

CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE OF THE MAIN CHARACTER'S UTTERANCES IN *ARMAGEDDON* MOVIE

Rosmaidar¹, Mirani²

Dosen Universitas Bina Darma¹, Mahasiswa Universitas Bina Darma²

Jalan Ahmad Yani No. 3, Palembang

Sur-el: rosmaidar@mail.binadarma.ac.id¹, dewi@yahoo.co.id²

Abstract: This study analyzed the conversational maxims, the implied meaning, and types of implicature produced by the main character's utterances (Harry Stamper). The method used in this study was qualitative research with descriptive approach. Based on the findings, the writer found there were 118 utterances of Harry Stamper that contain conversational implicatures. There were 74 (62.72%) conversational implicatures that violate maxim of quantity, 24 (20.34%) that violate maxim of quality, 11 (9.32%) that violate maxim of relevance, and 9 (7.62%) that violate maxim of manner. Furthermore, the writer found there were 103 types of implicatures, they were; 77 (74.76%) utterances that contain generalized implicature and 26 (25.24%) utterances that contain particularized implicature. Hence, the writer concluded that the main character in *Armageddon* movie (Harry Stamper) mostly used quantity maxim and generalized implicature. In addition, the implied meaning of the conversational utterances referred to the expression of agreement, refusal, acceptance, denial, command and announcement expression.

Keywords: Conversational Implicature, *Armageddon*, and Main Character.

Abstrak: Penelitian ini menganalisa Conversational maxims, makna yang tersirat, dan jenis implikatur yang diucapkan oleh pemeran utama (Harry Stamper). Metode Yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Berdasarkan temuan, penulis menemukan 118 kata Harry Stamper yang mengandung conversational implicatures. Ada 74 (62.72%) conversational implicature yang merusak maxim of quantity, 24 (20.34%) yang merusak maxim of quality, 11 (9.32%) yang merusak maxim of relevance dan 9 (7.62%) yang merusak maxim of manner. Penulis menemukan ada 103 jenis implikatur, ada 77 (74.76%) kata yang mengandung generalized implicatures dan 26 (25.24%) kata yang mengandung particularized implicature. Penulis meliputi karakter utama di film *Armageddon* (Harry Stamper) paling banyak menggunakan kalimat percakapan yang menunjuk kepada pengungkapan persetujuan, penolakan, penerimaan, penyangkalan, perintah dan pengumuman.

Kata Kunci: Conversational Implicature, *Armageddon*, dan Tokoh Utama

1. INTRODUCTION

As human, we have our own human language as a tool of communication. Communication is the activity or process of expressing ideas and feelings or of giving people information. It is about conveying a message between a sender and a receiver. We can communicate by using speech, song, tone of voice, body language, sign language, touch, eye contact, etc. Communication also includes acts that give knowledge and experiences, give

advice and commands, and ask questions. It plays a very important role in our daily life, especially in a movie. It can be seen as a process of information transmission that is influenced by three levels; syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic levels.

Yule (1996: 3) states that pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication. It includes the study of the interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning and the use of utterances that are influenced by the relationship between sentences and the context and situations

in which they are used. Furthermore, pragmatics is about understanding the uses of language in our daily life. We do not need to focus on the phonetic or grammatical form of the utterances, but instead on what the speaker's intentions. In the linguistic branch of pragmatics, there are some terms, they are; deixis, reference and inference, presupposition, implicature, speech acts, speech events, politeness, and communication constraints.

Implicature is one of the terms that is coined by Paul Grice. It is a nonconventional implicature based on an addressee's assumption that the speaker is following the conversational maxims or at least the cooperative principle. Grice (1975) suggests that there are four conversational maxims based on his cooperative principle. They are: (1) maxim of quantity; (2) maxim of quality; (3) maxim of relation or relevance; and (4) maxim of manner. The speaker should be clear, unambiguous, brief, and orderly.

There are also four ways to recognize the maxims; by (1) violating the maxims; (2) opting out explicitly; (3) being faced by a clash; and (4) flouting a maxim. In flouting a maxim, some implicatures arise because they happen when a cooperative speaker's utterance violates the maxims that the hearer must infer that the speaker is implying something different. Even though the speaker violates the maxims, the speaker must be cooperative and intending to convey a meaning. Such as: A: *Did you make the cake?* B: *She will be back in an hour.* However, it is possible to flout a maxim intentionally or unconsciously and thereby convey a different meaning than what is literally spoken. In many

conversations, this flouting is sometimes manipulated by a speaker to produce a negative pragmatic effect, as with sarcasm or irony.

Based on the description above, the writer chose implicature in order to conduct the research. According to Grice (1975), people obey the cooperative principle and its maxims because if one is interested in communicating/conversation, then one has interest in people behaving according to the principle and its maxims. Conversational implicature is also divided into two types. They are generalized and particularized conversational implicature. The writer used implicature in order to analyze the main character's utterances in *Armageddon* movie. She was interested in analyzing *Armageddon* movie because the conversation produced by the characters, especially the main character, contains a lot of implicatures. In this study, the writers conducted a research entitled "Conversational Implicature of the Main Character's Utterances in *Armageddon* Movie".

