

Gender Features Within Conversational Implicatures in Christian Ditter's Love Rosie Movie: Socio-Pragmatic Perspective

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Abstrak

Didalam percakapan, beberapa pembicara ingin menyampaikan maksud lebih dari apa yang mereka katakan. Dalam ilmu bahasa hal ini disebut dengan implikatur percakapan, yaitu ilmu yang mempelajari tentang makna dari sebuah ungkapan. Kajian ini mencoba menganalisis percakapan implikatur yang digunakan oleh wanita dan laki-laki. Dua karakter utama film yang berjudul *Love Rosie* (Alex dan Rosie) sebagai subyek. Studi ini difokuskan pada percakapan implikatur yang memiliki fitur gender. Selain itu, studi ini juga membahas pengaruh fitur gender terhadap implikatur. Deskripsi kualitatif digunakan sebagai metode penelitian ini untuk menganalisis data dalam bentuk frase, kata, dan kalimat. Dalam penelitian ditemukan bahwa karakter wanita lebih sering menggunakan tipe implikatur percakapan umum. Sebaliknya, karakter laki laki lebih sering menggunakan tipe implikatur percakapan khusus. Pada kedua karakter tersebut, ditemukan 12 tipe fitur – fitur gender. Pada 12 fitur tersebut terdiri dari 5 fitur wanita (*tag question, raising intonation, hypercorrect grammar, intensifier, dan Emphatic stress*) dan 3 fitur pria (*quantitative reference, location word, dan judgemental adjective*) yang digunakan oleh karakter wanita. Sementara itu, karakter pria ditemukan menggunakan 7 fitur wanita (*Lexical hedges, superpolite form, empty adjective, tag question, raising intonation, hypercorrect grammar, and intensifier*) dan hanya menggunakan 1 fitur laki – laki (*self reference*). Hal ini merupakan sebuah penemuan yang unik dalam penelitian ini. Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut ditemukan bahwa tidak semua fitur mempengaruhi implikatur. Terdapat 2 fitur (*hypercorrect grammar dan intensifier*) pada karakter wanita yang tidak mempengaruhi implikatur dan 4 fitur pada karakter pria yang tidak mempengaruhi implikatur seperti *tag question, superpolite form, lexical hedge dan hypercorrect grammar*.

Kata Kunci: implikatur, percakapan implikatur, genderlect

Abstract

In the conversation, some speakers expect to convey their messages more than what they said. In linguistics it is considered as conversational implicatures that learn the meaning of the sentences. This study analyzes conversational implicatures that are used by woman and man. The two characters in *Love Rosie* movie (Alex and Rosie) are the subjects of this study. It is only focused on conversational implicatures which contain of gender feature and the affect of gender feature toward implicatures. This study used descriptive qualitative method since it analyzed the data in the form of phrase, word, and sentences which presented descriptively. After completing the analysis, this study found that woman more often used generalized conversational implicature rather than particularized conversational implicature. In contrary, men more often used particularized conversational implicatures. On both of the characters' conversational implicature are found 12 types of gender features. There are five woman's feature (*tag question, raising intonation, hypercorrect grammar, intensifier, and emphatic stress*) used by woman on her implicature. It is also found that she used man's features (*quantitative reference, location word, and judgemental adjective*) in certain occasion. Meanwhile, the unique result found that man's character more often used woman's feature (*lexical hedges, superpolite form, empty adjective, tag question, raising intonation, hypercorrect grammar, and intensifier*) than his own feature (*self reference*) in the implicature. In connection to this, it is found that not all features affect the implicatures, which on woman character found 2 features (*hypercorrect grammar and intensifier*) do not affect her implicature, whereas there are 4 features of man character do not affect his implicature such as *tag question, superpolite form, lexical hedge and hypercorrect grammar*.

Keywords: implicatures, conversational implicatures, genderlect

INTRODUCTION

Spoken language is as a common form of communication. Good language is needed for good and effective communication. Speakers and hearer must speak cooperatively and mutually accept one another to be understood in a particular way. To get the speaker purpose in conversation, interlocutors do not only need to understand the meaning of words in the speaker's utterances, but they also need to understand what the speaker intends to convey. In conversation, men and women used gender features which as their own characteristic of language. There are different ways between women and men in communicating.

