermore, the emotions in "Inside Out" frequently engage in directive speech acts to influence Riley's behavior and guide her actions. They give instructions, make requests, and offer advice to ensure Riley's well-being and decision-making process. This demonstrates their directive function in influencing and directing Riley's actions based on her emotional state.

In both movies, representative and directive speech acts dominate in conveying information, expressing beliefs, influencing behavior, and representing the characters' thoughts and emotions. These speech acts drive the plot, develop character relationships, and explore the film's central themes. The movie makers want to show that the main character can convey his thoughts and expressions well in this film, which may aim to make the audience have the same ability to capture the message conveyed in the film.

By studying the implicature, the researcher can express gow important to speak properly and correctly. With the implicature through a movie, it is easier for people to perceive and grasp the implicature. Their utterances can received, and there is no misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener in the conversation. So, to understanding the implicature used by the characters in a

movie, the audience need to be focus on the movie, and pay attention to the character's utterance.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

This research aims to analyze the type of implicature and the function performed by the main characters in *Over the Moon* and *Inside Out* movie. This research uses the descriptive qualitative method. To analyze the research, it uses a pragmatic approach. The study applies Grice's (1975) theory and Searle's (2002) theory to answer the questions of this research. This research analyse the types of implicature found in the main characters utterances in *Over the Moon* and *Inside Out* movie and the functions of the implicature used by the main characters.

The result found 67 utterances for the types of conversational implicature spoken by the main characters in *Over the Moon* and *Inside Out* movie. There are 49 utterances of generalized conversational implicature with 73,1%, and 18 utterances of particularized conversational implicature with 26,9%. Generalized conversational implicature is the dominant data finding because the main characters has knowledge how to speak brie and clearly.

There are also found 30 utterances of the representative with 44,9%, 16 utterances of expressive with 23,9%, 18 utterances of directives with 18%, 3 utterances of commisive with 4,4%, and 0 utterance of declarative with 0%. Representative is the dominant data finding because the main characters has power to express and convey what they feel or think.

B. Implications

This section draws the implication from the research findings. Some points can be learned from this research in understanding the implicature performed by the main characters in *Over the Moon* and *Inside Out* movie. This study uses *Over the Moon* (2020) and *Inside Out* (2015) movie as the object. *Over the Moon* (2020) is a movie genre animation, family, fantasy, and musicals as described in *Disney*. It focuses on the journey and the development of the characters of a teenager, Fei-Fei. This movie shows the other side of where some people whose parents left died. *Inside Out* (2015) is a movie genre animation, family, fantasy, and musicals as described in *Disney*. It focuses on the journey and the development of the characters of a teenager. This movie shows the other side of where the depressed teenager.

The use of implicature in daily life depends on what they want to say and to whom they speak. Learning the types and function of implicature performed by the main characters in *Over the Moon* and *Inside Out* movie can help further research to know more about giving, understanding, delivering knowledge, expressing thought. It is expected that people can better understand how communication 71 functions and how language is used to deliver information, interpret messages, avoid misunderstandings, and think more critically.

C. Suggestions

The researcher realized that this research about conversational implicature entitled "An Analysis of the Implicature Performed by The Main Characters *Over the Moon* (2020) and *Inside Out* (2015) Movie" still have much of shortcoming. Future research may be able to use this study to learn or examine

the types and functions of implicature. Hopefully that the next research can elaborate on their insights about the types and functions.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Validator Sheet

VALIDATION SHEET

The thesis data titled "AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLICATURE PERFORMED BY THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN OVER THE MOON (2020) AND INSIDE OUT (2015) MOVIE" had been checked and validated by Syafrianto SM., M.Hum in:

Day   : Tuesday

Date : June 6th, 2023

Surakarta, June 6th, 2023

Validator

Syafrianto SM., M.Hum

NO	TYPES OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE	UTTERANCE	EXPLANATION	FUNCTION	CODING
1.	Generalized Conversational Implicature	Ba Ba : All right, does anyone want to hear the scientific explanation? Fei-Fei: Sorry, Ba Ba,I like the Mommy explanation best!	The dialogue occurred when Fei-fei was with her parents at the lake, they talked together. Her mother told him stories about how the moon has different phases each day. After her mother told him, her father offered to Fei-Fei to tell the story of the moon phases from a scientific point of view. In the speech delivered by Fei-Fei "Sorry, Ba Ba, I like the Mommy explanation" is used to reject Ba-ba's offer that wants to tell the causes of the moon's phases from a scientific point of view. In this dialogue, Fei-fei also intended to declare that she liked the story her mother had told her and at the same time asked her mother to retell the story she had just told.	Expressive	01/OvertheMoon/Fei/GCI/Exp 00:02:04
		Ba Ba : Hey, we got company tonight, so don't be late. Okay? Fei-Fei : I'll be back in time	The story takes place at the lake when Ba Ba invites Fei-Fei to go home so they won't be late because there will be an event at home. Fei-fei who doesn't want to go home with Ba Ba immediately says I'll be back in time, which can be interpreted that Fei-Fei doesn't want to go home now with Ba Ba, and she will come home on time. This utterance belongs to Generalized Conversational	Commisive	02/OvertheMoon/Fei/GCI/Com/ 00:09:11