2. METHODOLOGY

In this study, the writers used a qualitative descriptive research. They noted the words, sentences, discourse, pictures carefully and accurately (Subroto1992:7), as quoted in Afriani (2004: 52). The writers identified and analyzed the implicatures of the main character's utterances in *Armageddon* movie.

The data were taken from the utterances of the main character (Harry Stamper) in *Armageddon* movie. Firstly, the writer watched

Armageddon movie for several times. After that, they used recording technique as the basic technique for collecting the data. The writers recorded the language used by Harry Stamper in *Armageddon* movie. Then, she used non participant observing technique. In this study, the writers observed the utterances of Harry Stamper. Finally, they used noting technique. In this technique, the writers noted the utterances used by all the characters, situation, and non-linguistic clues such as physical movement, which support the analysis.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section describes the findings of conversational implicature and the results of total numbers of implicature used by the main character (Harry Stamper) and the types of implicature, generalized and particularized implicature. The graph below shows the numbers of Harry Stamper’s utterances that violate conversational maxims. There were 118 utterances of Harry Stamper that contain conversational implicatures; 74 (62.72%) conversational implicatures that violate maxim of quantity, 24 (20.34%) that violate maxim of quality, 11 (9.32%) that violate maxim of relevance, and 9 (7.62%) that violate maxim of manner.

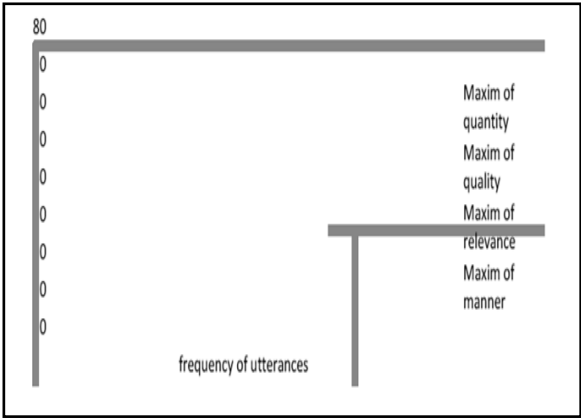


Figure 1. The numbers of conversational maxims violated by Harry Stamper

The graph below shows the numbers of Harry Stamper’s utterances that contain generalized and particularized implicature. The writer also found there were 103 types of implicatures; 77 (74.76%) utterances that contain generalized implicature and 26 (25.24%) utterances that contain particularized implicature.

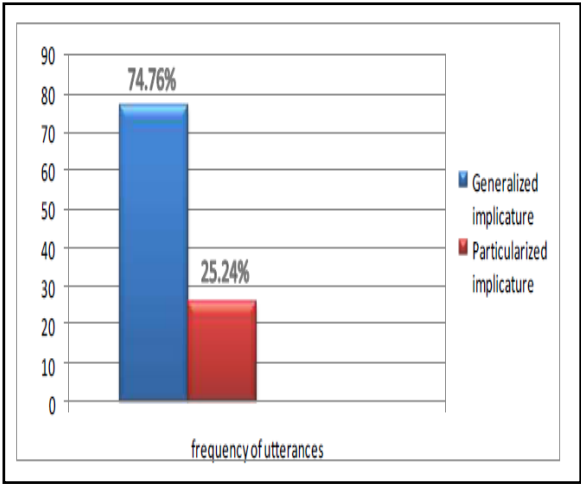


Figure 2. The Numbers of Types of Implicatures Used by Harry Stamper

Generalized implicature is a conversational implicature that is inferable without reference to a special context. A number of generalized implicature are also about expressing quantity that can be listed from the highest to the lowest value, such as; all, most, many, some, few,

always, often, and sometimes. However, it is known as scalar implicature. In *Armageddon* movie, there were 77 utterances that used generalized implicature, and those utterances are uttered by Harry Stamper. It is shown on the examples below:

- 1) *50,000 a year in donations!* (CH2.100.6)
- 2) *Clunker boat pumps out in an hour* (CH2.102.6)

The examples (1) and (2) take place in the drilling platform in the morning, in South China Sea. Harry Stamper is playing golf with Chick, while some laborers are protesting on a boat across the oil rig. He hits the golf ball and strikes the side of the laborers' boat. Then, he shouts at the laborers. In example

- 1) he uses the words "50,000 a year" to implicate only \$50,000 one year. In example
- 2) he says "An hour" to implicate only one hour.
- 3) *I shut down number two last night* (CH2.110.7)
- 4) *Many years from now, when you're all grewed up and you got your own oil company and \$8 million of your own money on the contract* (CH2.112.7)
- 5) *I need to hear five words* (CH2.114.7)
- 6) *In five years, you have never apologized to me this quickly.* (CH2.120.7)
- 7) *I would really like an explanation.* (CH2.124.8)

The examples (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) take place in A.J.'s bedroom on the oil rig. Harry is angry at A.J. because he heard from Chick that A.J. did something wrong last night. He runs to A.J.'s room while holding a golf stick in his hand. Then, he talks to A.J. In example (3),

"number two" implicates only number two. In example (4), he uses the word "many". It implicates not all years. Besides, he also says "\$8 million" that implicates only \$8 million. In examples (5) and (6), "five words" and "five years" totally implicate only five words and only five years. In example (7), he says "an explanation" to implicate not my explanation. In this case, it is A.J.'s explanation. Furthermore, it also implicates only one explanation.

