AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES IN NOVEL
***THE HOUSE ON MANGO STREET* BY SANDRA CISNEROS**

By :
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TARBIYAH AND TEACHING TRAINING FACULTY
ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES METRO
1443 H/ 2022 M

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES IN NOVEL
***THE HOUSE ON MANGO STREET* BY SANDRA CISNEROS**

Presented as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
In English Education Department

By :
SYIFA BAITI NURJANNAH
Student Number : 1801073004

Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty
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Sponsor   : Linda Septiyana, M.Pd

STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO
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APPROVAL PAGE

Title   : AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN NOVEL *THE HOUSE ON MANGGO STREET* BY SANDRA CISNEROS

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To be discussed in Munaqosyah in Tarbiyah Faculty of State Institute of Islamic Studies (IAIN) of Metro.

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Metro, 2 June 2022
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NOTIFICATION LETTER

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Appendix   : -
Matter   : **In order to hold the Munaqosyah**

To:
The Honorable the Head of Tarbiyah Department

Of State Institute for Islamic Studies of Metro

Assalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb.

We have given guidance and enough improvement to research proposal script which is written by:

Name   : Syifa Baiti Nurjannah

Students Number   : 1801073004

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Title   : AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN THE NOVEL THE HOUSE ON MANGGO STREET BY SANDRA CISNORES

It has been agreed so it can be continued to the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training inorder to be discussed on the seminar. Thank you very much.

Wassalamu'alaikumWr.Wb.

The Head of English Education Department

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NOTA DINAS

Nomor   :
Lampiran   :
Perihal   : **Persetujuan Munaqosyah**

Kepada yth,

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan

Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro

AssalamualaikumWr.Wb.

Setelah membaca dan mengadakan bimbingan serta perbaikan seperlunya maka Skripsi yang disusun oleh:

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Students Number : 1801073004

Judul Skripsi   : AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN NOVEL *THE HOUSE ON MANGGO STREET* BY SANDRA CISNEROS

Sudah kami dapat setujui dan dapat diajukan untuk diseminarkan, demikian harapan kami atas perhatiannya kami ucapkan terimakasih.

Wassalamu'alaikumWr.Wb.

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RATIFICATION PAGE

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An Undergraduate thesis entitled: **AN ANALYSIS CONVERSATIONAL IMLICATURE IN NOVEL THE HOUSE ON MANGO STREET BY SANDRA CISNEROS** Written by Syifa Baiti Nurjannah, student number 1801073004, English Education Department, had been examined (Munaqosyah) in Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty on Tuesday, June 14th 2022 at 10.00-12.00 p.m.

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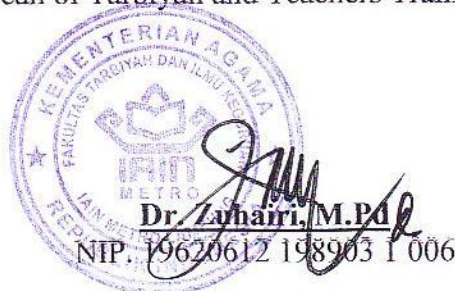
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vi

ABSTRACT

AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES IN NOVEL
THE HOUSE ON MANGO STREET BY SANDRA CISNEROS

By :
SYIFA BAITI NURJANNAH

Verbal communication is one of important parts of human's life. One study that deals with verbal communication is pragmatics. The researcher choose this novel because it tells about some words that implied by the character in the daily conversation between closed people. It is necessary to study how the implicature is working, in order to understand what implied meaning that is found by the utterance in the novel. The main objective of this study is to find out the kinds of conversational implicature and to determine the maxim of conversational implicature in the novel.

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The data resources of this research is the novel *The House On Manggo Street* by Sandra Cisneros, and some books were used to analyze and support this research. In collecting the data, the writer used documentation as the instrument. The analysis data of this research is used analytic procedures.

The result of this study indicate that; The first, there are 8 data included generalized conversational implicature. Then, 7 data about particuralized conversational implicature. The last, there are 15 data included maxim violation. There are 4 data included maxim of quantity. There are 3 data of maxim of quality and maxim of manner. Then, there are 5 data included maxim of relation.

The implication of this research is to give understanding on the term of implicature to readers whom would like to know more about it.

Key Word : Conversational Implicature, The House On Manggo Street, Novel

ABSTRAK

AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES IN NOVEL
***THE HOUSE ON MANGO STREET* BY SANDRA CISNEROS**

OLEH :
SYIFA BAITI NURJANNAH

Komunikasi verbal merupakan salah satu bagian penting dalam kehidupan manusia. Salah satu kajian yang berhubungan dengan komunikasi herbal adalah pragmatic. Penulis memilih novel ini sebagai data karena menceritakan tentang beberapa kata yang diimplikasikan oleh pembicara dalam percakapan sehari-hari antara orang-orang tertutup. Untuk itu perlu dikaji bagaimana implikatur tersebut bekerja, agar dapat memahami makna tersirat yang ditemukan oleh tuturan dalam novel tersebut. Tujuan utama dari studi ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis implikatur percakapan dan untuk menentukan maksim implikatur percakapan dalam novel.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah novel *The House On Mango Street* oleh Sandra Cisneros, dan beberapa buku yang digunakan untuk menganalisis dan mendukung penelitian ini. Dalam pengumpulan data, penulis menggunzakan dokumentasi sebagai instrumennya. Analisis data penelitian ni menggunakan prosedur analitik.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa; Pertama, ada 8 data termasuk implikatur percakapan umum. Kemudian, 7 data tentang implikatur percakapan khusus. Terakhir, ada 15 data termasuk pelanggaran maksim. Ada 4 data meliputi maksim kuantitas, 3 data berisi maksim kuantitas dan maksim cara, lalu 5 data berisi maksim relasi.

Implikasi dari penelitian ini adalah untuk memberikan pemahaman tentang istlah implikatur kepada pembaca yang ingin mengetahui lebih jauh tentang implikatur.

Kata Kunci : Implikature Percakapan, The House On Manggo Street, Novel

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY

The undersigned :

Name	: Syifa Baiti Nurjannah
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Department	: English Education Department
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States that this undergraduate thesis is originally the result of the writer's research, in exception of the certain parts which are excerpted from the bibliographies mentioned.

Metro, 31 May 2022
The writer

Syifa Baiti Nurjannah
St. ID 1801073004

ORISINALITAS PENELITIAN

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama : Syifa Baiti Nurjannah

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Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan

Menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini secara keseluruhan adalah hasil penelitian saya, kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang dikutip dari sumbernya dan disebutkan dalam daftar pustaka.

Metro, 31 May 2022

Yang membuat pernyataan

Syifa Baiti Nurjannah

NPM. 1801073004

MOTTO

"One Good Conversation Can Shift The Direction Of Change Forever"

–Linda Lam

"The Winner Is a Person Who Never Gives Up!"

DEDICATION PAGE

This undergraduate thesis is dedicated to :

My beloved family, especially my beloved Father and my beloved Mother, who always give motivation, support, and pray for me.

And also My beloved sister, thanks for being such a supportive, even though we often fight, but it will be a rainbow for our sisterhood.

My beloved Almamater of State Institute for Islamic Studies of Metro.

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1. Dr. Siti Nurjannah, M.Ag, as the rector of State Institute for Islamic Studies of Metro.

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7. All of my friends in arms (Hot Squad) who always give encouragement to the author Pita Alpiyah, Ainun Sukmawati, Mita Lestari and all of my classmates C 2018 English Education who can't be mentioned one by one.

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10. Last but not least, I wanna thank me, I wanna thank me for believing in me, I wanna thank me for doing all this hard work, I wanna thank me for having no

days off, I wanna thank me for never quitting, for always being a giver and tryna give more than I recieve, and for just being me at all times.

As human being, the researcher realized that this undergraduate thesis still has weakness. The researcher do apologizes for all mistakes she has made in writing. The researcher hopes this undergraduate thesis can be beneficial for all reader.

Metro, 31 May 2022

The Researcher

Syifa Baiti Nurjannah
St. Number : 1801073004

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF TABLE

LIST OF APPENDICES

1. Conversational Implicature
2. Maxim Violation
3. Curriculum Vitae

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. **Background of Study**

Language is one of the most important factors in human daily life. It used as means by human beings for communication with each others. Language should be conveyed as clearly as possible in order that the message can be understand and interpreted each other. In communication many things that talked like ask about someone condition, share idea or vacation plan. What is speaker said for hearer surely has a meaning. Sometime the meaning can understand in an implicit and explicit manner. In linguistics field there are some branches that study about meaning, which one in pragmatic. Pragmatic is meaning in use or meaning in context.[1] It means that when the speaker and the hearer communication the meaning based in context when they talk. Communicate can success if the hearer can understand about the speech by the speaker, if there is a miss understanding between speaker and hearer, so the communication cannot find agreement, and hearer wrong in interpret meaning from the speaker meaning with the one certain speech.[2] So, meaning that pragmatic analyze aim to understand the hearer aim.

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[1] Jenny Thomas, *Meaning In Interaction: an Introduction to Pragmatics* (USA: Longman,1995).
[2] Guntur T. Henry, *Pengajaran Pragmatik.* (Bandung: Angkasa, 2009)

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According to Yule "Pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. In this three-part distinction, only pragmatic allows humans into the analysis. The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people intended meanings, their assumption, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions (for example, requests) that they are performing when they speak".[3]

Implicit meaning is a part of assessment in linguistics, especially in the study of pragmatics. The study which discusses the implicit meaning of the utterance is called implicature. The role of language is very important in communication. People's understanding of language is very diverse, depending on what theory is used. Language can be defined as an arbitrary and conversational sign system. Regarding the characteristics of the system, language is systematic. Language are systemic because language is a system or subsystem. Common language functions are as a means of social communication. Every community is certain to have and use the social communication tools. There is no society without language, and there is no language without society.

