CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer found that characters' utterance in "Mr. and Mrs. Smith" movie script contain implicature. Of course, it is not easy to understand the implied meaning of the utterance without paying attention to the context. However, Context gives much information about situation of utterance that is produced. It helps the writer in determining the possibilities of the right meaning which speaker want to deliver.

From analyzing 23 data, the writer finds 2 data in the form of conventional implicatures, and 21 data in the form of conversational implicatures. Conventional implicatures are found in data 3 and 16, and conversational implicatures are found in data 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23. It is assumed that conversational implicature occurs more often than conventional implicature in this movie script. Most of the implied meanings found in form of confirmation in data 7, 11, 16, 17, 19, and 21; in the form of protest in data 6, 8, 10, and 20; and also in form of dishearten in data 9, 13, and 14. Meanwhile the other ones are found in the form of praise in datum 1; in the form of promise in datum 2; in the form of pessimist feeling in datum 3; in the form of optimist feeling in data 4 and 5; in the form of shocked feeling in datum 12; in the form of support in data 15 and 18; and also in the form of threat in data 22 and 23.

Finally, implicature is not only used in spoken language but also in written language. *Mr. And Mrs. Smith* movie script is an example of written language. To

interpret the meaning, context surrounding the utterances is very important. Actually, implicature is the one of the effective way to conveying message because the speaker does not need to give long statement to express the speaker's idea or thought. The speaker needs to give little statement which contains the hints which correlate with certain aspect of situation and hearer's knowledge. So the hearer can extract the implied meaning which reflects the idea of the speaker.