- 8) *Just gonna take a foot off. A man can work with one foot. You remember old Frank Marx who worked with one hand all them years?* (CH2.151.9)
- 9) *Go get some clothes on* (CH2.154.9)
- 10) *Just a ricochet* (CH2.165.10)

In examples (8), (9), and (10), Harry is chasing after A.J. on the derrick while holding a gun. He gets mad at A.J. because he realizes that A.J. has been dating his only daughter, Grace. In example (8), Harry is talking to Chick while running after A.J. He uses "a foot" to implicate not his foot. It is A.J.'s. In addition, the word "a" also shows number, which means one. It implicates only one foot. Then, he uses "a man" to implicate only one man. It also may be implicated as A.J. He also says "all them years" to implicate not many years. In example (9), Grace comes to Harry who is pointing at A.J. with the gun. She tells him to put the gun down. However, Harry asks her to go away. The example (9) shows scalar implicature. "Some clothes" may implicate not all clothes. In example (10), Harry is trying to shoot A.J., but the bullet does not hit A.J. Furthermore, he acts as if he was just kidding. Then, he says "a

ricochet” to implicate not my ricochet. It is also implicated only one ricochet.

11) *It’s not a choice* (CH2.175.10)

12) *I may be an immature father, okay?*
(CH2.181.11)

In examples (11) and (12), Harry is talking with Grace in the drilling platform. Then, they walk into Grace’s room in the oil rig. The words “a choice” in example (11) are used to implicate my choice. It also implicates only one choice. Then, in example (12), Harry uses “an immature father” to implicate only one immature father. In addition, Grace may also imply it as your father.

13) *It’s a gas pocket.* (CH2.210.12)

14) *I shut it down for a reason, you jackass! The relief valve’s fried open. Shut off the number two valve!* (CH2.212.13)

15) *On one condition, we have to take my daughter along.* (CH2.229.14)

The examples (13) and (14) take place in the drilling hole. The crude oil is blowing out of the hole and raining down on the platform floor. Harry comes down the hole and shouts at his crew to send a pipe down the hole. In example (13), he says “a gas pocket” in order to implicate my gas pocket. It also implicates only one gas pocket. “A reason” in example (14) implicates my reason. Then, it also implicates only one reason. “Number two” implicates only number two. In example (15), Harry talks to General Montgomery who wants him to go to NASA. He uses “one condition” to implicate my condition. In addition, he also implicates only one condition.

16) *We’ve been apologized to for the last 18 and a half hours.* (CH2.238.14)

17) *She’s gonna find out one way or the other*
(CH2.240.14)

18) *Six billion people on the planet*
(CH2.246.15)

The examples (16), (17), and (18) take place in NASA Space Center, Texas. Harry talks to Truman who has been waiting for him with some other people. He is wondering and a little bit angry. In example (16), he uses “18 and a half hours” to implicate only 18 and a half hours. In example (17), he uses “one way” to implicate only one way. In example (18), Harry and Grace are sitting in a dark briefing room and viewing some satellite photos of the asteroid on a big screen. Then, Truman explains seriously about the asteroid. Harry looks so worried. He says “six billion people” to implicate only six billion people.

19) *Did you steal a key to the patent office?*
(CH2.251.15)

20) *I got pulled off an oil rig* (CH2.253.15)

21) *No, I said you did a piss-poor job of putting it together. First of all, you got the flow system all reversed.* (CH2.256.16)

22) *That’s because your cams are all wrong*
(CH2.258.16)

23) *Eight whole months?* (CH2.261.16)

24) *I’m a third-generation driller, doin’ it all my life, and I still haven’t got it all figured out... I’m sure they’ll make good astronauts.* (CH2.265.16)

25) *You gotta have some kind of backup plan, right?* (CH2.267.16)

26) *You put a man on the moon. I’m sure you got a team of men sittin’ around somewhere right now... You tellin’ me you don’t have a backup plan, that these eight Boy Scouts*

right here that is the world's hope
(CH2.269.16)

27) *All they gotta do is drill?* (CH3.273.17)

28) *How many men were you plannin' on takin' up there?* (CH3.277.17)