			Implicature because Ba Ba does not require special knowledge to understand it. Fei-fei's speech serves to convey that she will come home soon and not be late, which can beclassified as Commissive because Fei-fei commits himself to come home on time.		
		Enginer : We'll take four Fei-Fei : Four? Why not 16?	This utterance occurred when Fei-Fei delivered cake orders to the workers on the train project. When the employee said that they would buy 4, Fei-Fei said Four? Why not 16?, which can be interpreted as Fei-Fei offering the employee 16 boxes of cookies. This utterance is included in the Generalized Conversational Implicature because the employee does not need special knowledge to understand the meaning of Fei-Fei's utterance. This utterance is included in the Directive because through this utterance Fei-Fei hopes that the machine employee will buy 16 boxes of her cakes.	Directives	03/OvertheMoo n/Fei/00:09:53/ GCI /Dir
		Ba Ba : Fei-Fei, how about we give Mrs. Zhong a tour of the shop? Zhong : That sounds nice Fei-Fei : Uh… I'm sorry, I have some homework to do.	The conversation occurred when Ba-Ba took Mrs. Zhong to his house to meet Fei-Fei. In the conversation Ba-Ba asked Fei-Fei to accompany Mrs. Zhong, who would be her step-mother to tour the shop. In Fei-Fei's utterance, it is indicated that Fei-Fei is not comfortable if she has to accompany Mrs. Zhong by saying, "Uh.. I'm sorry, I have	Expressive	05/OvertheMoo n/Fei/00:11:10/ GCI/Exp

			some homework to do." It implies that actually she didn't want to fulfil Ba-Ba's request to accompany Mrs. Zhong. Ba Ba does not need special knowledge to understand that Fei-Fei rejected Ba Ba's offer through Fei-Fei's utterance. From the explanation above, it can be conluded that this conversation included in Generalized Conversational Implicature.		
		Ba Ba : oh. Well, we could work on it together later. Fei-Fei : uh, it's okay.	During the conversation, Ba Ba still tried to invite Fei-Fei to go around the house together. In Fei-Fei's utterance 'Uh, it's okay', it implies that she still didn't want to fulfill Ba Ba's request to accompany Mrs. Zhong. Ba Ba does not need special knowledge to understand what Fei Fei means in her utterance. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that this conversation is included in Generalized Conversational Implicature.	Expressive	06/OvertheMoo n/Fei/00:11:18/ GCI/Exp
		Zhong : Fei-Fei, perhaps we can use my red dates for our second batch. Fei-Fei : Ma Ma preferred melon seeds in the paste.	The conversation took place while Fei-Fei and her extended family were preparing food for a family dinner. Mrs. Zhong, who also helped prepare the food, tried to approach Fei-Fei and offered red dates for the second course menu at dinner. In Fei-Fei's story, it may imply that Fei-Fei refused Mrs. Zhong to use Jujube. In the	Representativ e	07/OvertheMoo n/Fei/00:02:04/ GCI

			conversation, Mrs. Zhong didn't need any special knowledge to understand that Fei-Fei didn't want to use Jujube		
		Fei-Fei : Ow! Not really in the mood!	Fei-Fei's speech occurred when she walked towards the stairs to his room. Chin throws ping pong balls at Fei-Fei from behind to encourage Fei-Fei to play. Fei-Fei says 'Not really in the mood!', that may imply Fei-Fei doesn't want to play with Chin, and asks him to stop bothering her. Chin does not need special knowledge to understand the meaning of Fei-Fei's speech, even though Chin still chooses to interrupt Fei-Fei.	Expressive	11/OvertheMoon/Fei/00:17:59/GCI
		Chang'e : Huh. What butcher cut your hair?	This remark happened when Chang'e saw Fei-Fei's hair which was very messy. In the sentence "What butcher cut your hair?" May imply that Chang'e thought that it was a butcher who cut Fei-Fei's hair. This utterance may also have the meaning that Chang'e asked who cut her hair so that it became very messy. Fei-fei did not need special knowledge to understand Chang'e's intentions. Therefore, this utterance belongs to the Generalized Conversational Implicature. Through this utterance, Chang'e guessed that it was the butcher who cut Fei-Fei's hair, so the utterance can be classified as Representative.	Representative	12/OvertheMoon/Changé/00:37:50/GCI/Rep