Pragmatics is one of the linguistic field which learn about language usage. Then, the implicatures is a part of pragmatics, that learn about intended meaning of utterances. In some situations people do not get the aim of the speaker only for value face the utterances that are produced by the speaker. Interlocutor need to dig intended meaning of utterances, to know what the interlocutors do for fulfilling the speaker's aim. So, people need to understand the conversational implicature to avoid misunderstanding communication and reach the purpose of messages which are delivered by the speaker to the interlocutors.

People need to apply implicatures on their daily life when communicating, because consciously or unconsciously their interlocutors actually use implicatures. There are many ways to sharper the implicatures knowledge. Media is as one of the ways that can help people to conduct implicature on their daily life. That is the reason why this study used movie as the object of research. It is because movie is as one of absolute entertainment media on public. Besides, most of movies are using common utterances that also used in daily life. So, movie is as suitable media to learn implicatures elements for understanding the real conversation.

Love Rosie movie is an English-German romantic comedy-drama movie that is adopted from novel untitled of *Where Rainbows End* and written by Cecelia Ahem published in 2004. Then, it is released become a movie in 2014 by Christian Ditter. This movie tells about a couple of best friend love story. It is played by Rosie Dunne and Alex Stewart as two main characters. They build their relationship as a best friend since they were 5 years old. Actually both of them love each other, but they do not express it because they have no courage. Before they are getting married, there are so many obstacles and problems that have been faced by them. From this movie it can be found lots of utterances in communicating amongst Alex, Rosie, and other characters, which are needed interpretation in understanding the aim of the utterances

(conversational implicatures). Besides, it can also show us the difference functions in using features on their implicatures, since the subject are woman and man.

According to Yule (1996:40) implicature is an additional conveyed meaning. It means that not only words means, but also the inside meaning of the words. Grice as cited in Cruse divided implicatures into two basic sorts those are conventional implicatures and conversational implicatures. This study focuses on conversational implicature. Grice distinguish types of conversational implicatures into two, first generalized conversational implicature (the intended meaning does not need particular information) and second, particularized conversational implicature (the intended meaning need particular information).

This study used two subjects who have different gender. While, woman and man have differences in some aspects, not only differences on the physic or biological but also on the habit or behaviorism. Lakoff as cited in Bucholtz (2004:41-42) sated that from very start little boys and little girls learn two different ways of speaking. The first person who becomes the important one for the children's development is mother who used woman speech of language. Then boys will adopt new form of language expression, while the girls retain and stay in their old way of speech. The differences in men and women speech feature, especially in term of lexical, grammatical, and pragmatic problem is as the other cause beside the socio-cultural differences.

In connection to linguistics there are differences in linguistic features. Lakoff as cited in Cameron (1998) distinguished ten types of women's speech features. There are hedging, tag question, rising intonations on declaratives, empty adjectives, specialized vocabularies (precise color term), intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, avoidance of strong swear word, and emphatic stress. While, Mulac (2001) had already discovered in study that there are some features that man usually use more often than woman. Those features are Quantitative Reference, Judgmental Adjectives, Command, Location Word, Brief Sentence, Self-Reference.

Tannen explains that instead of different dialects, it has been said they speak different genderlects, If women speak and hear a language of connection and intimacy, while men speak and hear a language of status and independence (1990: 42). Men, on the contrary, hold the belief that the purpose of talking is the exchange of information, which small talk fails to fulfill. (Tannen 1990: 102-104; Tannen 1986: 146). The use of gossip is also a female speech mechanism, because by sharing secrets, a metamessage of rapport is established and agreeing on an issue emphasizes shared interests and values

This study believed that speech situation and context become one of the important elements that speaker uses

to utter their purpose in conversation. According to Leech, aspects of speech situation further provide a criterion refer in determining whether we deal with pragmatic or semantic phenomenon (1983:13-4). Therefore, it can be found the correlation between gender features that are used by two subject who have different gender and conversational implicature that are used by them in their conversation.