In examples (19) until (28), Truman leads Harry and Grace through NASA's Research and Development area. In this area, they can see many massiverocket engines and the technicians who are working in order to repair the shuttles. In example (19), Harry is sitting in front of a drilling rig. He looks disappointed when he recognizes the rig as his design. However, he uses "a key" to implicate my key. It also implicates only one key. In example (20) and (21), he gets angry with Truman. He speaks in a high tone of voice. In example (20), he uses "an oil rig" to implicate my oil rig. It also implicates only one oil rig. In example (21), he uses "a piss-poor job" to implicate not my piss-poor job. Then, the word "all" in this example implicates not many. In example (22), Harry talks to Dr. Quincy. He says "all" to implicate not some. In example (23), he looks shocked. He restates what Truman stated. The words "eight whole months" are used to implicate only eight whole months. In example (24), he talks to Truman while walking out of the area. He says "a third-generation driller" implicates only third-generation driller. In addition, "All" in this example implicates not many. Then, "good astronauts" implicates not better astronauts. In example (25), he asks Truman about about his backup plan. In this example, "some kind" implicates not all kinds. Furthermore, Harry is getting more serious talking to Truman. He is wondering and a little bit angry. In example (26), "a man" implicates

only one man and "a team" implicates not my team. Then, "A backup plan" implicates not my backup plan. It also implicates only one backup plan. In example (27), he sighs and looks confused. He stops arguing against Truman. He uses "all" to implicate not many. In example (28), his voice is flat. He may not know what to say anymore. He says "many men" to implicate not all men.

29) *J. Otis Curlene Bear, probably the only black man on a big hog in Kadoka, South Dakota.* (CH3.284.17)

30) *You got a weight limit on the shuttle?*
(CH3.287.18)

The examples (29) and (30) happen in a conference room in NASA. In example (29), Harry is on the phone with Bear's mother. Actually, he wants to call Bear in order to ask him to come to NASA. However, the word "probably" in this example implicates not certainly. Then, "a big hog" implicates only one big hog. In example (30), he speaks and laughs at the same time because he is imagining Max's big body. In other words, he is being sarcastic. He says "a weight limit" to implicate not my weight limit. It also implicates only one weight limit.

31) *You and me got a real problem.*
(CH3.323.19)

32) *There's not a job on the planet that I want you to work with me on.* (CH3.325.20)

In examples (31) and (32), Harry comes to visit A.J. in A.J.'s little oil company. He talks to A.J. slowly, not as he used to do. In example (31), "a real problem" implicates my real problem. It also implicates only one problem. In example (32), he says something to A.J., and then he leaves him directly. "A job" here

implicates my job. It also implicates only one job.

33) *They've made a few requests though.*
(CH3.349.21)

34) *Just a few things here, uh, nothing really big, just, well, as an example, Uh, Oscar here's got some outstanding parking tickets.*
(CH3.351.21)

35) *Noonan's got two women friends... Max would like you to bring back eight track tapes... Chick wants a full week's Emperor's Package at Caesar's Palace*
(CH3.355.21)

In examples (33), (34), and (35), Harry comes to Truman in order to tell him about the crew-members' requests. He reads the list of the requests in example (33). "A few requests" implicates not many requests. In example (34), Harry speaks in weird expression while reading the crew-members' wishes. "A few things" implicates not many things. In addition, "an example" implicates only one example. Then, "some outstanding parking tickets" implicates not all outstanding parking tickets. In example (35), Harry is still reading the wishes. He gets shocked when he realizes the unreasonable wishes that the crew-members made. "Two women friends" implicates only two women friends. "Eight track tapes" implicates only eight track tapes. Then, "a full week's Emperor's Package" implicates only one full week's Emperor's Package.

36) *Some of these guys are pretty big.*
(CH4.396.23)

In example (36), Harry, Truman, and NASA scientists are discussing about the results of medical and psychological check-up done by

the crew-members. Then, Harry talks to Dr. Banks. "Some of these guys" implicates not all of these guys.

37) *All these rubber hoses gotta go, Max.*
(CH4.411.25)

38) *About \$400?* (CH4.413.25)

In example (37) and (38), NASA technicians show Harry and the crew member the Armadillo car. In example (37), Harry is excited to look at the Armadillo and get into the car. Then, he shouts at Max while throwing something from the car. "All these rubber hoses" implicates not some of these rubber hoses. In example (38), Harry becomes sarcastic. He throws away a tool kit from the car while shouting at Quincy. He says "about \$400" to implicate only about \$400.

39) *Wait a minute. Let me get a pencil and a piece of paper. I wanna jot down all your pearls of wisdom here.* (CH4.464.28)

40) *You are about five minutes older than Grace is.* (CH4.471.29)

41) *I'll be damned if I worked all these years so my little girl can marry a roughneck. She's better than that. Better than all of us.*
(CH4.475.29)

In examples (39), (40), and (41), Harry gets angry after seeing Grace and A.J. in hangar. He leaves the room and walks before Rockhound. He looks so sad and disappointed. In example (39), he keeps walking while talking to Rockhound. He is angry when Rockhound and other crew-members persuade him to let Grace marry A.J. In example (39), he says "wait a minute" to implicate wait only one minute. Then, "a pencil" implicates my pencil. It also implicates only one pencil. "All your pearls of

wisdom” implicates not some your pearls of wisdom. In example (40), Harry talks to Oscar. “Five minutes” implicates only five minutes. In example (41), Harry shows his disappointment to all of the roughnecks. “All these years” implicates not most these years. “A roughneck” implicates only one roughneck. It may also implicate my roughneck. Then, “all of us” implicates not many of us.