		Chang'e : All right, unfortunate hair girl. Consider yourself welcomed. You may now give me the gift	This utterance belongs to the Particularized conversational implicature because it does not require context and special knowledge to understand the intent conveyed by Chang'e. This utterance contains an implicit meaning that Chang'e ordered Fei-Fei to give Chang'e a gift. This utterance is included in the Directives function because, through this utterance, Chang'e expects Fei-Fei to give her a present.	Directives	13/OvertheMoo n/Changé/00:38: 08/GCI/Rep
		Chang'e : Uh-uh. No gift, no photo.	This utterance is included in the Generalized Conversational Implicature because to understand the meaning of the utterance, Fei-Fei does not require special knowledge. From this statement, it was implied that Chang'e really wanted the item, and he would not give the photo before he could get the desired prize. This expression is also implicitly used to state that Fei-Fei must first give a gift to get a photo. Therefore, this utterance is classified into Representative.	Representativ e	15/OvertheMoo n/Changé/00:39: 29/GCI/Rep
		Chang'e : I sense it's on my moon somewhere, and I suggest you go find it!	Chang'e's words occurred after Fei-Fei said that she didn't know what and where the gift Chang'e meant. In the expression "I suggest you go find it!" implicitly implies that Fei-Fei must find and bring the goods meant by Chang'e, this utterance can also imply that Chang'e is threatening Fei-fei if she cannot	Directives	16/OvertheMoo n/Chang'e/00:39 :54/GCI/Dir

			bring the goods, then Fei-Fei will be punished. The use of the word suggest here is used to refine an order by coercion. To understand this, Fei-Fei does not require special knowledge, so this utterance can be classified as a Generalized Conversational Implicature. Because in this utterance there is an element of command and there is reciprocity in the form of action from Fei-Fei, this utterance can be classified into the Directives function.		
		Chang'e : She'll get me that gift. And, Jade, your potion is the final piece we need to bring Houyi back.And you will be ready, won't you?	In the utterance that Chang'e conveyed while waiting for Fei-Fei and all the people of Lunaria to look for the item she wanted, she asked Jade, "And you will be ready, won't you?" The implied meaning was that Chang'e told Jade to get ready and continue his experiments in making potions to bring Houyi back. Without requiring special knowledge, Jade understands the implied meaning conveyed by Chang'e, so this utterance can be classified into Generalized Conversational Implicature. In this utterance, Jade wants reciprocity in the form of not completing the potion for Houyi, so it is included in the Directives.	Directives	17/OvertheMoo n/Chang'e/00:40 :29 /GCI/Dir
		Fei-fei : The gift.. It has to be at the crash	This utterance happened when Fei-Fei was about to look for an item that Chang'e	Representativ e	18/OvertheMoo n/ Fei-

		site! What could it be?	intended as a gift for her. This story implicitly stated that Fei-Fei did not know what kind of item Chang'e wanted and where it was. The meaning implied in this utterance can be understood without the need for context and special knowledge, so this utterance belongs to the Generalized Conversational Implicature, and is representative as a function because in this utterance Fei-Fei indirectly states his ignorance.		fei/00:40:58/ GCI/Rep
		Moon cakes : Do yoga with us. Calming breath in.. and calming breath out. Chang'e : Oh! Whoa, boy! I'm calm.	When she was crying because she was worried about not being able to meet Houyi, Chang'e said "Oh! Whoa, boys! I'm calm." implicitly stated that she was not okay with the situation even though Jade and Mooncakes tried to calm him down. Jade does not require special knowledge to understand the implied meaning, so this utterance is classified as Generalized Conversational Implicature. Because implicitly the utterance conveys Chang'e's feeling that she is not feeling well, it is included in the Expressive function.	Expressive	19/OvertheMoo n/Chang'e/00:46 :55 /GCI/Exp
		Chang'e : I'll never see Houyi again, will I?	This sentence implicitly expresses Chang'e's fear that if the desired item was not available and Jade could not finish the potion, she would not be able to meet Houyi. It does not	Expressive	20/OvertheMoo n/Chang'e/00:47 :46 /GCI/Exp

			require special knowledge, and Jade can already understand Chang'e's speech so this utterance can be classified as Generalized Conversational Implicature and classified as Expressive because it serves to convey his fear		
		Fei-Fei : So, why are you living by yourself? Gobi : That's a personal question.	This conversation happened when they were on their way back to Lunaria. Gobi answered Fei-Fei's question by saying, "That is a personal question," which implied that he did not want to be asked about this. Fei-Fei cannot understand it without special knowledge so this utterance can be classified as a Generalized Conversational Implicature. Because Gobi's utterance implicitly states that he does not want to be questioned, so, this utterance can be classified as a representative function.	Representative	22/OvertheMoon/Gobi/00:56:38/G CI/Rep
		Joy : Can I just… If you could… I just want to fix that. Thanks.	This utterance occurred when Joy had just met Sadness. In this utterance, Joy implicitly wants to take over emotional control from Sadness. Sadness does not require special knowledge to understand Joy. Therefore this utterance belongs to Generalized Conversational Implicature. Because in this utterance, it is desired that there be an action in the form of Sadness giving control to Joy, this utterance is classified as a Directive.	Directives	23/InsideOut/Fei-fei/00:02:51/GCI/ Dir