Understanding how the process of communication works is equally important with having good communication skill. It often happens that what is meant contains something deeper than what is said. Therefore, although someone says something in a short utterance, the meaning can go

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[3] Yule, George dan Widdiwson, *Pragmatic* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2014) .

beyond that. The utterance which a speaker chooses can also depend on a particular context and the listener should interpret that utterance. There is an expectation that both participants of communication have the same thought what actually they talk about. Cooperation is needed in this case. A speaker can actually say A but he or she prefers to choose B although these two utterances has the same meaning. The implied meaning in what the speaker says is important to get the same goal between the speaker and the listener.

The researcher chooses conversational implicature in this study because conversational implicature is an interesting thing where it is not a matter of a sentence but instead of an utterance's meaning and also the researcher finds some problems about the implicit meaning in utterances that are used by the characters. Conversational implicature is one of the most important ideas in pragmatics. The importance of conversational implicature as a means of expressing a message indirectly is well established. Participants in a conversation expected each other to make their contributions to that conversation truthful, relevant, clear, and sufficiently informative. It is important to know that it is speakers who communicate meanings via implicature and it is listeners who recognize those communicated meanings via inference.

In this kind of case can be easily found in the conversation taken from literary work like novel or short story. Novel is one part of literature. Novel is an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain

complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, that presents some stories usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting, which contain characters, or complicated social circumstance, actions and values. Novel is one of popular genre of fiction which sometimes contains implicature in the conversation among the characters.

In this case, the researcher would like to analyze the kind of conversational implicature and the implied meaning that are employed in the "The House on Manggo Street" novel written by Sandra Cisneros. This story tells the story of Esperanza Cordero, whose neighborhood is one of harsh realities and harsh beauty. Esperanza does not want to belong, not to her rundown neighborhood, and not to the low expectations the world has for her. Esperanza's story is that of a young girl coming into her power, and inventing for herself what she will become.

For this study, the researcher take a novel as an object of research. The researcher wants to analyzed this novel, because of this complicated plot of story that has been explained above. This complicated story is built by conversational situation that make the story become more live. It is necessary to study how the implicature is working, in order to understand what implied meaning that is found by the utterance in the novel.

B. Research Question

Related to the research background, the problems to be examined in this study are formulated as follows :

1. What kinds of conversational implicature found in novel *the house on mango street?*

2. What are the maxim violations of conversational implicature in novel *the house on mango street?*

C. The Objective and Benefits of the Research

1. The Objective of the Research

a. To find out the kinds of conversational implicature found in novel *the house on manggo street.*

b. To determine the maxim of conversational implicature in novel *the house on manggo street.*

2. Benefits of the Research

a. For the student

By conducting ths research, it is hoped that the student can add their knowledge from this reference in pragmatics study especially implicature analysis.

b. For the teacher

Teacher will get more information about conversational implicature. Through this study, the teacher can realize his role or what he is going to do by using conversational implicature.

c. For general public

This research can add to the readers' insight into the kinds of conversational implicatures in The House On Mango Street novel. The researcher hopes that this research can give the contribution in

developing of knowledge, especially about conversational implicature.

D. Prior Research

There are many researches that have been conduct on analyzing the moral values in novel. The first research was written by Riska Yeni Puji Lestari's thesis under title "Implicature Analysis on the Croods Movie". The result of this study is that the researcher found that the characters in The Croods movie vilateed the entire maxim in their conversation. They violated the quantity maxim, quality maxim, relevance maxim and also manner maxim. Mostly, the context where they were and their own reason make them violate the maxim. The diference between the first prior research study with the research that will be conduct is that Riska Yen Puji Lestari focuses on the violated maxim, meanwhile the researcher will ocus on the kinds of conversational implicature and also its implied mening found in "The House On Mango Street" novel.

The second research was conduct by Asrorul Mufida's thesis with the title "The Conversational Implicature that is Used by the Three Main Characters in Hotel Transylvania Movie". The research results are as follows : (1) first, from 278 data there are 23 utterances included as Generalized Conversational Implicature and 44 utterances are inncluded Particularied Conversational Implicature. In generalized conversational implicature, 6 utterances are included as Scalar Conversational Implicature. (2) There are four relations between conversattional

implicature and protective manner, those are doing something for some happiness, entertaining someone fro sadness, keeping someone from danger, and aginst own feeling from someone happiness. The difference among these research and the researcher's research is that Asrorul Muffida's thesis only focuses on the Conversational Implicature and its relation with the protective manner.

The third research is from Faizal Risdianto's in his thesis entitled "A Conversational Implicature Analysis In Oscar Wilde's Short Story "Happy Prince". The result of his research are as follows : in the short story, there are some variation's meanings of the conversatonal implicature used in Oscar Wilde's short story Happy Prince, they are : conversational implicature connected with cooperative principles, politeness principle and ironical principle. In Oscar Wilde's short story Happy Prince, there are six forms of politeness principle, two orms of cooperative principles and two ironical principles. The difference is that the third prior research focused on the conversational implicature that is connected with cooperativd principle, politeness principle, and ironical principle.

E. Research Method

1. The Characteristics and Type of The Research

The method of the research is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative methods offer the opportunity for participants to describe the subject of study in their own words and to do so largely on their own conditions. They may express views, give words to their

experiences and describe events and situations. Likewise, with the use of various observation methods, extended descriptions of cultural behavior, knowledge and artefacts can be obtained. The information gained is not limited to preconceived questions and categories, and as a consequence can provide rich and detailed data that leads to focus descriptions of a given phenomenon in the social world (Cresswell, 2006).[4] Bodgan and Biklen said that qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected is in the form of words and pictures, rather than numbers, processing the data taken from various sources, such as movie transcript, articles, etc.[5] It means that qualitative focused on analyzing words, pictures, movies and another media through the method to describing meaning of it, it is not used for measuring the data by numering.

Bodgan and Biklen mention the characteristic of qualitative research as follows:

a. Qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument

b. Qualitative research is descriptive

c. Qualitative researches are concerned with process rather than simply with outcomes or products

d. Qualitative researches tend to analyze their data inductively

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[4] John. W. Creswell, *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design,* (Los Angeles: Sage Publication, 2014) 32.
[5] Bodgan and Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Education : An introduction to the theory and method* (Boston: Allyn nd Bacon,Inc,1998), 28.

e. Meaning is of essential concern to the qualitative approach

Moreover, qualitative researchers tend to investigate the quality of relationships activities situations or materials where those four elements should be describe in detail instead of comparing the effect of certain treatment as what another type of research is doing (Fraenkel and Wallen, 1993).[6] The term of research methods as the type of research that the findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other form as stated by Strauss and Corbin (1990).[7] Qualitative descriptive method aims to obtain in-depth data and close reading of the text, a data contains the meaning. The meaning is the actual data, definitive data, which is a value beyond the data that appears.

Additionally, descriptive research method is the kind of research that give an idea or commentary on the state of things as clear as possible without any treatment of the object studied (Kountour, 2003).[8] Therefore, the researcher simply does not judge the outcomes or product from her subject of research but tend to see the process of describing the moral values reflected in the novel, so that this research design is definitely appropriate for this research.

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[6] Fraenkel, Wallen, dan Hyun, *How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education* (New York: McGraw-Hill Inc, 1993), 380.

[7] Anselm L. Strauss, *Basics of qualitative research: Grounded theory procedures and techniques* (Newbury Park, California: Sage Publication, 1990)

[8] Ronny Kountur, *Metode Penelitian Untuk Penulisan Skripsi dan Tesis* (Jakarta: PPM, 2009).

2. **Data Resources**

In this study, there are two types of source of data. The researcher believes that it is important to have a clear cut on what the data and source of data are:

a. Primary Source

Primary data are orignal articles, remains relics or documents that collected first hand by the researcher for a specific study purpose. In this research, the appearance of the data is in terms of words in a text where the novel of "The House on Mango Street" written by Sandra Cisneros becomes the source of data that the researcher gathered.

b. Secondary Source

Secondary data is the provide second-hand information and commentary from other researcher or source of data that provided the data to researcher indirectly. The researcher uses it to support and complete her data. In this research, the secondary source can be taken from books, journals, articles in encyclopaedia or in the internet and review of research and so on.

3. **Technique of Collecting Data**

Technique is an activity to find data needed in order to achieve social research objectives. The researcher uses the documentation technique. Documentation according to Sugiyono (2015: 329) is a method used to obtain data and information in the form of books,

archives, documents, numbers and written images in the form of reports and information that can support research. Documentation is used to collect data and then be reviewed.[9]

That is why the researcher believes that the steps of collecting the data should be pointed out systematically:

a. The first step of collecting the data is the researcher prepares the novel of "The House on Mango Street" written by Sandra Cisneros as well as having a mature understanding of the "Conversational Implicature" as the core component in this research

b. The second step that the researcher has done is reading the content of the novel carefully while collected and wrote one by one of sentences that assumed containing conversational implicature by using Grice's theory in the novel on the paper.

c. The next step is the writer tried to interpret the meaning of each conversation which taken as the data.

d. The last step is the researcher rechecks the data collected in order to have the data valid.

4. Data Analysis Technique

According to Lexy J. Moleong (2000) data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into basic patterns, categories, and

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[9] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kombinasi (Mix Method)* (Bandung: Alabeta, 2015).

description units so that themes can be found and work hypotheses can be formulated as suggested by the data.[10]

In order to analyze the data finding, the researcher uses analytic procedures which are proposed by Creswell (1998) as follows:[11]

a. Data managing

In data managing, the researcher organizes files needed for data analysis where in this research, the researcher gathers the novel to be read and has the guideline of conversational implicature categories handed.

b. Reading and noting

In this part of analysis, the researcher reads through text as well as making notes.

c. Classifying and Coding

In order to make easier the classification and the analysis of the data, each datum will be marked by a code. The coding of the data in this research is as follows:

1) The number of the data.