42) *Two shuttle teams... Once we land, we'll have eight hours to get the job done. In order to split this rock on the fault line, we're gonna have to drill to 800 feet.* (CH4.478.29)

43) *A.J., you're at 600 feet. Your pipe is long. Let's back the RPMs down to 8,000.* (CH4.487.30)

44) *Those men in that room have zero tolerance for showin' off, hot doggin', goin' by your gut instinct or you tryin' to be a hero* (CH4.509.31)

The examples (42), (43), and (44), take place in Armadillo Test Site. In example (42), he divides his team into two. Then, he gives the instruction to the teams. “Two shuttle teams” implicates only two shuttle teams. “Eight hours” implicates only eight hours. “800 feet” implicates only 800 feet. In example (43), Harry is watching the teams who are doing the underwater simulation through a big screen. He warns A.J. by saying “600 feet” to implicate only 600 feet. “Let’s back the RPMs down to 8000” implicates let’s back the RPMs down only to 8,000. In example (44), Harry comes to A.J. and gets angry at him. They are arguing with each other about the simulation. “A hero”

implicates my hero. It also implicates only one hero.

45) *For at least ten hours.* (CH4.513.31)

46) *I don't think it's too much to ask to let them spend it with their families.* (CH4.515.32)

The examples (45) and (46) take place in NASA research center. Harry is talking to Truman and Colonel Sharp. In example (45), “ten hours” implicates only ten hours. In example (46), “it’s too much” implicates it’s not too little.

47) *I shouldn't have dragged you around on all those oil rigs.* (CH5.585.36)

In example (47), Harry is talking to his daughter, Grace. He says “all those oil rigs” to implicate not many those oil rigs.

48) *We got eight hours.* (CH8.874.49)

49) *It's not gonna be thicker than 50 feet.* (CH9.919.51)

The examples (48) and (49) take place in the Shuttle Freedom after they touch down the asteroid. In example (48), Harry is worrying about what will happen next. “We got eight hours” implicates we got only eight hours. In example (49), Harry is talking to Rockhound before they start drilling. “50 feet” implicates only 50 feet.

50) *It's good. All right. We're in. Bring another light. We're cuttin' through pretty good.* (CH9.925.52)

51) *Sounds like we twisted a shank.* (CH9.932.52)

52) *Keep it at 25. Let's kick a little asteroid butt!* (CH9.969.53)

53) *Max, I need some more power down here!* (CH9.971.54)

54) *Just a little help. That's all I'm askin'.*
(CH9.985.54)

In examples (50) until (54), Harry shouts at Max who is in the drilling rig. He commands Max to drill the asteroid. In example (50), "It's good" implicates it's not the best. In example (51), he says "a shank" to implicate my shank. In example (52), "keep it at 25" implicates keep it only at 25. "A little asteroid butt" implicates one little asteroid butt. It also shows scalar implicature, which implicates not a big asteroid butt. In example (53), "some more power" implicates not all power. In example (54), Harry looks hopeless. He says "just a little help" to implicate not much help. It also implicates not my help. "That's all I'm askin'" implicates that's not some I'm askin'.

55) *We're drilling through some kind of metal I've never seen before. It's fried two of our drill bits* (CH9.1003.55)

56) *I have an assessment report due now. We're supposed to be at 200 feet.* (CH9.1005.55)

57) *Not as deep as we'll be when you quit askin' me all these questions* (CH9.1007.55)

58) *We're at 57 feet.* (CH9.1011.56)

59) *Why don't you stay here and take you and take your little drill card. Write a report, why don't ya?* (CH9.1023.57)

The examples (55), (56), (57), and (58) take place in the Shuttle Freedom. Harry, Rockhound, and Colonel Sharp get into the shuttle. Harry talks to Colonel Sharp while preparing something to drill. They start arguing with each other. In example (55), Harry says "some kind of metal" to implicate not all kinds of metal. "Two of our drill bits" implicates only two of our drill bits. In example (56),

"an assessment report" implicates my assessment report. It also implicates only one assessment report. "200 feet" implicates only 200 feet. In example (57), "all these questions" implicates not most these questions. In example (58), "57 feet" implicates only 57 feet. In example (59), Harry gets confused about the card he has found in the shuttle. "Little drill card" implicates not big drill card. Then, "a report" implicates not my report. It also implicates only one report.