			Fear : Sharp turn! No! Look out! No!	This utterance happened when little FEi-Fei was playing at home. At that time, Fear saw Fei-Fei running without paying attention to the road shouting, "Sharp turn! No! Look out! No!" which implicitly means to tell Joy that Fei-Fei will fall because of the bend in the corner of the room. Without requiring special knowledge, Joy and sadness understand Fear's intent. Therefore. this utterance belongs to Generalized Conversational Implicature. Because this utterance is implicitly used to tell Joy and Sadness, it belongs to the Representative.	Representative	24/InsideOut/Fear/00:03:05/GCI/Rep
			Fear : What is it? Disgust : Okay, caution. There is a dangerous smell, people	In Disgust's utterance, he implicitly conveys that danger will come with the food fed by his father. In this case, special knowledge is not needed to understand it. Therefore this speech is included in Generalized Conversational Implicature and has a representative function because it is used to convey something.	Representative	25/InsideOut/Fear/00:03:25/GCI/Rep
			Joy : Maybe it's nice on the inside.	This utterance occurs when Riley arrives at her new house. This utterance implies that the house to live in does not meet his expectations. It can also be interpreted that Joy is entertaining the disappointment of her friends because the front of the house does not look good. In understanding the	Directives	27/InsideOut/Joy/00:08:54/GCI/Dir

				utterance, special knowledge is not required, so this utterance belongs to the Generalized Conversational Implicature and has a Directives function. Through this utterance, Joy wants her friends not to feel disappointed and to see the inside of the house that might be better.		
			Disgust : I'm telling you, it smells like something died in here.	This utterance occurred when Riley entered a house that was messy and probably had not been lived in for a long time. That utterance may imply that Disgust wants to say that the room is very smelly, and it looks like a carcass is in it. This utterance belongs to the Generalized Conversational Implicature because no special knowledge is needed to understand it, and it belongs to the representative function because it is implicitly used to tell friends.	Representative	28/InsideOut/Disgust/00:09:04/GC I/Rep
			Joy : Dad talked about how cool our new room is. Let's go check it out!	This utterance happened when it turned out that the condition of the new house did not match their expectations. In her story, Joy intends to remind her friends about the room her father promised them to stop feeling disappointed and making Riley feel uncomfortable. In understanding this speech, special knowledge is not needed so that it can be classified into Generalized Conversational Implicature. This utterance	Directives	29/InsideOut/Joy/00:09:17/GCI/Dir

			has a directive function because Joy implicitly wants reciprocity through actions from her friends.		
		Disgust : Good going, Sadness.	This utterance occured when Sadness touches Riley's memory orb, which makes the memory sad. In the utterance of Disgust, it implies that he is insinuating what Sadness has done, namely by saying the opposite of his actions, and it can also be interpreted that Disgust criticizes Sadness' actions. Because no special knowledge is needed to understand the implied intent, this utterance is included in the Generalized Conversational Implicature and has a representative function because Disgust implicitly criticizes Sadness' actions.	Representative	32/InsideOut/Disgust/00:12:36/GC I/Rep
		Joy : Why are you crying? It's just like really the opposite of what we're going for here.	This utterance was uttered by Joy when Sadness cried while discussing her mistake and tried to distract Sadness from the memory ball. Joy's utterance implies that Joy asked Sadness to stop crying. This utterance can also be interpreted that Joy is trying to calm Sadness so she can control herself. Without needing special knowledge, Sadness can understand the meaning of Joy's words, so this utterance is classified as Generalized Conversational Implicatures, which function as Directives	Directives	33/InsideOut/Joy/00:15:01/GCI/Dir

			because it is implied that Joy wants reciprocity from Sadness, such as self-control.		
		Joy : Look, I get it. You guys have concerns. But we've been through worse!	This utterance occurred when Fear and Disgust were starting to have difficulty controlling themselves because of Riley's situation. In her words, Joy implied that now was not the right time to complain about Riley's parents' decisions and tried to encourage them to regain control of themselves. Because no special knowledge is needed to understand this, this speech is included in the Generalized Conversational Implicature, which functions as a Directive because, through this utterance, Joy hopes that her friends will	Directives	35/InsideOut/Joy/00:16:29/GCI/Dir
		Joy : Hello! Did I wake you?	This utterance happened when Joy played a musical instrument in the morning, which woke up her friends. Her utterance may imply that Joy apologized for disturbing her friends' sleep and getting them up early. In understanding Joy's intention, they do not need special knowledge. Therefore this utterance is included in Generalized conversational implicature and functions as Expressive because it expresses her apology implicitly.	Expressive	36/InsideOut/Joy/00:20:07/GCI/Exp