2) The type of Conversational Implicature

a) Generalized Conversational Implicature is abbreviated into GCI

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[10] Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakrya, 2000).

[11] John W. Creswell, *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design* (Los Angeles: SAGE Publications. 2013).

b) Particuralized Conversational Implicature is abbreviated into PCI

3) The type of Maxim Violation

    a) Quantity is abbreviated into QT

    b) Quality is abbreviated into QL

    c) Manner is abbreviated into MN

    d) Relation is abbreviated RL

4) The page in which can be found in the novel conversation.

To make clearer of the coding, an example will be presented:

a) 01/ GCI/ 10

Laundry man : where do you live?

Esperanza : there, the third floor

It means the datum is number 1, using Generalized Conversational Implicature and it is taken from the novel text of *The House On Mango Street* on page 10.

b) 01/QT/31

Nun   **: you, who seb=nt you here?**

Esperanza   **: my mother sent me here**

Nun   **: go upstairs and see her**

It means the datum is number 1, using the type of maxim violation Quantity and it is taken from the novel text of *The House On Mango Street* on page 31.

d. Interpreting

   After having the data classified, the researcher makes sense of the data naturally by relying on the appropriate theory. It is important to take a note that the researcher needs to generalize the data naturally by using direct interpretation

e. Representing

   In this procedure, the researcher visualizes the data finding accurately. The data display can be in terms of figures, tables, and of course using the narrative presentation to explore the data finding deeply.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL REVIEW

A. Concept of Pragmatic

Pragmatics is subsidiary of linguistics that tells about the meaning of speech in contextual communication.[12] In communication, Pragmatics can help speakers and listeners to avoid misunderstanding of meaning. Besides being interesting to learn, pragmatics also very important to learn because by studying pragmatics we can understand the meaning of speech in the context communicated by the speaker to the listener and can also help listeners understand the meaning so that there is no misunderstanding of meaning. Based on Djajasudarama that pragmatics is language in use, the study of the meaning of utterances in certain situations then the characteristics of language can be understood through this knowledge, namely how language is used in communication.[13] In other words, Pragmatics leads to an analysis of what people mean by their utterance of words what the words or phrases in the utterance mean themselves.

Pragmatics is basically concerned with communicative actions in any context. Yule (1996 : 3) explains that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning, contextual meaning, how we recognize what is meant by speaker even when it is not actuallysaid, and the expression of relative

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[12] Betty J, Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatic* (Blackwell, 2013)

[13] Vira Febridaya, "Identification Conversational Implicature of English Education Department Students at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty Of Alauddin State Islamic University" (UIN Alaudin Makassar,2018)

distance.[14] In short, in Pragmatics the main concern is not in the literal meaning, but what speaker intends to do with their words and what which makes this intention clear. Pragmatics also examines the meaning of speech and meaning that are bound by context and analytical approaches in linguistics include consideration of contexts in language studies.

Based on the theory it can be said that pragmatics is the field of study about meaning of the utterance that is delivered by the speaker and it relies on the context or situation.

B. Concept of Implicature

1. Definition of Implicature

In pragmatics, converasational implicature is an indirect or implicit speech act: what is meant by a speaker's utterance that is not part of what is explicitly said. Implicature is a technical term in the linguistic branch of pragmatics coined by Paul Grice. The word implicature is derived from the verb to imply, which means to 'fold something into something else' (from the latin verb plicare "to fold") that which is implied is 'folded in', and has to be 'unfolded' in order to be understood (Mey, 1993: 99). Meanwhile, Gadzar (1979) defines Implicature is anything that is inferred from an utterance but that is not a condition for the truth of utterance.[15]

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[14] George Yule dan Widdiwson, H.G. *Pragmatics* (New York: Oxford University Press. 1996).

[15] Gadzar dan Gerald, *Pragmatics, Implicature, Presupposition and Logical Form* (Florida Academis Press, 1979)

Moreover, acording to Levinson, he states that implicature are inferred based on the assumption that the speaker observes or flouts some principle of cooperation. Grice divides implicature into conventional implicature and nonconvensional implicature (conversational implicature).[16] Levinson adds that implicature is a primary example of more being communicated than is said but in order for them interpreted, some basic cooperative principle must first be assumed to be in operation. Furthermore, Grice as quoted by Levinson explain that the term of implicature to be a general cover term to stand in contrast to what is said or expressed by the truth condition of expression, and to include all kinds of pragmatics. Levinson states that implicature are inferred based on the assumption that the speaker observes or flouts some principle of cooperation.

2. **Types of Implicature**

Grice divides implicature into conventional implicature and nonconvensional implicature (conversational implicature).

a. **Conventional Implicature**

Conventional implicature or understanding implication of a general nature and conventional, in other words, everyone in general already know and understand the meaning or implication of a particular case. The understanding of the implication of the conventional assumes the listener or the reader has the experience

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[16] Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics* (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 1983)

and general knowledge. According to Grice, he explained in some cases the conventional meaning of the words used will determine what is implicated, besides helping to determine what is said.[17] Grice gives an example:

He is an English man, therefore he is brave

Examples of sentences above have a couple elements that determine the meaning of a convention that has implication of speech, the English people have the courage because he is English. Although the meaning of such a convention can still be debated, but it is expected the listener or reader can understand and tolerate conventional nature.

Conventional implicature or understanding implication is general and conventional, in other words, everyone in general already knows and understands the meaning or implication of a particular case. The understanding of the implication of the conventional assumes the listener or the reader has the experience and general knowledge

b. Conversational Implicature

In pragmatics, conversational implicature is an indirect or implicit speech act: what is meant by a speaker's utterance that is not part of what is explicitly said. The term is also known simply

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[17] Jacques Moeschler, " Conversational and Conventional Implicatures." *Cognitive Pragatics*, no. January (2012)

as implicature; it is the antonym (opposite) of explicature, which is an explicitly communicated assumption.

Conversational implcatures are those that arise in particular contexts of use, without forming part of the word's characteristic or conventional force : the choice of the term 'conversational' is explained by the fact that Grice's example are mostly taken from imagined conversations.[18] Yule also states that conversational implicature is an additional unstated meaning which has to be assumed in order to maintain the cooperative principle.[19]

According to Brown and Levinson and Yule, conversational implicature is derived from a general principle of the conversation plus a number of maxims that speaker normally obeys.[20] Example of conversational implicature see below:

A: How is C getting along in his new job at the bank?

B: Oh, quite well, I think he likes his colleagues, and he hasn't been to prison yet.

What B implied, suggested, or meant is distinct from what B said. All B said was that C had not been to prison yet.

Grice introduces a distinction between two types of conversational implicature: Generalized Implicature and Particularized Implicature.

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[18] Nick Riener, *Introducing Semantic* (USA: Cambridge University Press, 2010) 118.
[19] George Yule. 1996. *Pragmatics*. (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press)
[20] Chotimah, "An Implicature Analysis In The Conversation Of 'The Little Rascale Save The Day' Movie."

1) Generalized Implicature

According to Yule, Generalized Conversational Implicature is generated by saying something that is inferable without reference to a feature of the context.[21] It means that conversational implicature commonly applies more important issues particularly to what according to the logic conversation. In other words, special background knowledge or inferences are not required in calculating the additional conveyed meaning or we can say that the speaker gives the utterance, but the listener just responds a part of the utterance.

Grice states this type of implicature is characterized by the application of a certain form of words in an utterance (in the absence of special circumstances) that would normally carry such implicature. He asserts that generalized conversational implicature is implicature that arise without any particular context or special scenario being necessary. Therefore, generalized conversational implicature is inferable without reference to a special context. In generalized conversational implicature, a speaker can use the maxim of quantity to invite the inference that no more can be said, as in:

A: "I wish you buy a bag and shoes"

B: "I buy a bag"

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[21] Yule dan Widdiwson, *Pragmatics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014).

By the illustration above, it means that the speaker B do not buy shoes and it can be understood that the utterance is informative as required for the speaker A.

The generalized conversational implicature does not require special knowledge to calculate the additional meanings conveyed. It means that we do not need to analyze a speaker's speech in depth. Of course, the speaker's speech can be easily understood by the audience. To make the necessary conclusions, a context of speech is required.

2) **Particularized Implicature**

Grice stated that particularized conversational implicature is a conversation takes place in a very specific context in which locally recognized inferences are assumed.[22] In other words, whereas particularized conversational implicatures require that the context actively contribute towards the derivation of the implicature, generalized conversational implicatures don't make such requirement on the context.

Particularized conversational implicature has a wide range of applications that illustrates the informative expression. This implicature always calculated the expression with special knowledge of any particularl context, however most of the

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[22] Paul Grice, *Studies in the Way of Words* (Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press, 2002)

time, the conversation takes place in a very specific context in which locally recognized inferences are assumed. For example:

A : "I'm sorry for making you wait in a long time."

B : "That's fine, it just like waiting for one year."

In this context of situations shows that the speaker A request an apologizing since making B waiting for him in a long time. But in particular context, the hearer B is getting angry even says ''that's fine'' and he extremely bored as he says ''it just like waiting for one year''. Because there are basically most common, the particularized conversational implicature are typically just called implicature.

C. Concept of Cooperative Principle

The success of conversation depends on the various speakers approach to the interaction. The way which people try to make conversations work is called Cooperative Principle**.** The Cooperative Principle is a basic underlying assumption we make when we make when we speak to one another is that we are trying to cooperate with one another to construct meaningful conversations.

The Cooperative Principle is a basic underlying assumption we make when we make when we speak to one another is that we are trying to cooperate with one another to construct meaningful conversations. Grice (1975) proposes the cooperative principle which states "make your conversational contribution such is required, as the stage at which it occurs

by the accepted purpose or the direction of the talk exchange which you are engaged". In other words, we as the speakers should contribute meaningful, productive utterance to further the conversation.