60) *Slow it down.* (CH9.1048.58)

61) *Colonel Sharp, I got two men out on that rock!* (CH9.1063.59)

62) *If we don't put this bomb down in a hole 800 feet onto a fault line, all you're gonna have is a real expensive fireworks show.* (CH9.1080.59)

63) *I'm gonna give you three seconds to shut this bomb down* (CH9.1098.60)

64) *Why are you listenin' to someone that's 100,000 miles away? We're here. Nobody down there can help us. So if we don't get this job done, then everybody's gone. One minute. I've been drillin' holes in the Earth for 30 years. And I have never, never missed a depth that I have aimed for. And by God, I am not gonna miss this one. I will make 800 feet. 42 seconds.* (CH9.1119.61)

65) *I will make 800 feet.* (CH9.1121.61)

66) *Houston, you have a problem, problem. See, I promised my little girl that I'd be comin' home. Now, I don't know what you people are doin' down there, but we got a hole to dig up here.* (CH9.1144.62)

In example (60), Harry is repairing a drilling machine. "Slow it down" implicates not fast it down. In example (61), Harry gets angry

at Colonel Sharp after seeing the time bomb that starts working. However, all of the crews get into a panic about the explosion. "I got two men" implicates I got only two men. In example (62), "a hole" implicates only one hole. "800 feet" implicates only 800 feet. "A fault line" implicates only one fault line. "All" implicates not many. In addition, "a real expensive fireworks show" implicates only one real fireworks show. In example (63), Colonel Sharp is pointing at Harry with a gun. "Three seconds" implicates only three seconds. In example (64), Harry tries to deal with Colonel Sharp in finishing their job. "100,000 miles away" implicates only 100,000 miles away. "One minute" implicates only one minute. "30 years" implicates only 30 years. "800 feet" implicates only 800 feet. "42 seconds" implicates only 42 seconds. In example (65), "800 feet" implicates only 800 feet. In example (66), Harry contacts Houston through satellite. He says "a problem" to implicate not my problem. It also implicates only one problem. "A hole" implicates only one hole.

67) *Give me a depth reading, Max.*
(CH9.1161.63)

68) *We got 700 feet of hole to dig, Rockhound.*
(CH9.1168.63)

69) *We hit a gas pocket!* (CH10.1244.67)

In example (67), Harry gives the instruction to Max who is ready to drill. "A depth reading" implicates not my depth reading. It also implicates only one depth reading. In example (68), Harry tells Rockhound about the hole. "700 feet of hole" implicates only 700 feet of hole. In example (69), He shouts at the team. "A gas pocket" implicates not my gas pocket. It also implicates only one gas pocket.

70) *We got a hole to make!* (CH11.1279.68)

71) *A.J., I got just five words for ya.*
(CH11.1288.69)

72) *We got 250 feet to go.* (CH11.1297.69)

73) *I'm gonna need two more minutes. I got a bent pipe jammed in the hole.*
(CH11.1340.71)

In example (70), Harry is glad to see the Shuttle Independence who wants to land onto the asteroid's surface. "A hole to make" implicates only one hole to make. In example (71), he tells A.J. who comes into him. "Five words" implicates only five words. In example (72), Harry informs the team about the hole to drill. He says "250 feet" to implicate only 250 feet. In example (73), he speaks to Colonel Sharp who is in the shuttle. "Two more minutes" implicates only two more minutes. "A bent pipe" implicates my bent pipe. It also implicates only one bent pipe.

74) *Always thought of you as a son.*
(CH12.1407.73)

75) *This was a real good idea.* (CH12.1417.74)

76) *You got less than three minutes.*
(CH12.1449.75)

77) *You got less than a minute.* (CH12.1461.76)

In example (74), Harry reveals his feeling to A.J. In addition, he also turns the job over to him. He uses the word "always" to implicate not often. Then, "as a son" implicates my son. In example (75), he says "a real good idea" to implicate my idea. In example (76), he asks the Shuttle to go back to the earth as soon as possible. "Less than three minutes" implicates not more than three minutes. In example (77), "less than a minute" implicates not more than one minute.

Interpretation of Particularized Implicature

Particularized conversational implicature is a conversational implicature that is derivable only in a specific context. Furthermore, Grice as cited in Grundy (2000: 82) says that inferences that we need to draw if we are to understand how an utterance is relevant in some context. In the *Armageddon* movie, there were 26 utterances that used generalized implicature, and those utterances are uttered by Harry Stamper. It is shown on the examples below:

- 1) *I gave you 50,000 a year in donations!* (CH2.100.6)
- 2) *Do you know how much diesel that clunker boat pumps out in an hour?* (CH2.102.6)

In examples (1) and (2), Harry is playing golf with Chick, while some laborers are protesting on a boat across the oil rig. He hits the golf ball and strikes the side of the laborers' boat. Then, he shouts at the laborers. In example (1), he says, "I gave you 50,000 a year in donations!" (CH2.100.6), to implicate that he pays tax. The utterance "Do you know how much diesel that clunker boat pumps out in an hour?" (CH2.102.6) on example (2), implicates that Harry has spent much money for the oil company.