		Disgust : When I'm through, Riley will look so good, the other kids will look at their own outfits and barf.	This utterance occured when Joy tells Disgust to make Riley have an excellent first day of school. In that story, it is implied that he agreed to Joy's request. It also implies that he will try very hard so that Riley can have an excellent first day. Joy does not require special knowledge to understand Disgust, so this speech is included in the Generalized Conversational Implicature and functions as a representative because she states her ability to carry out the task.	Representative	37/InsideOut/Disgust/00:20:30/ GC I/Rep
		Joy : Hey, it's not my place to tell you how to do your job.	This utterance may imply that Joy does not want to explain anything to Sadness, but to protect Sadness's feelings, Joy says this more subtly as if it makes Sadness herself the one who can answer that question. Sadness does not require special knowledge to understand Joy. Therefore, this speech is included in the Generalized Conversational Implicature and has an expressive function because the utterance is indirectly used to refuse to answer Sadness's question.	Expressive	39/InsideOut/Joy/00:21:17/GCI/ Exp
		Disgust : Are you kidding? We're not talking to them. We want them to like u	This utterance occurred when Joy invited Disgust to direct Riley to get acquainted with the female students before him. Through this utterance, Disgust implicitly refuses Joy's invitation because he wants those acquainted with Riley to feel amazed.	Expressive	40/InsideOut/Disgust/00:22:26/G CI/ Exp

			Joy does not require special knowledge to understand Disgust. Therefore this speech is included in Generalized Conversational Implicature and has an expressive function.		
		Joy : Hey, Sadness! You touched a memory? We talked about this.	This utterance was said by Joy when she found out that Sadness touched the memory ball again. In her speech, Joy intended to remind Sadness about what had been agreed that Sadness would not touch the memory ball again. Through this story, Joy indirectly asks Sadness to avoid the memory ball machine area. Sadness does not require special knowledge, so this utterance is included in the Generalized Conversational Implicature and has a Directives function because, through this utterance, Joy indirectly orders Sadness to stay away.	Directives	41/InsideOut/Joy/00:23:36/GCI/Exp
		Disgust : Cool kids whispering at three o'clock	This utterance was spoken by Disgust when Riley was about to cry in class on her first day. In this utterance, Disgust means that the girls started staring at Riley while whispering and asked Joy and the other friends to take steps to save Riley's memories of her first day at school. Joy and the other friends do not need special knowledge to understand Disgust's intent. Therefore this utterance is included in the Generalized Conversational Implicature and	Directives	42/InsideOut/Disgust/00:23:49/GC I/Dir

			has a directives function because, through that utterance, Disgust asks Joy and the others to take control.		
		Sad : Riley's Islands of Personality. They're all down! This is bad.	This utterance was spoken by Sadness when she saw Riley's personality islands crumble. Her utterance implies that she is worried and afraid of what will happen and the impact that will occur due to the collapse of Riley's personality island. Joy does not require special knowledge to understand Sadness. Therefore this speech is included in the Generalized Conversational Implicature and has an Expressive function because, through this utterance, Sadness implicitly expresses her fear.	Expressive	43/InsideOut/Sad/00:26:02/GCI/Exp
		Disgust : I'm done. You pretend to be Joy.	This utterance occurs when Fear and Disgust try to replace Joy to control Riley's emotions so she can carry out his activities properly as usual. It is implied in Disgust's story that she gave up on replacing Joy and asked Fear and Mad to replace him. Fear and Mad do not require special knowledge to understand Disgust's intent. Therefore this speech is included in the Generalized Conversational Implicature and has a Directive function because, through this utterance, Fear wants to replace its position.	Directives	45/InsideOut/Disgust/00:27:50/GC I/Dir

			Disgust: Very smooth. That was just like Joy	This utterance occurred when Fear tried to take control as Joy. In her utterance, Disgust implicitly satirizes Fear, which differs greatly from Joy. Her utterance is used to soften her comments about Fear. Fear does not require special knowledge to understand the intent of Disgust. Therefore this speech is included in the Generalized Conversational Implicature and has a function as a representative.	Representative	47/InsideOut/Disgust/00:27:57/GC I/Rep
			Sad : We're going to walk out there? On that?	This utterance occurred when Sadness and Joy crossed a bridge to reach the brain's center. Sadness, who was afraid to cross the high and long bridge, conveyed her fear through her story. Through that question, Sadness showed she had doubts and did not want to continue. Joy understands Sadness' intention without requiring special knowledge. Therefore this speech is included in Generalized conversational implicature and has an expressive function because Sadness uses this utterance to express her feelings.	Expressive	50/InsideOut/Sad/00:30:17/GCI/Exp
			Sad : You can fix this, right, Joy?	This utterance occurred when Joke Island was destroyed and fell to the bottom. In her story, Sadness hopes that Joy can improve the situation as before. This story implies that Sadness does not know what to do	Representative	51/InsideOut/Sad/00:32:30/GCI/Rep