It then follows that, as listeners we assume that our conversational partners are doing the same. Concerning with his cooperative principle, Grice divides cooperative principle into four basic conversational maxims.[23]

1. Maxim of Quantity

Maxim of quantity as one of the cooperative principle is primarily concerned with giving information as it is required and that not giving the contribution more informative than it required. Therefore, each participant's contribution to conversation should be just as informative as it requires, it should not be less informative. And say as much as helpful but not more informative or less informative. Finnegan (2004, p.93) defines that the maxim of quantity provides that in normal circumstance, speakers say just enough, that they supply no less information and no more than is necessary for the purpose of the communication, for example:

A   : "Where is the hospital?"

B : "In the next of that store."

It can be seen that B information is informative and give enough contribution towards A's question about the exact location of hospital.

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[23] Grice, H.P. *Logic and Conversation* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1975)

2. Maxim of Quality

The maxim of Quality proposes that the speaker should tell the truth in a conversation in order to communicate cooperatively. Grice (1975, p.44) states that when engaged in conversation, the maxim of quality requires that you, for example:

A   : "Where is Eiffel tower located?"

B   : "In Paris"

Here, B gives the correct answer which shows about the true fact.

3. Maxim of Relation

Maxim of relation means that the utterance must be relevant which the topic being discussed. Fineegan (2004) states that this maxim directs speakers about their utterance such a way that they are relevant to ongoing context: Be relevant at the time of the utterance. The maxim of relevance is fulfilled when the speaker gives contribution that is relevant to the topic of preceding utterance. Therefore, Grundy (2000, p.74) says that each participant's contribution should be relevant to the subject of conversation, for example:

A   : "How about your score Jane?"

B : "Not too bad"

Here, Jane's utterance fulfilled the maxim of relevance, because her answer is relevant with the questions.

4. Maxim of Manner

Maxim of manner obligates speaker's utterance to be perspicuous which is not be ambiguous, obscure, or disorderly and unnecessary prolixity. Therefore, each participant's contribution should be reasonably direct, that is, it should not be vague, ambiguous or excessive wordy. For example:

A   : *"What did you think of that drama?"*

B   : *"I really like of the action of each player. They can play their role as good as possible."*

The answer of B is categorized as maxim of manner, he can answer the question from his partner about the drama clearly. From the explanation mentioned above, we can conclude that although it is very difficult to obey and use all of the cooperative principles and its maxims in uttering or writing the sentences, but it is essential to follow the cooperative principle in order communication run more effectively.

D. Concept of Novel

The literary work is the results of an acivity of thinking about human life. An Author makes literatury works to describe complex human life to the real world. Lukacs (1988, p.24) states novel is the epic of an age in which the extensive totality of life is no longer directly given, in which the immanence of meaning in life has become a problem, yet which still thinks in terms of totality.[24]

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[24] George Luckas, "Theory of The Novel Translated the Germany by Anna." (Bostock Berlin: Merlin Press, 1988) P. 24

One type of literatury works that presents pictures of human life is novel. Novel is a story that tells some episodes of human life. Hudson said that the novel is self-contained; it provides within its own compass everything that the writer deemed necessary for the comprehension and enjoy meant of his work. The term novel in the Italian language is called a novella. The novel was originally developed in the region from other forms of narrative nonfiction, such as letters, biographies, and history. Novel can describe a place in detail so that it provide a clear, concrete and definite image for a story. Novel is a totality that is artistic.

1. Elements of Novel

As a literary work, novel has a number of elements that form the totality. The elements are intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

a. Intrinsic Element

Intrinsic elements are the elements that consist of characterizations or disposition, events, plot, theme, the central narration and language style. The mentioned intrinsic elements are described as the following:

1) Theme

The theme essencially is meaning contained in the story or, briefly, the meaning of the story. Meaning of the story in a fiction work may be more than one interpretation. The theme

or central idea of a story corresponds to the meaning of a human experience; it may be anything that could make a memorable experience. It is related to the other elements of fiction more as a consequence than as parallel elements that can be separated identified. The reader can abstract it from the details of character and action that compose the story (Diyanni, 2004).[25]

2) Character and Characterizations

Talking about fiction work, the terms which are usually are like character and characterization interchangeabl, yet the meaning of both is somewhat the same. The term character indicates the person, the actor of the story for example, the answer to the question: "who is the main character in this novel?". characterizations indicate the attitude of the figures as interpreted by the reader, it refers to the quality of one's personal character.

Characterization often equated with character and disposition that often means as the placement of certain figures with certain temperaments in a story (Nurgiyantoro, 2005).[26] Furthemore, characterization is the mean by which writers present and reveal character. The method of characterization is

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[25] Robert Diyanni, *Literature: Approaches to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama* (New York: New York University Press, 2004).

[26] Burhan Nurgiyantoro, *Teori pengkajian fiksi* (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2005).

narrative description with explicit judgment (Diyanni, 2004). We are given that it is divided into facts and interpretive comment.

Based on its characterization, the characters can be divided into simple and round characters. Categorizing rounded and simple characters can be identified after an analysis of characterization. After a description of the characterization of a characters obtained, which category is more accountable will be determined. Simple character essencialy is a figure that has only one certain personal qualities, or only certain characteristics. Unlike the simple characters, rounded or complex characters is a character who has revealed the possibility and terms of life, the personality and identity. As opposed to simple characters, rounded characters mostly resembles real human, they have not only variety of possible attitudes and act but also are often surprising.

3) Setting

Another factor of a fiction is setting or background of story that is closely related to the scene and the background. Since it is so important depiction in order to convince the reader, many authors conduct observations before writing a story. Setting is related with the time and place of storytelling. The timing can be the noon or night, day, month, or year, and it can also mean

duration of the story. Setting is the element of fiction which reveals where and when of events. Setting denotes location, historical period and social surroundings in which the action of a text develops (Klarer,1999).[27] Setting is divided into two parts, namely the place setting and time setting.

4) Plot and Plotting

Danesi states that plot is the plan or main story of a literary work. Danesi defined the plot as what the narrative is all about. He said that the term is sort of macro-reference to which the narrative draws attention (Danesi, 2004).[28] Another explanation about this is that a plot is said to be the design of sequences of patterns that the incidents befall the characters (Rabiger, 2008).[29] This explains that as a story runs, it needs to maintain logical relationship to what went before and what is yet to come. A plot discussions usually revolve around whether some events or characteristics are possible or not and what we expect to happen. This is said so because the plot represents the rules of the universe agaisnt what the characters struggle. And one for certain, a plot plays a frame in which to enact its author's intention (Rabiger, 2008).

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[27] Mario Klarer, *An Introduction to Literary Studies. .* London: Routledge. 2004

[28] Marcel Danesi, *Pesan, Tanda, dan Makna: Buku Teks Besar Mengenai Semiotika dan Teori Komunikasi*. Yogyakarta: Jalasutra. 2004.

[29] Michael Rabiger, *Directing: Film techniques and aesthetics*. Amsterdam: Elsevier/Focal Press. (2008).

Plotting is defined as technique or way of displaying the plot. According to its quantity, plot can be divided into tight and loose plots. Tight plot is the plot that does not enable the branching of story. Loose plot are plots that enable the branching of story. According to its quality, plotting is divided into single and double plots. Single plot is the plot that is merely one in literatury work. Double plot is a plot that has more than one in literature. In terms of time sequence, plotting are divided into straight and non-straight plots. Straight plot is the plot depicting events in sequence from the beginning to the end of the story. Non-straight plot is the plot which depicts no sequence from the beginning to the end of the story. Non-straight plot is regularly employs backtracking, flashback, or a mixture of both.

5) Point of View

Point of view is an author's decisions about who is to tell the story and how it is to be told is among the most important he or she makes (Diyanni, 2004).[30] Central narration is the beginning of a story told by the narrator. The narrator here is the person that is created by the author to convey the story. There are two types of point of view, the narrator as the first person and as third-person. In telling the story, the author can

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[30] Robert Diyanni, *Literature: Approaches to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama* (New York: New York University Press, 2004).

use the narrator's point of view. In this case, the narrator is not the same as the author. The narrator is a character that conveys a story that can be done through a first-person perspective (I) or a third person (he or she). Therefore, the narrator is distinguished by the fact that who the narrator is, if he the first person, then called as the firt person narrator, and if he is a third person, he is called as the third person narrator (Mahayana, 2005).[31]

b. **Extrinsic Elements**

Extrinsic elements are elements that are outside the literary works, but they indirectly affect the organization system of literatury work. More specifically, they can be considered as elements that affect the story of a literary work, but do not come to be parts of it. Extrinsic element is the way of analyzing the literary works by using the suitable theory and relates the content of the works in order to get better understanding between the theory and the material that will be used. In extrinsic element in this thesis will reveal some point with suitable theory it is by using Marxism theory that was develop by Lukacs (1988) by stated about reflection of literary works it can be in reality of life. The extrinsic elements in literary works are like background of the authors,

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[31] Maman S Mahayana, *Ekstrinsikalitas Sastra Indonesia* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2008).

economical and social factors, socio-political culture, religion, and values adopted by society, including moral values.

E. The House on Manggo Street Novel

This novel as firstly published in 1984 and became the recipient of Columbus Foundation's American Book Award in 1985. It had been selected for many One- City/One-Read project in vary communities such as Los Angeles, Miami, Fort Worth, El Paso, and Milwaukee.

The novel tells the story of Esperanza Cordero, a Chicana (Mexican-American girl), who is about twelve years old when the novel begins. During the year, she moves with her family into a house on Mango Street. The house is a huge improvement from the family's previous apartment, and it is the first home her parents actually own. Esperanza is disappointed by the red, ramshackle house. However, the house is not what Esperanza has dreamed of, because it is run-down and small. The house is in the center of a crowded Latino neighborhood in Chicago, a city where many of the poor areas are racially segregated. It is not at all the dream-house her parents had always talked about, nor is it the house high on a hill that Esperanza vows to one day own herself.