- 3) *Who do we have to thank for this?* (CH2.104.6)
- 4) *Goddam it, A.J.!* (CH2.106.6)

In examples (3) and (4), Harry is still playing golf while talking to Chick. He looks angry after hearing something from Chick. In example (3), "Who do we have to thank for this?" (CH2.104.6), Chick may imply that Harry is asking about the person who chewed number two last night. In example (4), Harry throws away the golf stick. He suddenly gets mad and runs into

A.J.'s room. He says, "Goddam it, A.J.!" (CH2.106.6), to imply that he knows that A.J. is the one who wants to be told by Chick.

- 5) *You know I shut down number two last night, right?* (CH2.110.7)
- 6) *But as long as it says "Harry Stamper Oil" on the rig you will not disobey my rules.* (CH2.112.7)
- 7) *I have asked you repeatedly to call me Dad.* (CH2.126.8)

The examples (5), (6), and (7) take place in A.J.'s room on the oil rig. Harry is angrily talking to A.J. on example (5). He uses a rhetorical question. He says, "You know I shut down number two last night, right?" (CH2.110.7). From this utterance, A.J. may imply that Harry is angry at him because he shut down number two last night. In addition, A.J. may think that he shut down the wrong number. Then, "But as long as it says "Harry Stamper Oil" on the rig you will not disobey my rules" (CH2.112.7) on example (6), Harry tries to tell A.J. that as long as A.J. works for Harry, he cannot do anything he wants. However, Harry is absolutely his boss. In example (7), Harry talks to Grace who is also in that room. He says, "I have asked you repeatedly to call me Dad" (CH2.126.8), to implicate that he does not want her to call him "Harry" anymore.

- 8) *Make your peace with God, A.J.* (CH2.137.8)
- 9) *You don't want none of this, Bear.* (CH2.148.9)
- 10) *Just gonna take a foot off. A man can work with one foot.* (CH2.151.9)
- 11) *I'm temporarily insane, Rock.* (CH2.159.9)
- 12) *Way wrong answer.* (CH2.162.9)

In examples (8) until (12), Harry is chasing after A.J. on the derrick while holding a gun. He gets mad at A.J. because he realizes that A.J. has been dating his only daughter, Grace. In example (8), Harry shouts at A.J. while trying to shoot at him. He says "Make your peace with God, A.J." (CH2.137.8), in order to show A.J. that Harry really wants to kill him. In example (9), Harry talks to Bear who is trying to stop him. From Harry's utterance "You don't want none of this, Bear." (CH2.148.9), Bear may imply that Harry wants to shoot him if he is still trying to stop Harry. In example (10), Harry talks to Chick. He says, "Just gonna take a foot off. A man can work with one foot" (CH2.151.9), to show that he just wants to threaten A.J. He is not serious to shoot at A.J. In example (11), Harry talks while pointing the gun at A.J. The utterance "I'm temporarily insane, Rock" (CH2.159.9), is to show that he does not care about the law. Then, "Way wrong answer" (CH2.162.9) on example (12), is uttered by Harry after hearing from A.J. that he loves his daughter. A.J. may imply that it is not what Harry wants to hear from A.J.

13) *I suppose being your father doesn't count, huh?* (CH2.177.10)

14) *Crazy Willie put you up to this?* (CH2.222.13)

15) *Chick! Get him paid, get him off the rig!* (CH2.234.14)

The examples (13), (14), and (15) take place in the drilling platform. In example (13), Harry has a serious discussion with Grace. He says "I suppose being your father doesn't count, huh?" (CH2.177.10) to tell Grace that he has the right to tell her what to do because he is her father. In example (14), Harry gets

confused when he sees some guys who wear army outfit come to the oil rig. He comes into the person named General Montgomery in order to ask the reason why those guys are there. After hearing Montgomery's explanation, he suddenly laughs and asks a rhetorical question, "Crazy Willie put you up to this?" (CH2.222.13). In other words, he asks Montgomery, "Are you kidding me?". Then, in example (15), Harry shouts at Chick while walking into the helicopter. He says, "Chick! Get him paid, get him off the rig!" (CH2.234.14) to implicate that A.J. is fired. However,

the word "him" in this utterance represents A.J.