			except hope for brilliant Joy. Joy does not require special knowledge to understand Sadness' intent. Therefore, this utterance is included in the Generalized Conversational Implicature and has a representative function because sadness confesses its hopes for Joy through this utterance.		
		Sad : We'll never make it.	This utterance occurred after Joy and Sadness saw the way to friendship island. In her story, Sadness expresses that the way Joy will take it will not work while implying her fear. Joy does not require special knowledge to understand Sadness. Therefore this utterance is included in generalized conversational implicature and has a representative function.	Representative	52/InsideOut/Sad/00:32:55/GCI/Rep
		Joy : Don't obsess over the weight of life's problems.	This utterance occurred when Sadness got scared and started babbling. Joy, who was starting to get annoyed with Sadness, conveyed these words. This utterance could also be interpreted that Joy was trying to calm Sadness and asked her to control herself so she could continue her journey to the center. Sadness does not require special knowledge to understand Joy's intention. Therefore this utterance is included in generalized conversational implicature and has a directive function.	Directives	53/InsideOut/Joy/00:32:58/GCI/Dir

			Joy : Sadness, we don't have time for this.	This utterance occurred when Joy tired of what Sadness did. In that story, Joy asked Sadness to stop crying, and it was implied that Joy asked Sadness to try to control herself. Sadness does not need special knowledge to understand Joy's point. Therefore this utterance is included in generalized conversational implicature and has a directive function.	Directives	54/InsideOut/Joy/00:33:02/GCI/Dir
			Joy : Think positive!	This utterance occurred when Sadness said that Joy might get lost. Her utterance implies that Joy refuted Sadness' words by telling him to think positively. , because Joy felt sure that she would not get lost. Sadness does not need special knowledge to understand Joy's point. Therefore this utterance is included in generalized conversational implicature and has a representative function.	Representative	55/InsideOut/Joy/00:33:10/GCI/Rep
			Sad : I guess.	This story occurred when Joy asked Sadness if she knew the way to the center of the brain. Sadness hesitantly answered Joy's question by saying, "I guess." The utterance implies that Sadness is unsure whether he remembers the route he has read in the guidebook. Joy can understand Sadness' intent without requiring special knowledge. Therefore this utterance is included in	Expressive	56/InsideOut/Sad/00:33:30/GCI/Exp

			generalized conversational implicature and has an expressive function.		
		Joy : We can do it! This will be easy! This is working!	This utterance occurred by Joy when looking for a way to the center. In this statement, Joy tries to calm down and convince herself she can get through all this. In this story, Joy also encourages herself and Sadness. No special knowledge is needed to understand Joy. Therefore this utterance is included in generalized conversational implicature and has a commissive function.	Commissive	58/InsideOut/Joy/00:34:01/GCI/Com
		Sad : Yeah, just another right. And... a left and then another... left and	This utterance occurred when Joy asked which way to go. Sadness says, "Just another right. And...a left and then another...". This utterance can be interpreted that there is still a long way to go because Sadness said "just another right" but added "and a left and then another...". Joy does not require special knowledge to understand Sadness. Therefore, this utterance is included in generalized conversational implicature and has a representative function.	Representative	59/InsideOut/Sad/00:34:11/GCI/Rep
		Sad : Yeah. The long, long, long, long way. I'm ready	This utterance occurred of Sadness when Joy asked her to take a long journey. In this story, Sadness feels lazy and tired from this long journey. She said, "I'm ready." while lying down and lifting his legs, indicating	Representative	60/InsideOut/Sad/00:37:21/GCI/Rep

			that he asked Joy to drag him along as before during this journey. Joy does not require special knowledge to understand Sadness' intent. Therefore this utterance is included in generalized conversational implicature and has a representative function.		
		Joy : That's a good question. You want to answer that, Sadness?	This utterance happened when Bing Bong questioned Joy. In that utterance, Joy asked Sadness to answer the question. This utterance implies that Sadness is the cause of Joy being thrown out of the center of the brain. Bing Bong does not require special knowledge to understand Joy. Therefore this utterance is included in generalized conversational implicature and has a representative function.	Representative	61/InsideOut/Joy/00:38:33/GCI/Rep
		Sad : I read about this place in the manual. We shouldn't go in there.	This story occurred when Bing Bong invited them to enter the hall. In that story, Sadness said they should not have entered that place. The story also implied that Sadness feared they would be in danger if they continued to enter the place. Joy does not require special knowledge to understand Joy. Therefore this utterance is included in generalized conversational implicature and has a representative function.	Representative	62/InsideOut/Sad/00:40:46/GCI/Rep

