CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The first part of this study is introduction. It is divided into seven parts. They are background of the study, reason for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, the objectives of the study, significance of the study, the scope of the study, and the last outline of the study. The explanations are listed below.

1.1 Background of the study

As a social being, a communication is needed to build relationship. For accommodating the communication itself, there is a tool namely language. Language is needed to convey ideas, feelings, information and etc. In using language, however, people do not merely make a set of grammatically correct sentences. It is widely observed that sometimes people do not solely say what they mean; the utterances they perform are different from the meanings they seek. In other words, there are always motivations, intentions or purpose behind ones' utterances. This cooperation can be manifested in several ways (Leech, 2013). First, people are expected to be informative as is required and avoid the contras action. Second, people are expected to say something they believe to be true along with the accuracy of the information given. Third, people are expected to avoid obscurity of expression, avoid ambiguity and labor the point. However, on daily conversation this ideal communication does not always occur for some reasons. For politeness reason, for example, some people choose to break the rule of being

informative as is required. Instead, they tend to give as much as information they had.

On the other hand, people due to their lack of investigation and lack knowledge may in turn give wrong information to others, information that they are sure about its truth value. It also occurs that people sometime want to avoid being relevant in conversation since they assume that the listeners have already known what they mean or they deliberately choose to lie. The violation of mutual cooperation between interlocutors in communication may lead to what so call 'implicature'. Implicature is the process when people fail to cooperate in their exchange. In this process, speakers imply something in their utterances which require the hearer to catch those implications by scrutinizing the context of situation that elicits such utterances. Barnwell (2010:18) says that "The function of language is to communicate meaning of various kinds." However, people can also see that in languages there are sense and force where they can show what people are saying and what the meaning of their utterances. When people notice someone speaking, or they realize that he or she is talking. However, if someone observes sometimes he or she is not only talking but also referring to his or her implication.

In linguistics, people can learn about implicature. It is one of subject in Pragmatics. Based on linguistics overview, implicature is the assumptions behind the information. In the other word, implicature is the additional information that can be deducted from certain information. The logic and natural feeling can be assured to the listener by using argumentations or information from the speaker

without expressing it explicitly. Implicature is used to make listener implicitly accept the assumptions, even though the assumption can be more debated. This can be illustrated through the following example:

Teacher : *Today we are going to learn English. Please prepare yourself, your book, dan your pen. Before we start our lesson I will check the attendance first.*

Ady Pranandya? Where is Ady Pranandya?

Students : *(Silent)*

The example shows that the students just kept silent. It shows that the students do not cooperate in the conversation. This is called implicature in the conversation. Furthermore, implicature may mostly occur in a communication that involves in politics. The political utterances must adapt to the current context. In addition, most of the political utterances or political actions have many implied meanings. One of the political utterances that has implicature is applied in interview.

Cullen in Celce-Murcia (2014) emphasizes that the language used by the teacher (speech acts) is particularly important since it will support and enhance learning. The use of appropriate speech acts will lead to successful teaching and learning process and vice versa. However, sometimes it is difficult to understand what the teacher says in the acts; thus, it often causes misunderstanding in interpreting the messages.

This case occurs in SDN 3 Sumberejo especially fifth grade with their status as foreign language learners. They tend to get difficulty since the production of speech acts are varied in the forms and functions. The understanding of the utterances also depends crucially on the actual contexts and the pragmatic knowledge, especially speech acts. In fact there is a lot of word is produced to set meaning in conversation. The other example also occurred in teaching and learning activities as following example.

Teacher   :   Triangle!

                   All together

Students   :   Triangle.

Teacher   :   <u>Triangle!</u>

Students   :   Triangle.

In the conversation above what teacher says on the underline is to correct the students' wrong pronunciation. In teaching and learning activity that kind of conversation is commonly used by teacher. He warns students' mistake through repeating the word. It is such a hint for the students to imitate the correct pronunciation.

That phenomenon raises a study about the explicitness of utterance, called conversational implicature. It is something which is implied in conversation, that is, something which is left implicit in actual language use (Haiyan, 2011:1162). For seeking the meaning deeply there is a theory from Grice called cooperative

principle which is engage to and that can be divided into four maxims, namely maxim of quantity, quality, relation and manner.

That phenomenon is attractive to be learned further. Therefore the researcher decides to conduct his research. The research is to analyze the conversational implicature that occurred in teaching and learning activity in SDN 3 Sumberejo Kendal.

1.2 Reason for choosing the topic

Language is very important in any classroom since the teaching and learning process itself is conducted fundamentally through the medium of language. In addition, the use of language can determine the success of teaching and learning process. Misunderstandings or misinterpretations in communication may occur during the lesson as an instructional setting. The misunderstandings happen because learners tend to have difficulties in understanding speakers meaning. Consequently, misunderstandings may lead to a breakdown in communication.

There are some factors that cause misconceptions in interpreting the speakers' intended messages. Firstly, it is related to the vocabulary. English has a number of vocabularies that are different from Indonesian vocabularies. To non-native speakers, especially foreign language learners, dealing with the vocabulary can be troublesome and baffling because they may not be familiar with them.

Secondly, the problem deals with speech act phenomenon itself. During English class, there are numerous utterances produced by the teacher. The utterances carry the teacher's intentions and the acts performed are varied. However, sometimes the teacher does not speak what she really means. She uses

various kinds of speech acts to express her intention depending on the situation. She may perform speech acts explicitly or implicitly. Furthermore, she may also use different structure to accomplish the same functions or vice versa. Speech acts theory can be used to interpret the intended meaning conveyed by the teacher.

Based on these reasons, the activity is interested to be analyzed because the utterances of both participants must have conversational implicatures. In this research, the researcher wants to know the meaning and goal of the conversational implicatures produced by both of them. The other reason is to know what conversational implicatures are mostly flouted by both of them in teaching and learning activity.

1.3 Statement of the problem

    a) What maxims are flouted in teaching and learning activity in grade V SDN 3 Sumberejo besed on cooperative principles?

    b) What maxims are fulfilled in teaching and learning activity in grade V SDN 3 Sumberejo based on cooperative principles?

1.4 The objectives of the study

    The objectives of the research are:

    a) To explain what kind of maxims are flouted in teaching and learning activity in grade V SDN 3 Sumberejo.

    b) To explain what kind of maxims are fulfilled in teaching and learning activity in grade V SDN 3 Sumberejo based on cooperative principles.

1.5 Significance of the study

a) This research is aimed to help the researcher gets the understanding of the meaning in form of conversational implicature produced by the participants.

b) This research is aimed to give the reader a glance of pragmatic in a case.

1.6 The scope of the study

To keep this research on the right track, the researcher wants to limit the discussion in analyzing conversational implicature that is produced in teaching and learning activity in SDN 3 Sumberejo. The scope of this research will also be focused on the maxims of conversational implicature which are flouted and fulfilled based on cooperative principle coined by Grice.

1.7 Outline of the study

This research is divided into five chapters which are arranged as follow:

Chapter I is the introduction. This chapter explains the background of the study, the reason for choosing the topic, the statements of the problem, the objective of the study, the scope of the study, and the outline of the study.

Chapter II is the review to the related literature. This chapter describes the theory used in this research referred to the field that is questioned.

Chapter III is research methodology. This chapter includes the research design, object of the study, method and instrument of data collection, data analysis, and research procedure.

Chapter IV is result of the study. This chapter includes finding and discussion.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion as the end of this research.