16) *Our current depth is not important* (CH9.1009.55)

17) *Now, if you're not too busy, maybe you can give us a hand with this transmission.* (CH9.1011.56)

18) *Let's go back to the cargo bay and get the transmission.* (CH9.1021.56)

19) *All you're gonna have is a real expensive fireworks show.* (CH9.1080.59)

20) *Oh, geez. Here we go again. What're you doin' up here? And why did you even bother to make the trip?* (CH9.1117.61)

The examples (16) until (20) happen on the Shuttle Freedom. Harry has a very serious discussion with Colonel Sharp. In examples (16) and (17), Harry speaks in a high tone of voice to Sharp. He says, "Our current depth is not important" (CH9.1009.55) on example (16), in order to show that he does not want to answer Sharp's question. In addition, Sharp may imply that there is another important thing that they should think about. In example (17), "Now, if you're not too busy, maybe you can give us a

hand with this transmission” (CH9.1011.56) implicates that Harry needs some help from Sharp about the transmission. In example (18), Harry and Sharp shout at each other. Sharp took over the telephone when Harry is angrily talking to Truman through the telephone satellite. “Let’s go back to the cargo bay and get the transmission” (CH9.1021.56) on this example shows that Harry does not listen to Sharp. He still wants to continue loading the transmission. In examples (19) and (20), Harry calls Sharp in order to ask about the timing bomb that starts ticking. The situation on the shuttle is getting more horrifying. From the utterance, “All you’re gonna have is a real expensive fireworks show” (CH9.1080.59) on example (19), Sharp may imply that Harry is trying to tell him that the asteroid will be exploded and destroy the Earth. In example (20), Harry says, “Oh, geez. Here we go again. What’re you doin’ up here? And why did you even bother to make the trip?” (CH9.1117.61) to implicate that Sharp should remember why they are all sent by NASA to the asteroid. He should think that the main point they come into the asteroid is to make a big hole and put the bomb in. Then, explode the asteroid.

21) *Have you lost your mind?* (CH10.1236.66)

22) *Yeah! Kid, way to go!* (CH11.1335.70)

23) *I don’t think this thing likes us.*
(CH12.1352.71)

The examples (21), (22), and (23) take place on the asteroid. Harry and his team are going to make a hole again. In example (21), Harry gets angry at Rockhound because Rockhound just shot everything around him. Harry says, “Have you lost your mind?”

(CH10.1236.66) to implicate that Rockhound should not act like a crazy person. In example (22), Harry shouts at A.J. who is making a hole. “Yeah! Kid, way to go!” (CH11.1335.70) implicates that Harry is going to say, “A.J., our work is almost done”. Harry uses the word “kid” to call A.J. In example (23), some small rocks destroy the area. Harry gets shocked and says, “I don’t think this thing likes us” (CH12.1352.71) to show that he is feeling worried because the asteroid is about to explode.

24) *My son.* (CH12.1413.74)

25) *Hi, Gracie. Hi, honey. Grace, I know I promised you I was comin’ home.*
(CH12.1429.74)

26) *Rain all you want, you son of a bitch.*
(CH12.1469.76)

In examples (24), (25), and (26), Harry is going to bomb the asteroid by himself while the other crew members are preparing to leave for the Earth. The utterance “My son” (CH12.1413.74) on example (24), implicates that Harry just takes A.J. as a son. However, A.J. is not his real son. In example (25), Harry talks to Gracie through the satellite. They both look so sad because they know that Harry has no other way to live. He is going to die in less than 5 minutes, after bombing the asteroid by himself. He says, “Hi, Gracie. Hi, honey. Grace, I know I promised you I was comin’ home” (CH12.1429.74) to implicate that he is going to break his promise. He cannot go back to the Earth. In example (26), Harry looks at the Freedom Shuttle that is ready to launch to go back to Earth before trying to come into the hole. He says, “Rain all you want, you son of a bitch” (CH12.1469.76) to implicate

that the team just successfully made him anxious.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The result of the analysis showed that there were 118 utterances of Harry Stamper that contain conversational implicatures. There were 74 (62.72%) conversational implicatures that violate maxim of quantity, 24 (20.34%) that violate maxim of quality, 11 (9.32%) that violate maxim of relevance, and 9 (7.62%) that violate maxim of manner. The writer also found there were 103 types of implicatures, they were; 77 (74.76%) utterances that contain generalized implicature and 26 (25.24%) utterances that contain particularized implicature. From the result, the writer could conclude that the main character in *Armageddon* movie (Harry Stamper) mostly used quantity maxims and generalized implicature. The implied meaning of the conversational utterances referred to the expression of agreement, refusal, acceptance, denial, command and announcement expression. The writer also found many difficulties in analyzing the maxims, interpreting the intended meaning of the utterances, and analyzing particularized implicatures. It was because there was much context dependent and they might relate to the American culture. The writers finally found that generalized implicatures that were produced the most by the main character of *Armageddon* movie; especially the main character used scalar implicatures.

REFERENCES

- Afriani, S. Herti. 2004. *Conversational Implicature of the Main Characters' Utterances In Cinderella (1) Cartoon Movie*. Thesis (unpublished). Faculty of Languages and Arts. State University of Yogyakarta.
- Grice, H. Paul. 1975. *Logic and Conversation*. In Cole, P. and J.L. Morgan, eds. *Speech Acts*. Academic Press. New York.
- Grundy, Peter. 2000. *Doing Pragmatics (2nd ed.)*. Oxford University Press. New York.
- Yule, George. 1996. *Pragmatics* (Oxford Introductions to Language Study). Oxford University Press. Oxford.