Esperanza is not only ashamed of her home, but she is also uncomfortable with her outside appearance, which she feels does not convey the true personality hidden insider her. She is very self-conscious about her name, whose mispronunciation by teachers and peers at school sounds very ugly to her ears. Esperanza was named after her great-

grandmother, who was tricked into marriage and doomed to a life of sadness afterwards. Esperanza vows that she will not end up like the first Esperanza and so many women do- watching life pass by through the window. To break free from her name connotations, she longs to rename herself "Zeze the X," a choice she finds more reflective of her true self.

Esperanza does not have any privacy, and she resolves that she will someday leave Mango Street and have a house all her own. Esperanza Cordero lives neighborhood is one of harsh realities and harsh beauty. Esperanza does not want to belong, not to her rundown neighborhood, and not to the low expectations the world has for her. Esperanza's story is that of a young girl coming into her power, and inventing for herself what she will become.

Esperanza points out people who are disappointed with the way their lives turned out, such as her mother who dropped out of school because she was ashamed of her wardrobe. Esperanza longs to own her own home, a spacious place where she could let other people stay with her. She meets some fortune-telling women who promise her that her dream will someday come true. They remind her, however, that she should not turn her back on Mango Street. She should return to help those people who are unable to help themselves get out. By the end of the story, after a year of living on Mango Street, she realizes that she will escape someday, but she will also return. If she doesn't help make things better, who will.

F. The Relationship of Conversational Implicature and English Language Teaching

Based on Taylor, novel is a form of communication for delivering messages through written that deals imaginatively with human experience, or complicated social circumstance. The message of a novel in mass communication can be anything depending on the purpose of the novel itself. However, generally a novel can cover a variety of messages, be they messages of education, entertainment and information. Likewise in English-language novels have certain elements in conveying a message. Conversational implicature here has a role to make the public or the audience understand the principles in an utterance in the sentence that has other meanings that must be adapted to the context.

Literature can be used in developing insights into national thought. Then students taught how to hone or try to think critically to analyze what is implied in the conversation in English novel literature, so that the message contained in the novel can be a learning for students obtained from the results of creative thinking. As a result, students more easily analyze conversations that contain conversational implicature in the novel. As we knows that literature is a work that never dies. Students will be shown how to analyze a novel according to their imagination and creativity in understanding the use of word for word that contains elements of conversational implicature in a literary work that is novel in English, both of which are mutually supportive.

Based on the theory above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is a part of linguistic science, especially Macrolinguistics which is one of the basics of education. Meanwhile implicatures contain language that can have a different meaning from what the speaker conveys to the recipient of the message. Therefore, this research is useful for ELT because it can be used as a medium in the teaching and learning process in order to produce students with the ability to think creatively.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Result

This sub heading illustrates the findings is derived from the research problems in which the first question concern on the forming type of conversational implicature based on Grice's theory of implicature and the second one concern on the maxim violation based on cooperative principle by Grice's, then the third problem concern on the application of the conversational implicature in language teaching .

There are three stages of finding the result used in this study. First, each datum was analyzed based on Grice's type of conversational implicature which include : generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. second, each datum was analyzed based on Grice's maxims of co-operative principle which include: Maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relevant, and maxim of manner. The researcher found 15 conversational implicature and 15 maxim violation in *The House On Mango Street* novel.

1. **Types Of Conversational Implicature**

These data are displayed and can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Conversational Implicature

No Data	Utterance	Types Of Conversational Implicature	
		GCI	PCI
1	Laundry Man : where do you live? **Esperanza : there, the third floor**	✓	
2	Esperanza : look at that house, it looks like Mexico. **Nenny : yes, that's Mexico all right.**	✓	
3	Bum man : do you like these shoes Rachel : yes Bum man : what's your name ? Rachel : rachel Bum man : you are pretier than a yellow taxicab. You know that? **Lucy : but we don't like it, we gotta go.**	✓	
4	Elenita : do you feel it? Esperanza : yes, but only little **Elenita : good**	✓	
5	**Elenita : look in it, do you see anything?** Esperana : but all I see are bubbles Elenita : you see anybody face? Esperanza : nope, just bubble	✓	
6	Nun : you, who sent you here? **Esperanza : my mother sent me here.** Nun : go upstairs and see her	✓	
7	**Lucy : my name is Lucy. This here is Rachel my sister.** Rachel : i'm her sister. Who are you ? Esperanza : my name is esperanza. Lucy : we come from Texas, her was born here, but me I'm Texas.	✓	
8	**Cat-eyed : what's your name?** Esperanza : I'm Esperanza	✓	
9	**Lucy : if you give me five dollars I will be your friend forever. Only five dollars.**		✓

	Cathy : don't talk to them Esperanza : but I like them. Their clothes are crocked and old. They are wearing shiny Sunday shoes without socks. I like them.		
10	Sister superior : you don't live far. You live across the boulevard. I bet I can see your house from my window. Which one is your house? That one? (pointing to a row of ugly three-flats) Esperanza : yes, that one Sister superior : I am sorry. I could stay, just for today, not tomorrow or the day after, you go home. **Esperana : yes. Could I please have a kleenex ? I had to blow my nose**		✓
11	Cat-eyed : tomorrow it will rain Esperanza : how do you know? Jane : we know. **Look at her hands. She's special** Cat-eyed : yes, yes, hmm		✓
12	Cat-eyed : make a wish Esperanza : a wish? Cat-eyed : yes, make a wish. What do you want? Esperanza : anythng? Cat-eyed : well, why not Esperanza : ...... Cat-eyed : did you wiish already? Esperanza : yes **Cat-eyed : well, that's all there is to it. It'll come true.** Esperanza : how do you know? Other : we know, we know		✓
13	**Elenita : here a pillar of bees and his mattress of luxury. You will go to a wedding soon and did you lose an another of arms** Esperanza : what about a house? Because that's what I came for. Elenita : ah, yes, a home in the heart. Esperanza : is that it? Elenita : that's what I see?		✓
14	**Cathy : I am the great grand cousin of the queen of france** Benny and Blanca : (they are just		✓

	silent)		
15	Alicia : you live right here, 4006 mango Esperanza : no. This isn't my house **Alicia : no. Like it or not you are mango street and one day you'll come back** Esperanza : not me. Not until somebody make it better Alicia : who's going to do it? The mayor? Esperanza : who's going to do it? Not mayor		✓

Conversational implicatures are divided into two types: general conversational implicatures and specific conversational implicatures.

a. Generalized Conversational Implicature

1) 01/GCI/10

Laundry man : where do you live?

Esperanza   : there, the third floor

a) Context of situation

This conversation occurs when Esperanza was playing around out front of her house, and the then talked with the laundry man.

b) Analysis

From the question that given by the laundry man as if indicating that the laundy man didn't know Esperanza's house. To calculate additional meaning "**there, the third floor"** that is conveyed by Esperanza is may imply that she only need to answer question from the laundry man. The

laundry man does not need special knowledge to understand the meaning of the sentence. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that this conversation included in Generalized Conversational Implicature.

2) 02/GCI/17

Esperanza : look at that house, it looks like Mexico.

Nenny : **yes, that's Mexico all right.**

a) Context of situation

This conversation occurs when Esperanza and Nenny were on the street. In this conversation Esperanza tells Nenny to look at the house that looks like Mexico.

b) Analysis

Nenny states implicature through the phrase **"yes, that's Mexico all right".** Which can be interpreted as a agreement that the house which talked by Esperanza looks like Mexico. Thus, this conversation is classified into the generalized conversational implicature.

3) 03/GCI/29

Bum man : do you like these shoes

Rachel : yes

Bum man : what's your name ?

Rachel : rachel

Bum man : you are pretier than a yellow taxicab. You know
that?

Lucy : **but we don't like it**. We gotta go.

a) Context of situation

The conversation took when Rachel and Lucy met a
boy on a homemade bicycle who call them, occurs when
Rachel and Lucy go out from grocery store.

b) Analysis

The implicature occurred when Bum Man asked
them about the shoes and try to seduce Rachel, then Lucy
replied **"but we don't like it"** which means that didn't like
what the Bum Man talked about. To calculate additional
meaning of the implicature, the Bum Man does not require
any special knowledge to understand this implicature.. thus,
it is classified into Generalized Conversational Implicature.

4) 04/GCI/44

Elenita : do you feel it?

Esperanza : yes, but only little

Elenita : **good**

a) Context of situation

The conversation took place in Elenita's house, to be precise in the kitchen. It is occurs when Esperanza came to Elenita's house and asked her to read about her future.

b) Analysis

Elenita additional meaning through the **"good"** implicature which implies that Elenita is satisfied with the Esperanza's answer. To understand the implicature ptovided by Elenita, Esperanza does not require any special knowledge to interpret the implicature because Esperanza has already know that. Thus the conversation is classified into Generalized Conversational Implicature.

b. Particuralized Conversational Implicature

1) 01/PCI/15

Lucy	: **if you give me five dollars I will be your friend forever. Only five dollars.**
Cathy	: don't talk to them
Esperanza	: but I like them. Their clothes are crocked and old. They are wearing shiny Sunday shoes without socks. I like them.

a) Context of situation

The conversation took when Esperanza and Cathy met Lucy on the street near Esperanza's house, occurs when Esperanza and Cathy wants to go back home.

b) Analysis

The phrases **"if you give me five dollars I will be your friend forever. Only five dollars"** was used by Lucy To remind Esperanza about the incident where Cathy talked about being her friend but only for a few days. Lucy wants to be Esperanza's friend because she knows that Esperanza has no real friend. From the explanation it can be concluded that conversation is included in particularized conversation implicature.