A journal from University of Danang Vietnam entitled *A Study of Conversational Implicatures in Titanic Film* also talked the same topic with this study. This journal who was written by Thao in 2011 talked about conversational implicatures by using Grice's theory. This journal took two main character of Titanic movie as the subject of the study. The writer found that implicature as an effective tool for communicating. The result shown in majority (96.9%), verbal communications with conversational implicatures are successful when the meaning conveyed by the speaker is covered as a result of the hearer's inference. While, it was also shown that the communication was successful even though used conversational implicatures. There are 3.1% from the total number of conversational implicatures caused misunderstanding. The writer concluded that hearers always manage interaction so that meanings are successful exchanged with others.

The same topic is also conducted by Huda a student from Brawijaya University in 2013. By using Grice's theory the writer write journal entitled of *Conversational Implicature Found in Dialogue of Euro Trip Movie*. The writer used Grice's cooperative principle and its maxims theory. The main purpose of this study is to find out how utterances can go beyond its literal meaning by disobeying or flouting of some principles by speaker in dialogue because flouting maxims particularly salient way of getting an addressee to draw an inference and hence recovers an implicatures or implied meaning. The result of the study found types of implicature that occur are generalized and particularized conversational implicature. Besides, the writer also found four types of particular function named representative, directive, expressive and commissive.

The other journal with different topic also comes for supporting this study. It comes from a student of Surabaya State University, he is Priyadi. He conducted his study in 2015 with the title of *Woman Language Used by The Main Characters in the Winds of Evil Novel* by using Lakoff's theory of language feature. on the result of the study, He found ten feature of speech that use by the main character which is woman, beside the writer also found woman's speech feature which are used by the man character on the novel.

So, after considering phenomenon that are shown from three previous studies above, this study is more interesting by combining both of those topics. The objective of this study is to investigate the affect of Alex's and Rosie's features toward their implicatures. Hence, there are two research questions being observed as below:

1. What gender features found in the conversational implicatures in the main characters of the *Love Rosie* movie?
2. How do the gender features affect the conversational implicature?

By reading this study, it is expected to become reference for linguistics student to learn more about conversational implicature and speech features, especially who want make further research in this field. Besides, it is hoped that this research will be useful for everyone, give a lot of knowledge and information about implicatures and language and gender. Besides, this research is also expected to fulfill the reader expectation to be more understanding implicit meaning in an utterance without any misunderstanding.

METHOD

Descriptive qualitative method is chosen to analyzed data of this study since the analysis are based on interpretation such as Flick's argument that qualitative research is aimed to describe life worlds 'from the inside out', from the point of view from those who are in involved in (2004:3). The utterances which are spoken by Alex and Rosie when communicate with their interlocutor are used as data analysis.. There are some theories that are used for analyzing data such Grice cited in Cruse (2006), Yule (1996), Lakoff cited in Cameron (1998), Mulac et al (2001). Those theories are used for answering the research question one. And for answering the second research question this study used Tannen (1990) supported by some journals from the previous study and also interpretation.

The data of this study are found in the form of utterances, like words, phrases, clauses and sentences which were taken from the script of *Love Rosie* movie. Yet, not all the utterances will be the data of this study, while the utterances must consist of two elements they are types of conversational implicatures and gender features. Furthermore, watching the movie is necessary in order to catch the setting of atmosphere since the movie and script as the source of the data. Then, the interpretation is needed in this research and definitely the writer was involved in this research.

In gathering data this study used the third Marshall's (2006) technique of gathering data that is analyzing document and materials culture. While, there are three steps on the data analysis technique such condense the

data collected, display it in a meaningful way, draw conclusions, and then recollect data. Every single steps give big contribution during the process until the final conclusion can be reached.

RESULT

To make easy in understanding, the result was divided based on the gender of main characters and types of conversational implicatures.

Analysis of Rosie's Utterances.