		Joy : If you want to walk the long way, go for it	This utterance occurred when Sadness invited him to go through another path. In that story, Joy implicitly refuses Sadness's invitation. Through this story, Joy gives Sadness a choice to stay with him or choose another path. Sadness does not require special knowledge to understand Joy. Therefore this utterance is included in generalized conversational implicature and has a representative function.	Representative	64/InsideOut/Joy/00:41:13/GCI/Rep
		Joy : Is there really another station? Sad : Through there.	This conversation happened when they were going to the train station. Joy asks Sadness if there is a station in that area. Sadness confirmed it through these words. Joy does not require special knowledge to understand Sadness. Therefore this utterance is included in generalized conversational implicature and has a representative function.	Representatve	66/InsideOut/Sad/00:43:49/GCI/Rep
2.	Particularized Conversational Implicature	Enginer : You know about the Maglev? Fei-Fei : I heard about it in school. It doesn't even bother with wheels.	The conversation took place in the area of the train project when Fei-Fei delivered orders for cakes bought by workers there. When asked by the worker who took the cake order about Maglev, Fei-Fei said that she had heard about Maglev during class at school. In order to understand the speech, context is needed. Because of this, this	Representative	03/OvertheMoon/Fei/00:10:02/PCI/ Rep

			utterance is included in Particularized conversational implicature.		
		Fei-Fei : Ma Ma's favorite holiday.	The utterance occurred when Fei-Fei was preparing to start dinner with the family. At that time, Fei-Fei saw BaBa talking to Mrs. Zhong, because he didn't like this, Fei-fei said Ma Ma's favorite holiday. Those words were meant by Fei-fei to interrupt Ba Ba's conversation, and at the same time perhaps meant to remind Ba Ba of Ma Ma. Fei-Fei's speech requires context and special knowledge in order to grasp its meaning. Therefore, this utterance can be classified into Particularized Conversational Implicature.	Representative	09/OvertheMoon/Fei/00:16:01/PCI/ Rep
		Fei-Fei : She is on the moon right now, waiting for her one and only true love. Waiting.. right, Ba Ba?	This utterance occurred when Fei-Fei was having dinner with her family, after she accidentally spilled food. In Fei-Fei's words, it may imply that Fei-Fei wants to remind Ba Ba about MaMa who has died. BaBa requires context and special knowledge to understand the meaning implied in Fei-Fei's utterances. With that said, Fei-Fei hopes that Ba Ba will remember MaMa and not be with Mrs Zhong. Therefore, these utterances are included in the Directives function.	Directives	10/OvertheMoon/Fei/00:17:25/PCI/ Dir

		Chang'e : Why else would I have sent my lions to bring you here from Earth?	This utterance occurred when Fei-Fei was confused about what gift Chang'e meant because Fei-Fei felt she had not brought a gift for Chang'e. In the story spoken by Chang'e, it contains an implied meaning, namely that Chang'e knew that Fei-Fei had the goods he wanted. Therefore Chang'e ordered his lions to pick up Fei-Fei. This utterance belongs to Particularized Conversational Implicature because it requires context and special knowledge to understand its implied meaning. This utterance has a representative function because the utterance implicitly states that Chang'e already knows that the item she wants is in Fei-Fei.	Representative	14/OvertheMoon/Changé/00:38:27/ PCI/Rep
		Big chicken : Whoa! We're not gonna make it! Fei-fei : Don't be such a chicken.	This saying occurred when there was a meteor storm on the way to find gifts. Fei-Fei, who is riding with the chicken, is scared to continue the journey saying, "Don't be such a chicken," which implicitly asks the chicken not to be cowardly like chickens. These utterances require a clear context to be accepted by Big Chicken, so these utterances are classified as Particularized Conversational Implicature. This utterance belongs to the representative because it is implicitly Fei-Fei swearing.	Representative	21/OvertheMoon/ Fei-Fei/00:48:55/PCI/Rep

		Disgust : Well, I just saved our lives. Yeah. you're welcome.	Disgust delivered this utterance after he took over the wheel, making Riley refuse food his father fed. Disgust stated that he had saved their lives by refusing food that might be dangerous, and he was proud of what he did. A clear context and special understanding are required so that misunderstanding does not occur. Therefore the utterance is included in the Particularized Conversational Implicature and has a representative function because it is used to convey something while at the same time being proud of himself.	Representative	26/InsideOut/Disgust/00:03:43/PCI /Rep
		Joy : Hey, it's nothing our butterfly curtains couldn't fix.	Joy's utterance may imply that Joy wants to calm her friends down and invites her to use a butterfly curtain, which is probably meant to be imagination so that Riley can entertain herself. To understand the meaning of Joy's utterance, context and special knowledge from Joy's four friends are needed. Therefore, this speech is included in the Particularized Conversational Implicature and functions as a Directive because, along with the utterance, there is a desire to take action.	Directives	30/InsideOut/Joy/00:09:34/GCI/ Dir
		Joy : Hey, I saw a pizza place down the street.	This utterance may imply that Joy reminded her that on the way to the house, she passed a pizza shop, and Joy directed Riley to take	Representative	31/InsideOut/Joy/00:11:17/PCI/ Rep