2) **02/PCI/32**

Sister superior : you don't live far. You live across the boulevard. I bet I can see your house from my window. Which one is your house? That one? (pointing to a row of ugly three-flats)

Esperanza : yes, that one

Sister superior : I am sorry. I could stay, just for today, not tomorrow or the day after, you go home.

Esperanza : yes. Could I please have a kleenex ? **I had to blow my nose**

a) Context of situation

The conversation occurs when lunch break. It is happened after sister superior finished reading the letter that Esperanza brought.

b) Analysis

In the conversation Esperanza conveys additional meaning via implicature **"I had to blow my nose".** To understand the additonal meaning, sister superior must know Esperanza longer then sister superior knows how the original of Esperanza is,and she will find the reason why Esperanza cry. Then sister superior will need a special knowledge to understand it. Thus, it is classified into particuralized conversational implicature.

3) 03/PCI/66

Cat-eyed : tomorrow it will rain

Esperanza : how do you know?

Jane : we know. **Look at her hands. She's special**

Cat-eyed : yes, yes, hmm

a) Context of situation

The conversation happens when Esperanza visiting a neighbor's house who is grieving because her baby died. There she met three sister who is the visitors.

b) Analysis

Through the words spoken by Jane, "Look at her hands. She's special", she implies that there is something good will happen to Esperanza. To understand a conversation above, Esperanza requires special knowledge of Jane, so that phrase is include in the particuralized conversational implicature.

2. Types Of Maxim Violation

These data are displayed and can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Maxim Violation

No data	Utterance	Types Of Maxim			
		QT	QL	RL	MN
1	Nun : you, who sent you here? **Esperanza : my mother sent me here.** Nun : go upstairs and see her	✓			
2	Elenita : do you feel it? **Esperanza : yes, but only little**	✓			

		✓	✓	✓	✓
	Elenita : good				
3	**Elenita :** this card the one with the dark man on a dark horse, **Esperanza :** what does it mean? **Elenita** : this mean jealousy and this one, sorrow. Here a pillar of bees and his mattress of luxury. **You will go to a wedding soon and did you lose an another of arms**	✓			
4	**Cathy : I am the great grand cousin of the queen of france** Benny and Blanca : (they are just silent)	✓			✓
5	Laundry man : where do you live? **Esperanza : there, the third floor**		✓		
6	Esperanza **:** wait a minute. Who are you? **Lucy : my name is Lucy. This here is Rachel my sister.** Rachel : i'm her sister. Who are you ? Esperanza : my name is		✓		

	esperanza. Lucy : we come from Texas, her was born here, but me I'm Texas.				
7	Cat-eyed : what's your name? **Esperanza : I'm Esperanza**		✓		
8	Sister superior : you don't live far. You live across the boulevard. I bet I can see your house from my window. Which one is your house? That one? (pointing to a row of ugly three-flats) **Esperanza : yes, that one** Sister superior : I am sorry. I could stay, just for today, not tomorrow or the day after, you go home. Esperana : yes. Could I please have a kleenex ? I had to blow my nose			✓	
9	Esperanza : look at that house, it looks like Mexico. **Nenny : yes, that's Mexico all right.**			✓	
10	Cat-eyed : tomorrow it will rain Esperanza : how do you			✓	

	know? Jane : we know. **Look at her hands. She's special** Cat-eyed : yes, yes, hmm				
11	Alicia : you live right here, 4006 mango **Esperanza : no. This isn't my house** Alicia : no. Like it or not you are mango street and one day you'll come back Esperanza : not me. Not until somebody make it better Alicia : who's going to do it? The mayor? peranza : who's going to do it? Not mayor			✓	
12	Cat-eyed : did you wish already? Esperanza : yes **Cat-eyed : well, that's all there is to it. It'll come true.** **Esperanza : how do you know?** Other : we know, we know			✓	
13	Lucy : if you give me five dollars I will be your friend forever. Only five dollars.				✓

	Cathy : don't talk to them **Esperanza : but I like them. Their clothes are crocked and old. They are wearing shiny Sunday shoes without socks. I like them.**				
14	Elenita : look in it, do you see anything? **Esperana : but all I see are bubbles** Elenita : you see anybody face? Esperanza : nope, just bubble				✓
15	Bum man : do you like these shoes Rachel : yes Bum man : what's your name ? Rachel : rachel Bum man : you are pretier than a yellow taxicab. You know that? **Lucy : but we don't like it, we gotta go.**				✓

Maxim violation are divided into four types: maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation and maxim of manner.

a. Maxim of Quantity

1) **01/QT/31**

Nun   : you, who sent you here?

Esperanza : **my mother sent me here.**

Nun   : go upstairs and see her

a) Context of situation

   The dialogue occured in the canteen school. It is happened when lunchtime. Then the Nun looks at Espeanza and ask her, she curious about who sent her to the school.

b) Analysis

   In the dialogue above, Esperanza gives such informative respond to the Nun's question. Esperanza said that her mother sent her to the school. It indicates that her utterance contained maxim of quantity, because she give informatiive information the Nun's question.

2) **02/QT/44**

Elenita : do you feel it?

Esperanza : **yes, but only little**

Elenita : good

a) Context of situation

The piece of the conversation above happened when Esperanza visited Elenita's house who is fourtune-teller, because Esperanza wants Elenita to tell her about her future.

b) Analysis

In the dialogue above, the conversation occured between Elenita and Esperanza. she gives informative respond related to the question being asked. It indicates that Esperanza utterance contained the maxim of quantity because the infformation was informative, not less or or more informative then it was required she which is she is tthe one who felt it.

3) **03/QT/44**

Elenita   **:** here a pillar of bees and his mattress of luxury. **You will go to a wedding soon and did you lose an another of arms.**

Esperanza : what about a house? Because that's what I came for.

Elenita   : ah, yes, a home in the heart.

Esperanza   : is that it?

Elenita   : that's what I see.

a) Context of situation

Elenita is a fortune-teller. The piece of the conversation above happened when Elenita predict the future of Esperanza through a card.

b) Analysis

In the conversation Elenita was violated maxim of quantity through the sentence **"You will go to a wedding soon".** In accordance with the theory that made by Grice about maxim of quantity, make your contribution as informative as is required, but in the conversation Elenita give more information about her prediction, because may be the additional information that Elenita give is not important or not needed.

b. **Maxim of Quality**

1) **04/QL/10**

Laundry man   : where do you live?

Esperanza   **: there, the third floor**

Laundy man   : you live there?

a) Context of situation

This conversation occurs when Esperanza was playing around out front of her house and then talked

with the laundry man. It is happened when the laundry man downstair was boarded up.

b) Analysis

Esperanza responds laundry man's question by saying "there, the third floor" but the laundy man did not believe what Esperanza said. Esperanza utterance indicates the maxim of quality because she was telling the truth that she was lived on the third floor.

2) 05/QL/15

Lucy : **my name is Lucy. This here is Rachel my sister.**

Rachel : i'm her sister. Who are you ?

Esperanza : my name is Esperanza.

Lucy : we come from Texas, her was born here, **but me I'm Texas.**

a) Context of situation

This conversation consist of three people, they are Lucy, Rachel, Espranza. Lucy and Rachel introduced them self to Esperanza because they invite Esperanza to be their friend. From above conversation, and then the maxim violaton happened.

b) Analysis

In the dialogue above, Lucy gives such a truthful information. So, her utterance contained maxim of quality. She was telling the truth about her aand her sister's name and also where she come from.

3) **06/QL/65**

Cat-eyed   : what's your name?

Esperanza   : I'm Esperanza

a) Context of situation

The conversation happens when Esperanza visiting a neighbor's house who is grieving because her baby died. There she met three sister who is the visitors.

b) Analysis

In the dialogue above, Esperanza gives such a truthful information. Esperanza utterance indicates the maxim of quality because she was telling the truth about her name.

c. **Maxim of Relation**

1) **07/RL/17**

Esperanza   : look at that house, it looks like Mexico.

Nenny   : yes, that's Mexico all right.

a) Context of situation

One day they were passing a house that looked, in Esperanza's mind, like houses she had seen in Mexico. She not even sure why she thought it, but it seemed to feel right. Then she start conversation with Nenny and talked about that house.

b) Analysis

The conversation above contains violation maxim of relation through the sentence **"yes, that's Mexico all right"** it is because Nenny tried to respond to the conversation started by Esperanza, which is discuss about a house that looked like in Mexico.

2) **08/RL/32**

Sister superior : you don't live far. You live across the boulevard. I bet I can see your house from my window. Which one is your house? That one? (pointing to a row of ugly three-flats)

Esperanza : **yes, that one, my house.**

Sister superior : I am sorry. I could stay, just for today, not tomorrow or the day after, you go home.

Esperanza : yes. Could I please have a kleenex?

I had to blow my nose

a) Context of situation

The conversation occurs when lunch break. This conversation tookplace in the lunchroom. It is happened after sister superior finished reading the letter that Esperanza brought. Then they start the conversation.

b) Analysis

The statement "yes, that one, my house", which delivered by Esperanza felt appropriate for the conversation at the time. In accordance with the theory that made by Grice about maxim of relation which requires the speaker and the hearer must be relevant in communicate so the conversation was violated maxim of relation because the conversation is not talking about the education that Esperanza and sister superior's have.

3) 09/RL/65-66

Cat-eyed : tomorrow it will rain

Esperanza : how do you know?

Jane :we know. **Look at her hands. She's special**

Cat-eyed : yes, yes, she is special.

a) Context of situation

The conversation took place in a neighbor's house . it is happens when Esperanza visiting a neighbor's house who is grieving because her baby died. There she met three sister who is the visitors.

b) Analysis

As shown in the dialogue above, the conversation happened in a neighbour's house when Esperanza met three sister. She said "Look at her hands, she's special". A Cat-eyed women reponds with such relevant information. It indicates that the dialogue contained the maxim of relation which is Cat-eyed woman said "yes, yes, she is special" to responds the expression of Jane.