Rosie as the representative of the female character in this movie, a student who gets an incident that makes her fail to carry out her plan in continuing her study to the hotel management at Boston College.

Generalized Conversational Implicatures

Based on the result of this study, Rosie often used generalized conversational implicatures when she communicated with other characters. Besides, she did not only use some women features but also some men features.

(07) – Feature: Location word

- Ruby : It is so great having you as a friend. I mean, every time something goes wrong in my life, all I got to do is look at yours and puts everything into perspective.
- Rosie : He proposed to her on a boat. *It's like Kate and Leonardo in that scene on the deck.*
- Ruby : The Titanic.

Rosie tries to contact Alex by video call after she find Alex's letter that is hidden by Greg her husband. The letter says about Alex's true feeling toward her. Rosie calls Alex to confirm the letter and she hopes that is still opportunity for her to have special relationship with Alex. Yet, unfortunately she is late because Alex has already proposes Bethany as a fiancée. On the attic Rosie tells her sadness to her best friend she is Ruby an apothecary. She is jealous with the way Alex proposes Bethany which she mentions one of Titanic movie's scenes to describe the way Alex proposes Bethany. She regrets it, because it should happen to her instead of Bethany.

When she takes one of Titanic movie's scenes to describe Alex's way in proposing Bethany, indirectly she gives an appreciation to Alex's effort. The way in giving an appreciation, Rosie uses an implicature. It is shown by the sentence *It's like Kate and Leonardo in that scene on the deck*. She uses that sentence to convey that Alex's way is so romantic. While Titanic movie is very familiar, all people know that Titanic is romance movie. Form that phenomenon, only by reading Rosie's sentence all people can easily interpret the Rosie's intended meaning. So the implicature that is produced by Rosie belongs to

Generalized conversational implicature because it does not need special information in inferring the intended meaning. The other analysis, of this study also found speech feature on the subject's implicature. Rosie utters a phrase within her implicature, which it is indicated as a **location word** it is *on the deck*. That phrase described a location.

As the previous data (06) that also used location word, this datum also shows the specific affect of the feature toward implicature, while it was as supporting word which has an important role, where support the meaning of generalized conversational implicature. Position of word *on the deck* on the utterance above has functioned to give affect toward the statement before, which as the implicature. The main sentence that give much affect on the intended meaning is *it's like Kate and Leonardo*, but if there is no word *on the deck*, the interlocutor will confuse in inferring the intended meaning, since on the Titanic movie there are lots of scenes which take lots of places and also give different impressions. Therefore, Rosie mentions that feature to give specific impression that she uses it for describing Alex's action when he engages Bethany. The specific impression that she has been shown is Romantic action, such Leonardo did toward Kate in their engagement moment. So, the feature on this implicature has big contribution for the intended meaning of implicature. It is not only as the supporting but also making clear the implied meaning.

Particularized Conversational Implicature

Rosie does not prefer used particularized conversational implicature. On the her utterances, there are found only four data which consist of gender feature that are used in particularized conversational implicatures.

(10) – Feature: Intensifier

- Rosie : *just don't come whining to me when you realize you're empty inside.*

Alex : no danger of that!

The dialog happens between Rosie and Alex when they are still debating in a public places with the same problem as the previous datum. Rosie utters the sentence above because Rosie offended by Alex's word. He shows his stable and beautiful life, good social relationship, and who would has a happy family. All of the happiness that are described by Alex is contrary with Rosie's life, while her life is more complicated since she has sexual intercourse with Greg, a popular guy in her school. She gets pregnant, because the condom left on her female genital when she did sexual intercourse, and unfortunately Greg disappear, he does not responsible at all. So Rosie's child was born without father.

Implicature that is produced by Rosie can be classified into **particularized conversational implicature**, which means *don't looking for me when you feel lose me*. Actually both of Rosie and Alex know that they love for each other, but they are shame to admit that they love for each other, not only that but they also do not want to betray their friendship. In this case, it is difficult

for people who do not know their relationship to decipher Rosie's implicature especially in the word *you're empty inside*, mostly people think the meaning is a problem that will be face by Alex and makes Alex down. Yet, actually it means that lost somebody who always accompany him in all situations and makes him comfortable when near with her, she is Rosie. So, to understand Rosie's implicature above is needed a specific information or knowledge. The word *just* on Rosie's implicature can be indicated as **intensifier**. She uses intensifier when starting her sentence is to get Alex's attention. Because she feels that her sentence is important for Alex. So she does not want Alex missed the point of her sentence.