			Mama to the pizza shop. Joy's four friends need context and special knowledge to understand the meaning of Joy's speech, so this speech belongs to Particularized Conversational Implicature and functions as a Representative because Joy states that she saw a pizza shop.		
		Joy : See? Fun already! You lucky dog. You're reading these cool things. I got to go work. Life is so unfair.	Joy's utterance occurred when Sadness agreed to her suggestion to read books. Joy says, "I got to go work. Life is so unfair." to convey her jealousy towards Sadness, which has a meaning that is inversely proportional to what she said. In this speech, Joy implies that Sadness must shift her focus so she does not try to touch the memory ball again and disturb their activities. Understanding this implicit meaning requires special knowledge. Therefore this speech is included in the Particularized Conversational Implicature, which functions as an Expressive because in his utterance, it seems as if Joy is conveying her jealousy.	Expressive	34/InsideOut/Joy/00:15:31/PCI/Exp
		Sad : What are you doing? Joy : And there. Perfect! This is the circle of Sadness. Your job is to make	This dialogue occurs when Joy tells Sadness to be in the circle she made. In that story, Joy wanted Sadness not to participate in the morning's activities because, last time, Sadness messed up Riley's day by touching	Directives	38/InsideOut/Sad/00:21:05/PCI/Dir

		sure that all the Sadness stays inside of it.	the memory ball. Joy tries to keep Sadness in that place as if giving Sadness a job and does not disturb their activities. In this situation, Sadness requires special knowledge to understand Joy's implicit meaning. Therefore this utterance is included in the Particularized Conversational Implicature and has a Directive function because the utterance contains an order for Sadness.		
		Mom : Won't it be great to be back out on the ice? Riley : Yeah, that sounds fantastic.	This conversation took place while Riley was having dinner with her parents. When Mama asked, Riley lazily answered, saying, "Yeah, that sounds fantastic." The utterance implies that Riley was reluctant to speak because of his erratic mood. Mama needs special knowledge to understand Riley's intention. Therefore this speech is included in a particularized conversational implicature and has an expressive function because it indirectly conveys Riley's feelings in that situation.	Expressive	44/InsideOut/Riley/00:27:25/PCI/Exp
		Riley : It was fine, I guess. I don't know.	This utterance was said by Riley when his mother asked him about his first day at school. In that utterance, Riley implicitly conveys that he is not feeling well by adding "I guess, I do not know" in his speech when answering Mom's question. Mama needs	Representative	46/InsideOut/Riley/00:27:54/PCI/R ep

			special knowledge to be able to understand RIley. Therefore this speech is included in the Particularized Conversational Implicature and has a representative function.		
		Riley: School was great, all right?	That utterance was said by Riley when she was asked by his father the same question. Her utterance implied that Riley did not want to talk and asked not to be disturbed for now because Riley's first day of school was very chaotic. Father needs special knowledge to understand Riley. Therefore the utterance is included in Particularized Conversational Implicature and has an expressive function because the utterance implies Riley's condition in that situation.	Expressive	48/InsideOut/Riley/00:28:48/PCI/E xp
		Riley : What is your problem? Just leave me alone!	This utterance occurred by Riley when her father asked him to speak well. In this story, the meaning is implied that Riley does not want to repeat what he said anymore because she does not want to be disturbed, and with this speech, Riley conveys her feelings that are not okay. Father needs a particular knowledge of Riley to understand what she is experiencing. Therefore, this utterance is included in Particularized Conversational Implicature and functions as	Directives	49/InsideOut/Riley/00:29:08/PCI/D ir

			a Directive because Riley asks father not to disturb him through this utterance.		
		Joy : Which way? Left? Sad : Right. No. I mean, go left. I said left was right. Like "correct."	This utterance occurred when Joy asked Sadness for directions. Sadness responds by saying, "Right"', this statement creates a misunderstanding for Joy. Hearing Sadness' answer, Joy turned right, and then Sadness explained what she meant by saying Right, which means "yes." This misunderstanding indicates that Joy requires special knowledge to understand Sadness' intent, so the utterance belongs to Particularized Conversational Implicature and has a representative function because Sadness uses it to inform the direction	Representative	57/InsideOut/Sad/00:33:48/PCI/Rep
		Sad : Let's go around. This way	This utterance occurred when Bing Bong invited them to enter the room. In this story, Sadness invites Joy to take another route for fear that unwanted things will happen if she continues to enter the room. Joy requires special knowledge to understand Sadness. Therefore this utterance is included in particularized conversational implicature and has a Directives function.	Directives	63/InsideOut/Sad/00:41:09/PCI/Dir
		Joy : This isn't another one of your shortcuts, is it?	Through this utterance, Joy intends to ensure that the shortcut they are going through will not be as dangerous as the previous one. This utterance can also be	Expressive	65/InsideOut/Joy/00:43:44/PCI/Exp

			interpreted that Joy has a little suspicion of Bing Bong after what she has been through. Bing Bong needs special knowledge to understand Joy's implied meaning. Therefore this utterance is included in particularized conversational implicature and has an expressive functions		