4) **10/RL/68**

Alicia	: you live right here, 4006 mango
Esperanza	**: no. This isn't my house**
Alicia	: no. Like it or not you are mango street and one day you'll come back
Esperanza	: not me. Not until somebody make it better
Alicia	: who's going to do it? The mayor?
Esperanza	: who's going to do it? Not mayor.

a) Context of situation

Esperanza is a girl who ashamed with her house. She like Alicia because once she gave her a little leather purse with the word GUADALAJARA stitched on it, which is home for Alicia, and one day she will go back there. But at that day she is listening to Esperanza's sadness because she don't have a house.

b) Analysis

The conversation above contains violation maxim of relation through the sentence **"no, this isn't my house".** It is because Esperanza tried to divert the conversation that was initially discussing her house. The offense was done because Esperanza did not want admit that is where she lived, she shaked her head as if shaking could undo the year she have lived there. She doesn't belong. She doesn't ever want to come from there.

d. Maxim of Manner

1) 11/MN/15

Lucy   : if you give me five dollars I will be your friend forever. Only five dollars.

Cathy   : don't talk to them

Esperanza : but I like them. Their clothes are crocked and old. They are wearing shiny Sunday shoes without socks. I like them.

a) Context of situation

This conversation consist of three people, they are Lucy, Cathy and Esperanza. In this conversation, Lucy makes an offer to Esperanza that she is willing to be her friend if she gives her five dollars. Then, Esperanza agreed even though Cathy forbade her.

b) Analysis

Conversations that violate the maxim of manner. In 1976, Grice stated that in the Maxim of Manner, speakers must make clear expressions and use words that are not long-winded. An expression of clarity occurs when Esperanza conveys that she likes them, loves the way they dress. seen from the way Esperanza didn't hesitate in the sentence she wanted to convey.

2) **12/MN/43**

Elenita	: look in it, do you see anything?
Esperana	**: but all I see are bubbles**
Elenita	: you see annybody face?
Esperanza	: nope, just bubble

a) Context of situation

Esperanza gets forecast from Elenita. It is happened when Esperanza visited Elenita's house and asked her to tell her aboutt her future. Then the conversation happened.

b) Analysis

In accordance with the theory that made by Grice about maxim of manner which requires the speaker to avoid ambiguilty, while Esperanza was able to convey it well.

B. Discussion

1. Types of Conversational Implicature

Conversational implicature is divided into two types: generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. The whole data are finally analyzed based on the conversational implicature in the dialogue in the "the house on mango street" novel.

The percentage of conversational implcature displayed in the following table:

Table 3. Number and percentage of conversational

implicatures

No	Types Of Conversational Implicature	Total	ercentage (%)
1	neralized Conversational Implicature (GCI)	8	53%
2	rticuralized Conversational Implicature (PCI)	7	47%
	Total	15	100%

From the data collected, the researcher has found the total of 15 conversational implicatures, generalized conversational implicature and particuralized conversational implicature. The generalized conversational implicature take a bigger percentage. It means 7 out of 15 conversational implicatures are particuralized conversational implicature. The fact is that 53% of the conversational implicature was the generalized conversational implicature and 47% for particuralized conversational implicature.

2. Types of Maxim Violation

In this paper, the writer will discuss about maxims violation that occurred in the novel "The House In Mango Street" that uses the theory Grice about Cooperative Principle and Maxim. There are four maxims; the maxim of quality, the maxim of quantity, the maxim of relation, and the maxim of manner. The whole data are finally

analyzed based on the maxims violation in the dialogue in the "the house on mango street" novel.

The percentage of figure of speech displayed in the following table:

Table 4. Number and percentage of maxim violation

No	Types Of Maxim Violation	Total	Percentage (%)
1	**Quantity**	4	27 %
2	**Quality**	3	20 %
3	**Relation**	5	33 %
4	**Manner**	3	20 %
	Total	15	100 %

From the data collected, the researcher has found the total of 15 maxim violation. Between the four maxims, quantity, quality, relation, and manner, the maxim of relation take a bigger percentage. It means 4 out of 15 the implicatures are the maxim of quantity, 3 out of 15 implicatures are the maxim of quality and the maxim of manner, and 5 out of 15 imlpicatures are the maxim of relation. The fact is that 27% of the implicatures was the maxim of quantity, 20% for the maxim of quality and the maxim of manner, and 33% for maxim of relation.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the discussion is divided into two sections. They are conclusion and suggestion.

A. Conclusion

1. Based on the type of the conversational implicature in *The House On Mango Street* novel were two types, they were generalized conversational implicature and particuralized conversational implicature. There are 15 data included types conversational implicature. There are 8 data included generalized conversational implicature. Then, 7 data about particularized conversational implicature. The type of conversational that most commonly occurs in the novel *The House On Mango Street* is generalized conversational implicature.

2. Then, based on the maxim violation, there are four types of maxim, they are maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relation and maxim of manner. There are 15 data included maxim violation. There are 3 data included maxim of quality, 4 data included maxim of quantity, 5 data included maxim of relation, then 3 data included maxim of manner. The result shows the most-violated maxim in *The House On Mango Street* novel is the maxim of relation.

B. Sugggestion

The writer suggests to the reader or the next research, *The House On Mango Street* novel was very interesting novel to read. There were a lot of things could be discussed not only about conversational implicature but also there were many topics to discuss. Other than that in the novel teaches us that we should not judge people only by the cover, but first get to know them more deeply. The writer expects this research can enrich the reader's knowledge about the concept of conversational implicature.

For the student, it is suggest to be understand what types of maxim based on Cooperative Principle which is they will find in in the learning English especially in communicative skill such as, speaking and reading. By understanding the materials, it would enrich their ability to understand communication in English perfectly and to make a good conversation.

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APPENDICES

The data of Conversational Implicature

No Data	Utterance	Types Of Conversational Implicature	
		GCI	PCI
1	Laundry Man : where do you live? **Esperanza : there, the third floor**	✓	
2	Esperanza : look at that house, it looks like Mexico. **Nenny : yes, that's Mexico all right.**	✓	
3	Bum man : do you like these shoes Rachel : yes Bum man : what's your name ? Rachel : rachel Bum man : you are pretier than a yellow taxicab. You know that? **Lucy : but we don't like it, we gotta go.**	✓	
4	Elenita : do you feel it? Esperanza : yes, but only little **Elenita : good**	✓	
5	**Elenita : look in it, do you see anything?** Esperana : but all I see are bubbles Elenita : you see anybody face? Esperanza : nope, just bubble	✓	
6	Nun : you, who sent you here? **Esperanza : my mother sent me here.** Nun : go upstairs and see her	✓	

7	**Lucy : my name is Lucy. This here is Rachel my sister.** Rachel : i'm her sister. Who are you ? Esperanza : my name is esperanza. Lucy : we come from Texas, her was born here, but me I'm Texas.	✓	
8	**Cat-eyed : what's your name?** Esperanza : I'm Esperanza	✓	
9	**Lucy : if you give me five dollars I will be your friend forever. Only five dollars.** Cathy : don't talk to them Esperanza : but I like them. Their clothes are crocked and old. They are wearing shiny Sunday shoes without socks. I like them.		✓
10	Sister superior : you don't live far. You live across the boulevard. I bet I can see your house from my window. Which one is your house? That one? (pointing to a row of ugly three-flats) Esperanza : yes, that one Sister superior : I am sorry. I could stay, just for today, not tomorrow or the day after, you go home. **Esperanza : yes. Could I please have a kleenex ? I had to blow my nose**		✓
11	Cat-eyed : tomorrow it will rain Esperanza : how do you know? **Jane : we know. Look at her hands.**		✓

	She's special		
	Cat-eyed : yes, yes, hmm		
12	Cat-eyed : make a wish		✓
	Esperanza : a wish?		
	Cat-eyed : yes, make a wish. What do you want?		
	Esperanza : anythng?		
	Cat-eyed : well, why not		
	Esperanza :		
	Cat-eyed : did you wiish already?		
	Esperanza : yes		
	Cat-eyed : well, that's all there is to it. It'll come true.		
	Esperanza : how do you know?		
	Other : we know, we know		
13	**Elenita : here a pillar of bees and his mattress of luxury. You will go to a wedding soon and did you lose an another of arms**		✓
	Esperanza : what about a house? Because that's what I came for.		
	Elenita : ah, yes, a home in the heart.		
	Esperanza : is that it?		
	Elenita : that's what I see?		
14	**Cathy : I am the great grand cousin of the queen of france**		✓
	Benny and Blanca : (they are just silent)		
15	Alicia : you live right here, 4006 mango		✓

	Esperanza : no. This isn't my house **Alicia : no. Like it or not you are mango street and one day you'll come back** Esperanza : not me. Not until somebody make it better Alicia : who's going to do it? The mayor? Esperanza : who's going to do it? Not mayor		

The data of Maxim Violation

No Data	Utterance	Types Of Maxim			
		QT	QL	RL	MN
1	Nun : you, who sent you here? **Esperanza : my mother sent me here.** Nun : go upstairs and see her	✓			
2	Elenita : do you feel it? **Esperanza : yes, but only little** Elenita : good	✓			
3	**Elenita :** this card the one with the dark man on a dark horse, **Esperanza :** what does it mean? this mean jealousy and this one, sorrow. **Elenita** : this mean jealousy and this one, sorrow. Here a pillar of bees and his mattress of luxury. **You will go to a wedding soon and did you lose an another of arms** Esperanza : what about a house? Because that's what	✓			

	I came for. Elenita : ah, yes, a home in the heart. Esperanza : is that it? Elenita : that's what I see?				
4	**Cathy : I am the great grand cousin of the queen of france** Benny and Blanca : (they are just silent)	✓			✓
5	Laundry man : where do you live? **Esperanza : there, the third floor**		✓		
6	**Esperanza :** wait a minute. Who are you? **Lucy : my name is Lucy. This here is Rachel my sister.** Rachel : i'm her sister. Who are you ? Esperanza : my name is esperanza. Lucy : we come from Texas, her was born here, but me I'm Texas.		✓		
7	Cat-eyed : what's your name? **Esperanza : I'm Esperanza**		✓		