It is different from datum (03), on this data the intensifier is used in particularized conversational implicatures which is to stress the statement in starting the utterance, because the speaker feels that her utterance is very important for the interlocutor, she makes sure that her interlocutor gives attention and can catch her implied meaning. Rosie feels her statement on her implicatures as warning that must be understand by Alex. So, Alex must give attention on her statement, to get Alex's attention she gives stressing at the beginning of her implicatures by using intensifier *just*. There are no specific affect that is shown by the feature toward implicatures since if the intensifier is omitted the interlocutor can still infer the implied meaning. The big contribution that influences the implied meaning of implicatures located on the sentence which following intensifier. So, intensifier in this data is only for stressing the beginning of the utterance not more then it.

Another data which show men feature usage by female character. The feature that is used by Rosie judgemental adjective such feature that she uses on data (04) which is used on the type of generalized conversational implicature. This feature used in different type of implicatures. She uses it when debating with Alex about personal problem.

Analysis of Alex's utterances

Alex is as the second subject who becomes a representative of man language in this study. He is Rosie's neighbor and her classmate. Actually, he love Rosie but he does not express to her until he must go to Boston for continuing his study and leaves Rosie. The result data of Alex's utterances show that Alex often used particularized conversational implicature more than generalized conversational. Therefore, this study also found unique finding, where there are lots of woman features that are used by man character and only two features that belong to him in his implicatures.

Generalized Conversational Implicature

This study found that Alex uses gender features in the type of generalized conversational implicatures only four times since he often uses particularized conversational implicatures.

(12) – Feature: Self-reference

Alex : let's get out of here

Rosie : Dino's should still be open.

Alex : *I was thinking more Boston, Massachusetts.*

On this conversation, Alex talks about the future planning at both Alex and Rosie after they are graduated. It happens on Alex's car, in front of Rosie's house. At the beginning of the discussion, Rosie is misunderstood with the topic. After Alex explains his aim clearly, then Rosie gets the point. Alex has a plan for continuing his study abroad since Alex mentions Boston Massachusetts as place where he was looking for a better and new atmosphere.

Alex conveys his destination by using implicatures that is *I was thinking more Boston, Massachusetts*, the implicatures above is belong to **Generalized conversational implicatures** which has meaning *I wanted to continue my study at Boston*. To interpret the intended meaning of Alex's implicatures, people do not need to know particular feature of the context. He says *thinking more* in his implicatures, from that word people can directly drawn that he really wants to go there. Feature that is used by Alex is classified into **self-references** in the word *I* and supported by the location word in the *Boston Massachusetts*, while he mentions the name of a place which has reputable University based on his opinion. On this context, Alex wants to inform his recommendation and make Rosie sure about his reference.

The word *I* and supporting by the word *Boston Massachusetts* as point which can make the intended meaning appear from the implicatures. By mentioning the feature of locative or location word, it can be seen the implicatures that is conveyed by Alex. The implicatures located on the reference of university which is believed by Alex that the university is the best for him. So that features as one of the point that consists of the implicatures which affect the implied meaning of implicatures. Besides, it also shows the meaning of implicatures which refers to the eagerness of Alex to continue his study in Boston, since Boston is reputable university for him.

The feature that is used in data above is belonging to Alex. It is different from the next data, that he uses women feature in his generalized conversational implicature. The first women feature that is used by him is tag question. It is used it when he communicates with Rosie in casual situation.

Particularized conversational implicature

The result data of Alex's utterances show that Alex often used particularized conversational implicature more than generalized conversational. Therefore, this study also found unique finding, where there are lots of woman features that are used by man character and only two features that belong to him in his implicatures.