				✓	
8	Sister superior : you don't live far. You live across the boulevard. I bet I can see your house from my window. Which one is your house? That one? (pointing to a row of ugly three-flats) **Esperanza : yes, that one** Sister superior : I am sorry. I could stay, just for today, not tomorrow or the day after, you go home. Esperana : yes. Could I please have a kleenex ? I had to blow my nose			✓	
9	Esperanza : look at that house, it looks like Mexico. **Nenny : yes, that's Mexico all right.**			✓	
10	Cat-eyed : tomorrow it will rain Esperanza : how do you know? **Jane : we know. Look at her hands. She's special** Cat-eyed : yes, yes, hmm			✓	
11	Alicia : you live right here, 4006 mango **Esperanza : no. This isn't my house**			✓	

	Alicia : no. Like it or not you are mango street and one day you'll come back Esperanza : not me. Not until somebody make it better Alicia : who's going to do it? The mayor? Esperanza : who's going to do it? Not mayor				
12	Cat-eyed : did you wish already? Esperanza : yes **Cat-eyed : well, that's all there is to it. It'll come true.** Esperanza : how do you know? Other : we know, we know			✓	
13	Lucy : if you give me five dollars I will be your friend forever. Only five dollars. Cathy : don't talk to them **Esperanza : but I like them. Their clothes are crocked and old. They are wearing shiny Sunday shoes without socks. I like them.**				✓

14	Elenita : look in it, do you see anything? **Esperana : but all I see are bubbles** Elenita : you see anybody face? Esperanza : nope, just bubble				✓
15	Bum man : do you like these shoes Rachel : yes Bum man : what's your name ? Rachel : rachel Bum man : you are pretier than a yellow taxicab. You know that? **Lucy : but we don't like it, we gotta go.**				✓

APPENDICES 2

SURAT KETERANGAN IZIN RISET
Nomor : P.11/In.28/U.1/OT. 1/02/2022

Berdasarkan Surat Wakil Dekan Akademik dan Kelembagaan Nomor : B-0391/In.28/D.1/TL.00/02/2022 tanggal 08 Februari 2022 tentang Permohonan izin riset penelitian di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro, dengan ini memberikan izin kepada :

Nama   : SYIFA BAITI NURJANNAH
NPM   : 1801073004
Semester   : 8 (Delapan)
Jurusan   : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Untuk mengadakan riset penelitian yang berjudul : "AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES IN NOVEL THE HOUSE ON MANGO STREET BY SANDRA CISNEROS" di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro.

Demikian surat izin prariset penelitian ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro, 14 Februari 2022
Kepala Perpustakaan,

Dr. As'ad, S.Ag., S.Hum., MH.
NIP. 197505052001121002

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
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Nomor   : B-0315/In.28.1/J/TL.00/02/2022
Lampiran : -
Perihal   : **SURAT *BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI***

Kepada Yth.,
Linda Septiyana (Pembimbing 1)
(Pembimbing 2)
di-
    Tempat
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dalam rangka penyelesaian Studi, mohon kiranya Bapak/Ibu bersedia untuk membimbing mahasiswa :

Nama	:	**SYIFA BAITI NURJANNAH**
NPM	:	1801073004
Semester	:	8 (Delapan)
Fakultas	:	Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Judul	:	AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES IN NOVEL THE HOUSE ON MANGO STREET BY SANDRA CISNEROS

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
1. Dosen Pembimbing membimbing mahasiswa sejak penyusunan proposal s/d penulisan skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
   a. Dosen Pembimbing 1 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan memeriksa BAB I s/d IV setelah diperiksa oleh pembimbing 2;
   b. Dosen Pembimbing 2 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan memeriksa BAB I s/d IV sebelum diperiksa oleh pembimbing 1;
2. Waktu menyelesaikan skripsi maksimal 2 (semester) semester sejak ditetapkan pembimbing skripsi dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas;
3. Mahasiswa wajib menggunakan pedoman penulisan karya ilmiah edisi revisi yang telah ditetapkan dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas;

Demikian surat ini disampaikan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu diucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Metro, 03 Februari 2022
Ketua Jurusan,

Andianto M.Pd
NIP 19871102 201503 1 004

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KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
Jalan Ki. Hajar Dewantara Kampus 15 A Iringmulyo Metro Timur Kota Metro Lampung 34111
Telepon (0725) 41507; Faksimili (0725) 47296; *Website*: www.tarbiyah.metrouniv.ac.id; *e-mail*: tarbiyah.iain@metrouniv.ac.id

S U R A T   T U G A S
Nomor: B-0392/In.28/D.1/TL.01/02/2022

Wakil Dekan Akademik dan Kelembagaan Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Metro, menugaskan kepada saudara:

Nama	:	**SYIFA BAITI NURJANNAH**
NPM	:	1801073004
Semester	:	8 (Delapan)
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Untuk : 1. Mengadakan observasi/survey di PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO, guna mengumpulkan data (bahan-bahan) dalam rangka meyelesaikan penulisan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES IN NOVEL THE HOUSE ON MANGO STREET BY SANDRA CISNEROS".

2. Waktu yang diberikan mulai tanggal dikeluarkan Surat Tugas ini sampai dengan selesai.

Kepada Pejabat yang berwenang di daerah/instansi tersebut di atas dan masyarakat setempat mohon bantuannya untuk kelancaran mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, terima kasih.

Dikeluarkan di : Metro
Pada Tanggal   : 08 Februari 2022

Mengetahui,
Pejabat Setempat

Dr. As'ad, S.Ag., S.Hum., MH.
NIP. 197S0S0S 2001121 002

Wakil Dekan Akademik dan
Kelembagaan,

Dr. Yudiyanto S.Si., M.Si.
NIP 19760222 200003 1 003

KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL MAHASISWA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
IAIN METRO

Nama : Syifa Baiti Nurjannah
NPM : 1801073004

Jurusan : TBI
Semester : VI/2021

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
1.	Jum'at, 09 - Juli - 2021	Bab 1 (Revisi prior research)	
2.	Selasa, 28 - Sep - 2021	Acc bab 1 & revisi bab 2 (merapihkan)	
3.	Selasa, 12 - Oktober - 2021	Acc bab 2 dan revisi bab 3 (source of data)	
4.	Kamis, 14 - Oktober - 2021	Acc bab 3 dan ACC Seminar	
5.	Senin, 23 - Januari 2022	ACC APD	

Mengetahui
Ketua Jurusan TBI

ANDIANTO, M.Pd.
NIP.198711022015031004

Dosen Pembimbing

LINDA SEPTIYANA, M.Pd
NIDN. 2016099001

KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL MAHASISWA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
IAIN METRO

Nama : Syifa Baiti Nurjannah
NPM : 1801073004

Jurusan : TBI
Semester : VII/2021

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
1.	Thursday / 17th february 2022	Chapter 4	
2.	Monday / March. 21st 2022	Chapter 4	
3.	Monday/ April. 18th 2022	Chapter 4 & 5	
4.	Friday / May. 20th 2022	Abstrak, Motto, Acknowledgement - Acc Munaqosyah	
5.	Tuesday / May 31st 2022		

Mengetahui
Ketua Jurusan TBI

ANDIANTO, M.Pd.
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Dosen Pembimbing

LINDA SEPTIYANA, M.Pd
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KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
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M E T R O Telp (0725) 41507; Faks (0725) 47296; Website: digilib.metrouniv.ac.id; pustaka.iain@metrouniv.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA
Nomor : P-228/In.28/S/U.1/OT.01/03/2022

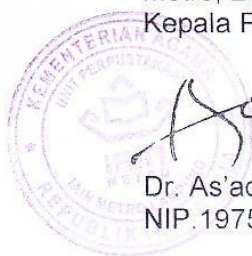Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini, Kepala Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung menerangkan bahwa :

Nama	: Syifa Baiti Nurjannah
NPM	: 1801073004
Fakultas / Jurusan	: Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan/ Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Adalah anggota Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung Tahun Akademik 2021 / 2022 dengan nomor anggota 1801073004

Menurut data yang ada pada kami, nama tersebut di atas dinyatakan bebas administrasi Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat, agar dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Metro, 25 Maret 2022
Kepala Perpustakaan

Dr. As'ad, S. Ag., S. Hum., M.H.
NIP.19750505 200112 1 002

SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA

Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini.

Ketua Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan (FTIK)

Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro menerangkan bahwa:

Nama   : Syifa Baiti Nurjannah

NPM   : 1801073004

Jurusan   : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Telah menyelesaikan administrasi peminjaman buku pada jurusan/Prodi Tadris Bahasa Inggris.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro, 2 Juni 2022
Ketua Jurusan TBI

Andianto, M.Pd
NIP: 1987 1102 201503 1 004

AN ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN NOVEL THE HOUSE ON MANGO STREET BY SANDRA CISNEROS

CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of writer is Syifa Baiti Nurjannah. She was born in Way Jepara, on may 12th 2000. She is the first daughter from two siblings, Mr. Junaidi and Mrs. Suliasih. She was enrolled her study in Way Jepara at TK Aisyiyah Bustanul Athfal Way Jepara in 2005 and graduated in 2006. She continued her study at SD Negeri 5 Way Jepara and graduated 2012. She continued her study at Mts Al-Iman Islam Way Jepara, East Lampung and graduated in 2015. Having graduated from junior high school continued her study at SMA Negeri 1 Way Jepara and graduated in 2018. In the same year of 2018, she registered as S-1 students of English Education Department of The State Institute for Islamic College (IAIN) Metro. She hopes that one day she can continue his study to Post Graduate Program.